HAYDN'S

DICTIONARY OF DATES
HAYDN'S

DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

BY THE LATE BENJAMIN VINCENT.

REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION,
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO
MIDSUMMER, 1910.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED,
LONDON, MELBOURNE & TORONTO.

1910.
PREFACE TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

This well-known and standard work of reference first appeared in 1841, and then consisted of 568 pages of smaller size and larger type than those of later editions. Mr. Joseph Haydn, the compiler, whose name is identified with the title of the book, in 1855 resigned the editorship owing to failing health, and was succeeded by Mr. Benjamin Vincent, who undertook the continuance of the work, and the superintendence of its SEVENTH EDITION while passing through the press. This led eventually to the reconstruction of the book, which has been gradually effected by revision and copious additions. The new features included Chronological Tables at the beginning of the volume, innumerable historical, literary, scientific, topographical facts inserted in the body of the work, and a Dated Biographical Index. To make room for these additions the size of the page has been enlarged, many articles have been condensed or printed in smaller type, and matter of inferior importance expunged.

Numerous excellent year-books record the events and supply statistics of the preceding year, and are, consequently, of the greatest utility, but Haydn supplies a public want in that it furnishes a systematized record from an early date to the present time of historical, political, ecclesiastical, legal, social, commercial, scientific, literary, artistic, educational and other movements and occurrences—everything, in fact, which comes under the purview of the student, the public man, and the intelligent reader of the daily newspaper. Haydn is, therefore, not only indispensable to the journalist, to every public and private library, but to everyone who desires, either in public or private life, to possess an intelligent acquaintance with
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**Spain**

| 1472 | Ferdinand and Isabella | 1485 | Enmanuel |
| 1490 | Max I | 1490 | Lad 6 | 1500 | Rudolph |
EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

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* See Article Russia for preceding Rulers.
† See Article Savoy.
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**Total Population:** 1,679,000,000
DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AALESUND.

AALESUND, a fishing town in Norway, with an excellent harbour, built on three small islands on the coast of the province of Romdal. Totally destroyed by fire, 23 Jan. 1904.

AARGAU (Schweiz.), till 1798 included in Berne, was made an independent canton in 1803, and settled as such in 1815. Population 188,000. Augustine Keller (d. 1883), Swiss educationalist, successfully agitated against Jesuit teaching in schools 1802-1; and the expulsion of the Jesuits was decreed in 1817. The capital is Arbon. Heinrich Zachokke, novelist and historian (d. 1848), lived here.

ABACUS, the tile on the capital of a column. That on the Corinthian column is ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads are strung, used for calculating by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalande published an abacus at Paris in 1845, a form of which is used in English infant schools, 1892. In the United States it is called the "Adder."—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABANCAY, a river in Peru, on the banks of which the Spanish marshal Almagro defeated and took prisoner Alvarado, a partisan of Pizarro, 12 July, 1537.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris, which were opened on 15 Sept. 1818. One was erected at Edinburgh in 1851, and they form part of the London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on 13 June, 1855.

ABBASSIDES (ab'as-sidez). The name of the Arabian dynasty, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motallah, born 570, died 652. Merwan II., the last of the Omiards, was defeated and slain by Abul Abbas in 750, who became caliph. Thirty-seven Abbaside caliphs (including Haroun al Raschid, 786-809) reigned from 750 to 1258. They settled at Baghdad, built by Al-Mansur about 762; their colour was black; that of the Fatimides being green, and that of the Omiards white.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 162 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, 2 and 3 Sept. 1792.

ABBEVILLE, fortified port, N. France. Here Henry III. met Louis IX. of France and made peace, renouncing his right to Normandy and other provinces, 20 May, 1239. In 1841 flint implements found here associated with remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros gave rise to the controversy on the antiquity of man.

ABBES, monasteries for men or women; see MONASTICISM and Convents. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 500; in France, at Poitiers, about 560; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 alien priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414. Salaman. The gross disorders in these establishments occasioned their destruction in Britain. After visitations of inquiry, King Henry VIII. commenced the suppression of small monasteries to raise revenues for Welsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, 7 June, 1535; many small monasteries were suppressed in 1536; and all religious houses were suppressed throughout the realm by parliament, 1539-40—the large monasteries (revenue 104,000l. 13s. 6d.), 374 lesser monasteries (revenue 33,470l. 13s. 7d.); and 48 houses of the knights hospitals (revenue 235l. 12s. 8d.); total, houses, 608; estimated revenue, 140,724l. 19s. 6d. Treasurer. The Anglo-Norman record society for the publication of the early chartularies and charters of the Norman and English abbey was founded by the duke of Norfolk and others, 9 June, 1893. Abbeys were suppressed in Austria (by Joseph II.) in 1780, in France in 1790, in Portugal in 1834, in Sardinia in 1835, in Mexico in 1861, in Spain in 1837 and 1888, and in Italy in July, 1866, and April, 1873. Selby Abbey, one of the finest examples in England, of Norman and Early English Gothic Architecture, practically destroyed by fire, 20 Oct. 1886; restored and reopened, 19 Oct. 1909.

ABBOT (from Ab, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished, 1329; the number reduced to twenty-five, 1396. Cowes. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colechurch, were excommunicated for denying the king's supremacy, probably for not surrendering their abbey, 1539; see Glastonbury.

ABC CLUB, a name adopted by certain republican enthusiasts in Paris, professing to reject the abissés, or depressed. Their insurrection 5 June, 1832, was suppressed with bloodshed, 6 June. These events are described by Victor Hugo in "Les Miserables" 1862.

A B C PROCESS. derives its name from a method of purifying sewage by sulphate of alumina, blood, charcoal and clay.
ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary or compulsory, have been numerous:

Sulla, Roman dictator.

Ptolemy, Roman emperor.

Stephen H., of Hungary.

Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg.

Leszio V., of Poland.

Undismiss H. of Poland.

John Balliol, of Scotland.

Otho of Bavaria, H. of Hungary.

Eric IX., of Denmark.

Pope Felix V.

Charles V., as emperor of Germany.

Christina, of Sweden.

John Casimir, of Poland.

James II., of England.

Ferdinand I., of Poland.

Philip V. of Spain (reigned).

Victor Amadeus, of Savoy.

Charles, of Navarre.

Philip, of Spain.

Charles Emmanuel H., of Savoy.

Francis H., of Germany, who became emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

John, emperor of Germany, 1184.

Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son, 15 March; in favour of Bonaparte; see Spain, 1 May, 1808.

Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain), 1 June, 1808.

Gustavus IV., of Sweden.

Louis, of Holland.

Jerome, of Westphalia.

Napoleon I., of France.

Vittorio Amedeo, of Savoy.

Peter IV., of Portugal.

Charles X., of France.

Pétrus I., of Brazil.

John Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it), 27 May, 1824.

William L., of Holland.

Louis Philippe, of France.

Louis, of the Netherlands.

Ferdinand, of Austria.

Charles Albert, of Sardinia.

Leopold H., of Tuscany.

Berthold, of Saxony.

Isabella I., of Spain.

Anna, of Spain.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria (compelled), 7 Sept., 1836.

Milan, King of Sardinia, 25 March, 1865.

Emperor of Korea.

Abdul Hamid II. (of Turkey).

Muhammad Ali Shah.

Paraclete, which eventually he made a convent, with Héloïse for the abbess. He died 21 April, 1122, and was buried in the Paraclete, where also Héloïse was laid, 17 May, 1164. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Muséum Français in 1800, and to Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles, &c., were published in 1816.

ABENCERRAGES, a Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the Zegrins. From 1438 to 1492 they constantly fought. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon I., 20 April, 1809.

ABEOKUTA, see Dakouney.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ, and erected into a city about 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1144; the thatched timber-town was burnt by the English in 1356; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. Since building of Union Street in 1800 it has been termed the "Granite City." A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct., 1873; and one of queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept., 1876. Population (est.) 110,186,000.

St. Machar's cathedral, 1537-1557, restored 1869.

King's college was founded by bishop William Eiphin-stone, who had a bull from pope Alexander VI. in 1494. The University was founded in 1495. Marischal college was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1856 the university and colleges were united. By the reform act of 1869, the university of Aberdeen and Glasgow send one member to parliament. Sir Erasmus Wilson gives 10,000£, towards a chair of pathological anatomy, 1882. Lord Strathcona, lord rector of the university, gives 25,000£, towards the building fund (the public subscribed 30,000£), is presented with the freedom of the city, 6 April, 1902.


Muirhead Journal 1748. The oldest newspaper north of the Forth.

Balmoral, the Edinburgh of the Highlands.

Robert Abercrombie, 1720-1772, restored 1869.

Robert Burns, 1696-1782, restored 1853.


Balmoral, open to the public, 27 Sept., 1857.

The British Association meets here, 14 Sept., 1859; and.

Sept., 1857.

Statue of Wallace, unveiled 29 June, 1883.

Mr. John Gray, chambers, of Banchory, bequests 1850, to found a professorship of English literature in the university, with other bequests, Nov., 1860.

Bronze statue of the queen, by Mr. Birch, A.R.A., unveiled, 5 Nov., 1874.

Admiral to earn his way to Balmoral, 22 Sept., 1886. Fire at a masque-hall (by jamie 6 deaths), 30 Sept., 1856. Miss Jane Curns, queen Victoria's daughter, 27 Sept., 1893.

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Sir George White opens the Gordon Highlanders' Memorial Institute, 23 Aug., 1902.

Memorial window for 265 Gordon Highlanders who fell in the South African War, unveiled 25 Dec., 1902.

Great fire at the premises of Dainème-Talisker Distilleries, Ltd., 270,000 gallons of whiskey destroyed, 27 Sept., 1874.

Coven Rowland Ellis, elected Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 15 Jan., 1867; consecrated 25 April 1866.

New building of Marischal College opened by king Edward and queen Alexandra, 27 Sept., 1906.

New post office opened, 17 April, 1906.

Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new Bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success;
ABERDEEN ACT.

3 ABORTION.

and chose Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beanns was consecrated first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see Bishops in Scotland.

ABERDEEN ACT, introduced by the earl of Aberdeen, and passed, 1835, to enforce the observance of a convention made with Brazil in 1826 to put down the slave trade. Repealed in April, 1869.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the Coalition Ministry, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in, 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the Palmerston administration, which see.

Earl of Aberdeen,* first lord of the treasury.
Lord Carnworth, lord chancellor.
Earl Granville, president of the council.
Duke of Argyll, lord privy seal.
Lord John Russell, foreign secretary.
Viscount Palmerston, home secretary.
Duke of Newcastle, colonial and war secretary.
William Ewart Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Justus Glyn Graham, lord of the admiralty.
Sir Charles Wood, president of the local board.
Edward Cardwell, president of board of trade.
Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary-at-war.
Sir Lord William Moresworth, chief commissioner of works.
Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).
Viscount Canning, lord Stanley of Alderney, right hon.
Edward Strutt, &c.

ABERDEEN PEERAGE CASE. George, earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the premier, succeeded his father, 22 March, 1864. After travelling in the merchant service, and chief mate of the Hera; he was drowned 27 Jan. 1870. His brother John's claim to the succession was allowed by the house of lords, 3 May, 1872.

ABER EDW. S. Radnorshire. Near here Llewelyn, the last independent prince of Wales, was surprised and defeated by the lords marchers, 11 Dec. 1282. He escaped, but was betrayed and slain at Builth.

ABERRATION OF LIGHT; the alteration in apparent position of a star produced by the motion of the earth in its orbit during the time that the light is coming from the star to the eye. Discovered by James Bradley (att. astronomer-royal), through his observation of an apparent motion of γ Draconis, a fixed star, 1727.

ABERYSTWYTH (Cardigan Bay). One of the chief watering-places of Wales. There are remains of the castle founded by Gilbert de Strongbow 1109. Below the castle is the University College of Wales, 1872; destroyed by fire 1885, restored 1887 at a cost of £17,900. Pop. 1871, 6,725; 1910 (est.), 10,000.

ABHORRERS, a name given in 1679 (reign of Charles II.) to the court party in England, the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards Whigs), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The former (afterwards Tories) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680. Hume. The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. Oct. 1680.

ABINGDON, BERKS. The ancient monastery, rebuilt about 955, was surrendered at the Reformation, 1538. The grammar school was founded in 1563, rebuilt 1870. Population 1010 (est.), 8,000; In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABIOGENESIS, a term applied by prof. Huxley, 1870, to the theory that living matter may be produced from non-living. See Spontaneous Generation.

ABJURATION of the pope was enjoined by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., and of certain doctrines of the church of Rome by stat. 25 Charles II. 1673. The oath of abjuration of the house of Stuart was enjoined by stat. 13 & 14 Will. III. 1701; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 (1858) one oath for the three oaths of abjuration, allegiance, and supremacy was substituted. See Oaths.

ABKASIA, a province of the Caucasus, annexed by Russia, the last prince Michael Sheravshusiness being deposed; an insurrection against the Russian authorities, 8 Aug. 1869, was quelled with much bloodshed.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1810 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them, 17 Sept. 1809; and rebuilt by them after the last great fire in 1827. The university, erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1649 et seq., was removed to Helsingfors, 1827. The peace of Åbo, by which Sweden ceded part of Finland to Russia, was signed, 18 Aug. 1743. Pop. 38,000.

ABOLITIONISTS, the party in the northern part of the United States opposed to slavery. A congress was held, 1774, and legislation attempted by the U.S. congress April 6, 1776. They formed a small society at Boston about 1832, which became the nucleus of a great political party, and ultimately obtained its object by the war of 1861-4. See Slavery in United States.

ABORIGINES (without origin), a name given to the earliest inhabitants of Italy; now applied to the original inhabitants of any country. The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838; annual meetings are held. Select Committee of the House of Commons report on natives in British colonies, 1857. Kidnapping Act, 1872, also a Protection Act, 1875, applies to Pacific Islands. African Conference of States at Brussels, 1885 and 1889-90, to protect natives and suppress slavery.

ABORTION. Any woman who unlawfully administers to herself any noxious thing, or uses any means whatever to procure a miscarriage, is guilty of felony. Any person aiding her is likewise...
ABYSSINIA.

Louise Labou, Belgian fanatic, at Bois d'Hone, said to have lived twelve years without food, died, aged 33, Aug. 1833.

[She had remarkable wounds resembling the sigmatia on the crucifix.]


Signor Merlotti, of Paris, alleged to have fasted 59 days, 1849.

Auguste Chastine, said to have fasted 33 days, drinking water, 10 Oct.—14 Nov. 1891.

Guiseppe Sacco, fasted 45 days at the Royal Italian Circus, 18 Jan.—3 Mar., 1898.

Many other cases of long abstinence have been recorded. See Festas, Fasts.

ABYSSINIA, an ascetic sect in Gaul and Spain, 238.

ABU KLEA, about 120 miles from Khartoum. Here General Sir Herbert Stewart defeated the Mahdi's troops, 17 Jan. 1885. See under Soudan.

ABYDOS, a city of Upper Egypt. Here a tablet was discovered dedicated to the memory of his ancestors by Itammes H. (about 1322 n.c.). It was bought for the British Museum, 1837. Another tablet was discovered by Mariette in 1865. Other discoveries 1882-93. Also a town in Asia Minor, celebrated as the place where (90 n.c.) Xerxes and his great army passed into Europe. See Hellespont.

ABYSSINIA, the country of the Habes, N.E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain.

The kingdom of the Axumite (its chief town Axum) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. Christianity was introduced about 324 by Frumentius, consecrated Bishop of Abyssinia by St. Athanasius. Between 470 and 490 monasteries were established. In 522 Cola, king of Abyssinia, at the request of the emperor Justinian, conquered Yemen. The Ethiopians possessed at that time the richest part of Arabia, traded to India, and were in constant communication with Greece. In the 7th century the Mohammedans expelled them from Arabia, and by force conquered the country of Egypt, which the civilized world. About 990, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped; and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Iron Amine. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John, or Prete Jamin. The Portuguese missions, commenced in the 13th century, after much struggling against opposition, were expelled about 1553. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1768-73; Henry Salt, 1809—10; Edward Dodwell, 1813; major Harris, 1841; Mankfield Parkins, 1844—7, much information respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organised by the French government. The brothers Antoine and Arnauld Abbadie visited the country 1852—5. Abyssinia was divided into four provinces. In 1857 Rev. Alexander of Tigré and Sumien; and Sahela Schass of Shoo. Population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The ruler of Abyssinia is termed Negus, a title dating from the 13th century.

Treaty of commerce with the king of Shoo concluded by major Harris, 18 Nov. 1841.

ABUKIR.

guilty of felony, 25 & 25 Vict. c. 103, 1847. If the woman dies, or if the child is born alive but does not survive, the offence becomes murder. See Trials.

ABUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. In the bay Nelson defeated the French fleet, 1 Aug. 1798; see Nile. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 50,000 French under Bonaparte, 25 July, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Abukir was surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, 21 March, 1801; see Alexandria.

ABRAHAM. ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died 1822 n.c. The era began 1 Oct. 2010 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHT OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated and Montcalm, their commander, killed here by general War, who fell the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759; see Quebec.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect holding the errors of Paulus, was suppressed by Cyrus, the patriarch of Alexandria, in the 13th century. A divided sect (followers of John Huss) of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph H. in 1783.

ABRANTES (Portugal). By a treaty between France and Portugal, signed here 24 Nov. 1807, the war was closed, and the French army withdrew, a money compensation having been agreed to, and territories in Guiana ceded to France. Pop. 68,300.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ABSENTEE TAX (41, in the pound), levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and possessions of absentees (long explained of), ceased in 1755. A tax of 2s. in the pound was proposed in vain by Mr. Flood in 1773, and by Mr. Molyneux in 1783.

ABSCULSION. Till the 3rd century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the 12th century the form "I absolve thee" had become general. See Holy Cross.

ABSTINENCE. It is mythically said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve courses of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104; that St. Epiphanius lived to 115; Simon the Stylite to 112.

Cicely de Ridgeway, said to have fasted 40 days, rather than plead when charged with the murder of her husband, and then discharged as insufficient evidence, 1437. Ann Moore, the fasting nun of Easby, Yorkshire, said to have lived 5 months without food; for imputation debarred by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1696.

A man named Coughan at Newtown, in Ireland, was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1814. His imputation was discovered in England, where he was imprisoned a short time; Nov. 1815. The woman Melanctch, said by her father to have lived for more than a year without food, after being closely watched for a week, died from exposure in Oct. 1671. Her parents were sentenced at Carne, Ireland, to imprisonment for fraudulent deception, 15 July, 1787.

Dr. Tannier, at New York, was stated to have fasted 40 days and nights without eating or drinking, occasionally losing 3 lb. from 1754 Nov. 22 June to noon 7 Aug. 1821.

Mr. Greenway, of Chicago, said to have fasted 36 days, 5 July, 1851.
Mr. Plowden (made British consul at Massowah, 1848) concludes treaty with Ras Ali, ruler of Abūmbara. 2 Nov., 1849

Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is proclaimed, and takes the title of negus, or king of kings. 18 Feb., 1855

Protestant missionaries removed, replacing Roman Catholic. 11 June

Mr. Plowden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb.; his friend Bell killed soon after, when avenging him; Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to their own gods. 26 May

Captain C. D. Cameron appointed to succeed consul Plowden; arrived at Massowah 5 Feb., 1862, goes to Abyssinia, May; received by Theodore, 7 Oct.; returned to England with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks, which arrived 12 Feb., 1863

It is decided that this letter is not to be answered; Cameron, ordered by Earl Russell to remain at Massowah, sends to Abyssinia, June, 1863


Cameron, and all British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned for pretended insults, 3 Jan.; report of imprisonment reached London 7 May; prisoners sent to Magdala, and chained like criminals. Nov.

Mr. Hormazd Rassam, a Chaldean Christian, first assistant British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia, 21 July; left Prideaux and Dr. Blanc appointed to accompany him

Mr. Rassam having negotiated without effect for a year, Mr. Gifford Falgrave is appointed by Earl Russell to go to Abyssinia, 1863; but is stopped on the intelligence that Theodore has invited Rassam to come to him. 12 Aug., 1865

Mr. Rassam, Bent, Prideaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Massowah, 21 Nov., 1863; and are well received by Theodore. 28 Jan., 1864

Prisoners released, 12 March; all seized and imprisoned, about 13 April

Mr. Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April; arrives in middle of May with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks, which arrived 12 Feb., 1863

Mr. Flad received by the king, and made to join his family in prison. May

Preparations for war; sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition; protector force sails from Bombay. 14 Sept.

A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore (never arrived) 9 Sept.

Adventures (of Mr. Napier) sail from Bombay, 7, 8 Oct.; land at Zoulah. 25 Oct.

Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia, 26 Oct.

Captives at Magdala reported well. 11 Nov.

Report that the English have joined the revolt against Theodore. 25 Nov.

The British parliament meets; the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov.; 2,000,000, voted, 26 Nov., 1864

Third ultimatum sent by sir R. Napier; not accepted by a rebel chief and given to Mr. Rassam, who suppressed it as likely to endanger the lives of the captives. 9 Dec.

April of sir R. Napier at Amneley bay. 4 Jan.

The captives released of their chains. 29 March.

Sir R. Napier arrives below Magdala. 2 April

Theodore massacres about 300 native prisoners, 9 April.

Battle of Aroge; Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade; defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday) 10 April.

Theodore requests Mr. Rassam to mediate a lient. Prideaux, sent to sir R. Napier, returns with a letter; Theodore receives it indignantly, and sends an insulting reply. 11 April

Theodore sends a letter of apology offering a present of cattle; Mr. Rassam understanding this present to have been accepted, tells the king's agents; the European artisans and families sent to the British camp, 1863. Part of the Abyssinian troops mutiny; Magdala bombarded and stormed; Theodore kills himself. 12 May

Magdala burnt to the ground. 13 April

Death of Theodore's queen. 10 May

Henry Bulfinn of the "intelligence department" shot by Shoedea robbers. 28 May

Immediate return of the troops—all had embarked. 2 June

Troops arrive at Plymouth, 22 June; sir R. Napier at Dover 2 July

Theodore's son Amhaour, aged 7, arrives at April month, 14 July; presented to queen Victoria, 16 July

Pension of 350l. to col. Cameron [he died 29 May, 1870]; good given to Mr. Rassam; 200l. to Blanc; 200l. to Bent, Prideaux; announced 23 Dec.

Prince Amhaour sailed to India for education (returned to England end of 1871) 26 June, 1869

Expenses of the war, 5,000,000l. voted 18 Dec., 1868; 3,000,000l. more voted 23 Mar., 1868

War between Gubaza, king of Abūmarah and Theodore, king of Tigré; Kassa victor. 21 June, 1871

Gubazy beat and taken prisoner. 11 July

Kassa proposes to become emperor and negus of all Abyssinia, 21 July; punishes the Abyssinian missionaries for partisanship; and forms alliance with Egypt. July

Kassa crowned at Axum as Johann II. 12 Jan., 1872

Said to be ruling tyrannically. War with Egypt, the khedive's troops enter Abyssinia; the captains retire, but surprise and defeat the Egyptians at Kherad Iska (a massacre), and at Gondi Goudi (a desperate fight) 16 Oct., 1875

Abyssinians defeated in three days' conflict. 17, 18, 19 Feb., 1876

Col. Gordon said to be negotiating peace for Egypt, 16 July, 1877

King Johann totally defeats Menelek, king of Shoa, 18 July, 1877

Menelek submits, permitted to rule;—reported great battle; Menelek said to be killed 17 Sept.

Col. Gordon concludes peace; Abyssinia to have a port 19 Oct., 1879

Prince Amhaour dies at Leed, 14 Nov., buried at Windsor 1879

King Johann receives ad. Hewett from Sonoikim, and signs a treaty respecting Massowah, &c., about 15 Nov. 1883

Captain Harrison Smith, British agent, well received by King Johann. 19 Nov., 1884

For disputes with Italy see Massowah.

Mr. Portal and a mission from queen Victoria to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia (see Massowah) received by the king, after much delay, without effect. 10 Dec., 1887

The Italians march to Sawi to form a camp, announced 1 Feb., 1888

Abyssinians defeated in a skirmish 6 Feb., 1888

Slight beginning of actual hostilities, 4 March; slight fighting at Sawi, 13 March; Menelek, through deficiency in commissariat, &c., sued for peace; two chiefs sent to general San Marzano, 29 March

The negus refers the terms and retires 27 April

The Italian troops return to Italy, 13 April et seq.

Rebellion of Menelek, king of Shoa, against King Johann 1888

The negus is stated to have been defeated in his attack on the dervishes, 10 March; and to have been attacked and killed by them 12 March, 1889

Mission from Menelek, king of Shoa, with presents, received by king Humleth, 23 Aug.; the treaty between Italy and Abyssinia (May) ratified 2 Oct.

Protectorate of Italy over Abyssinia accepted 14 Oct.

The Italian National Bank agree to lend 4,000,000 franes 26 Oct.

Menelek born 1845; crowned negus of Abyssinia 3 Nov.
ABYSSINIA.

Ras Mangasia and other opponents of Menelek defeated. Nov., Dec. 1893.

Genviève de Fossa, on behalf of Menelek, marches on Adua, and is warmly received 27 Jan. 1890.

Submission of Decin Mangasia, 17 March; he meets count Antonelli at Adowa. 18 May.

Count Antonelli visits the negus in relation to the treaty of June, 14 Feb.; the negus writes to king Humbert 17 March.

The chief Debch defeated and killed by the chiefs Mangasia and Ras Aliu. 29 Sept.

King Menelek's present of two tame hares and a bouquet of flowers presented by prince Humbert of Paris. Dec.

Russian Red Cross expedition starts from Odessa, under gen. Skorodiloff, 14 April, well received by Menelek at Entoto, 26 July; letter and presents from the emperor Menelek received by the czar at Kiev. 14 May.

Arrival of major Nerazzini to negotiate. 7 Oct.; treaty of peace (independence of Ethiopia, release of prisoners, indemnity to be fixed) signed at Adis Ababa. 2 Oct.; ratified by Italy. 17 March.

Commercial treaty with France announced. Feb. 1897.

Ras Aliu (born about 1845), powerful chief and able general, died Feb. and mid Feb.

M. Lazare with a French mission formally received by the emperor at Adis Ababa. 25-29 March.

An Italian expedition under capt. Botti, treacherously attacked by the Abyssinians in the Gabo district, 31 July, the battaille and men killed. Mid March; 2 Italian prisoners released. 22 June.

British mission under Mr. Renell Rhod (K. C. M. G. 1894) well received at Harar by Ras Makonnen, 2 April; warmly received by Menelek at Adis Ababa. 4 April; treaty signed, 14 May; ratified, 22 July; the party dismissed with honours, and a letter and presents to the queen. 15 May.


Lieut. Harrington, British diplomatic agent, splendidly received at Adis Ababa. 19 April.

Bayade, French post, burnt by the Danakils; 12 deaths. 2 Oct.

Lieut. Harrington (made C. B. 1902) delivers a phonograph message and presents from the queen to Menelek at Adis Ababa. 30 Nov.

Ras Makonnen (ruler of Tigre) is defeated by Ras Mangasia. 14 Jan. 1899.

The Marchand mission welcomed at Adis Ababa. 26 Nov. 1898.

Capt. Willky explores the mountain districts of Kamilet, Waimo and Gano (16,000 ft. alt.), above Rudolf and Gallop, and discovers two sources of the rivers Kastel and Marka. 19 July. He is slightly wounded in the S. African war, 5 Aug. 1900.

Capt. Behassos crosses the region of Woda and the Omo of the sage and discovers a chain of mountains. 4 Sept.

Maelish band killed by Ethiopians in Omdena. 19 March.

Italian frontier, the March and Eucinos-Mauma line, settled. March 1893; treaty signed 10 July.

Successful expedition against the Mad Mahlah; seen & signified 17 July 1894.

Major Austin's Anglo-Abyssinian frontier expedition to define boundary between lake Rudolf and the White Nile. 8 Aug. 1899, returned. Oct. 1900, left Omdina, December left Alem, and mapper taking prisoners a specialty. 12 Dec.

The emperor accepts a gift of books from the trustees of the British museum. 1 Jan. 1892.

Boundary of the British Sudan fixed; agreement signed. 21 May 1898.

S. W. boundary of Eritreia settled, protocol signed, 1 mid June.

Ras Makonnen, emperor's envoy, visits England, 27 June-July; France. mid July; receipt of the king, made K. C. M. G. London. 3 Aug.; returns to Zibuti. 9 Sept.

Truce concluded with British against Mad Mahlah; despatches defeated, 500 killed.

See Eritrea, Meamoh. 1892-3; Somaliland, 1899-5.

Party of exploration of S. Abyssinian frontier, under Mr. A. E. Butler, reached lake Rudolf, having accomplished its purpose. 5 May 1901.

Emperor Menelek prohibits the slave trade, reported. 17 Dec.

Lieut. Col. Sir J. Harrington appointed British Minister. 8 Dec.

American mission to the emperor Menelek leaves Adis Ababa, after being accorded a grand and imposing reception, and obtaining from the Emperor concessions desired; treaty signed opening friendly commercial relations with the United States; members of the mission receive the decoration of the Star of Ethiopia. 27 Dec.

Mun, an Arabic journal of Cairo, announces the dismissal of count Leventian from the presiden
torial commission of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia by authority of the emperor Menelek. 15 Jan. 1901.

German diplomatic mission arrives at Adis Ababa, and is received by the emperor Menelek. 13 Dec. 1901.

Emperor Menelek grants a charter to the national bank of Egypt for the establishment of a state bank of Abyssinia. 1 March.

Conferences result in an agreement between Great Britain and Abyssinia, settling disputed frontier of Western Protectorate, during June.

German mission concludes negotiations for a treaty of commerce; treaty signed at Adis Ababa.

See also Somaliland 1894-5.

A treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between Dr. Robert von Liebenau, the Germa
n consul, and the emperor Menelek at Adis Ababa, on 7 March, submitted to the Reichstag, 22 Jan. 1906.

Marian, an Abyssinian outlaw, raids several Somali
villages. In Soudan the travellers are attacked by 66 men. 8. K. of Jeddiert; 14 of the villagers killed, 41 men and 133 women seized and carried into Abyssinia. large number of cattle driven off, reported. 22 April.

Rebels defeated and Marian killed, reported. 22 May.

Terms of an international agreement, relative to Abyssinia, finally settled, subject to the subse
quent approval of the British and Italian Government; between Sir Edward Grey (England), M. Cambon (France) and Signor Tittoni (Italy).

Maintenance of the status quo in Abyssinia to be guaranteed, protection of foreign interests or the lives and property of strangers; equality of the commercial rights of all countries to be recognised; the Ethiopian railway to be conceded from Jilantil to Adis Ababa to be recognised, the company to remain French but to be reorganised and one British and one Italian director to be added to the company; death of Ras Mangasia, son of the late king John of Abyssinia, and rival to the emperor Menelek.

The international agreement for preserving the in
dependence of Abyssinia is signed. 13 Nov.

Decree issued by the emperor Menelek announcing the formation of a cabinet on European lines. 26 Oct. 1887.

Decree issued by the emperor Menelek reorganising compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. 2 Nov.

Abyssinians make incursions into the regions of Babiua, Betul, and Boracea, plundering canavas, and killing and seizing a number of merchants. The Italian chargé d'affaires at Adis Ababa was instructed to address, to the emperor Menelek, a formal protest, about 12 Dec.

The question of the demilitarisation of the eastern frontier reported settled; the British chargé d'affaires obtains the emperor Menelek's consent to a line enclosing the sphere claimed by Sir John Harrington. 28 Dec.

Menelek states that the Abyssinian mission, which reached the Gash district, acted contrary to in
structions, and that he has decided for the withdrawal of his troops from the Benadir Hinterland. 17 Jan. 1892.

A council of ministers constituted by the emperor for justice, finance, commerce, war and foreign affairs; first meeting. July.

Mr. W. Thesiger appointed consul-general. 2 Oct. 1899.

ABYSSINIA.
ACCESSION.

ABYSSINIAN ERA. is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493d year B.C., on 29 Aug. old style; their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years 125 days.

ACACIANS. 1. Followers of Acaecius, bishop of Casarea in the fourth century, who held peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of Christ. 2. Partisans of Acaecius, patriarch of Constantinople, promoter of the Henoticon (which see), 482-4.

ACADEMIES. 1. Academia, a shady grove without the walls of Athens, said to have belonged to the hero Academus, was adorned with statues by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, and adapted for gymastic exercises. Here Plato, 428-389 B.C., first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Aristocles, and so, in fact, there were no academies. — Polyemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jareckius mentions 500, of which 25 were in Milan. In 1875, Gioberto Ponti, of Milan, bequeathed about 35,000L. to the academies of science of London, Paris, and Vienna. Many of the following dates are doubtful.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES.

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1750.
American Acad. of Nat. Science, Philadelphia, 1812.
Amsterdam, of Sciences, 1823.
Ancona, of the Calvinistic, 1642.
Basle, of Sciences, 1650.
Berlin; Royal, of Arts, 1666; of Princes, 1733; Architecture, 1759; Sciences, 1800.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
Brescia, of the Erastian, 1666.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
British; Historical, Philosophical, Philological, 1902.
Brussels; Belles Lettres, 1773.
Budapest, of Sciences, 1825.
Chen, Belles Lettres, 1705.
Christiania, 1826.
Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1725.
Dublin, Arts, 1745; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1733.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1757.
Faenza, the Philopos, 1612.
Florence, Belles Lettres, 1727; Bella Croneae (now united with the Florentine, and merged under that name), 1552; del Commero, 1667 (by cardinal de Melo). Antiquities, 1807.
Geneva, Medical, 1713.
Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
Germany, Nat. and Roy., now Leipzig, 1622.
Gottingen, 1734.
Haarlem, the Sciences, 1760.
Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1722.
Leipzig, of Sciences, 1825.
Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
London; see London and Society. Royal Academy of Arts, 1765; or Sciences, 1763-1813 and 1825. Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physics and Mathematics added, 1750.
Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1758; Painting and the Arts, 1753; Mathematics and Natural Science, 1747.
Manheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
Mantua, the Vigilanti, Sciences, 1704.
Marseille, Belles Lettres, 1756.
Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
Milan, Architecture, 1850; Sciences, 1749.
Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759; Sciences, 1779.
Naples, Rossanto, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; Herbarum, 1735.

* Cicero termed his villa "Academia," and here composed his "Academic Questions."

New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
Nisusus, Royal Academy, 1682.
Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1722.
Palermo, Medical, 1635.
Paris, Sublime, Painting, 1591; Music, 1543 and 1671; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (by Colbert), 1665; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1711; Military, 1731; Natural Philosophy, 1736; see Institute, Parma, the Invenitneti, 1750.
Perouza, Insanitati, 1564; Filigrana, 1734.
Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1752.
Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1836.
Rome, Cionoboli, 1611; fantastici, 1625; Istory, 1653; Painting, 1659; Avvento, 1655; English, 1732; Lives, about 1600, Novi Livel, 1647.
Sandhurst, Military, 1822.
St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
Stockholm, of Science, 1741; Belles Lettres, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1756.
Toulon, Military, 1825.
Turin, Sciences, about 1750 (royal, 1753); Fine Arts, 1772.
Turley, Military School, 1775.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1750.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1759; Surgery, 1785; Oriental, 1815; Royal, 1847.
Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1732.
Washington, U.S., 1803; Smithsonian Inst., 1846; Science, 1847.
Woolwich, Military, 1741.
International Association of Academies, founded 1887, met at the Royal Society, London, June, 1902.

ACADEMY, THE, a weekly journal treating of literary, scientific, and artistic topics, was founded by Mr. John Murray, 9 Oct. 1809, as an organ of learning and advanced criticism. Distinguished writers have contributed to its pages. Edited by Dr. Appleton, 1809-1875; C. E. Dodds, 1875-1881; J. S. Cotton, 1881-1890; L. H. Hind, 1890-1903; T. Shore, 1903-1905; P. Anderson Graham, 1905-1908; Lord Alfred Douglas, 1908-1910.

ACADIA, see Noria Scotia.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 340 B.C.

ACAPULCO, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000L. sterling), taken by commodore Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000L., June, 1743. He arrived at Spithead in the Centurion, having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

ACARNANIA. N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambracians, 332 B.C. The Ambracians were subdued by the Lacedaemonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were defeated in 197, and subjugated in 145.

ACCADIANs, a name now given to the primitive inhabitants of Babylon. They are considered to have been the earliest civilisers of Eastern Asia, and the source of the philosophy and arts of the Assyrians and Phoenicians, and hence of Greece. Their libraries are said to have existed seventeen centuries B.C.

ACCENTS were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 364 B.C. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION. THE, i.e., that of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the
person of George I, elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elector, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug. 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue. Royal declaration bill modifying the terms of the oath, passed the lords, 5 Aug., by the commons, 8 Aug., 1701. See Roman Catholic and Parliament.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS, see under Coal, Fires, Railways, &c. For particulars for accidents, see CAMPBELL'S Acts and Passages. In 1863, it was computed that, in one year, about 192 persons are killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London; 231 were killed in 1873; 276 killed, 318 injured, 1 Jan. 1878-31 Jan. 1879. 103 killed in 1879, 252 in 1884. 21 fatal, 9 288 non-fatal in 1860. 393 fatal, 13 283 non-fatal in 1869.

Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving, formed in 1872; met at the Mansion House, London, 30 Jan. 1860; wound up, 1 July, 1881.

ACIDENTAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,235</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,233</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,224</td>
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ACCLIMATIZATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological Society of London in 1832, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of foreign animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1858); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1860). On 6 Oct. 1860, le Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1871, and efforts made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c. See Fish and Climate.

ACCOLADE. — The embrace (ad collum) or slight blow on the neck or cheek when a neophyte was received into the brotherhood. The custom is of great antiquity. In the past, the flat of a sword was laid on the neck of the acclamation. See Knights.

ACCOLTELLATORI (gladiators), secret assassins, at Ravenna and other places in Italy, 1874.

ACCORDION, a small free-reed wind-instrument, with keys, invented at Vienna by Rumian about 1824, and soon after introduced into England.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY, &c., an office instituted in 1726, and abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. The office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

ACCOUNTANTS' INSTITUTE, established at a meeting, 30 July, 1870; the Accountants' Society in 1872. Five societies were incorporated as "The Chartered Institute of Accountants of England and Wales," in 1880.

ACCUSERS. By occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Astraea, or Spy. In Revelation xi., a spion is defined as the accuser of the brethren."—False accusers were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. Stow.

ACEPHALI (Greek a, no; cephalis, head), a term applied to certain sects who resisted their bishops and met privately, about 450; and also in canon law applied to such bishops, clerks, monks, &c., as claim or enjoy independence of the jurisdiction of the ordinary or metropolitan.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Brelchet. First made in 1836, from potassium carbide by Edmund Davy. In 1862 Wohler discovered that carbide of calcium treated with water produced lime and acetylene. Over 25,000,000 have been invested in carbide plants in Canada and the United States (1906). The demand for acetylene for lighting purposes seems to be capable of indefinite expansion; its most familiar use is for cycle and motor lamps, but it is also applied to houses, railway trains (all the Canadian Pacific trains are lighted with it), and other purposes.

ACHAEUS, a dynasty of Persian kings of which Cyrus the Great was the founder. It was overthrown by Alexander the Great.

ACHAILA (S. Peloponnese), Greece, settled by the Achai, reputed descendants of Aeacus, the son of Nuthus. The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Eolians until about 281 B.C. The Achai originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Arcos; but when the Heraclide drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pela, Pella, Egeria, Serium, Bera, Tritia, Leontium, Rhyipes, Cerynea, Olene, Helice, Patra, Dyne, and Phaira, forming the Achaean League.

Achaia invaded by Epiro-odors...

Achaia League retired by four cities about 282, and by others...

Achaeans made pirate...

Achaean League joined by Corinth (captured 283), Megara, &c.

Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson...

The Achaioans defeated at Ladea, by the Spartans, under Cleomenes III., 226; totally defeat them at Sellasia...

The Social war began; battle of Caphyas in Arcadia; Achaeans defeated...

The Peloponnesian war, agitated by the Eolians...

Peace of Naupactus...

Achaeans poisoned at Egnium...

Philosophers, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan...

Achaean League composed...

Alliance of the league with the Romans...

Achaioans defeated by Nabis in a naval battle...

All the Peloponnesians join the league...

War with Messenia; Philosophers made prisoner and slain...

The Achaeans overran Messenia with fire and sword...

The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers, including Polybius the historian...

War with Rome, 150; Melitellus enters Greece...

The Achaioans defeated by Muminus at Leontopatra, 147; the league dissolved; Corinth taken, Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaea...

Achytae made a Latin principality by William of Champlain...

Obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1216; by Geoffrey H.

By his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moslem, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1249; and gains three fortresses...

Succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florence of Aragon, 1169...

Her daughter Maud, princess, 1312; thence married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison...

Achaea, a city of Naples...

Conquered by the Turks...

Achalas, about 1249.
ACHEEN, capital of a kingdom N. W. of Sumatra, was visited by the Portuguese about 1509. Factories were set up here by the Dutch, 1565; by the English, 1602; by the French, 1621. For the war with the Dutch, see Sumatra.

The Trea of Sunderland, with sugar from Sumbawa, stranded on territory of the chief of Yansah, a Malay department of Sumatra, the rajah of Tenon, subject to the sultan of Acehn, 16 Nov. 1883. 18 British and 6 foreign sailors made prisoners; the captain released to negotiate; efforts to obtain their release, but British demands and proof of wanton, in-telec; the Dutch storm Tenon, but prisoners carried off, 7 Jan. 1884.

H. M. S. Pegase sent there. The rajah demands free trade, and desires subjection to Great Britain. Earl Granville reported conclusion to the Dutch government, announced May, 1884. See under Mansion House.

Eighteen prisoners released 17 Sept., arrived in the Thames, 26 Oct. 1884.

The natives attacking the Dutch garrison defeated; 160 killed, reported 15 May; another engagement, in which the Dutch lose 19 killed, reported 2 Aug. 1885.

The Dutch repulsed at Benting, near Edi, 14 May, 1890; successful in conquest about 11-13 June. War continues, reported 1891-4. End of hostilities, reported 2 April. Fresh conflicts reported, 8 Mar.; victory of the Dutch reported 23 July, 1895. See Holmsted, 1896-7.

Conflicts between Dutch and natives, reported, 21 July; surrender of the Acehnese leaders, reported, 27 Sept. 1895.

ACHONRY, StIANGE (N. Ireland), a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, or Achorny, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathly (Dathly, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in Phil. Trans. of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, render organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number of acids was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Boucher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, Lavoisier (1778) concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids were termed anhydrides by Gerhardt (died 1850). Many acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry.

ACOYLES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from akous, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauvée in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C. See Telephone, Microphone, Megaphone.

The speaking trumpet said to have been met by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.

His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; further perfected by J. Almeibert, Euler, Bernouilli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.

Booke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.

Saunier determined the number of vibrations belonging to given note, about 1794.

Velocity of sound said to be 1773 feet in a second, by Gascoign; 1772 feet by Cassini, Roman, and others; 1826 feet by Newton, 1600 feet, at the temperature of 70 Fahrenheit, by Tyndall; the velocity increases with the rise of temperature.

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the Sierra (which see), 1819.

Savart determined the range of the perception of the human ear to be from 7 to 24,000 vibrations a second, 1830.

Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmhotz, Tyndall, Lord Rayleigh, and others in the 19th century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

Overtones, harmonics, well investigated by Helmholtz; overtones by Airy, 1859.

Tyndall's experiments showed that the panloral-marine gun with gun-cotton, and that of sir Richard Collinson's gun-cotton rocket, are very effective fog-guns. Fine-grain gunpowder, with howitzers is the best sound-producer; pebble powder the worst, 1854.

Sound produced by electricity, light, and from radiant heat, see Telephone and Photophone, 1851.

Mr. A. Stock exhibits the attraction and repulsion (resonating magnetic) produced by somnorous vibrations in tubes to the Telegraph Engineers, 27 April, 1852.

See Photography, 1899, and Telephone.

ACRE, a land measure, formerly of uncertain quantity, and differing in various parts of the country, was reduced to a standard by Edward I., about 1305. In 1824 the standard acre was ordered by statute to contain 4840 square yards.

ACRE. Acre, anciently Podemis, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 698; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1101; by Saladin in 1187; and captured again by Richard the Lionheart, and held by the Christians till 1191, after a siege of two years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named St. Jean d'Are. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished, and the nuns, who had mangled their faces, were put to death. Acre was gallantly defended by Byzanz Pacha against Bonaparte, till relieved by sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between 16 March and 20 May, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated. Acre, as a Turkish pachalic, was seized 27 May, 1842, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On 5 Nov. 1840, it was stormed by the allied fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded; see Syria and Turkey.

ACROBAT, from the Greek akroun, extreme, boino, I go, a person who does difficult feats in tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, rope walking, &c. Among the more noted performers during the 19th century were Farisio, Mme. Saqui, Diavolo, Rikhy, Leonard (the first to do the flying trapeze). Onri, Nilo (the originator of the double somersault from the trapeze), Lulu and C. Elliot, Chantrell, and Matthews families, De la Vanti, and J.
ACropolis.

ACROPOLIS, the ancient citadel of Athens, built on a rock. Near it stood the temple of Minerva, the Parthenon, which see. Other cities had similar fortresses.

ACROSTIC, a poem in which the first or last letters of each line, read downwards, form a word or sentence, is said to have been invented by Porphyrius Optianus in the 4th century.

ACs or ACZ (Hungary). The Hungarians under Gisseye were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians, on 2 and 10 July, 1839.

ACT SETTLEMENT, &c; see Accesion, Succession, Supremacy, and Uniformity Acts.

The Act of Settlement passed in 1701, which secured to various persons the possession of forfeited estates of Irish rebels, was repealed by declaration by the Parliament summoned by James II. in May, 1685, and much confusion of the property of Parliaments ensued. The act was restored by William III., 1698.

ACTA DIURXAN, ; see Newspapers.

ACTA SANCTORUM ("acts of the saints"), a work begun by the Jesuits. The first volume appeared in 1643; the publication was interrupted in 1714, when 54 volumes, bringing the work down to 15 October, had been published. The work was resumed by the Jesuits in 1837, and 6 more volumes had been published in 1867. The writers have been named Bolducistes, from John Bolduc, who published the first two volumes.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the heating power of the solar rays, invented by Sir John F. Herschel, and described by him in 1825. Others have since been invented. See Sun.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Aenaria, W. Greece, near which was fought, 2 Sept., 31 B.C., the battle between the fleet of Octavius Caesar and that of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which decided the fate of Antony: 300 of his galleys going over to Caesar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated 1 Jan. 30 B.C. (the Actian Era). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.

ACTON BURNE, or Shrewsbury. At the parliament held here by Edward I., Oct. 1284, the "statute of merchants" against debtors was enacted.

ACTONIAN PRIZE, see under Royal Institution.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients in the earliest times, men or women, performing the female parts. They appeared under the Roman empire. Mrs. Colman was the first English public actress; she performed the part of Bran in Davenant’s "Siege of Rhodes," in 1639.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, supposed to have been written by Luke in continuation of his Gospel. It terminates A.D. 63.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, or STATUTES, see Parliament and Statutes. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—

Provisions of Merton, 1225-6
Statute of Marlborough, 1277.

Statute of Hygiea, 1755-6
... of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1278.
... of Mortmain, 1279.
Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280.
Statute of Merton or Acton-Burnell, 1283.
Statutes of Wales, 1284.
... of Winchester, Oct. 1284.
... of Westminster, 1275, 1285, 1290.
Statute forbidding the levying of loans without the consent of parliament, 1297.
... of Praemunire, 1306.
Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483.
Statutes of the English church, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1801-03.
The statutes passed during each session were formerly printed annually in 4to and 8vo, now in 8vo only. Abstracts are given in the Cabinet Lawyer.

Between 1823 and 1829, 176 acts were wholly repealed, and 44 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 134 related to the kingdom at large, and 22 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1265 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By similar acts since passed, a great number of enactments have been repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Morten, 20 Henry III. (1233-36), and ending 1844.

"Acts of parliament abbreviating bills" introduced by lord Brougham 12 Feb., passed 10 June, 1859.
The Interpretation Act passed, 30 Aug., 1859.
1440 acts (passed between 1669 and 1770) partially or wholly repealed, 1857.

Short Titles Act passed, 20 May, 1892.
Agitation for improvement in private bills system, 1897.
The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 579, in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 177 public acts.
In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. The average number of the first ten years of the 19th century was 112 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 132.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Fire acts are mentioned by Horace (Art of Poetry) as the rule (about B.C.).


ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, in the English Bible, 400 B.C. see Creation.

ADAMITES, a Gnostic sect in Africa about 130, who appeared quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not
sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Probus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. Eusebius. A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandemus or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turpinus, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. Picard, a Fleming, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska, 1420.

ADDA, a river N. Italy, passed by Suwarow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

ADDITIONAL ADDRESSERS, 1801. An additional cess of 27 picul. was imposed to assist in the suppression of piracy.

ADDITIONAL CURATES, the society for their employment in populous places was founded 1857.

ADDITIONAL PARLIAMENT, see Parliament, 1814.

ADDRESSES, see Abbreviations.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. Population, 14,000 in 1850; about 30,000 in 1875; 1891, 133,220; 1900, 170,729; 1910 (est.) 180,000. It was made a bishopric in 1847. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 March, 1869, and by the duke of Cornwall and York, 15 July, 1881. Australian University founded, 1876; 20,000/., given by Sir Theos. Elder, who died 7 March, 1897; he bequeathed 155,000/., for public objects in Adelaide, including 65,000/., for the university, 25,000/., for a picture gallery, and 25,000/., for workmen's homes, ann., 10 March, 1897.

The Queen's Jubilee International Exhibition opened, 26 June, 1887; 15,000,000 visitors attended.

Mr. Martin bequeaths £100,000, to charities, July, 1895.

Adelaide time advanced ½ hr. in accordance with the standard time act, midnight, April 30, 1899.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers) several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. Adelphi Theatre, built 1806, rebuilt 1858; see under Theatres.

ADEN. Known to the Romans as Arabia Felix and Attaux, taken by them 23 B.C. Taken by the Turks from the Portuguese, 1538. From 1730 it was governed by an independent sultan. In Dec. 1839 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to receive the flag of the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the Vengeance, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a garrison and coal depot for Indian steamers. &c. Aden, steamer, see vessels, 9 June, 1897.

Aden population 1901, 15,000.

Protocol fixing the boundaries of the Italian and British influence, signed, 5 May, 1894, see Somaliland.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall received here, 5 April, 1893.

British expedition from Aden destroys a Turkish fort erected at Ad Darea, within the British sphere, after hard fighting, 26, 27 July, 1901. Boundary of Hinterland agreed to, 24 Mar. 1903; 100 men of 1st Hatteras, and 120 men of 24th Bombay inf. forming escort into Shabi, treacherously fired on by Arabs, 12 Sept. 1903.

Punitive operations for native outrages, a village near Jimil destroyed, 7 Oct.; successful fighting with natives of the Kutobi tribe, many killed, 28 Oct., 1 country reported quiet, 19 Nov. 1903.

British party, consisting of Mr. Bigge, European surveyor and small escort of Sepoys attacked by Arabs at Ditha, 120 miles from Aden, 3 Sepoys killed, 1 wounded, 7 Jan. 1904.

Captain Warfield, assistant political agent at Aden, shot dead, 3 March, 1904.

British Government reject proposals in the Turkish trade, pronounced, 29 Dec. 1903, for an alteration in the frontier line between the Aden Hinterland already decided upon by the mixed boundary commission, Jan. 1904.

Agreement fixing the boundary of the Aden Hinterland frontier from the river Bani to Sheikh Muriel on the gulf of Aden, signed by the Turkish and British commissioners, 3 May, 1904.


Visit of the prince and princess of Wales, on their return journey from India 24 March 1906.

Withdrawal of the British troops from the Ditha Hinterland, reported 17 Dec. 1906.

ADIAPOHISTS (from adiaphoroi, indifferent things), a term applied to Melanchthon and others, who were willing to give up certain things to the Romanists as indifferent, about 1538.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

ADJUTATORS, seeAdjutators.

ADMINISTRATIONS, of England and of Great Britain. Until the Restoration, 1660, there was not any cabinet approaching to the modern sense. The sovereign was aided by privy councillors, varying in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the cabinet from
ADMINISTRATIONS.

the privy council became greater during the reign of William III. His ministers included both Whigs and Tories, and their dissensions led to much maladministration, civil, military, and naval, and consequent public political reverses. These therefore compelled to have a united ministry, at first wholly composed of Whigs. The change was gradually effected, 1644-6. The control of the chief, now termed the "premier," began in the reign of Anne. The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the Restoration. Therefore reckoned under the name of the PREMIER, given below in italics.

**Henry VIII.**—App. Warham; bp. Fisher and Fox: earl of Surrey, &c. 1549

Earl of Surrey: Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1553

Sir Thos. More; bp. Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer (afterwards bp. of Canterbury). 1559

Thos. Wolsey, bp. of Winchester, &c. 1552

Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1551

Edward VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Herford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Sydney; sir William Paget; sir Wm. Petre, &c. 1544

John Dudley, late earl Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bed ford; bishop Godrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1553

**Mary.**—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edward Beamer, bp. of London; William, marq. of Winchester; sir Edward Hastings, Henry, earl of Arundel, and lord Sydney; sir William Paget, &c. 1555

**Elizabeth.**—sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward lord Chichester; sir Robert Dudley, attbh. earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, attbh. lord Burleigh; William, lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign). 1574-1603

John Herbury; sir Thomas Bradley; Robert Davers, earl of Essex (in favour); earl of Lindsey; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1579

Edward, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1580

Thomas, earl of Suffolk; lord Buckhurst; afterwards earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Ector, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Breckley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1572

James I. Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, lord Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury. 1603

**Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Dorset.** 1609

Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Broadstreet, &c. 1614

Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham. 1615

Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester. 1620

Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, now marquis of Buckingham; Anthony Ashley, &c. 1621

Charles I.—Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount Conway); William Laud, bp. of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628

William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, earl of Newcastle; Henry, earl of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Wandesforde, &c. 1635

William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards sir William Finch; Francis, earl of Manchester; Sir William Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquis of Hamilton; Lord, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Wandesforde. 1640

*The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.*

**Commonwealth.**—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, with no more than 12 peers. 1648

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of his father. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house. 1653

**Charles II.**—Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660

George Monk, marquis of Albermarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1665

"Chelf." Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, &c. 1670

Thomas, baron Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; sir Edward, earl of Shaftesbury; sir George Carteret, and Edward Seymour, &c. 1672

Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby; make lord high treasurer, 28 June. 1673

Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, att. earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1679

*The king nominated a new council on 22 April, consisting of 21 members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.*

Sidney, lord de Caldecot; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, baron Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; Sir John Anson, and Robert and Thomas. 1684

**James II.**—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquis of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Ernley; viscount Preston, &c. 1685

The earl of Danby, and Lord John Bolingbroke, made first commissioners of the treasury in his room, 4 Jan.; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state, &c. 1687

*The king left Whitehall in the night of 11 Dec., and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, Dec. 1688*.

**William III. and Mary.**—Charles, viscount Morant; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of...
Leeds; George, marquis of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland; earl of Pembroke; and lord Malmesbury, William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De La More, &c. 1689

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Dorset; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydenham, Daniel, viscount of Nottingham, &c. 1690

Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and his chancellor; Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, was made commissioner of the treasury, 1 May, 1698, succeeded by lord, earl of Tankerville. 1699

Anne,—lord (afterwards earl) of Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, &c. 1702

Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; sir Simon Harcourt, &c. 1671

Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, &c. 30 July, 1714

George I.—Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle), &c. 1725

Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. 1734

January (afterwards earl) Stanhope; William, lord Cowper, &c. 1677

Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1718

Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Oxford, &c. 1723

George II.—Robert Walpole continued 1727

Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time: &c. 1724

Earl of Wilmington; lord Hardwicke, &c. 1742

Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased. Aug. 1743

"Broadbottom administration—Henry Pelham, lord Hardwicke, &c. Nov. 1744

"Shortlev administration—Earl of Both, lords Winchelsea and Granville. 12-13 Feb. 1746

Henry Pelham, &c. 20 Feb. 1746

Thos. H. Pelham, duke of Newcastle; lord Hol- derness, &c. April 1754

Duke of Devonshire; William Pitt, &c. Nov. 1759

Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, &c. June 1767

George III.—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's minis- try, continued. 1780

Earl of Bute, lord Harely, &c. July 1763

George Grenville, earls of Halifax and Sandwich, &c. April 1763

Marquis of Rockingham; earl of Winchelsea, &c. July 1765

Marquis of Rockingham; Earl of Rockingham, duke of Graham, &c. Aug. 1766

Duke of Grafton; lord North, &c. Dec. 1767

Frederick, lord North; earl Gower, &c. Jan. 1770

Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war. March 1782

Marquis of Rockingham; lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. March 1782

Earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne); William Pitt, &c. July 1783

"Coalition Ministry," duke of Portland; lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. April 1783

William Pitt, Henry Dundas, &c. Dec. 1783

[During Mr. Pitt's long administration, nu- merous changes in the ministry took place.]

Henry Addington; duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March 1782

William Pitt, lord Eldon; George Canning, &c. May and seq. 1804

[Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]

"All the Turtles."—C. J. Fox: lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; sir Charles Grey (afterwards earl Grey). Feb. 1806

[Mr. Fox's death, 13 Sept. 1806, led to nu- merous changes in the ministry, &c. 1803]

Duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March 1807

Spencer Perceval; earl of Liverpool; viscount Palmerston, &c. Nov. and Dec. 1809

Robert—Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Liverpool, 11 May, 1812), &c. 5 Feb. 1811

*The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, 22 Sept. 1815, led to the breaking up of this administration.
ADMIRALTY OFFICE. 14

ADMIRALTY OFFICE. 14

ADMIRALTY OFFFICE dates from 1312, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1682 the admiralty first put into commission the great officers of state being the commissioners; see succeeding changes below. In 1688-9 the French admiral is said to have been offered £1284. The rank of admiral of the English sea was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. Speelman; Rymer. The first Lord High Admiral in England was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissaries; see Admistration, A. of Scotland from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703; after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of Ireland (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Bruce, 12th Duke of Buccleugh. [The first Lord High Admiral of Ireland was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissaries; see Administration, A. of Scotland from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703; after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of Ireland (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Bruce, 12th Duke of Buccleugh. The first lord high admiral of Ireland was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissaries; see Administration, A. of Scotland from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703; after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of Ireland (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Bruce, 12th Duke of Buccleugh.]
ADRIAN'S WALL.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway Firth, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight feet in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was repaired and strengthened by Severus, 207-210.

ADRIAN'S or HADRIAN'S WALL.
ADRIA, in Turkey, so named after its restorer the emperor Adrian (who died 10 July, 135). Near here Constantine defeated Licinius and gained the empire, 3 July, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, 10 Aug, 378. Adrian was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1534, and was their capital till the capture of Constantinople in 1535. It was taken by the Russians on 20 Aug. 1828, and restored 14 Sept. same year; after the capture of the Turkish army in the Shipka pass it was occupied by the Russians without resistance, 20 Jan. 1878, Population 1857, 7,086; 1910, about 8,500. See Turkey.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice weaving the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173), took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his biretia, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1757.

ADULLAM, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1002 B.C. (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2.) Mr. Horner, Mr. R. Lowe, Earl Grosvenor, lord Eldon, and other leading bewielded it, both in promotion and in its public use as a place of public meeting, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discharged. See. On 13 April, lord Eldon said, "No improper motive has driven us into this ease, where we are a most happy family, duly 4 May, hurry — increasing in number and strength, where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression. Although their appeal led to the refusal of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1867. They did not vote together uniformly in 1865, and lord Eldon and Mr. W. kept excepted with Mr. Gladstone, for the disestablishment of the Irish church 1 May, 1867.

ADULTERATION. That food was prohibited in England in 12th, and punishments for it enacted, 1581, 1604, 1803, 1821, &c. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Acland's efforts, and called "Death in the Pot," and in 1825, through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and Its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, the chemical analysts may be appointed. An act to prevent adulteration of seeds passed 16 Aug. 1866, amended 1878. Another to prevent adulteration of food and drugs passed 20 Aug. 1872. Penalties for adulterating liquors were imposed by the new licensing act passed same time. The report of a commission, issued in July, 1874, declared that the public "were cheated rather than poisoned." All the anti-adulteration acts were repealed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1877, which was amended in 1878. The duty of the licensing authority was made larger late sale of margarine, 6 Aug. 1879. The report of the select committee appointed in 1894, with suggestions, was issued in July, 1899.

ADULTERY was punished with death by the law of Moses (Deut. xxi. 21, 22; Lev. xx. 21, 22) — and by Lycurgus 384 B.C. The early Saxons burnt the adulterers, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereas they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Conists, 1311. Adultery was ordained to be punished capital by the parliament, May 14, 1540; but there is no record of this law taking effect; and it was repealed at the restoration. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties, and several suffered for it, 1602. Hardie. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished and the suit for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage; see Divorce. An act was passed in 1899 permitting parties to suits for adultery to give evidence.

ADVEND (adventus, "the coming"). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), or before or after. Hymnists respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1896, 24 Nov., 1897, 27 Nov., 1898, 27 Nov., 1899, 5 Dec.; 1900, 2 Dec.; 1901, 1 Dec.; 1902, 30 Nov.; 1903, 29 Nov., 1904, 27 Nov.; 1905, 3 Dec.; 1906, 2 Dec.; 1907, 1 Dec.; 1908, 29 Nov., 1909, 27 Nov., 1911, 3 Dec.; 1912, 1 Dec.; 1913, 30 Nov.; 1914, 29 Nov., 1915, 28 Nov.

ADVENTISTS (Seventh-day), an American sect in Massachusetts, U.S.A. A large conference of delegates from 50 States of the Union, and from Europe, in Washington, March, 1899. President Elson reported the building of a college at Lincoln, Nebraska, and that the Pitean Islanders had become Adventists.

ADVENTURE BAY, S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by Capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship Adventure. It was visited by Capt. Cook 1777; by Capt. Bigh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVERTURERS, see Merchants.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50l. was inflicted on persons advertising with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The advertisement duty, (first enacted, 1712,) formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterward fixed, in England, at 3s. 6d., and in Ireland at 2s. 6d. per advertisement. The duty (further reduced) in England to 2s. 6d. and in Ireland to 1d. each, in 1835, and was abolished in 1853.

Early advertisements are found in "Parliament's Laws of eyre, Dec. 26 March to 2 April, 1647, and "Mercy's Advertisements" 4 Oct. 1643.


The whole libretto of Mozart's Opera, "The Hole, inserted as an advertisement in the Times, (5 columns) 16 April, 1853. A debate in the Portuguese parliament, translated, inserted as an advertisement in the Daily News (6 columns) 16 April, 1853.

Advertisements. The great nuisance, prohibited, 1857: Advertising systems (including Act, passed 16 April, 1857.) The name of Mr. H. F. Partridge, surgeon-dentist. Dubbing, was struck off the register of the General Medical Council, for advertising by professional rules, June 1859, confirmed by the Court of Appeal, 15 March, 1862. Posting illustrated advertisements on walls, &c, much ensured. Nov. 1857, society formed to check the practice. Early April, 1859. Advertisers' exhibition, London, opened, 20 April, 1871.

International exhibition 1st, at the Crystal Palace, May, 1854.

Advertisements regulation bill—royal assent, Aug. 1875.

ADVOCATUS DIABOLI (Devil's Advocate), in the Roman Catholic Church, the functionary appointed to state the objections
ADVOCATE.

against a deceased person proposed for canonization. The act for its defence is undertaken by the Advocate (God's Advocate).

ADVOCATE, THE KING's (always a doctor of the civil law), was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The Lord Advocate in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England, with judicial powers. It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might, at the same time he be a judge, and in Scotland, sir William Oliphant (1612) and sir John Nesbit (1666) were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. Beaumont.—The powers were diminished in 1881, when John Blair Balfour was made Lord Advocate; the right hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, 1885-8; Mr. J. P. B. Robertson, 1885-Sept., 1891, succeeded by sir Charles Pearson, 1891, by sir J. B. Balfour, 1892; sir Charles Pearson, Sept., 1895; R. Bon. Andrew Graham Murray, May, 1896; Mr. C. S. Dickson, Oct., 1903; Mr. G. W. T. Omond's work, "The Lord Advocates of Scotland," pub. 1883. Advocates' library in Edinburgh established by sir G. MacKenzie about 1652; in 1790 it obtained the right to call at every new book published in Britain. Number of volumes over 359,000 MSS. over 3,000; see Judge Advocate.

ADVOWSONS, right of a presentation to a church living. First recorded instance in 448, when a bishop was permitted by the council of Orange to nominate a clerk to a church he had built outside his diocese. Advowsons were allowed in the 6th cent. (123 Novel of Justinian). Patronage has grown as part of the feudal system. The Deercats stated that if with the consent of the bishop any man built a church he acquired the right of patronage. In Thomas à Becket's time presentations were often made against the will of the bishop, and for money payments. Exchange of advowsons is now regulated by various acts, notably 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124, 1860, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 114, and 33 & 34 Vict. c. 39, 1860-70. See Benefice.

ÆDILES. Roman city officers. 1. Two plebeian ædiles were appointed to look after buildings, weights and measures, the supply of provisions, &c., 494 B.C. 2. The ædiles curules were appointed 305 B.C. 3. Julius Cæsar appointed ædiles curules for watching over the supply of corn. The ædiles became a kind of police under the emperors.

ÆDUI or HEDUI. A Celtic people, N.E. France, subjugated by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 52. An inscription, A.D. 21, was quelled by C. Silius.

ÆGATES ISLES. W. of Sicily; near these the Roman consul, C. Lutatius Catulus, gained a victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 10 March, 214 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA. A Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken and its works destroyed 455. Its inhabitants, expelled, 431, were restored by the Spartans, 394; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387. In 1811, from the temple of Pallas Athena, many statues, dating from 50 years before Peloponnesian war, were taken to Madrid. One group represents a combat of Greeks and Trojans for the body of Achilles.

ÆGOSBOTAMI, (the Goat-rivers), in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedaemonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U. (for "Austria est imperare orbi universi," (German, alle Erde ist Osterreichs untertan), "Austria is to rule the whole world"), was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor, Frederick III., 1440-1493.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY, founded 1832; closed 1856; published "Homilies of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury," and other Anglo-Saxon works.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; Judges xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Galle attributes mnemonic speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1175) is a medieval specimen:—"He jacet in tomba Rosa mundi, non Rosa mundi; Non redolere, sed olere, qua residere soleat.

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race about 1243 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities; Metylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1650, who wrote on it, but it was previously known. St. Danstan is traditionally said to have been its inventor.

ÆOLOPLE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines; a similar apparatus is described by Vitruvius, first century, A.D. Its invention attributed to Hiero of Alexandria.

ÆQUI, an Italian race, subdued by the Romans and their lands annexed, 471-302 B.C.

ÆERATED WATERS. Solution of carbonic acid in water discovered by Priestley. Suggested as a prevention of scurvy. Paper presented to the Admiralty 1773. A bottle of soda-water from the Royal George, sunk in 1750, sold by auction Mar. 10, 1803. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson in 1787; F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tyler in 1836, and by others. Aerated bread is made by processes patented by Dr. Dauzlish, 1836-7. Aerated Bread Company formed 28 Oct. 1862.

ÆERIANS, followers of Aerus, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter, and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. Epiphanius.

ÆEROLITES, see Meteors.

ÆERONAUTICS, see Meteors.

ÆERONAUTICS AND AEROSTATICS, see Aviation, Balloons and Flying. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was established by the duke of Argyll and others, 12 Jan. 1866. Annual meetings.

ÆEROPHONE, an apparatus invented by M. Denayrouze, to enable persons to enter a noxious inflammable atmosphere. It comprises an air-pump, lamp, and flexible tubing. It was tried at Chatham, 12-14 Jan., 1875, and reported successful.

The name Aerophone was given to an apparatus, invented by a German engineer, to introduce a very fine water-
ESCUYLAPUS. 18

clad into textile factories to nullify the injurious effects of the frictional electricity generated by the machines. The apparatus was rejected successfully in Germany and England.

ESCUYLAPUS, god of medicine; his worship introduced at Rome, about 291 B.C.

ESTHETICISM, an art movement to carry the love of the beautiful into home-life, sprang up during the latter part of the 19th century. It was strongly supported by Mr. Ruskin, sir (b. 1819) Frederick Leighton, Mr. (b. 1799) Alma-Tadema, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. (b. 1819) P. Burne-Jones, Mr. (b. 1812) Rossetti, and others associated with the Pre-Raphaelite movement (called so). The elastic extravagances of some of the followers of the cult were cleverly hit off by Gilbert and Sullivan in "Patience," produced in 1881, and satirized in Punch about that period. The influence of Estheticism has been in the improvement of decorative art in modern houses, and increased artistic refinement.

ESTHETICS (from the Greek aisthesis, perception, the sense of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Esthetical" was published in 1750.

ETHIOPIA, see Ethiopia.

“AETHIOPICA” see Romances.

AEFIANS, followers of Actias, an Arian heretic about 350.

AFRIA, in Greece, a country named after Aedibus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phœnomen, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled there. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Aetians became the rivals of the Acheans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Aetians join Sparta against Athens, 423 B.C. 438 The Aetolian league of tribes opposes Macedon, 221

Amased by Antipater during the Lacedaemon war, 222

And in the invasion of the Gauls, 247

But in the war with the Messenians (Social War), and defeat the Acheans at Capha, 220

Philip V. of Macedon, invades Aetolia, and takes Thermopyla, Peleae, and Naukrates, concluded, 217

Aetolians invite Polycrates to king of Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt, 218

Deserted by the Romans, the Aetolian make peace with Philip, 209

War with Philip, 208

In which he is defeated at Cynoscephalae, 197

The Romans conquer the kings of Macedon, Syria, and Egypt, 203

And Sparta, to make deserts against the Romans, 197

Defeat of the allies near Thermopylae, 191

Assisted by the Romans under Fulvia, 193

Leading patricians massacred by the Roman party, 167

Aetolia made a province of Rome, 146

Served by Theodosius Angelus, in 4th century.

Amethystus II, in 412 expelled the Greek governors.

It is now part of the kingdom of Greece.

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in Leviticus xxviii., (149) B.C. In the English prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1532. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 6th canon, 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see Marriage (of Wife’s Sister). The prohibited degrees were set forth in 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1533-4. See Incest.

AFFIRMATION; see Quakers. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859. The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had deserted from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 3 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Vict. e. 2 (1855). For Mr. Bradlaugh’s case, see Privation, 1880-1, 1883, and oaths.

Affirmation Bill for M.V. introduced, 1883; rejected in the council 1882-3. 32nd. 2 Geo. IV.1, 1828. And Quakers were substituted for oaths by an act passed 24 Dec. 1838.

AFGHANISTAN. (the Greek Ariamn), a large country in central Asia, successively part of the Persian and Greek empires. Chief cities, Cabul, Herat, Candahar, Ghuzna, and Kandahar. The Moslems are ruled by sultars. Population 1810, about 4,000,000.

Early Afghan conquests in India.

1201-1209

Conquests of Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane 1235

Belirs conquered Cabul 1237

On his invasion of Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.

The Afghans revolt in 1740; invade Persia and take Isphaham; repelled by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country.

On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, made Afghanistan independent, 1737-73

1773-1826

Timur Shah (son), succeeds, 1775; rules cruelly; dies leaving 23 sons.

1826

Zaman becomes amir, 1732; cripples the power of the sultars, blinded and deposed.

1790

Mahmud Shah, son, amir 1805; defeated by his brother, Siraj Shah, 1803; Mahmud restored. Fathali Khan the vizier predominant, 1807; Fathali blinded; Mahmud flees from Cabul and becomes ruler at Herat.

1816

Imposed rulers at Cabul; Ibost Mohammed Khan becomes amir.

1826

He is deprived, 1830, and sent to Calcutta; Siraj Shah restored, 1838.

British occupation of Cabul causes great discontent;寇ruin; sir Alexander Burnes and 23 others killed. 2 Nov. 1841.

A'kbar Khan, son of Ibost Mohammed, head of the rebels; invites sir John Conolly to meet, 1842.

Shere Shum and 23,000 cabul follow, only Dr. Bannister and four or five native officers escape.

16 Sept. 1842.

Sir George Pollock forces the Khyber pass; defeats A'kbar Khan at Toreen; captures Cabul and establishes British colonies here and elsewhere. 16 Sept.; destroys the great bazaar; retires.

1843

Ibost Mohammed becomes amir.

1843

A'kbar Khan leaves 16 sons; appointing as his successor Shere Ali, the third son, 9 June; who is much opposed by his brothers, especially by Uzal, the eldest son (and his son Abduls-Ham- man, or Abduls-Rahman), Azim, Ameen, and Shur-reef; yet is recognized by them. 18 April.

Unsuccessful insurrection of Uzal and Azim; Azim flees to British territories, 16 May; Uzal reconquered by Shere Ali, 2 June.

1844

Insurrection of Abduls-Rahman; Uzal imprisoned.

Aug.

Shere Ali enters Cabul.

14 Nov.

Azim and his confederates defeated at Kujbhez, near Khelat (Ghulai), by Shere Ali (whose eldest son is killed), 6 June; he enters Candahar, 14 June.

1845

Azim joins his nephew Abduls-Rahman; defection of Mahomed Bepkow from Ibrahim (Shere Ali’s son) weakly ruling Cabul; it surrenders to Azim, 2 March.

1846

Shere Ali raises himself from his grief; raises an army; in the third month of the year 1846, he is defeated at Sheikhaobad, and flees to Candahar.

10 May

Uzal (sensul and easy), and Azim (eul and tyrannical) at Cabul. 1846.

In 1839, Azim and Abduls-Rahman defeat Shere Ali at Kujbhez, 17 Jan.; he flees to Candahar; shut out, flees to Herat held by his son, Yakoub.

Jan.

1847
Yakob Khan, son of the late ameer, arrives at Gandamak to negotiate, 8 May; recognised as ameer

Treaty of peace signed at Gandamak; (the British to occupy Khyber pass, and the Kuram and Pishchen valleys; to have a Resident at Cabul; and to pay an annual subsidy of 60,000£, to the ameer), 26 May; ratified 30 May; the British troops retire from Cabul 4 Aug.

Sir Louis Cavagnari and escort honourably received in Cabul 27 July.

Thanks of the house of lords voted to the visiting officers, and men

Several regiments of Afghan soldiers arrive in Cabul from Herat; about 15 Aug paid by the populace they besiege the British; and after a brave resistance are massacred (including Sir L. Cavagnari, Mr. Jeunkus, his secretary, Bent, Hamilton, and Dr. Ambrose Kelly, with about 26 native cavalry and 50 infantry: a few non-military escape), 8 Sept.

Gen. Roberts marches towards Cabul 6 Sept., sets Mutiny at Herat; military and civil governors killed 8 Sept.

Reprisal of an attack on Bakers' entrenchments at Shuttargarden 11 Sept.

A British convoy attacked by Mongols, near Shuttargarden; 3 sepoys and 13 multitudes killed; and 12 miles taken 22 Sept.

Gen. Baker reaches Kushi 24 Sept.; receives the ameer Yakob and his son, his general, Doust, and suite 27 Sept.


Attack on British camp at Shuttargarden repulsed 2 Oct.

Battle of Char-asab; severe conflict with Afghans before Cabul; captain Young, Dr. Duncan, beat Ferguson, and about 70 killed and wounded 6 Oct.

The enemy decamps; about 98 guns abandoned; pursued by cavalry; small parties only overtake them 7-9 Oct.


Gen. Roberts' proclamation, heavy fine; martial law; gen. Hills to be military governor, with Ghulam Hussein Khan 14 Oct.

Great explosions (supposed treachery) in the Bala Hassar; destruction of much arms and ammunition; capt. Shaffe and about 20 others missing 16 Oct.

Abduction of Yakob Khan announced 17 Oct.

5 prisoners (multads and others) hanged as murderers of major Cavagnari and others 20-24 Oct.

Sahib Jan, a freethinker, with a strong force under Turski Ghilzai, defeated and killed by Roberts and Hughes at Shahjui, near Cundarah 24 Oct.

Proclamation of gen. Roberts announcing British occupation of Cabul, &c. 30 Oct.

Junction of columns of generals Macpherson and Bright at Ketasong 6 Nov.

163 Afghan mutineers, &c. tried; 87 executed as murderers; 76 released 11 Nov.

Combination of tribes under Mohammed Jan 16th

Wandak

Continued severe fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, 11-14 Dec.

Gen. Roberts concentrates his forces in the Sherpur cantonments 14 Dec.

Musal Khan, son of Yakob, said to be proclaimed ameer; a mission with a pass and the ameer 16 Dec.

Gen. Gough at Jugdulluk attacked; retreats into the fort, 16 Dec.; indecisive conflicts 18, 19 Dec.

The Afghans (25,000) defeated with great loss near Sherpur cantonments, by gen. Roberts and Gough 21 Dec.

Cabul left by the enemy, 24 Dec.; the city and Bala Hassar reconquered by the British 25 Dec.

The enemy dislodged from the fort Jan 1868


Ghumma seized, and held for Musal Khan as the new ameer, by Mohammed Jan 28 Jan.

Gen. Roberts proclaims an amnesty with few exceptions; the hill tribes generally subdued, 6 Jan.
Mohams and other tribes defeated in an attack near Dokha. 16 Jan., 1885.

Correspondence with Russia; papers found in Cabul (to be kept secret). Feb. 16.

Mirzah Khan and heirs at Kazakh subdue in March.

Mohammed Jan defeated and killed, fighting with Gen. Roberts, in April.

A camp at Dauw attacked by Pathans ; garrison killed. April 16.

Shere Ali, cousin of the late ameer, made wazir or governor of Candahar by the British (see Candahar). April 16.

Gen. sir Donald Stewart defeats a famous attack of Ghilzais on Ahmad Khel, 15 April : again near Ghuznee. April 17.

Col. Jenkins, at Tharasaub, attacked by 4,000 Locashis, on 29 April. 23 April.

Mr. A. C. Langan, chief command at Cabul, 2 May. Alleged defeats of Satis and Ghazis near Jalalabad. 22 May.

Gen. Burrows (with about 2,400 men) sent from Bombay towards Candahar. 1 July.

The troops of the inefficient wazir of Candahar, Shere Ali, revolt and join Amoo Khan, about 14 July.

Gen. Burrows at Malwa, near Kuss-i-Nakhkh (see below). 17 July.

Abdur Rahman, or Abul-Bahram, born 1846 (see above, 1857, &c), recognised as ameer at Cabul by the British (previously an exile at Samarkand), and proclaimed. 22 July.

Ayoob Khan, of the late ameer, Shere Ali, governor of Herat, marches upon Cabul with about 25,000 men and 20 guns; defeats the attack of gen. Burrows after several conflicts; heavy loss on both sides; many officers of 66th regiment killed. 27 July.

Candahar invested by British with about 400,000 men. 28 July.

Ayoob encamped at Kokaran. 29 July.

Gen. sir F. Roberts with about 10,000 men, march from Cabul to relieve Candahar. 9 Aug.

Shere Ali, with all the troops, after an interview with the ameer Abul-Bahram, withdraws from Cabul. 11 Aug.

Attack of Pathans (hill tribes) on the post at Khak Amudan family beaten off by sepoys; 20 Pathans killed. 16 Aug.


Ayoob Khan's army (strenthened by 25,000 men) about 25 Aug.; he进驻s from Candahar. 29 Aug.

Gen. Roberts arrives at Cabul. 2 Aug.; deslines Ayoob's terms; defeats and disperses his army at Mazra near the Argandal; and captures his camp at Biba Wall Kotha (see below) ; Sept.

Ayoob Khan arrives at Herat ; reported 1 Oct.

Tranquility at Cabul, announced. Nov.

Shere Ali, wall of Candahar, resigns and retires to India. 20 Dec.

Five thousand of the army, 1873-75, 21,445, out of which 15,000,000, paid by British development. Aug., 1882.

Russian correspondence with the ameer Shere Ali in 1878, published, by Russia as to invasion of British territory. 6 Feb.

Thanks of parliament voted to gen. Roberts and the army in both houses. 10 May.

Peace concluded by the Amoo Khan of Herat and Abul-Bahram of Cabul. May, June.

Conflicts between partisans of the ameer and Amoo Khan; the latter defeated. 3 & 4 June.

Ayoob Khan on 25 June, attacks the ameer's camp at Ghadim-Hyder at Karezia, 25 July; enters Candahar. 30 July.

Ghadim Hyder holding Kila-i-Ghilzai, 6 Aug.; takes Cabul, 27 Aug.

Ayoob prepares to march; the ameer's troops at Khel-I-Ghilzai; rejects Ayoob's proposals, 11 Sept.; marches to Cabul, and 12 Sept.

Ayoob ordered to leave Cabul, and desertion of his troops, fees to Herat. 22 Sept.

The ameer enters Candahar. 29 Sept.

His army under Abdullah Khan twice defeated. 20 Sept.; again. 2 Oct.; 1881.

Enters Herat. 3 Oct.

Ayoob flees to Persia. 4 Oct.

Abul-Bahram now virtual ruler of all Afghanistan. 23 Oct.

Amoo Khan chosen by the ameer as British Habib or minister in Cabul. 29 Oct.

The ameer defeats the Shinnwaris about 27 April, 1883.

Peace made with the Shinnwaris about 21 June. 1883.

Indian government grants subsidy to the ameer accepted. 27 July.

Slight insurrection of the Ghilzais under Mullah Mushtqui, Amoo Khan, announced. 20 July, 1883.

The proposal of an Afghan frontier commission accepted by the ameer. Aug., 1884.

Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden with staff proceeds, and declared his successful progress reported. 24 July.

Pendleth assented to Afghanistan by Lord Auckland, 1840; Russian advance resisted to Nov., 1884.

The ameer visits Lord Buffier, the viceroy, at Rawal Pindi 2 12 April, who declares at a grand durbar, England and Afghanistan will stand side by side. 8 April, 1885.

Sir Peter Lumsden arrives in London. 8 June.

Difference between England and Russia respecting the Zhulikar Pass. 10 June.

Strong Russian, garrison at Askabad. 10 July.

The Russians relinquish Zhulikar Pass, announced. 22 Aug.

Anglo-Russian Protocol, closing the dispute, signed in London. 10 Sept.


Pendleth given up to Russia, July, 1885, entered. 8 June, 1886.

Joint Commission appointed for the first boundary pillar formally erected 12 Nov., 1885; the last, many perilis and privations endured. July.

Joint Commission dissolved on July.

Sir Joseph West Ridgway, chief, and the Commission warmly received at Cabul. 15 Oct.

Rising against taxation (treasure seized in transport) about 30 Sept.; rebellion said to be suppressed. Nov.

The ameer's troops defeated by the Ghilzais, announced 27 Sept; again at Khetati-Ghilzai, announced 29 April, 1887.

Meetings of Afghan Frontier Commission at St. Petersburg: temporarily closed 12 May; resumed 6 July; quessed in August. 1887.

Mutiny of Ghilzais at Herat, suppressed with much bloodshed. 9 June.

General Ghodam reported that he defeated the Ghilzais in 13 & 18 June. 14 June.

The ameer proclaims peace, amnesty and remission of taxes for two years, announced. 8 July.

Tamar Shah, chief of the Herat mutineers, sent to central Cabul 13 July.

Great defeat of the rebels at Mashakai, announced 15 July.

Reported conflicting accounts of victory of 15 July.

Hyder Khan at Kottalbah. 26 July.

Rebellion said to have collapsed 21 Aug.; several tribes return home. 29 Aug.

Escape of Afghan from Teheran, 14 Aug.; enters Afghanistan with a few followers and is driven out. early Sept.

Severe fighting at Mashakai between the ameer's troops and the insurgents. Fighting near Mukur; rebel leader, Jalander Khan, captured. 7 Sept.

Reported fighting with varying success Sept. and Oct.

Ayoob Khan surrounded at Meshed to the Indian government, announced. 9 Nov.

Southern Afghanistan quiet, announced. 13 Nov.

Reported execution of Amoo Khan's terms to the insurgents. 10 killed. 15 Nov.

Amnesty proclamation issued by the ameer. 15 Nov.

Conflict between Afghans and Turcomans, Afghan victories. 20 Nov.

Revolt of Iskak Khan, governor of Afghan Turkestan. Aug. 5 deposed at Ishk Khan, Sept. 1885; at Mazari Sherif 30 Sept.; Iskak Khan a fugitive in Russian territory. 26 Dec.
AFRICA.

The ameer’s troops under Gholam Hyder defeat the Shinwaris . . . . . 3 Feb. 1889
Gholam Hyder Khan, made Governor-General . . . . . 29 Feb.
Aldur-Rahman (two years absent) returns to Cabul with strengthened power . . . . . Aug. 1890
Prof. James Darmesteter, during a scientific mission in 1888, collected the “Chants populaires des Afghans,” which he published . . . 1888-90
Disputes with the Russians respecting the Pamir frontier . . . . . Sept., Oct. 1891
Mr. T. Saltier Pyne, engineer-in-chief to the ameer (33) surveys great progress in arts and manufactures, many English being employed Feb. 1892
The ameer’s encroachments on the Hazaras (checked by the Indian government) lead to frequent conflicts, and insurrection of other tribes, May, June; the ameer unsuccessful. Rebels join the Hazara tribes . . . . . July.
The Indian government proposes to send to the ameer a deputation headed by lord Roberts; he approves, but defers receiving it, about 7 Aug.; the ameer’s army about 40,000 reported . . . . Aug.
The governor of Candahar and his troops repulsed by the Hazaras, reported 22 Aug.
The ameer’s troops capture Kausim from the rebels, reported 20 Aug.; the war continues with varying results . . . . . Oct.
The ameer’s troops occupy Oruzghan, reported 2 Oct.
Death of Abdal Karim Khan, the ameer’s general, reported 15 Oct.
Amicable despatches from the ameer to the viceroy brought by Mr. Pyne, reported . . . . 10 March, 1893
Boundary disputes with Russia settled by captain Yates, reported 12 Sept.
The British mission under sir Henry Mortimer Durand and maj. Elles cordially received at Dacca by gen. Gholam Hyder Khan, 20 Sept.; at Jellalabad, 22 Sept., at Cabul, with much honour, 2 Oct.; cordial interview of three hours with the ameer, 10 Oct.; agreement signed, 12 Nov.; friendly reception of the ameer’s messenger, 13 Nov.; sir Henry Mortimer Durand and his party leave Cabul . . . . . 13 Nov.
Mr. (aft. sir) Thomas Saltier Pyne in London, reports successful progress in India, 19 Jan., knighted . . . . March, 1894
Frontier warfare, see India . . . . . 3 Nov.
The order of the khel presented to the ameer by the British ameer, the 16th Jan.
1895
The Afghan boundary commission complete their work, agreement signed by Mr. Udny and Gholam Haidar Khan, 13 April; ratified by the ameer July.
The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, second son of the ameer, arrives in London, 24 May; received by the Prince of Wales and the royal family, 25 May; at the queen with the ameer, 27 May and 2 July; at the Derby, 26 May; visits the bl.-major at the Guildhall, 6 June; tour in the provinces, June; farewell to the queen at Windsor, 23 July; he leaves England for Paris, 3 Sept. [returns to Cabul, Feb. 1896].
Lieut.-col. Mahmood Akram Khan, British agent in Cabul, and his family murdered by a moslem, the murderer killed . . . . 4 Nov.
The ameer attacks the Kaiturs in the Yeno valley . . . . 20 Dec.
The Baslogi valley dominated, the chiefs submitted; reported . . . . 19 Jan. 1896
The ameer’s two sons made K.C.M.G. . . . . April
The ameer signs an agreement to the British government at a durbar; reported, 28 Aug. 1897; again 5 Oct. 1897
Army reserve and reforms started; reported, Aug. 1897
Cholera epidemic; government houses closed; 1,200 deaths in Calaf, June-July.
Death of the ameer, a great ruler and a firm ally of Great Britain, 1 Oct. 1893
Habbullah, his son, proclaimed ameer; declares his intention to maintain the boundaries, and remain in alliance with Gt. Britain, 3 Oct.
Proclamation read; reducing the taxes and land revenue and raising the pay of the army, reported, 16 Oct.

The Haidka Mullah received by the ameer, 29 March . . . . . 1892
Ameer divorces all his wives except four, forbids his subjects to have more, reported . . . . . 15 Feb. 1893
Col. Yate detained as prisoner for crossing the border . . . . . April.
35 sepoys charged with rioting to rebellion put to death, at Cabul, reported 22 Oct.
Advices from Cabul report the removal of office of Mohammed Umar Khan by the ameer, his brother, and his confinement as a state prisoner . . . . . 27 Nov.
Ameer declines repeated invitations from lord Curzon for a meeting in India but sends his son, sirch Inayatullah Khan, to meet the viceroy on his return to India.
By agreement with the ameer, a British mission, with Mr. (K.C.I.E.) Louis Dane, the Indian foreign secretary, as its head, to discuss questions between the governments, leaves Peshawar for Cabul . . . . . 27 Nov.
Delineation of the Indo-Afghan boundary adjoining the Mohmand, commenced in 1894.
Ameer starts on a prolonged tour through Afghanistan, reported . . . . . 20 June, 1894.
See India 1895.

The Amur reaches Jellalabad with an escort of 6,000 troops to hold a tribal durbar . . 29 Jan. 1895
Death of Sir Thomas Auequin Martin, agent-gen.
Ameer . . . . . 29 April.
Visit of the ameer to India—see India, 1897. The ameer leaves Cabul on the first stage of his journey . . . . 23 Dec.
Arrival of the ameer at Jellalabad on return from his visit to India . . . . . 9 March 1897.
The ameer takes steps to develop the coalfield at Ghori, sends an agent to settle the disputes . . . . .
The ameer starts on a tour of his kingdom; Inayatullah Khan, his eldest son, to act during his absence . . . . . 15 July, 1897.
Plot to murder the ameer and certain members of his family discovered; several hundred persons, implicated in the plot, arrested at Jellalabad, 21 March.
The Khairan Pass closed to caravan traffic . . . . . 27 July, 1897.
Habibulla Khan, amir, born 1874; assassinated, 1901.

AFRICA, called Libya by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the globe. For its history, see Egypt, Ethiopia, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Cape, Algiers, Morocco, Ashantee, South Africa, Gambia, &c. Estimated area 11,500,000 square miles. Authorities roughly estimate the population of the continent at about 230,000,000.
Carbonbridge subdued by the Romans, A.D. 48; other provinces gained by Pompey, 42.
Revolts subdued by Diocletian, A.D. 295; by Theodosius, 375.
N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genserique, 429-35; re-conquered by Belisarius, 533.
The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 637-709.
Portuguese settlements begin, 1450.
Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.
Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape and explores the coast, 1497.
English merchants visit Guinea in 1559; and Elizabeth awarded a patent to an African company in 1585 (which sunk).
Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1652.
Capt. Stubbins sailed up the Gambia, 1723.
Rome commenced his travels in 1723.
Sierra Leone settled by the English, 1787.
Mungo Park made his first voyage to Africa, 22 May, 1795; his second, 30 January, 1805, and never returned (see Park).
Africa visited by Salt, 1805 and 1806; Bar-chard, 1822; Campbell, 1813; Hormann, 1816; Denham and Clapperton, 1827; Living, 1828; the brothers Lander, 1832.
AFRICA.

Expedition to the Niger undertaken by Mr. Meager, Lord of Liverpool; he went out with Mr. Lander and his men, and they made a reliable survey of the river, July, 1872.

The great Niger expedition to start a colony in Central Africa (for which parliament voted 7,000l., consisting of 5,000l. for the steamer and 2,000l. for the steamer, commenced the ascent of the Niger, 20 Aug. 1871; when they reached latitude 28, they broke up among the crowd and dispersed their men to return to the river, having ascended the river to 200, miles from the sea, 28 Sept. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the men returned, anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 19 Oct. 1871.

James Richardson explored the great Salharra in 1846, and in 1849, by direction of the Foreign Office, he left England and explored the southern parts of central Africa, accompanied by Dr. Barth and Overawe. Richardson died 4 March, 1874, and overwog died 25 Sept. 1875.

Dr. Nigogl sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, 28 Feb. 1873. In April, 1877, said to have been assassinated.

by Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, 16 May, 1876. His travels were published in 1878.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1847, after an absence of 25 years, during which he explored a large part of the heart of Africa, and walked an estimated 24,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book, was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed by the Foreign Office, to explore the Portuguese possession in Africa, and left England shortly after.

Dr. Chalmers's travels in central Africa, 1857-58, created much controversy.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858. Captains Spke and Grant announce the discovery of a source of the Nile in Lake Victoria Nyanza, 23 Feb. 1871.

Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun, while alone near Bath, 15 Sept. 1864.

Some Dutch traders unceremoniously explore the White Nile, and private parties claimed it, 15 July, 1871. (One Miss Timne, said to have been killed; reported 5 Sept. 1871.)

The Universities Mission to central Africa, consists of Charles F. Mackenzie, bishop of central Africa, and six clergy and others, dated Dec. 1847, and arrived at the Zambesi, in Feb. 1849. All died of diseases and privation except two, who returned in 1853; the bishop died 1 Jan. 1872; succeeded by Dr. Lozier.

Dr. Chalmers, 24 July, 1874.

Death of Dr. W. B. Mackenzie, at Sierra Leone, 16 Nov. 1864. He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854. He opened commercial relations with central Africa.

National African Company, 1874.

Mr.侍autes, the late Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be a southern source of the Nile, which he named Lake Albert, 29 March, 1874.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for inner Africa, 24 March, 1876.

Mr. Baker's report of a first exploration, Lake Victoria Nyanza, 18 May, 1875; published, 28 July, 1875.

Livingstone at Zanzibar to continue his search for the sources of the Nile, March, 1876.

Mr. Baker's report of his second trip to Zanzibar, in Sept. 1876, March, 1877; doubled, July, 1877.

Expedition of F. de Young to search of Livingstone, sent by the Royal Geographical Society, his connection that Livingstone was alive, 27 July, 1877.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone to Rondas, 20 May, 1877; received 21 July, 1877.

His dispatch to Lord Gladstone, dated 7 July, 1877; read to the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Nov. 1877; published, 1878.

Undenied reports of his murder by negroes, Jan.; his probable safety reported by Dr. Kirk, 22 June; said to be at Mozambique, Nov. 1877.

Expedition of sir Saran Baker to put down slave trade on the Upper Nile, see Egypt, Jan. 1878.

Expedition of the German Mission of Livingstone himself, Dawson, organised by the Royal Geographical Society, started 9 Feb. 1872.

[Returned on hearing that Stanley had found Livingstone.]

Dutch Guineans settlements purchased and transferred (see Elmina), 4 April, 1872.

Returns current that Livingstone is alive, May, June, 1872.

Expedition sent in search of Livingstone by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, 29 Dec. 1871.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, chief of the expedition, left Zanzibar, and, after much opposition from the native chiefs, accidentally fell in with Livingstone at Ujiui, near Ujiji, March, 1874, and remained with him till 24 March, 1875, when he brought away his diary and other documents. Mr. Stanley reported that Livingstone had arrived at Ujiui in bad condition, having been robbed and deserted by his attendants.

Much controversy ensued between Mr. Stanley, the members of his party, Dawson's expedition, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the Royal Geographical Society, and others, Aug. 1872.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone, at Ujiui, dated Nov. 1872, to Mr. Bennett (printed in New York Herald, 26 July, and reprinted in the Times 27 July, 1872). He describes his explorations and his painful journey to Ujiui; his meeting with Mr. Stanley; and he speaks of the Nile springs being about 560 miles south of the most southerly point of Lake Victoria Nyanza; and also of about 50 miles of waterless desert in central Africa, of which he had explored about 500; and of the convergence of the watershed first into four, and then into 1000, mighty rivers in the great Nile valley. Between 15° and 17° south latitude. Second letter (dated Feb. 1873) describes the horrors of the slave trade in eastern Africa, printed in the Times 29 July, 1872.

Livingstone's despatches, dated Nov. 1 and 15, 1871, received by the Foreign Office, 1 Aug.; letter dated 1 July, 1872; received 2 Oct. 1872.

Mr. Stanley described his discovery of Livingstone to the British Association at Brighton in presence of the ex-emperor and empress of the French, 16 Aug., and received a gold naval box from the queen about 30 Aug. 1872.

Livingstone died of dysentery in Hala, Central Africa; his pupil, Jacob Wainwright, a young negro missionary, present, 1 May, 1877; his remains interred in Westminster Abbey, 18 April; his last journals published, Dec. 1874.

New Expedition, under sir Bartle Frere, to Zanzibar, to suppress the last African slave trade; lent Verney Lovett Cameron's offer to aid in the furtherance of Livingstone's expedition was accepted; sailed 20 Nov. 1872, see Field, 21 Dec. 1872.

Expedition to explore the upper part of the Congo (Mr. Young, of Kelly, to subscribe 5000l. Royal Geographical Society to supplement it), proposed Nov. 1872.

Lieut. Verney Cameron, after the failure of Livingstone, continued his explorations, 1872-74.

Leaving Ujiui, 11 May, 1874, he followed Livingstone's route; explored 1500 miles of the country; arriving at Portuguese settlements, 4 Nov., 1874.

He was received by the Royal Geographical Society, and gave account of his journey, 11 April, 1876.

Expedition of Mr. H. M. Stanley (supported by Daily Telegraph 5000l. New York Herald 5000l. and the Royal Geographical Society 200l.) to explore Lake Victoria Nyanza (280 miles by 200, 1873), well and successful, first letter dated 24 April, 1876.

Mr. Stanley reports survey of Lake Tanganyika; and states that he has ascended and crossed the river from end to end, and identified the Lualaba with the Congo river, which has an undiverted course of over 1400 miles, 24 Aug. 1877, 6 Aug. 1877.


Italian expedition under marchese Antonini, well received by king of Souda; announced 2 Dec. 1876; his death reported, Nov. 1877.

Portuguese government grant 20,000fl. for expedition into the interior, announced 28 March 1878, published, 16 Dec. 1878; Dr. Gissfeld, a German, after his exploration into S.W. Central Africa, 1873, declared the difficulties insuperable, 1877.
Mr. H. M. Stanley, with an international Belgian expedition, explored the Congo, 1879-80.


The Royal Geographical Society’s explorations for the grant of £1,000,000 for geographical research, under Joseph Thomson, which starts 15 Dec., 1887; after successful exploration arrives at Zanzibar in June; describes to the Royal Geographical Society’s illustrations and narratives, adventures in beautifully varied country, with vicious escort, among savage tribes of different manners, 3 Nov. 1884. See Moreau.

Death of Dr. Dollman, missionary, aged 27, 9 Aug. 1882. See under Congo.

Count Teleki’s expedition into the Masai country, 23 Jan.-25 Oct. 1882. For Mr. H. M. Stanley’s expedition to relieve Emin pasha, see Sudan, Jan. 1887-9.

Trade route with 5 stations on the Congo reported to be established by Mr. Stanley (a great work), announced 1886.

Expedition of Mr. J. T. Last, supported by the Royal Geographical Society, to S.W. Zanzibar, Sept. 1885.

Italian scientific expedition under count Perno massacred, reported 25 April, 1886.

Dr. Jungk reports to the Royal Geographical Society his eventful travels in Central Africa in 1887-9, May 1889.

Assassination of M. Camille Doub, the explorer, while crossing the Sahara, reported Sept., 1889.

Austro-Hungarian expedition under count Samuel Teleki to relieve Emin pasha arrives near-lin, but is superseded by Mr. Stanley, 1886-9. See Kihira-Niaro.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his expedition to relieve Emin pasha (see Sudan, 1889) at Wadelahi, and during his return march, makes many discoveries, and reaches Lake Nyassa (which he discovered in 1887).

Albert Edward Nyanza, 1889.

Gadani Casati, scholair, born 1828; soldier 1849; left Palermo Africa; 1870; at Khartoum about May, 1885; received by Emin pasha April, 1885; after many perilous adventures with Emin pasha, 1885; received by the Khedive at Cairo, 3 May, at Rome, 14 July, by the king; 17 July, 1886; died 3 March, 1902.

For a German exploring expedition, west, see Cunene, 1894.

The German government sends an exploring expedition into S.W. African coast, Namibaland, which see.

French expedition into the interior between the Central Sudan and the French Congo under M. Fourmont; started from Brazzaville, 1887; at the confluence of the Massa Sangha and the Kalle, 14 April; at the Sudi, 1 May; attacked by natives he burns the village; encamped at a village, 10 May; suddenly attacked, 11 May; and many of his men killed, the rest demoralised and some fled, retreat began under fire from the savages, 11 May; and the party reached Omdurman, 18 May, 1887.

Mr. Joseph Thomson returns from his expedition in British South Africa, having visited the neighbourhood of Lakes Nyassa and Bangweulu and made treaties with numerous chiefs, 10 Oct. 1890. The he died 2 Aug. 1895. See Anglo-French Agreement and others.

MM. Montefi and Boaunte explore country near lake Tchad, Central Africa, 9 Oct., 1890, to 14 Sept., return to Paris, 10 Dec. 1892.

Death of Sir Thopilim Steepstone at Durban, aged 76; 1894.

Death of Sir Samuel Baker (see Egypt, 1869), aged 72, 30 Dec. 1893.

Death (by accident) of capt. Lovett Cameron, explorer, companion of Burton and others, aged 49, 26 March, 1893.

Contract signed at Berlin for the establishment of an Anglo-German company to acquire 1,000,000 acres of land in S.W. Africa, 2 May, 1894.

Death of Herr Friedrich Gerhardt Rohls, eminent explorer, in South Africa, 3 June, 1894.

Death of Dr. J. A. Moloney, African explorer (1892 to 1895), aged 38, 5 Oct. 1895.

Death of bent. Edward D. Young, an explorer, see above, 1887, 4 Nov., 1895.

M. Antoine d’Ambassie, explorer of Abyssinia, &c., 1877-85; died 20 March, 1897.

M. E. A. Fou, French explorer, with a mission crossed the continent from Zanzibar to the Congo, 1894-97.

Capt. Roberto Evans, eminent explorer, died 28 Jan., 1897.

M. Gentil’s 3 years’ successful exploration in Central Africa to Lake Chad; reported, 27 July, 1895.

Major Marchand’s expedition lands at Loumbo, 23 July, 1895; reaches Loumbo, 27 Sept.; defects when reaching the Delafield, and arrives at Brazzaville, 2 Nov.; ascends the Congo, and up the M’Barou to Mehrel, 1 March-12 Sept. 1896; crossed the basin and reaches Fashoda, 16 Dec.; ascended the Salouk river; crossed Abyssinia to Adis-Ababa, 13 March, 1899; reaching Adin, and May, 1899.

Mr. J. Moore’s expedition explores the great lakes; discovers Nyasa, the largest lake, 26 Aug. 1899; scientific collections made at Tanganika and other places, 26 Sept. of 1899; returns to London, July, 1900.

International conference in London agree to protect wild animals from 29 N. to the Zambesi and N. of German S.W. Africa, May-June, 1900.

Major Gibbon’s expedition leaves England, May, 1888; explores Marozisland, over 2,000 miles traversed; discovers the source of the Middle Zambesi, and reaches Omdurman, 28 Aug., 1898.


Mr. M. E. Pinto, Portuguese African explorer, died, aged 44, 22 Dec. 1898.

Herr Oscar Neumann and party journey from Zella to Khartoum, chiefly through new country, some valuable discoveries and collections made, Jan, 1900-June, 1901.

Dr. Emil Holub, eminent (Austrian) explorer, died, 21 Feb. 1902.

Revolution in Washi, fierce battle, sultan Ahmed succeeded by Mohamed Duhul; reported, 17 March, 1902.

Death of Sheikh Senussi El Mahdi, a pious Moslem and idealist, aged about 85, at Khartum, Lake Chad; reported, 15 Aug. 1905.

Maj. Powell-Cotton’s exploration in E. Equatorial Africa completed; unknown country mapped, 6 new tribes, one called “Magian,” discovered, reported, 6 Oct. 1905.

Report on the prospects of growing cotton in the E. African protectorate by Mr. E. Brand, assistant in the Agricultural department of the protectorate, published. Mr. Brand predicts that the alluvial flats of the Sabak, Tana and Juba rivers will, with the aid of careful drainage and irrigation works, become most important cotton areas in the near future, April, 1904.

Capt. Letang, French explorer, establishes the existence, at certain months of the year, of a waterway connecting the lower E. and the Zaire rivers, thus proving that there is an almost continuous water communication between the Atlantic and Lake Chad, to 4.


GERMAN EAST AFRICA. Dr. Carl Petrus goes to Africa as chief agent for the committee for German colonization, concludes treaties with 16 sultans; the German flag hoisted, Nov. 1890.

The German East African Company, mainly founded by Dr. Peters, at Berlin, chartered, 12 Feb., 1890.

Settlements founded in the valley of the Kiangwu, March, 1890.

Treaty with the sultan of Zanzibar comes into force, 19 Aug. 1890.

Dr. Peters, with a party of 24 engineers, medical men, &c., leaves London as the agent of the German Emin Pasha Relief Society, April, 1892.

The Germans attack Bagamoyo and kill natives, 25 Sept. 1890.

Collapse of the German settlement, attributed to the Arab slave-dealers; reported, 1888.

The East African Bill passed by the Parliament, granting money for the defence of German interests, and the suppression of the slave trade, Jan.-Feb., 1894.

The Germans defeat the Arabs at Bagamoyo, 6 March 1890.
Capt., after major, Wissmann, appointed imperial commissioner in East Africa, 1 Feb. (discussion with Dr. Peters, 10 March, 1893).

The German flag hoisted at the consulate; Capt. Wissmann assumes the command, 5 April, 1892.

Dr. Peters organizing the Emin Pasha Expedition; men and camels enroute, 1 March, April, 1892.

Capt. Wissmann, aided by 20 German sailors, defeats Bushiri, an Arab slave-dealer, with little loss; Bushiri loses 5 killed and 20 prisoners, his camp destroyed, 17 April, 1892.

Capt. Wissmann captures Pangani, 8 July, 1892.

Admiral Preuss-Panteleev steams the steamer Yara, belonging to the Emin Pasha Expedition, to Lamu, and takes it to Zanzibar, June; Dr. PetersBrowse, 29 June; after a trial the ship is released, the owners paying costs, 6 Aug.; Dr. Peters directs by his committee to proceed no further, 17 Oct., 1892.

Differences between the sultan of Zanzibar and the Germans respecting territory, about 8 Nov., 1892.

Major Wissmann receives Mr. H. M. Stanley, Emin Pasha and party at Bagamoyo, 8 Dec., 1892.

After fights, Bushiri captured and hanged, 16 Dec., 1892.

Major Wissmann, after severe fighting, captures Rwana Heri; delivers position near Sandani, 5 Jan., 1893.

Arab tribes come to Bagamoyo and submit, about Jan., 1893.

Rwana Heri holds a considerable force against major Wissmann, 1893.

Emin Pasha, after a long illness, occasioned by a fall from a window at Bagamoyo, 5 Dec., 1893; arrives at Zanzibar, March; accepts the offers of major Wissmann to renounce his pretensions, and proceeds with a military expedition to Victoria Nyanza, 31 March to 9 Apr., 1893.

Major Wissmann occupies Kilwa without resistance, 5 May; also Mabulik, 14 May; letter from Dr. Peters dated Kapite in Kamanzia, 16 Jan.; stating that he was 4,000 English miles from Wadelai in good health, received May, 1893.

Many losses by death and desertion; reported, 15 May, 1893.

Major Wissmann leaves for Germany, leaves Schmitt behind, 11 May, 1893.

German forces; 59 officers, military and naval; 1,200 Soudanese, 80 Zulus, 100 Askaris, a number of Soumbas as police, a medical staff and sanitary officers; a fleet of 4 steamers, besides whale-boats; reported, May, 1893.

A letter from Dr. Peters dated Rubaga in Uganda, 2 March, received 25 May; another dated Chemi in Eastern Uganda, 23 May, 1893.

The German Parliament votes 4,500,000 marks for East African service, 24 June, 1893.

Mohammed bin Gessim and three companions were hanged at Kijivu, after trial for murder of a German merchant about 2 years previously, 27 June, 1893.

AEGEO-German convention, which saw, signed at Berlin by the empress, May, 1893.

Major von Wissmann, emmubled and warmly received in Berlin and other places, June; well received, enjoyed absolute rest, 24 July, 1893.

Dr. Peters and party arrive at Zanzibar about 10 July; telegraphs to his company 12 July, 1893.

[His treaty with the king of Uganda invalid; he is arrested and living by trade on the natives.]

Advancement of Emin pasha, severe fighting with the Massi in 1892, reported, 3 July, 1893.


The German East Africa Company cedes all its territorial rights to the Imperial Government, reported, 25 Oct., 1893.

The emperor contributes 1,000,000 marks towards the building of the steamer Wissmann, to be placed on Lake Victoria Nyanza, about 8 Dec., 1893.

The Emin Pasha Relief Committee dissolves itself, 15 Dec., 1893.

Emin Pasha (defrauded) recalled to the coast by major von Wissmann, imperial commissioner, reported, 1 Dec., 1893.

The German Imperial flag hoisted at Bagamoyo, 1 Jan.; major von Wissmann established there, 20 Jan., 1894.

Baron von Solden, appointed governor of German East Africa, and Peters his commanding officer, with a peaceful progressive programme, March, 1894.

Major von Wissmann severely punishes the Kishelo tribe for robbery, reported, 6 March, 1894.

Returns to Bagamoyo, 15 March, recalled for rest, reported, 14 April, 1894.

The German expeditionary colonial troops under lieut. von Zievenski attacked by the natives (about 3,000) on the Buhala river, the lieut. and other officers killed, 10 Europeans, and about 300 native members of the expedition massacred near the station Mispwena.

Koumba; large capture of arms and ammunition, 17 Aug., 1894.

Captain Wissmann, appointed acting-governor of German East Africa, about 1 Oct., 1894.

Movements of Emin pasha about Albert Nyanza, repudiated by the German government, July; resignation of major von Wissmann's governor, 1895.

Revolts of the Wadiges against taxation; the German under captain Kreuzer defeated 12 Dec., defeated again 12 Dec., 1894.

Baron von Solden pursues a peaceful policy in opposition to major von Wissmann, Jan., 1892.

He meets liet. C. S. Smith and Dr. Peters, joint commissioners for the delimitation of the territorities at Mbaghi, Feb., 1892.

The German parliament votes 2,000,000 marks for German interests in E. Africa and the suppression of the slave trade, 5 March, 1892.

Dr. Kayser sent to E. Africa to examine the state of the colony, May, 1892.

Emin pasha's geographical expedition starts from Kharta, 22 March, with Dr. Peters; reported, 10 May, 1893.

Dr. Peters' expedition by way of provisions, etc., Dec., 1894; expedition divided, Emin ill, left behind by Dr. Steinhall, who goes to the German station on lake Victoria, 15 Feb., reported, May, 1895.

An expedition defeated by the natives in Moshi territory, near Kilima-Njaro, baron von Bollow, lieut. von Wolfram, and 30 men killed, 10 June of 297., the station at Kilima-Njaro abandoned, reported, 30 June; recaptured without fighting, 29 July, 1892.

Dr. Steinhall at Bagamoyo, 1 Aug., 1893.

Collision of Germans with the Wazis near Kilimani, lieut. Brinling and 4 soldiers killed, 6 Oct., 1893.

Tranquility restored, Dec., 1893.

Baron von Solden commanded by the government, 2 March, 1893.

Explorations of Dr. Oscar Wissmann, 1892; discover Lake Kiasi, etc., near Victoria Nyanza, reported, March, 1893.

He died, aged 35, and Oct., 1893.

Sultan Meli's camp stormed on Kilima-Njaro by Freiherr von Scheele, 1 Aug., 1892.

Baron von Solden, appointed governor of German East Africa, 21 Sept., 1893.

Sultan Meli submits to the Germans, reported, 24 Oct., 1893.

German flag hoisted at Kiona, Portuguese island, July, 1894; but afterwards yields, 10 Sept., 1894.

Successful campaign of baron von Scheele against the Wahahe, Kilima Njaro destroyed, reported, 29 Sept., 1895.

Severe famine, through drought and locusts, Nov., to Jan.; relief measures undertaken, reported, Feb., 1895.

Major von Wissmann appointed governor, April, 1895; returns home, June, 1895; succeeded by major-gen. Liebert, Dec., 1896.

Dr. Peters, governor of Lake Tanganyika, &c., charged in the diet at Berlin with great inhumanity to the natives while acting as imperial commissioner, in Africa, 15 March, 1895; judicial inquiry ordered, 16 March; dismissed the service and fined 24 Aug., 1895, appeal dismissed Oct., 1897.

Two missionaries murdered by natives of Meri in the Kilima-Njaro district, 19 Oct., 1896.

 Punitive expedition from Moihi very successful, natives killed, 6 Nov., 1896, reported, 3 Feb., 1897.

Friedrich Schrader, agent, sentenced to 5 yrs. imprisonment for cruelty to the natives, 9 Nov., 1896.

Suicide of the sultan of Quawo to avoid capture; end of the Wahahe rising, reported, 2 Sept., 1897.

Agreement of the Trans-African telegraph from Cape Town to Cairo, signed at Berlin, 15 March, ratified, 28 Oct., 1897.

Great mortality from famine, plague and leprosy prevalent, reported, 12 Jan., 1898.

General von Liebert, governor, succeeded by count von Gagern, 1898.

Sentence of death on prince Prosper Arenberg for murder of a native commissary to 15 years imprisonment, reported, 12 March, 1894.
Africa.

Treaty of the company with the king of Uganda (which see), 1891-92.

Disappearance of the Somalis suppressed with bloodshed, reported 5 Feb., 1892.

Uganda evacuated by the company, 31 March, 1891.

Meeting of the company in London, 31 March, 1891; resignation of Sir William Mackinnon, 25 May; he died 22 June, 1891.

Evacuation of Witu by the company, 31 July, 1891; the deposed caliph Fumeu (or Fumeu) resists the British occupation, his stronghold stormed and captured, reported, 13 Aug.; Jengeni stormed by Mr. E. Robb, Aug.; the sultan at Kissamay revolt; part of the sultan's fleet captured and sunk, 29 August; the sultan assassinated, killed in an attack, 11 Aug.; the mutiny suppressed by lieutenant Lewes and Count Lovatelli (Italian traveller), 18-23 Aug., 1893.

The tidors and numbers of Mr. Hamilton tried at Mombasa and punished, 30 June, 1894.

Animal meeting (see Uganda), 31 July, 1894.

Special meeting: resolution adopted for dividing the company's capital into 15 shares, discussion on the claims of the company on the government relative to Uganda, 22 Aug., 1894.

Counter proposals by the government, 11 Nov., 1894.

Commissioner and consul-general, Sir A. H. Hardinge, Jan., 1895.

At a meeting of directors in London, arbitration having been refused, the resolution to accept 290,000l. in return for the surrender of their charter, concessions, and assets, with some exceptions, and to request compensation for expenses connected with holding Uganda, 1891-95; adopted 11 April, 1895; 30,000l. voted to the company, with 50,000l. for administration of territory, 13 June, 1895; a resolution for the winding-up of the company, etc., passed 24 July, confirmed 1 Oct., 1895. [The territory made a Protectorate, 1895.]

Famine through drought and locusts, reported, 27 March, 1895.

Expulsion of admiral Rawson and sir Wm. Matthews against Mbrurk bin Rashid, leaves Mombasa 12 Aug.; his stronghold taken at Mwele, 17 Aug.; his camp burnt, 2 Oct., 1895.

Punitive expedition against Hamis Kombe, an ally of Rashid, at Mpyawapa; cap. Lawrence killed in a skirmish near Garisi; Mpyawapa captured, Oct., 1895.

Ali bin Abdullah a powerful Arab; sentenced to 7 yrs. imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 rupees for cruelty to slaves; reported, 29 Feb., 1896.

An expedition sent from Mombasa against the rebel chief Mbaruk Azz; 15-22 March, he and 1,000 followers surrendered to Major von Wissmann in German territory; reported 22 April, 1896.

British judicial system introduced by order in council, 5 July, 1891.

Sir Arthur Hardinge's report on the protectorate published, Jan., 1896; the silver rupee of India ordered to be the standard coin from Jan., 1891 to 20 May, 1893.

Punitive expedition under Mr. Jenner against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, June, some fighting; chief surrendered, 21 Aug., 1898.

Col. Macdonald's successful expedition returns to Mombasa (see Uganda), 3 March, 1899.

Famine in several provinces, great mortality, March-Aug., 1899.

Mr. Kenya, over 17,000 ft. high, first ascended by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, 12, 13 Sept., 1893.

Mr. Jenner, commissioner, murdered by the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, 16 Nov.; the Ogaden sultan taken prisoner and All-Madn occupied by the British, 5 Feb., 1903 (see Somaliland). Sir Chas. Elliot, commissioner, 19 Oct., 1903; resigned, succeeded by Sir D. W. Stewart, 20 June, 1904.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Nairobi and the Duke unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria, presented to the town by an Indian merchant, 17 May, 1902.

Lieut. col. sir J. H. Sadler appointed governor and commander-in-chief, 16 April, 1907.

Mr. F. J. Jackson appointed governor and commander-in-chief, 13 Feb., 1906.

Sir Percy Gimnani appointed governor and commander-in-chief, 29 June, 1909.

British Central Africa (X. of the Zambesi, which see), and a protectorate of the districts around lake Nyasa, officially styled Nyasaland protectorate.
AGAPE.MONE.

Administration of the protectorate transferred from the foreign office to the colonial office, 1 Apr. 1894.

For British South Africa Company chartered (see Rhodesia, 1893-4, and under Zambesi, 26 Oct. 1890).

British South African Colonies: Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, with a protectorate over part of Boshmanaland, 1900, see 25 Apr. 1891, and 28 Dec. 1894; Lord Milner, Jan. 1901; Earl of Selborne, April 1893.

Proposed international peace exhibition in S. Africa, near Johannesburg, in 1904; committee formed, Ford Stevenson, Major Herbert Robert Hoff, Sir Alfred Jones, Sir J. Jejechenby, the maharajah of Tagore, and others, Times, 13 Aug. 1902.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. See Niger Coast, Lagos, etc.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA, which see, and Senegal.

French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Beinn constituted separate possessions by decree, 17 March, 1853.

Expedition of Mr. Maistre and 5 others, July, 1852; after many difficulties arrives near the mouth of the Niger, 26 March, 1857; treaties signed with the Garun and Sarra countries, reported, Nov. 1857; decree issued at Paris for the establishment of a colony, the French Soudan, under a civil governor, M. Grodet, 22 Nov. 1857.

Franco-German agreement signed at Berlin as to the Hinterland of the Camerons, 13 March, 1884.

The King of Kharita, or Borgan, submits to the French, by treaty signed, 16 Dec. 1894.

BRITISH SOUTH-WEST AFRICA COMPANY (see Diamond, Sept., 1892).

African Association, for promoting the exploration of central Africa, was formed in June, 1876, principally by sir Joseph Banks, and under its auspices many explorations were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Buckhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geological Society, July, 1883.

African Conferences. In 1865 Robert Gray, bishop of Cape-town (in consequence of a decision of the privy council, see Church of England), established synods of the "Church of South Africa."

African Company (merchants trading to Africa) arose out of an association in London formed in 1588. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1619: a second company was created in 1627; a third corporation in 1662; another was formed in 1672; remodelled in 1693. In 1821 the company was abolished.


African Institution, founded in London in 1857, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa; has not yet established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

National African Company incorporated in 1882; chartered, 10 July, 1876, as the Royal Niger Company. See Nio.

SOUTH AFRICA, so that title.

AFRIKANDER BUND. A confederation of the descendants of the Dutch settlers in South Africa, formed to extend their influence, became prominent after the Transvaal war in 1881. The churched to S. African Association, 2 Dec. 1902. See Boers and Transvaal.

AGAPE (αγάπη, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to Jud. 12, and described by St. Paul as the tribunal of all rank-as one family partook, as Christ did with his disciples. Disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (364) and Carthage (396). They are still recognised by the Greek church, and held in their original form weekly by the Gloses and some other Churches, in such degree by the Moravians, Wesleyans, and others.

AGAPE.MONE (αγαπεμονέ, the "abode of love"), an establishment at Charlinne, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, founded in 1845, where Henry James
Prince, and his deluded followers, formerly persons of property, lived in common, professing to devote themselves to innocent recreation and to maintain spiritual marriage. Meetings of the sect were held at Hamp, near Bridgewater, Dec., 1872. An "abode" at Spaxton (1830) and at Clapton, about 1805. The latter disbanded in 1902 through repudiation of the public. Rev. Smythe-Piggott unfrocked 27 Jan. 1909. See Inquisitors.

AGAR-TOWN, the name given to a district in St. Pancras parish, N. London. It consisted of houses erected on the site of the grounds of councillor Agar, after 1814, which, from their lofty and uncivilised condition, were termed by Charles Dickens, in 1851, the English Connaught. The entire district was cleared by the Midland Railway Company.

AGE. Chronologers have divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into ages. Hesiod (735 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Bronze, Heroic, and Iron Ages; Ovid (43 B.C. to A.D. 18 A.D.) in his enumeration the Heroic Age; see Dark Ages.

FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge) B.C. 4004-2349
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan) 2348-1977
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt) 1971-1497
FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple) 1490-1014
FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem) 1004-583
SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ) 582-4
SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AGES. The various stages through which man has passed in the process of development and civilisation are divided into the Stone Age—(a) Palaeolithic, rough stone cutting tools and weapons; (b) Neolithic, polished stone implements—the Bronze Age (with an Age of Copper in place of, or in addition to, the Age of Bronze), and (c) the Iron Age, the two last characterised by tools and weapons of such materials. No sharply defined chronological division can be made between these Ages, the Stone Age of one area sometimes co-existing with that of the Bronze or Iron Age of another area of the same period.

AGE. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: e.g., thirty for tribunes; forty-three for consuls. In England the majority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, his father, Henry VIII., had assumed the reins of government, in 1509. A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the Statute of Wills, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 20, 1857, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

AGED PILGRIMS’ FRIENDS SOCIETY, founded 1857, provides pensions to Protestants over 60 years of age; has three asylum, established 1871, 1879, 1884.

AGINCOURT, OR AZINCOURT (N. France), a village where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin’s day, 25 Oct. 1415. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 15,000 knights; and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 500 barons and knights. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGIO, the difference between the real and the nominal value of money.

AGITATORS (or Adjutators), officers appointed by the Parliamentary army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The general Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions, and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. Hunne. — Daniel O'Connell, the agitator of Ireland, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, 5 July, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected 30 July, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1831 to 1843. He died 15 May, 1847. — Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief Anti-corn-law agitators, 1814—45.—Mr. Bright became a Reformer agitator in 1866.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; 14 May, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOLOGIA (from aqua, Greek, ignorance). 1. A sect founded by Theophrastus of Cappadocia about 370; said to have doubted the omniscience of God. II. The followers of Theocritus of Alexandria, about 580, who held a peculiar view of the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGNOSTICS, name given to philosophers who assert that we have no knowledge but what we acquire by means of our senses, about 1876. The word Agnostic was introduced by the late Professor Huxley in 1866. "An Agnostic Apology," by Mr. (aff. K.C.B.) Leslie Stephen (12 Feb. 1894), published 1893.

AGNUS DEI (Lat. "Lamb of God"), the title of a prayer set to music in the Roman Catholic Mass. Also a figure of a lamb bearing a cross impressed on a gold, silver, or wax disc, conserved
by the pope since the 14th cent. The A. D., with the banner of the cross is used as a symbol of Jesus Christ in ecclesiastical art.

**AGONISTICI** (from 
*ag-*, Greek, a contest), also termed *toreros*, a branch of the Dionysists (tartees) in the 5th century. They preached with boldness, and incurred severe persecution.

Agra (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1526, was the capital of the Great Mogul, see *Boscobello*. In 1638 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi. — The fortress of Agra, "the key of Hindustan," in the war with the Mahattas surrendered to the British forces, under General Lake, 17 Oct., 1816, after one day's siege, 162 pieces of ordnance and 21 guns were captured. In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by Major Montgomery and Colonel Greathed. Visit of the prince of Wales, 25 Jan., 1876. — Alhambad was made capital of the N. W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1891. Top. *1901, 185, 3*, 1910 (est.), 218, 311.

**AGRA DIAMOND**, see Diamond.

Agram (formerly Zagraba), a city of Croatia, Hungary, residence of the ban; suffered much by earthquakes, 9-12 Nov. 1880. See Croatia.

**AGRARIAN LAW** (Apparitio lex), decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 386 B.C., and was carried in office in 278 B.C. — An agrarian law was passed by the tribune Licinius Libo, 379; and for proposing further amendments Tibullus Graccus in 133, and his brother Cornelius in 121, were murdered. Livius Drusus, a tribune, was murdered for the same cause. Oct. Julius Cesar propitiated the plebeians by passing an agrarian law in 50. In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as Gracchus Robert, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794. In 1797 he occupied against the directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, was condemned, and killed himself, 27 May, 1797. *Agrarian league*, see *Greendo*, 1896.

**AGRICOLA'S WALL**, see Roman Walls.

**AGRICULTURAL CHILDREN ACT** prohibits employment of children under eight years of age, and provides for the education of older children, 5 Aug. 1873.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL**, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the presiding officer of the society, 2 Nov. 1866, and has been much used for cattle and horse-shows, industrial exhibitions, public meetings, equestrian and pedestrian performances, concerts, &c. The hall was visited by Queen Victoria, 3 March, 1879, and King Edward VII., 25 May, 1910. See *Horses*.

**AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT**, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to compensations of landlords and tenants, for improvements, &c. Two other important acts: for England 40 & 47 Vict. c. 61, for Scotland, c. 62, were passed 25 Aug. 1883. To begin 1 Aug. 1884. Another act, introduced by Mr. H. Chaplin, 22 Feb., passed 27 June, 1892; another passed, 8 Aug., 1900.

Committee to inquire into the administration of the Small Holdings Act appointed by president of board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1 May, 1915. Small Holdings and Allotments Act, passed 23 August, 1917.

**AGRICULTURAL, LAND RATING**, reduction of rates by half the deficiency being supplied by imperial taxation; the act introduced by Mr. Chaplin, 20 April; passed committee after 22 hours; sitting, 22 May; royal assent, 20 July, 1891; continuance act passed, 15 Aug., 1901; a similar act for Scotland passed, 14 Aug., 1894.

**AGRICULTURE.** "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture.

Virgil's *Georgics*, 30 B.C. Agriculture in England improved by the Roman colonists after A.D. 43.

* Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed 1593.

* Tussor's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1592.

* Rythlic's "Improve," 1649.

* Hartlib's "Legation," 1695.

* John Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1724.

About the end of the 16th century, following was gradually superceded by turnips and green crops.

Board of Agriculture, proposed by Sir J. Sinclair, afterwards president, established 1793. Arthur Young, many years secretary. Communications published in 7 vols., 1767-1774.

A parliamentary committee to inquire into agricultural distress appointed early in 1836.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of exerting agricultural advantages. There were, in 1858, 1,955,872 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,311,715.

Average of crops, and number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, in Great Britain and Ireland, beginning with 1790, published in the annual *Statistical Abstract*, since 1876.

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield about 20,000,000 a year. It was calculated in 1834 that there were in England 25,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of £1,412,986. Since that time, much land has been brought into cultivation; see *Rent*. The *History of Agriculture and Prices in England* (1859-1893), by Professor James T. Rogers, published, June, 1859-1877.

Sir James Curle, eminent agriculturist and writer, died 9 Feb. 1852.

National conference on agricultural depression in St. James's hall, London; landowners, tenant-farmers, labourers and delegates from clubs, &c. Mr. James Lovather, chairman; Mr. Henry Chaplin, chief speaker; resolutions proposed by resolutions; moderate protection, reduced rents and taxes, bi-metalism and the formation of an agricultural union of all classes, 7, 8 Dec. The earl of Winchelsea appeals to the labourers to support the union, 22 Dec. 1852; not accepted by the union; the hall was used by the committee to carry out the scheme.养殖 Jan.; first report of the organizing committee issued 10 Jan. 1859.

Meetings in favor of the union, the earl of Winchelsea frequently present at York, 3 Jan. 1853; Winchester, 14 Jan.; Gloucester, 14 Jan.; Bungay and other places, Jan. 1852; Plymouth, 15 Jan.; Lincoln, 19 Jan.; Bridgwater, 27 Jan.; Salisbury, 27 Jan.; Oxford, 22 Feb. 1853.


First meeting of the elected council of the National Agricultural Union, at St. James's hall (the union has 14 branches and 35 rural councils), the earl of Winchelsea chairman; president, Mr. W. R. Roosevelt; annual congresses, 1 Dec. 1854; 12 Dec. 1855; 3 Dec. 1857; 4 Dec. 1859; 2 Dec. 1861; 2 Dec. 1863; 1 Dec. 1865.
AGRICULTURE.

Mr. R. M. Garnier's History of the English landed interest, published 1823 and 1824.

Royal commission to inquire into agricultural depression appointed, Mr. Shaw (Lefevre, chairman); Mr. H. Chaplin, viscount Cobham, lord Vernon, Mr. R. Gilpin, Mr. C. Mellor, Mr. Walter Long, and others, Mr. J. W. Lawrence, London, secretary, 1830. Meeting at Westminster, Sept., 1832; first report presented to parliament 2 April, 1834; interim report, 2 March, 1836; final report, Aug., 1837.

Second annual agricultural congress, opened at St. James's hall, 7 Dec., 1834.

"Cable farm" established at Haverholme, Lincolnshire, by the earl of Winchelsea, for experiments in the growth of flax, &c., the results to be reported in the "Monthly newspaper," April, 1834.

Dr. William Fear, agricultural writer, died, aged 51, 2 May, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. A Dublin Agricultural Society (1729) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, queen's county, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society, established, 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1784. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous.

Royal counties show at Windsor, 5 June, 1839; Southamton, 1840; Leeds, 1855; Jubilee show opened at Winchester, 7 June, 1840.

Opened by the prince of Wales at Reading, 12 June, 1852.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1755.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died 2 March, 1802; the duke of Bedford publishes "A Great Agricultural Estate; the story of the origin and administration of Woburn and Thorney," 1827.

Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors, which was opened by William, duke of York, 26 March, 1840. It holds two meetings annually, one in London, the other in the country. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal. The Society's permanent Show Yard at Park Royal, near Twyford Abbey, was opened, and the London show held there, 23–27 June, 1853.


Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, instituted 1841.

Farmers' Club, 1843.

"Chamber of Agriculture" were established in France in 1831. In Great Britain, the Central Chamber was founded 1855; the associated Chambers in 1865 (Sept.) numbered 70, with a membership of about 20,000. A central committee was elected in 1868.

Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organised, 1845; chartered, 1847.

Agricultural College at Wiltshire; its establishment proposed by the Mecurers' Company, London, by the gift of 60,000/. Oct., 1858.

Saffold Agricultural College at Bury St. Edmunds opened 1854. Oxford college opened April, 1856. South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, near Ashford, opened 1854.

Lady Warwick House, Agricultural college for women, at Reading, opened Oct., 1859.


Royal Agricultural Presbident Institution. —It relieves farmers and their widows and orphans; founded chiefly by Mr. Mechi, 1856.

The Associated Agriculturists of Great Britain, a limited company, proposed, April, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1822, which has had material impression. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1839. Baumgarten's "Economic Rural" appeared in 1844; his "Agriculture" in 1850. He died May, 1855. Great progress made by the experiments of Lawes, Gilbert, Pasteur, and others.

The important experiments of sir John Bennet Lawes and Dr. J. H. Gilbert (knt., Aug., 1823; died 23 Dec., 1890) began at Rothamsted, Herts, in 1843. The jubilee was observed at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural society, 1 March, 1853, the prince of Wales in the chair, when it was determined to set up a granite memorial on the hill where the first experiment was carried on. Sir John, by the gift of 10,000/, endowed the continuation of his death. The memorial was set up, Mr. Herbert Garritt (afterwards lord Burghfield), M.P., present, 29 July, 1859. Sir John Lawes died, aged 85, 31 Aug., 1890.

AGRICULTURAL GAMES.—In the spring of 1887, most painful exposures were made of the prevalence of much cruelty and immorality in the game system (in which boys and girls were employed) in several of the eastern and midland counties; and in consequence an act was passed 25 Aug. for regulating these gangs, licensing gang masters, &c.,

A Union of Agricultural Labourers, managed chiefly by Joseph Arch, formerly a labourer, afterwards a Methodist preacher (1850) was this act incorporated, and chartered, 26 March, 1891, at Leominster, Worcestershire, 29 March, 1872. The movement spread, being commenced by Auberon Herbert, M.P., and others. The Union met in London, Arch re-elected president, 16, 17 May, 1877, at Bedford, 16 Sept., 1881.

Lock-out of agricultural labourers belonging to the Union (lasted 12 weeks, costing the Union much money), began at Abertillery, South Wales, March, 1872.

Dispute between Lincolnshire farmers and labourers settled, 18–20 May; Saffold and Norfolk farmers refuse employment about now. May, the Union ceased to support the locked-out labourers, leaving them to emigration, or to seek employment, 27 July, 1872.

The agitation subsided; the Labour Government, autumn, 1875; agricultural return for Great Britain, 1873; reported steady increase in prosperity, 1875. The delegates of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met, 26 Oct., 1872.

Very great agricultural depression through bad seasons, and foreign imports; many landlords remit large part of rents, 1877–9.

Royal Commission on Inquiry appointed 4 July, 1879.

Committee of Council on Agriculture appointed, earl of Rosebery president, about 27 April, 1887.

The Agricultural Returns of Great Britain were issued for the first time by the newly-constituted Agricultural Department, 1880.

Second return presented, 27 Oct., 1884, and continued annually.
The Departmental Committee recommended State aid for education, dairy schools, &c. in March.

A secretary was appointed for the committee by Act passed 16 Aug.; Henry Chaplin appointed president and Edmund Hand, Esq. The board assumed the duty of inspecting the dairy schools, &c. 

The Board of Trade, for the improvement of fisheries, met in London, Sept. 10, 1877; and for the improvement of agriculture and fisheries, in London, Sept. 11. 

International Congress of Agrarian UNION, held in Paris, from 31 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1877; the proceedings were published in January, 1878. 

Agriculture in the United States, experiment stations established under Act of 1877, 445 annual reports in 1878. 

International Institute of Agriculture incorporated by king Victor Emmanuel in Rome. The building with an endowment of 30,000/. a year, is the gift of king Victor, 23 May 1878.

CRUDE OIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

| Crop   | 1855 | 1872 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

GARIGENTUM (now Gergenti), a city of Sicily, built about 352 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 359 to 470; among these were—Phalamps (see BRUCO GIULI); Alcmenes, Theron, who, with his stepfather Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, 480; and Thrasylalus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 416 B.C. and held, except during short intervals, till gained by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 828 till 1080 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDUUGUR (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 1479. After having fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Maharrats, 1797, it was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, 12 Aug. 1803, and restored to the British dominions, June, 1817, made a municipal city, 1857, and is now the seat of the Government.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR. On 3 Aug. 1878, soon after the breaking out of the Franco-German war, a meeting was held in London, which established this society under the rules of the Geneva Convention, which see.

Col. Layd Lindsay conveyed to Versailles and Paris from the society 4,000/. equally divided between the Germans and French (gratefully acknowledged, about 10 Oct. 1878). A fruitless meeting to promote the incorporation of the society was then requested by the Dutch and Belgian, 17 Oct. 1878. An aid had been received; together with stores valued at 45,000/. 1 Aug. 1879. The society afforded much help in the Nervian war, July—Sept. 1879, the Russo-Turkish war, 1877-8, and the Boer war, 1899-1902.

AIR or ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletius (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lb. to the square inch, was discovered by Galileo, 1581, and demonstrated by Torricelli (who invented the barometer) about A.D. 1645; and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others, the Air-Gun of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the Air-Pump, invented by Otto von Gruicke of Magdeburg about 1679; improved by Robert Boyle in 1657, by Robert Hooke about 1669; & the Air-PIPE, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light was demonstrated by Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, has been long considered as about 45 miles.—Its composition, air, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 parts of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, water vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.) was ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737.

The researches of Dr. Schonbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1830 and 1850, led to his description of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls ozone and azote. In Aug., 1879, at Oxford, Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay reported to the British Association their discovery of a new

* Sprengel's excellent air-pump, in which water or mercury is employed, was invented in 1873, see Pneuma.

† Air, as well as its gaseous components, has been compressed—by the liquid state by means of pressure and intense cold, 1858, by Raoul Pictet of Geneva, and Callot of Paris, Dec. 1857, Jan. 1878. At the Royal Institution, 5 June, 1883, professor James Dewar exhibited liquid air obtained by the action of 1,442 Cent. In March, 1883, he produced solid air in the form of ice. Several physical properties of liquid air were exhibited, and solid air was produced at the Friday meeting, 19 Jan. 1894.
gas in air, afterwards termed Argon, which see. Dr. Stenhous's Air-filters (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858 Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the organic matter of the air, and published his "Air and Rain" in 1872. See Oxygen, Nitrogen, Ozone, Atmospheric Railway, Balloons, Pneumatic Despatch, and Aerial Navigation.

The Aero-stone Engine, the invention of George Worsop, a mechanic of Nottingham, who, by employing compressed air to drive with steam, is said to have effected the saving of 47 per cent. of fuel. The plan was reported to the British Association, at Exeter, in 1856, and was said to act successfully in a tug steamer (for China) in the Thames, 26 March, 1872. Mr. Edward Field, in his new motive power, introduced a small volume of steam into a large volume of heated air, and obtained an economy of 12 to 20 per cent. of steam. The system was exhibited in London, July, 1859.

Col. Beaumont's air-engine for propelling railway carriages, tried at Woodcote, reported successful (a little steam is used), 6 Oct., 1859. His system largely employed various ways by the Paris Compressed Air company, described to the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept., 1859.

Victor Popp applies compressed air as a motive power to his pneumatic rail system.

An aerideograph, in which the waves of a pipe in the air are employed instead of electricity, invented by sig. Guntari, was exhibited in London in 1859. It obtained a gold medal in Paris, 1861.

Isaac Wilkinson patented a method of compressing air by a column of water in 1757, and William Mann patented stage pumping by compressed air in 1829. The former of compressed air was employed in boring the Cenius tunnel (see under Algéo), and in making the Blackwall tunnel, 1861-7.

Tram-cars driven by compressed air on the Mekarsky system in London, in June, 1888; re-written, after improvements made, for a time, 1883; again for a time, Feb., 1888.

Prof. Dewar gave six well-illustrated lectures on "Air, gases and liquid," at the Royal Institution, London, 28 Dec. 1859-9 Jan. 1860. (Some of the air of the room was liquefied in the presence of the audience, and remained so for some time, when enclosed in a vacuum jacket); again, 20 April, 1869.

Prof. Dewar demonstrated by some very remarkable experiments the intimate connection between phlogiston and photography, and the electric light on bodies cooled to the temperature of boiling liquid air at the Royal Institution, 18 Jan. 1865.

Liquid air for refrigeration and other purposes largely supplied by machinery, invented by Herr Linde; reported, 21 Oct., 1895.

Prof. Dewar's new apparatus for the production of liquid air, exhibited at the Royal Institution, 2 Dec. 1895. Experiments with hydrogen, reported 27 March, 1896.

M. Paul Girard, inventor of compressed air and other apparatus, died, abt. 8 April, 1897.

The Aerograph, an air brush, an application of compressed air, invented by Mr. C. L. Berdick (1892); used by artists.

Dr. Linde's machine for the liquefaction of air, shown at the Society of Arts, March, 1892.

Argon, a new constituent of air, at night and metanetargon, discovered by prof. Ramsay and lord Rayleigh, Jan., 1895.

Lord Rayleigh and professor Ramsay had discovered four other aerial elements, helium, neon, krypton and xenon, which were identified as constitutents of the atmosphere by prof. Ramsay and M. H. Travers, 1860.

Major MacMahon's address at the British Association, 12 Sept. 1901.

Prof. Dewar exhibited air in the solid state and a jet of liquid air rising to about 6 ft., with beautiful effects, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, 16 June, 1892.

Death of Dr. Hermann J. P. Sprengel, inventor of the mercury air-pump, b. 1831; d. 31 Jan. 1896.

AIR-GUN. A pressure of 500 atmospheres has about half the elastic force of fired gunpowder.

English patents, for guns shooting shot and bullets, P. Giffard, 1872; A. Pope (H. M. Quackenbush), 1874; G. G. Bussey, 1876; F. Worth, in 1877. Compressed air to project large shot with pieces of ordnance, patented by Besserm (1857) and others. Capt. Zalinski, of U.S. artillery (1866), made a practical gun for throwing dynamite shells; it was used in the Cuban war (1898).

AIR-SHIPS, see Balloons and Aviation.

AIX-CHAPELLE (Aachen), a Roman city, now in Kleinhessle Prussia. Several ecclesiastical councils held here, and published the "Air and Rain" in 1872. See Oxygen, Nitrogen, Ozone, Atmospheric Railway, Balloons, Pneumatic Despatch, and Aerial Navigation.

The Aero-stone Engine, the invention of George Worsop, a mechanic of Nottingham, who, by employing compressor...
ALABAMA. a steam vessel of 600 tons, with engines of 300 horse-power, constructed by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, for the Confederate service; laid down in 1862. During the judicial enquiries after her character, she sailed from the Mersey, 28 July, the day before the British government telegraphed to detain her. Under the command of Capt. Semmes, she did great damage to the American mercantile shipping, until her destruction by the federal ironclad "Kearsarge," capt. Winslow, off Cherbourg, June 1864. Several of her crew were saved by Mr. John Lancaster, in his yacht. Admiral Semmes died Sept. 1877.

Discussion between the two governments, respecting claims for damage by the Alabama.

Arahaw, Feb. 1867

A further convention for their settlement, signed at London, 29 Nov. 1868.

Another convention, signed by the earl of Clarendon and Mr. W. R. Johnson, signed 14 Jan.; rejected by the United States senate, 11 April, 1869. Joint despatch, 23 May, at Strasbourg, earl of Grey, sir Stafford Northcote and others; American, secretary Fish, general Schobert, and others, to settle fishery disputes, Alabama claims, &c. Announced, 3 Feb., met at Washington, 27 Feb., signed a treaty at Washington, 8 May, 1870.


Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed at London, 14 April, 1869.

Continued correspondence, draft for a supplementary treaty, by which both nations agree in future to abstain from claims for indirect losses, presented to American senate, approved 23 May, 1871.

The British government object to certain modifications; further correspondence; great excitement in parliament; presidential adjournment of the House, May 25; meeting of the Arbitration commission; differences about the mode of procedure; congress adjourns, leaving the affair unsettled, 3 June, 1872.

The International Arbitration consisting of Count Cialdini for Italy, president; Baron von Schidlof for Switzerland; Mr. G. J. Adams for United States, and Mr. Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, met at Geneva. The British government presents a note of the existing differences, the conference adjourns, 12 June.

Further adjournment, 17 June; the arbiters voluntarly declare that the indirect claims are invalid, and contrary to international law, 11 June; president Grant consents to their withdrawal, 29 June, 1872.

The British government with haw their application for adjournment of the conference, 27 June.

The arbitration commission records its decision against the indirect claims, and the proposed adjournment, and adjourns to 13 July, 26 June.

Final meeting of the arbiters; the majority agree to award damages for the injuries done by the Alabama, four, for those done by the "Florida," and three for those done by the "Shearwater." The judgment of Sir A. Cockburn, one of the arbiters, on the matter of damages, was published; the damages awarded, including interest, about $2,289,165. of which claims $2,267,525. (Decision based on the admission of the Alabama. 16 July, 1872, 16 Sept.)

The judgment of sir A. Cockburn a powerful and indignant reply to minst, aspersions, admitting the award for the "Alabama," opposing the other

awards; yet counselling submission to the judgment, signed 16 Sept, and published in London Gazett with other documents.

30 Sept, 1872, it was stated, that about $2,289,165, too much had been awarded.

Feb. 1873, the surplus, $1,199,630, were voted; the receipt of $3,199,630, acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish, 9 Sept.

All awards made about $2,289,165, dollars surplus.

28 Dec. 1875, the surplus increasing by interest.

About $2,289,165, dollars.

28 Dec. 1875.

Picture of the International Alabama Commission, signed by Mr. F. B. Carpenter, presented to queen Victoria by Mrs. W. B. Carson, 20 Feb. 1873.

ALADJRA DÂGH, near Kara, Armenia. Here the Turks, under Ahmed Mukhtar, after severe conflicts, were totally defeated by the Russians under the grandduke Michael, and generals Loris Meckoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, 11, 15 Oct. 1877.

The Turkish army was divided and broken up, the strong camp taken, with many prisoners, including 7 peshas and 8 guns. The Russian strategy was highly commended. This overwhelming defeat, and the increase in the strength of the fleet, led to the investment of Karns, attributed to Mukhtar's maintaining too extended lines which were turned (20 miles with only 40,000 men; when 200,000 were required).

ALAND ISLES, Gulf of Botnia, taken from Sweden by Russia, 1809; see Bornemund.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, and were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCONS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, 19 July, 1193.

ALASKA, the name given to the Russian possessions in North America (purchased by the United States by treaty, 13 March, 1867, for $7,200,000 dollars, received 1 Aug. 1868), though so styled it is not a territory. The temporary seat of government is at Sitka. Convention respecting the boundary signed at Washington, 30 Jan. 1897; a modus vivendi accepted, 20 Oct. 1898. Treaty for a boundary commission, British and American, ratified, 11 Feb. 1903. First meeting of the Commissioners (United States, Great Britain, and Canada) at the Forecourt, 19 Oct., 1905; award signed 20 Oct. 1905; see United States, Gold discovered in the Yukon, &c.; great rush in 1897: 1899, 14,000; see Canada. The Yukon and White Pass railway opened July, 1898. The railroad connects at Lake Bennett with boats for the Dawson and Yukon valley. Alaska contains 530,000 sq. miles, one-third within the Arctic circle. Population, 1890, 43,271; 1900, 63,922. Mt. St. Elias, 18,000 ft., successfully climbed by the duke of the Abruzzi and 9 others, 1897. Alaska Boundary Treaty ratified by the Senate at Washington, 24 April, 1906. Five Japanese fishermen killed and 12 others taken prisoners by the Americans for raiding the seal beds; reported, 2 Aug. 1906. Alaska Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle opened 1 June, 1909.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1052 B.C. Its history is mythical.

Amaltheus, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 754; killed by Romulus, who restores his grandfather Numitor.

Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see Rome) 755

Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome (see Isturit) 755
ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1389. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they were led by Ali Pacha, of Mogunin. In 1812, defeated the Turkish pashas, and governed Albania ably, but cruelly and despotsically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1833. Population about 1,500,000, 1910.

An Albanian league (favoured by the Turks) formed to keep part of the country, called by Austria and Montenegro in April, said to have caused the death of Mehemet Ali. 7 Sept., 1878. The country semi-independent, 14 Apr., 1879. Albania formed rebels against Turkey. 19 Apr., 1879. The league forces defeated in an attack on Dervish Pasha in Uskub between Pristina and Prisrend 19 April: he reported the country settled, but asked for reinforcement, the insurrection of the Albanians said to be defeated, and struggle almost over, 12 May, 1881.


The Albanian society established at Bucharest for the political, moral, and intellectual development of the Albanians has been reorganized, and the sultan has been asked to accept the protectorate, May, 1889.

Attacks on Montenegro, &c., checked by the Turks, July, Aug., 1890.

North Albania reported to be in a state of sanguinary anarchy, middle Dec. 1890. Outrages committed by a band of 250 Albanians, Jan., 1891. League of Albanian chiefs formed to resist the Turks, Nov., 1891.

Mr. Atwater attack and loot Prisrend, demanding its autonomy; the Turkish garrison retreat into the citadel, 21 Nov.; rising suppressed, 6 Nov., 1892.

Conflict with the Turks, reported 7 March, 1892. Demonstration of Albanians against taxation, &c.; at Eftiassan, reported 8 Jan., 1897; outbreak in Divra, 11 Jan., 1898; defeated by the Pasha, 9 May, 1897.

Revolts in Ipek and Diakova; conflict, heavy losses on both sides, Nov. 1897; the Albanians agitate for autonomy Jan. 1898; severe border warfare, many Christian villages burnt in the Kepose district, June, 1898.

Fight among Albanian natives near Ipek, a village burnt, a Servian woman killed, 20 April, 1899; Servian frontier guard near Vonya attacked by a band of 30 Albanians, 27 April, 1899. Outrages on Christians by Mahomedan Albanians round Ipek and other places, reported 14 Dec., 1899.

Fighting on the frontier, 7 Christians killed, reported 30 June, 1901.


Further disturbances and great unrest, reported 29 March, 1902.

The appointment of a Russian vice-consul at Mitrovitsa disliked by the Albans. 1 Sept.; revolt against reforms, many lives lost, Sept. 1902-April, 1903. See Macedonians.

Shensi pasha with 2,500 troops, besieged by Albanians at Babaj-Hoshi, is relieved by reinforcements, besieging forces killed and wounded; Albanians lose 900 killed and wounded in a fight near Liuma, 18 Feb. 1904.

Three battalions forming garrison of Jakova surrounded and attacked by Albanians, 16 Feb.; Shensi and Shakur pashas relieve the garrison; district round Jakova, Prizen, Ipek, Mitrovitsa, and Verichov occupied by 25 battalions of Turkish troops, 20 Feb., 1904.

Submission of the two Albanian chiefs Subenian Batusha and Shaban; Albanian movement reported to be at an end, early April, 1904.

Earthquake at Scutari, 100 killed, 250 injured, 1 June, 1905.

Collision between Turks and Albanians in the Pristina district when a meeting was held outside the town to protest against the attack on Legh-Diakova. 1 April, 1906. [Turkish losses in the action on the Libb river were 200 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners.]

Turkish troops ambushed for Albanians at Telerinova pass over 200 Albanians killed, reported 25 April, 1910.

Turkish troops repel the Katochini Albanian pass from the insurgent Albanian fighting, with a loss of 142 killed and wounded, 28-29 April, 1910.

The rising reported at an end 6 June, 1910.

ALBANS, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from Alban the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, 23 June, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected about 795, by Offa, king of Mercia, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. A meeting was held 22 June, 1871, to raise a fund for the restoration of the abbey. The results were favourable, and the work was confided to Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. The work was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Edmund Beckett (Lord Grimthorpe 1888; d. 29 Apr. 1905), who contributed 50,000/. Verulam was built on the site of the capital of Cassi览eynum, taken by Julius Caesar, 54 B.C. It was retaken after much slaughter by Boudicca or Boudonalia, queen of the Iceni, see Leuvi, 224-223 B.C. See Domesday.

First battle of St. Albans, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund duke of Somerset slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner, by the duke of York and his partisans, 22 or 25 May, 1455.

Second battle, queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and rescued the king, Shrove Tuesday, 17 Feb. 1461.

St. Albans incorporated by Edward VI. 1553. Disfranchised for bribery, 17 June, 1832.

See Domesday. 1297, Thomas Leigh Claghton (trans. from Rochester); resigned 21 March, 1592; died 29 July, 1592. 1590, John Wogan Festing; died 28 Dec. 1590. 1603, Edgar Jacob (trans. from Newcastle-on-Tyne); instituted, 16 May.

ALBANY of AILBAIN, the ancient name of the Scottish highlands. Robert Stewart, the brother of King Robert III., was created the first duke of Albany in 1398, and the title has ever since been connected with the crown of Scotland. The young pretender, Prince Charles Edward, and his wife took the title of count and countess of Albany. See York.
ALBANY.

ALBANY, capital of the state of New York. The Dutch erected a block-house near here in 1614, and villages soon arose. The town took its name from James, Duke of York and Albany, to whom the site was granted by his brother, King Charles II., after its cession to Great Britain in 1644. Albany received a charter in 1680; the first general congress met here in 1764, and in 1776 the city became the capital of the state. Centenary celebrated Jan. 6, 1867. Population, 1860, 5,349; 1866, 62,397; 1870, 91,151; 1910 (est.) 110,000.

ALBERTA, see New Art.

ALBERT MEMORIALS. (See England, Queen.) The Prince Consort died on 14 Dec. 1861. His remains were transferred to the mausoleum of Frogmore, 18 Dec. 1862. The sarcophagus is composed of the largest known block of granite without flaw. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a great Albert memorial was held at the Mansion-house, 14 Jan. 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 30,000fd. had been received on 1 March; 52,200l. on 11 June, 1862; and parliament voted 50,000l., in addition to the 60,000l. received by voluntary contributions, 23 April, 1863.

The queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert Scott for the Albert Memorial, and, with a price of 150l. offered, accompanied by statues, &c., 22 April, 1865; work begun 13 May, 1864.

The sculptors employed were M'Cordell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armstead (material, Welsh marble. (Jan. 1864.)

The memorial, complete, except the statue, by Foley (delayed through illness), was given up to its majesty on the 15th April, 1865; the statue by Foley uncovered 9 March, 1870. Having been much damaged by weather, it was restored 1872.

A statue of the Prince Consort (by Thheed) inaugurated at Rossmore, his birthplace, in the presence of the queen and royal family, 19 Aug. 1864.

Statue of the Right Hon. Charles Bright, uncovered by the prince of Wales, 3 Jan., 1874.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, opened to the public, 1 Dec. 1875.

The Scottish National Memorial to the Prince, Edinburgh, inaugurated by the queen, 19 Aug., 1877.

Statue of Fitzwilliam, M. Museum, Cambridge, unveiled by the prince of Wales, 22 Jan., 1878.

A bronze equestrian statue of the prince set up near York Minster, by the poet, in 1875. (The Going, 1877, 23 May, 1877.)

Many other memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: The erection of a great Hall for concerts, &c., was proposed by the prince consort at the close of the exhibition of 1851, and an act of Parliament was passed by the House of Commons, with the prince of Wales at the head, to erect the building. The ground was laid on 1 July, 1857; circular sub-committees were appointed April, 1857; and the first stone was laid by the queen, 30 May, 1860.

The building was erected by Mr. Gilbert Scott, and was opened by the queen, 31 March, 1871, when a grand concert was given in its name.

The hall is said to contain seats for 10,000 persons (orchestra 2,000, oval arena 1,000, balconies 2,200, and gallery 2,000).

State concert for the German emperor and empress, 9 July, 1875.

Great unionist meeting (see Ireland), 22 April, 1862.

Grand military and patriotic concert in aid of the troops, &c., in S. Africa, the prince of Wales present, 5 Dec. 1899.

Lads' Drill association, lord North president, prince and princess of Wales present, and six days exhibited. Great Roman Catholic demonstration to protest against the Education Bill: 12,000 people assembled in the hall, and a crowd of between 60,000 and 70,000 in the vicinity. 9 May; Mgr. Adelma Path's farewell concert, 1 Dec. 1868.

Banquet given to the Colonial premiers by the 190th Club, 12 April, 1907.

Jubilee of Mr. Chas. Santley's appearance as a public singer, celebrated, 1 May, 1897.

Woman suffrage demonstrations, 19 March and 13 June, 1868.

Meetings of the Eucharistic congress, held 16-19 Sept., 1868.


ALBERT BURMa, Ceylon, opened 23 Aug. 1873; freed from toll 24 May, 1879.

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, &c., see Thames, 1865; Dock.

ALBERT INSTITUTE, Windsor, opened by the prince of Wales, 10 Jan., 1859.

ALBERT MEMORIALS may be awarded to persons who endanger their lives by saving others from shipwreck, appointed by royal warrant, 7 March, 1866. The first was given to Samuel Pippinstone on 14 May, 1866, for saving life on 27 March previous. Two decorations instituted, April, 1867, first and second classes; extended, April, 1877, for gallantry in preventing loss of life on land; medals awarded to Pontypool miners and others for saving men from a mine by rushing through inundation (see Coal: Accidents), April, 1877.

ALBERT MUSEUM. (Gold), founded in 1862, by the Society of Arts to sir Rowland Hill, 1842; Napoleon III., 1862; Michael Faraday, 1866; Charles Wheatstone and William Forthill-Cooke, 1867; Joseph Whitworth, 1867; Justus Liebig, 1868; Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1871; Henry Cude, 1871; Henry Bessemer, 1872; Michel Eugene Chevreul, 1873; C. William Siemens, 1874; Michel Chevalier, 1875; sir G. B. Airy, 1876; Jean Baptiste Dumas, 1877; sir Wm. G. Armstrong, 1878; sir William Thomson (lord Kelvin), 1882; 1887; James Young Joseph Joute, 1890; Ang. Wm. Hofmann, 1891; Louis Pasteur, 1888; sir Joseph D. Hooker, 1888; capt. James Buchanan Eads, 1888; sir Henry Boulton, 1888; Samuel Unnkie Lister, 1888; the queen, 1887 (6 June, presented 2 March, 1887), prince Alexandra; Louis Helmholtz, 1888; John Perry, 1889; William Henry Perkins, 1890; sir Frederick Abel, 1891; Thos. Alva Edison, 1892; sir John Henry Lawes and sir John H. Gilbert, 1892; James Lister (lady Lister, 1892); sir Isaac Liddell Bell, 1895; David Edward Hughes, 1895; G. T. Symons, 1897; Robert Bunsen, 1897; sir Wm. Crookes, 1899; Henry Wilde, 1900; king Edward VII., 1901; Alexander Graham Bell, 1902; Walter Crane, 1904; lord Balfour, 1905; lord Corder, 1906; prof. sir J. Dewar, 1908; sir Andrew Noble, 1909.

ALBERT EXHIBITION PALACE, Battersea, opened June, 1851, closed 1852.

ALBERT MUSEUM (England), Asylum, Bagshot; founded 1864.

ALBERT NYANZA, see Victoria Nyanza.

ALBERT UNIVERSITY, the name proposed for a new teaching university, in and for London, advocated by University college and King's college in 1841. A draft charter was submitted to the privy council and approved in July, 1841. The subject was eventually referred to a royal commission in March following, and the latter, favouring increased powers to the university of London, See Graham college and London University.
ALBIGENSES. a name given to various persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome, living at Albi, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persuaded as alleged Manicheans, 1163, and assassinated (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) against them commenced in 1207, Simon de Montfort commanded 500,000 men, and at Beziers, 1209, he and the Pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" At Minerva he burnt 550 of the Albigensians alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering another woman. He died 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronised the crusade; Count Raymond was subdued, and abdicated in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. They had little in common with the Waldenses, which see.

ALBION. Britain is said to have been so called by Aristotle (died 322 B.c.). Julius Caesar and others are said to have given it the name (from albus, white) on account of its chalky cliffs.

ALBUERA or ALBUHERA, Estremadura, Spain. Here a battle was fought between the French, commanded by martial Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army under marshal, afterwards, 16 May, 1811. The allies obtained a brilliant victory. The French lost exceeded 8000 men previous to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell, out of the 75th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off; not one-third being left standing: "1500 wounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill." Napier.

ALBUFEIRA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, 4 Jan. 1812: this led to his capture of Valencia on 9 Jan.

ALCALA DE HENARES, Spain, the Roman Complutum. At its once famous university founded by cardinal Ximenes, 1510, was printed the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, at his expense, 1502-15. Gervanis, the author of "Don Quijote," was born here, 1547.

ALCANTARA, a town on the Tagus, W. Spain. A fine bridge was built here by Trapan, 105. The duke of Alva acquired Portugal for Spain by defeating the Portuguese army here, 24 June, 1580. The Spanish military college of knighthood of Alcantara was established in 1158. The sovereignty of Spain has been grand master since 1395. Population, 4000.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N.W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, 1 Aug. 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death, and long expected his return; this led to the appearance of five impostors.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of chemistry; its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an elixir or universal men-

strum, and the elixir of life.* The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes Trismegistus (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king—Pliny says the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit. Zosimus wrote on the subject about 420. The Arabs cultivated alchemy, and were followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Basil Valentine (born 1294), Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.

In 1494 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 2 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repeated in 1689. A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1475. Dr. Price, of Guilford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments and brought specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, under pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1275.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Albinus in the 12th century; and the dehydration of this latter to have been partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefiant gas (bi-carburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot. Alcohol has been artificially formed from its elements (carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) by chemists; it was solidified by Prof. Dewar at the Royal Institution, 1880; see Distillation, Spirits, Beauty, Gas, Rom. See Temperance.

ALCOLEA (Andalusia, S. Spain). Near the bridge a sharp engagement took place between the royalists under general Pavia y Laza, marquis de Nervalhes, and the insurgents under marshal Sorano, 27 Sept. 1808. The former was defeated.

AL-CORAN or AL-KORAN, see Koran, Meckmetism, &c.

ALDERMAN. The Saxon eschelmann was next to the king, and frequently a viceroy; but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of earl. Aldermen in corporations are next in dignity to the mayor. A curious list of aldermen and their wards is assigned to the year 1290. Reform. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Rich. II. 1394. Aldermen made justices of the peace, 15 Geo. II., 1741. The council of a borough consists of mayor, aldermen, and councillors, Acts, 1835.

The 26 London (City) aldermen are elected by the wards. In 1577 the court of aldermen exercised their ancient right of veto against Sir John Hennet (third chosen alderman for the ward of Cheaps), and chose Mr. Edgar Bredit, 23 Oct. 1577. Aldermen elected by the councillors form part of the County Councils established by the Local Government Act, 1835, and of the London municipal boroughs, created by the London Government Act, 1889.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, &c., was acquired by William the Conqueror, 1066. The "Rave" is celebrated for two fatal occur-

[Note: Natural text content from the page is not provided, but it appears to be a historical text discussing various historical events, figures, and places, including battles, alchemy, and law.]

* Now contradicted.
ALEPH. 36

The British main war Victory, of 100 guns and 1660 men, was wrecked here, 5 Oct., 1741; the admiral, Sir John Balchen, and all his crew perished. Thus the game the French escaped after their defeat at the hands of admirals Russell and Howe, 19 May, 1742. The destruction of a breakwater, in order to make Aldershot a naval station, was begun in 1822, and after having cost £33,700, was suspended by parliament in 1871. In 1874 the harbour and land were transferred from the control of the board of trade to that of the admirality and the war department.

S. H. L., 30 March, 1894.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, an area near Farnham, about 55 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War Office, having obtained a grant of 200 acres, purchased 4,000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men. The camp, which was at first made up of wooden huts, is now a handsome red brick town, possessing its own public buildings, fire-brigade stations, post offices, &c., and one of the finest gymnasia in the country. The inhabitants were evacuated in 1894. Additional barracks in the town.

Aldershot was visited by 1,400,000 persons in 1898.

S. H. L., April, 1898.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldo Manuzio (Abu Manutius), at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1504 with Musaeus.

ALE, Beer, and Wine. Ale is said to have been known as a beverage at least in 200 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Leis, the wife of Osiris, and a beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 301 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. Tinctures, Ale-houses are mentioned in the laws of Inn, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. None but freemen were allowed to keep ale-houses in London, 13 Edw. I. 1285. They were further subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 23 (1551). By 1 James I. c. 6 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excess duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II. (1660), repealed, 1 Wills. c. 51 (1828). See Beer, PORTER, Wine, VINTNERS. Michael Thomas Bass, the eminent brewer of Burton, died 28 April, 1884, aged 84.

ALEMANNI, or ALL MEN (i.e., men of all nations), hence Almain, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were attacked by Caracalla, 211. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 273. They were again vanquished by Julian, 335, 337, by Jovinus, 388. They were defeated and subdued by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zul iPod), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALENSON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1365-12 Petrus, made Count by his father king Louis IX.
1423 Charles I., made Count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
1434 Charles II., second killed at Crecy.
1435 Charles III., killed by the English, 1435, became king.
1437 Peter, his brother.
1439 John (this son), made Duke in 1444, killed at Agincourt, 1450.
1415 John II. then in prison in England, 1424; returned and became the French king, died in prison, 142.
1416 Charles IV. the battle of Pavia in 1525, and became very dear to the crown.

ALEppo, North Syria, a large town named Beren by Seleucus Nicator, about 250 B.C. The
pachalic of Alexno is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Saracen squ. A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chalde; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, Nov. 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 66,000 persons were massacred; and thousands of persons slain by the Greeks in 1797; many in 1827. The choler raged here in 1832. Alexno suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On 16 Oct. 1830, the Mahometans attacked the Christians, burning everything. Three churches were destroyed, five other buildings plundered, and thousands of persons slain. The total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha. Population in 1885, 110,000; 1910, (est.) 140,000.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Ptolemais, built in 338 B.C. under the name of Cassir by the Mameluke and Cremonese, to defend the Tamaro against the emperor, and afterwards named after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took it in 1796, but were driven out by Suwarrow, 21 July, 1797. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, 14 June, 1800, and held it till 1814, when the strong fortifications erected by Napoleon were destroyed. These have been restored since June, 1856.

ALEUTIAN ISLES, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Behring, 1414, visited by Cook, 1778, and settled by Russians, 1853.

"ALEXANDRA CASE," see Trials, 1862-64.

ALEXANDRA PARK. Muswell Hill, London, N., purchased by a company, and named after the princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, 23 July, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition building of 1862 was erected here. The work proceeded rapidly in 1864, was suspended in 1865, recommenced in 1866, and completed in 1873.

Horse races first held here, 23 June, 1868. The prospectus of a scheme to erect an exhibition and possession resembling the South Kensington Museum and the Crystal Palace, by means of a loan, to complete the park, was issued, 26 June, 1871.
The palace was opened by the Alexandra and Muswell Hill Estate Management Company (limited). Public lectures on the subject, Aug. 1871; the company's affairs were wound up Feb. 1872.
The purchase of the land and buildings for the public purpose by the lord mayor and others, July 1870. The palace was opened with a grand concert, &c., 24 May, 1873; destroyed by fire, 6 June, 1873.

Two women, insatiably viewing the ruins, burned, 23 June; bodies found, 24 Aug., 1873.
The new building, 384 by 184 feet, opened, 1 May, 1873; 94,000 persons said to have attended the park, 22 July.

Balloon festival, 20 July, 1876.
The estate taken over by the London Financial Association, creditors of the company, 1867-69.

The palace reopened, 10 May, 1878.

Arrival of Nubian hunters, with elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, ostriches, ostriches, &c. (imported by Carl Hagenbeck, 7 Sept.-13 Oct., 1873.

Opened by new proprietors (Mr. Willingham and others), 11 Oct., 1879.

Taken by Jones and Barber, Nov. 1879.

Put up for sale; unsold, 11 Feb., 1881.

Varied entertainment, 1880-82.

Act for relieving the London Financial Association from charge of the Palace (withdrawn March 26th, 1883, again 1884.

Proposals for purchasing the land for recreation, June, 1883.

Put up for sale; no bidders, 22 July, 1883.

London Financial Association, &c., John Kelk, Lucas & Co. (engravers), and others (Messrs. A. & H., for £2,400,000, claimed misappropriated; about 25 days' trial; Vice-Chancellor Bacon dismisses case with costs, 3 May, 1884.

The Palace let to Mr. George Collins, London Crystal International Exhibition, announced, 27 July, 1885. Temporary Industrial Exhibition opened 31 March, 1885. Palace closed in 1886; reopened for the season, 11 April, 1887. Mr. H. H. Hare, assisted by visitors on Whit Monday, 30 May, 1887; reported unsuccessful, Feb. 1888; reopened with a grand concert, 12 May; second grand concert, 14 June, 1888. Celebration of the 30th anniversary of the organization of the Salvation Army, 19 July, 1888. The park reopened for the season; exhibitors of nearly 1,000 monkeys, balloons and parabolics, &c., professor Baldwin, Mr. Young, and others, 13 June, 1889.

French national fête, gen. Dowlan, 24 per cent, 13 July, 1889. Professor Baldwin, after 83 ascents and descents, retires with intention of returning to America,about (see Ballons), 17 July, 1889.

The London Financial Association apply for the appointment of a provisional liquidator pending the winding-up of the Alexandra and Park company, Mr. C. L. Nicholls appointed, 27 July, 1889. The palace closed, 15 Oct.

 Licenses renewed to Mr. Charles Jones Hayter, 14 Nov., 1889. Bill for repealing the protective clauses of the Acts of 1866 and 1877, promoted by the association, withdrawn from the Commons, April, 1889. The palace and land bought for 152,423l. raised by the Middlesex and other county councils; and opened free except bank-holiday and race days, to the public by the duke of Bedford, 10 May, 1891. Statue of queen Victoria unveiled, and an exhibition of the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee medals, opened by the lord mayor, 15 Oct.

"London's welcome to the Colonial troops," June, 1891.

Duke of Connaught inspects the Colonial and Indian troops encamped here, and presents medals, 11 June and 10 July, 1891.

Grand military fete, Fiji dancers, &c., 13 July, 1891. Great meeting to protest against the Education bill; speeches by sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, and others. 1st Nov. Exhibition of balloons, airships, and aeronautical appliances, under auspices of the Aeronautical and Meteorological Institute, opened, 13 Sept., 1893. Kite-flying contest won by Mr. H. F. C. H., inventor of naval signalling kite, 12th Oct.


ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, 323; seventeen councils were held here, A.D. 231-633. Population, with its suburbs, in 1883, 208,778; in 1892, 291,634. Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharos, and other edifices, and begins the library about.

These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Euergetes, 285. Alexandria taken by Julius Caesar, when library is burnt, 47.

Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamum, 39.

The city restored by Adrian, 112.

Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an insult, 215.

Alexandria supporting the usurper Aurelian is taken by Dio-Bacchus after a long siege, 297.

Alexandria disturbed by the forces between the Athanasians and Arians, 321.

George of Cappadocia was killed, 362, and Athanasius finally restored, 363. 50,000 persons perish by an earthquake, 395.
ALGIERS.

Alexandrian codex. 38

Ptolemaic supersedes' Theodosius, when a second library is burnt.

Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia, 616.

By Auren, the general of the caliph, smashes the gates and places the gates. Recovered by the Greeks, relations by Auren.

Caro founded by the Saracens, which tends to the decay of Alexandria.

Alexandria plunders by the Crusaders, 1270.

The French capture Alexandria, July 27, 1798.

Battle of Alexandria or Canopus: the British under General Sir Ralph Abercromby defeat the French under Menou, 23 March, 1801.

Abercromby dies of his wounds, 28 March; Menou and 10,000 French surrender to Hutchinson, 2 Sept., 1801.

Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, 2 March, evacuated by them, 23 Sept., 1807.

By the convention of Alexandria, Egypt was guaranteed to Mohamed Ali and his successors (and greatly favoured by them).

Railway to Cairo completed.

Newport, first stone laid by the khedive, 15 May, 1871.

Violent riots against Europeans (see Egypt), 11 June, 1872.

Pam and great magnification of Europeans, June.

Compensation of the forts, confiscation and abandonment of the city (see Egypt), 11-13 July.

New museum of antiquities, &c., opened by the khedive, 17 Oct., 1872.

New harbour works by Messrs. Pearson completed, June, 1873.

First exhibition of national art and industry, opened by the khedive, 22 April, 1874.

Several assaults on the British and other Europeans, 5 July, 1874.

New museum and public library opened by the khedive, 2 Sept., 1874.

Bishop Macarius, archbishop of the Coptic patriarch, under the title of Cyril II. (see Egypt), 21 July, 1879.

M. G. Auvret, benefactor, devoted large sums to public and charitable works, dies, 27 July.

Ptolemaic monuments discovered during excavations, erected by Dr. Schiaparelli, one to commemorate the victory in 1875, and another of the fall of Bucephalus and Khartoum, 29 Sept., 1854.

First set out of the new grading work at Gabbari, 24 Aug., 1890.

Riot, due to the murder of an Egyptian police corporal by a Russian, 7 Aug., 1891.

Slight epidemics of plague, 46 deaths from May to Nov., 1032; 26 deaths in 26; 86 deaths up to Sept.

One half of the cotton press belonging to the Presses was destroyed by fire; estimated damage, 86,000. 2 Feb., 1896.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Septuagint translation of the Bible in Greek, said to have been transcribed by a lady named Thecla, in the 4th century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1069. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyril Lee, patriarch of Alexandria, and was placed in the British Museum in 1755. It was printed in facsimile, 1789-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN ERA, see Era.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose B.C. 323, soon after the foundation of Alexandria. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 30 B.C. and included (328-212), Apollonius (260), Hipparchus (150), and Heron (150). The second school dates from 30 B.C. and lasted till about 460. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemiean system (150), Diophantus the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's Essay on Criticism, this verse is thus happily exemplified:

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's Polybiomn, published 1612-22.

ALEXINATZ, a town in Servia. Severe fighting took place here between the Turks and Servians Aug.-Sept., 1876. The town, head-quarters of the Servians, was captured 31 Oct. This led to an armistice and peace. See Turkey.

ALFORD (N. Scotland). BATTLE OF. General Baillie, with a large body of Covenanters, was defeated by the marquis of Montrose, 2 July, 1645.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, of Alexandria, wrote a work upon Algebra consisting of 13 books, 6 of which are extant, 4th century. It was cultivated in the 6th century by the Arabs, who derived their knowledge from the Hindus and brought it into Spain; and in Italy by Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1493, Luca Pacioli published the first printed book on Algebra in Europe. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christopher Rudolph (1522-26) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when Algebra came into general use. Jerome Cardan published his "Ars Magna," containing his rule, 1545. Thomas Harriot's important discoveries appeared in his "Artis Analyticoe Praxis," 1621. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Subsequently Euler, Lagrange, Fourier, Peacock, De Morgan, Sylvester, and Cayley.

ALGERIA, see Algiers.

ALGIESIRAS or OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). Here the Moors entered Spain in 711, and held it till taken by Alfonso XI. March, 1344. Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under Sir James Saumarez and the United French and Spanish fleets, 6 and 12 July, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious; but the British honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the San Antonio, 74 guns, being captured. Two Spanish ships fired on each other by mistake, and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. Alborz.

ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE, see Morocco.

ALGIERs, now ALGERIA, N.W. Africa; part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, A.D. 439; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 666. Now a French province, divided into three departments, Algiers, Constantine, and Constantine, administered by a governor-general, assisted by a consultative council. Revenue 13,212,640 £; expenditure, 2,206,504 £; exports 1,243,110,000; imports, 1,528,200. Population of Algeria in 1866, 2,921,146; 1875, 3,448,691;
ALGIERS.

1809, 3,910,399; 1891, 4,124,732; 1899, 4,429,421; 1901, 4,790,000; 1910 (est.), 5,500,000.

The town Algiers founded by the Arabs near the site of Timgad, in 299 A.D., is described as a city about 935.

Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates, captured by Ferdinand of Spain, in 1509; retaken by Horne Barbarossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a dev, nominally subject to Turkey, 1516. Barbarossa was defeated and slain by the Spaniards. 1513.

The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against Algiers.

Algiers terrified by the trireme measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne. 1685-6.

For continued piracy, the city successfully bombarded by the British fleet under Lord Exmouth, 27 Aug. 1816.

A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished.

Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourtoun and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dev deposed, and the barbary government wholly overthrown. 5 July, 1830.

The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully. 1833.

He is recognised as emir of Mascara, by treaty with the French. 1834.

The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently. 20 May, 1835.

War renewed. 1835-6.

The French take Mascara. 5 Dec. 1835.

Marshal Chauvel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara. 8 Dec. 1836.


Abd-el-Kader, thoroughly defeated, recognises the French supremacy. 30 May, 1839.

War renewed; French defeated. Dec. 1839.

Algiers annexed to France, and the emir declared a rebel. Feb., 1842.

He is defeated by Bugeaud at July. 14 Aug. 1844.

A capitulation is concluded, but a capitulation refuse to surrender; suffocated by smoke, said to have been ordered by general Pelissier. 18 June, 1845.

After a long struggle Abd-el-Kader surrenders to Lametriou. 23 Dec. 1847.

Fresh revolts, 1849; subdued. 1850.

An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements. 1851.

Another insurrection suppressed. 1857.

The government entrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon. 1858.

The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated. 31 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1859.

Algiers visited by Napoleon III. Sept., 1859.

Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, appointed governor-general of Algeria.

The insurrection is suppressed; a constitution securing the rights of the Arabs, saying: "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French." Feb., 1863.

Insurrection of the Arabs, May; submission, June, 1864.

Death of marshal Pelissier, 26 May; MacMahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him. 8 Sept.

Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet 2 Oct.

The emperor well received during his visit, 27 May 1865.

More rights and privileges promised to the natives.

July,

The emperor publishes his letter on the policy of France in Algeria (20 July). Nov.,

He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on 28 Dec. following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, 2 Nov. 1846; and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, 16 Dec. 1852.

After sitting on the Kuran never to disturb Africa against the usual terms of capitulation to Besançon, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place, 28 Feb. 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1866, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damausus, and there formed a league of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacre then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honours from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns. He visited Paris and London in Aug. 1866. He offered to serve in the French army in July, 1870. He died May, 1883, aged 76.

4000 Arabs defeated by col. Sonnini. 2 Feb. 1869.


Proclamation of a state of siege. 15 Aug.

State of siege raised. 24 June, 1871.

Gen. Chauzy accused of governing despotically; his resignation not accepted by Marshal MacMahon, July; replaced by Albert Grévy. 1878.

Insurrection soon quelled. 16 Nov., 1879.

Dispute with Tunis; outrages of the savage tribes, Krommers, &c. (see Tunis). April, 1881.

Arab insurrection, headed by Bon Ameena, June; he is said to have been defeated, and fugitive. July.

Insurrection dreads; troops sent from France about 26 Aug.

Bon Ameena defeated by the French, 15th July; said to be pursuing a few rebels. July.

French columns advancing against him, Aug.; indecisive skirmishes. Aug.

Resignation of the governor, A. Grévy (died 14 July). 1899.


Topographical expedition attacked, 40 said to be killed. April, 1892.

The province Mabz annexed to Algeria, announced June, 1894.

Submission of insurgents announced, 15 June, 1893.


The chamber of deputies, Paris, direct the appointment to inquire respecting Algerian political affairs. 3 May, 1901.

Resignation of M. Louis Tarman (dies July, 1899), ten years governor, March; succeeded by M. Jules Cambon, arrived 14 May.

Remissions of a church of the 5th or 6th century discovered during excavations at Tizigiat, with Pagan relics, reported. June, 1904.

Forest fires round Bona, with loss of life.

Irruption of beasts in Oran energetically suppressed in.

Collision between a military and passenger train near Aquila station, others killed. Sept., 1905.

M. Lepine appointed governor-general. 31 Oct. 1905.

Severe famine, M. Lepine appeals for help, 100,000 francs granted. 23 Dec.

Serious riots in connection with the Dreyfus case (see France, 1894 and 1895), against the Jews, 2 deaths, and shops, etc., pillaged, 23-24 Jan. 1902; over 75 persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 36 days; order restored, 28 Jan.; 39 Anti-Semites pardoned. 18 June, 1902.

M. Lefèvre appointed governor-general, reported. 27 July.

Anti-Jewish rioting in Tunis, 12 Nov., 1902; M. Max Regis, anti-Semitic mayor, suspended. 12 Dec.

M. Pujade (mayor) and municipality suspended for anti-Semitic agitation, he dies, 5 Feb., violent rioting. 1893.

Anti-Semitic demonstrations by M. Max Regis, some fighting. 20-22 Sept.

Military operations in S. Algeria, Inshah occupied by the French, 28 Dec. natives routed at Birhar, 15 March, 1901; the cases of Twaab, Tif clad, and Gurnara, and the district of Efi occupied. 5 April, 1903.

Further fighting with Berbers near Timimun, French loss, 17 killed. 28 Aug. 27 Sept.

Berbers routed at Timimun, capt. Guisard and 9 others killed. 18 Feb. 1904.

Marguerite, a village, sacked by Arabs, reported. 28 April.


M. Paul Revoll, new governor, arrives. 6 Oct.

M. Max Regis imprisoned for 3 years. 14 Jan. 1906.

Expedition against the Tuaregs. 31 May.

Morocco frontier question settled.

Earthquake shocks at Oran and Oued Marsa.

M. Revoll, gov. gen., resigns. 14 April, 1906.

Pres. Louiset well received. 15 April.

Organised system of female medical doctors for the Zemias; dispensary opened at Algiers, other establishments in progress, reported. July.
French convoy attacked by brigands at El Mungar; 17 killed, 47 wounded, capt. Vasquez mortally.

A cyclone of unusual violence burst over Némours, 28 Sept. 1893.

Mutiny of the foreign legions; mutineers stop a train at Tri Rekhe; German influence alledged, 13 Dec. 1893.

Frontier disturbances, see Morocco.

ALHAMA, a town of Granada, S. Spain, destroyed by an earthquake, 25 Dec. 1883; 5 churches, 5 convents, and other buildings thrown down; reported deaths above 300.

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1355. It was surrendered to the Christians about Nov. 1492. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Guiry, published 1852-55. A façade of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was destroyed by the fire, 30 Dec. 1866. By a fire at the Alhambra, near Granada, the roof of the Sahide la Khat was destroyed; except the court of the Alhambra, other courts were uninjured, 15, 16 Oct. 1892.

The Panopticon (which see) was opened as a circus, &c., under the name of Alhambra, in March, 1888. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July 1883, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1895. The Royal Alhambra Theatre was destroyed by fire, 7 Dec. 1882; 2 firemen lost their lives; repaired, 3 Dec. 1883. Noted for the magnificence of its ball-ta and spectacular performances.

All. Sect. of (Shiites, or Fatimites). Ali, born about 568; married Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 610; became vizier, 614; and caliph, 656. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious," and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Aboubecker and Omar. Ali was assassinated 23 Jan. 661.

ALIENS or FOREIGNERS were banished in 1135; being thought too numerous. In 1345 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benedicts. By 2 Rich. II, st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1380. They were restrained from exercising any trade of honour by retail, 1693, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1693.

Alien priests, schools and estates belonging to foreign persons were suppressed in England, 1144.


Baron Gautier, a fashionable foreigner, known at court, was banished from Eng. 6 April, 1782.

Bill to abolish naturalisation by the holding of stock in the Bank of Eng. 25 Jan., 1786.

New registration acts. George IV, 1789. This last act was repealed, and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV, 1834.

The rigour of the alien laws was mitigated by acts passed in 1814 and 1815.

"Foreigners have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbours."

Their status defined by the Naturalisation Act, passed 15 May, 1871. See Naturalisation Law.

The victory of the Habeas Corpus at the Stephens Parliament, declared by the judges, 5 April, 1876.

The first four successors of Mahomet—Aboubecker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, whom on that account he styled the 'putting swarms of God'—all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

The prohibitions of aliens holding land in the United States of North America adopted by several western states; and also stringent restrictions on the employment of aliens in manufactures, 1835 and 1836.

A decree respecting aliens and immigrants with restrictions was issued in France, 2 Oct. 1838.

New alien immigration bill, specially against anarchists and non-Catholics, read and passed 2 July, 1845; dropped.

Naturalization act amended, naturalizing children of British subjects in the service of the crown abroad, July 7, 1852.

Alien immigration committee met June, 1862; reported 27 or 271 Russian, Polish, and Rommanian immigrants in 1872; excess of 3,712 over 1861, May, 1893.

Report of royal commission on alien immigration, issued Aug. 11, 1893.

Increase of foreign population of United Kingdom, 135,000 in 1831 to 266,000 in 1841.

Aliens Bill to make regulations for the restriction of alien immigration, introduced in House of Commons, 18 Apr.; third reading, 19 July; to pass the Lords, 3 Aug.; royal assent, 11 Aug. 1895; came into force 1 Jan. 1896. Aliens to the number of 684 were naturalized in the United Kingdom during 1895, reported 19 April, 1905.

Bill to amend the Aliens Act of 1905, which aim'd at preventing foreigners from being brought under contract into the United Kingdom for the purpose of workmen during a trade dispute, rejected by 66 votes to 24 on the second reading by the House of Lords after it had passed the House of Commons, mainly under the auspices of the Labour party, 17 May, 1906.

First annual report of the working of the Aliens (1906) Act, shows a total of 45,900 alien passengers to the United Kingdom from European and Mediterranean ports in 1906; 493 were refused leave to land; 257 alien criminals also expelled, 11 May, 1907.

Two Russian jewelers, Jakob and Isaac Rottenburg, stole a bag of gold, and when followed, fired on their pursuers, killing one policeman and one boy, and wounding 29 persons. They met their deaths at the end of an exciting chase, 21 Dec. 1906.

51,558 aliens brought to port of London (by British vessels 30,767; by foreign vessels, 40,798); to other ports 14,490 (by British vessels 5,827; by foreign vessels 8,663) in 1907.

The alien passengers who landed in the United Kingdom in 1908, 178,759, and those who embarked 143,420.

ALIWAL, a village N. W. India, the site of a battle, 28 Jan. 1849, between the Sikh army under sirdar Ranjoor Singh Majetchup, 10,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under Sir Harry Smith, 12,000 men with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6,000 killed or drowned.

ALIZARINE, a crystalline body, the colouring principle of madder discovered in it by Robiquet and Colin in 1831. Schmeck showed that all the finest madder-colour contained only alizarine combined with alkalies and fatty acids. Graebe and Liebermann obtained anthracene from alizarine in 1868, and alizarine from anthracene in 1869. The crystalline body anthracene was discovered in red oils by Dumas and Laurent in 1852. See Madder.

ALJUBARROTA, Portugal, Here John I. of Portugal defeated John I. of Castile, and secured his country's independence, 14 Aug. 1835; see Badajoz.

ALKALIES (from kali, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736. The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed, and the metals potassium and sodium formed, by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1807.
Dr. Ure invented an alkalimeter, 1816. The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, is based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Nicolas Le Honore, about 1760; his statue was set up in Paris, summer, 1845. Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use. "Alkali works" are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836. The "ammoniac process" of making soda, invented by Dyer and Henning, in 1836; patents respecting it taken out by Solvay, 1863, 1867, 1872; Rossenhofe, 1854; Schlesing, 1854, 1855; Young, 1871, 1872; Weldon, 1872, 1873; and by others. Mr. Walter Weldon received the French Lavoisier medal for his most important improvements in the alkali manufacture, July, 1877. He died of overwork, 28 Sept., 1885, aged 53. In consequence of the injury to vegetation produced by the alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali Works act came into operation, and compensation (of 55 per cent. of muriatic acid gas) (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, 25 July, 1861. It came into operation 1 Jan., 1864, proved successful, was re-enacted, 1868; and amended, 1872, 1883, and 1892. Mr. James Greenwood's electrolytic process for the direct production of caustic soda and chlorine from common salt reported successful, Jan., 1892. See Bleaching, Chlorinated Works, and Union.

Manufacture of ammonia-soda by the Solvay process by sir J. Brunner and Dr. L. Meudel at Northwich, 1857. Patents taken out for making chlorine in conjunction with soda. These alkali works now the largest in the world, 1903.

ALKMAER, see Bergen.

ALLAHABAD (N.W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The main station of the Grand Trunk road and East Indian railway. Here is the pillar of Asoka, 240 B.C. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the sovereigns of Delhi and Oude, but in 1801 was partially and in 1803 wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, i.e., was ceded to the English in 1756.—During the Indian mutiny many soldiers and officers rose and massacred their officers, 4 June, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov., 1801, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces. Visit of the Prince of Wales, 7 March, 1876. University instituted, 1887. A fair is held Dec.-Jan., visited by about 300,000 persons. Population, 1901, 173,032; 1910, (est.) 260,000.

ALLEGY abounds in the Bible and in Homer; see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, Genesis xlix. (1689 B.C.), Psalm lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's Faerie Queene (1590) and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress (1678) are allegories throughout. The Spectator (1711), by Addison, Steele, and others, abounds in allegories. The allegorical interpretation of the scriptures is said to have begun with Origen in the 3rd century; but see Gol, iv. 24.

ALL FOR IRELAND LEAGUE inaugurated at Cork, 31 March, 1910.

ALLIA (more correctly Alia), Italy, a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brunnen and the Gauls defeated the Romans, 6 July, 390 B.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky ( nefastus), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal: see Conditions, Conventions, Treaties.

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ALLISON ISLAND, in the Pacific, n. of German New Guinea, discovered early in 1887.

ALL NIGHT SITTINGS, see Parliament, 1877 and 1881. Have since become of frequent occurrence.

ALL RED ROUTE. Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, defines the all-red route as the British highway between Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, by way of Canada, along which the objective points should be entirely in British territory or under British control, 7 April, 1908.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 605, celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned. The name is adopted by the Easterners of the English church, 1539, struck out of their calendar a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which were connected with popular tradition.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford; see Oxford.

ALL SOULS' DAY (2 Nov.), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls of the faithful, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION, see Grandville Administrations.

ALLOBROGES, Gauls, defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, near the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, 121 B.C.

ALLOTMENTS, see Land.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on 20 Sept., 1854. (See Russo-Turkish War and Crime.) The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on 10 Sept., and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,600
infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and, on the morning of 20 Sept., were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under lord Raglan, consisted of 20,000 men; the French of 24,000, under marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river, which was bridged, while the men of Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries, and at 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 3000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men; (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed. Total loss of the allies about 3400.

**ALMACK’S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.** King-street, St. James’s, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack or M’Call, and opened 12 Feb. 1765. They were subsequently termed Willis’s rooms, from the name of later proprietors.

**ALMANACS** (from the Arabic of manah, to count; or better, the Coptic αο, computation, and men, memory). The Egyptians computed time by instructions, and the Babylonians, and later calendars are ancient. In the British Museum and universities are specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1559. *Du Fresney, Professor Augustus De Morgan’s valuable “Book of Almanacs, with an index of reference, by which the almanach may be found for every year,” was published in March, 1851.* Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were—

- John Sowen’s Calendar, written in Oxford, 1479.
- One in Lambeth Palace, written in English, 1495.
- First printed one, published at Bath, 1472.
- Tylott’s Prognostics, 1513.
- Almanacs of Ligues, 1540.
- Lilly’s Ephemeris, 1566.
- Poor Robin’s Almanac, 1562.
- British Merlin, 1658.
- Connaissance des Temps (by Picart), 1681.
- Edinburgh Almanack, 1661.
- Moore’s Almanac, from 1678 or 1713.
- Lady’s Diary, 1705.
- Season of the Seasons, 1730.
- Gentleman’s Diary, 1741.
- Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Molyneux (correctly improved, 1734).
- Annual Register, 1798.
- British Imperial Calendar, 1804.
- New and Every Day Book, 1796.
- British Almanack and Companion, 1798.
- Chambers’ Book of Days, 1812-1818.
- Waker’s Almanack, 1821.
- Hazell’s Annual, 1824.
- Mr. F. Mayer’s International Almanack for 1824, in five languages, published in 1825.

**ALMSHOUSES.**

- Of Foreign Almanacs, the principal are the “Almanach de France,” first published in 1699, the “Almanach de Goth,” 1764, in 150 pages; in 1805, 1,367, and the “Livre d’Or des Souverains,” by H. R. Hoit-Looresen, published in Paris, July, 1755.

**ALMANZA** (S. E. Spain). Here on 25 April (o.s. 14), 1707, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces, under the earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

**ALMEIDA** (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, 27 Aug., 1810. The French entered Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, 6 April, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (11 May), and Massena retired from Portugal.

**ALMENARA,** a village N. E. Spain, where on 25 July, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V, the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Menguza, in single conflict; an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

**ALMOHADES,** Mahometan partisans, followers of Mohammed ben Abdalla, surnamed El-Mechech, in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1140; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1144-56; and founded a dynasty and ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

**ALMONER,** an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman who gave the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or an alm in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1759. Hereditary grand almoner of England, 1759. The marquis of Exeter, 1895. The king’s almoner or the sub-almoner distributes the king’s gifts on Maundy Thursday (which see).

The Rev. Lord Almyaw Compton, king’s almoner, died 4 April, 1896.

The very Rev. Dr. Armitage Robinson, D. D., Dean of Westminster, appointed to succeed him, 17 May, 1896.

**ALMORAVIDES,** Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1147.

**ALMSHOUSES** for aged and infirm persons have been erected by many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the abolition of religious houses at the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in “Low’s Charities of London,” 1862; frequently republished.

Armourers’ almshouses, Bishopsgate, 1553.

Cordwainers Yard, Drum founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster, 1577.

Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre, 1594.

*ALPERS’s almshouses,* near City road, founded by E. Alben, 1600.

Whittington’s almshouses, founded in 1631, were rebuilt near Highbate-hill by the Mersers’ company, 1686.

*The Fishmongers’ company founded almshouses in 1678, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common, 1850. *Habarshers’ almshouses,* Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske, 1692.
ALNEY.

AN EY, near Gloucester. Here a combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies, 1016. The latter was wounded, and proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after, it is said by Edric Streon; and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom.

ALNWICK (Saxon Edelic), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesci. It has long belonged to the Percies. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick, and he and his sons were killed 13 Nov. 1093. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in July, 1774, by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

ALPACA (or Paco), a species of the S. American quadruped, the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory (covering 11 acres), with a town, park, almshouses, &c., for the workpeople, was erected at Saltaira, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. (afterwards sir) Titus Salt in 1852. A statue of him at Bradford was unveiled 1 Aug. 1874. He died 29 Dec. 1876. Saltaira visited by the prince and princess of Wales 22 June, 1882.

The Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition at Saltaira opened by the Princess Beatrice. 6 May, 1887

ALPHABET, so called from the first two Greek letters alpha, beta (Hebrew abhph beth). The statements that Cadmus brought the Phoenician letters from Egypt into Greece are legendary. M. de Rougé about 1859 demonstrated the true origin of the alphabet. Dr. Isaac Taylor's learned work, "The Alphabet," was published May, 1883; he died, aged 72, 18 Oct. 1901.

Nearly 260 alphabets are known, of which about 30 are in use, mostly developed from the Phoenician alphabet itself, said to have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphic picture writing; the Roman alphabet was based upon the Greek. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
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| Swiss    | 42       | ter        |
| Russian  | 38       | Chomish said |
| Latin    | 22       | to be invented |
| Greek    | 24       | Bishop Elgin Cost |
| Hebrew   | 22       | of Cantor (1888) |

ALPHONSO, King of Castile, b. 5 Jan. 1455, d. 26 Apr. 1504. His reign was marked by social and political reforms, and he was known as "El Católico." He is associated with the discovery of America by his grandson, Christopher Columbus.

ALPS, European mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal, 218 B.C.; by the Romans, 155 B.C.; and by Napoleon I. May, 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed, by order of Napoleon, between 1801-6; see Simplon. The "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, was founded in 1858, and published its first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," 1859; and a journal since. Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., long the able first president, and author of almost all the works of the club.


Alpine Club.—Austrian founded, 1862; Swiss, 1865; Italian, 1863; German, 1869, united with the Austrian 1874, and numbers some 40,000 members. The Appalachian Mountain Club was founded in 1881, and the principal mountain-climbing Club in the United States.

Mont Cenis or Col de Fréjus Tunnel.—A tunnel, 25 miles long through Mont Cenis, connecting Savoy and Piedmont, was proposed by M. Mehall, and after long lying dormant, was discussed and plans drawn up 1843. The execution was prevented by the war of 1849.

The work of excavation was begun by king Victor Emmanuel, 31 Aug. 1857. The boring was first effected by ordinary piercing machinery; steam power was employed in 1860; and latterly compressed air.

Engineers—Grattoni, Grandis, and Sammeller; the task being completed, 23 Dec. 1870. The total cost was about 2,600,000. As the Italians had executed the work within the given time, the French government bore the chief expense.

The first experimental trip was made in 40 minutes, 13 Sept., and the tunnel was solemnly inaugurated by the passage of 22 carriages in 20 minutes, 17 Sept. 1871; regular trains pass through, 16 Oct. 1871.

A railway for locomotives over Mont Cenis was constructed upon Mr. Fell's plan in 1887 (see Railways), and opened for traffic, 14 June, 1887.

The overland mail first travels through the tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

St. Gotthard Tunnel (part of a railway system to connect the North Sea and the Mediterranean), about 94 miles; compressed air employed in boring; begun June, 1872; completed 29 Feb. 1880; through failure in vaulting, May, 1886, opening deferred.

The first complete train, carrying 1,000 passengers, passed through the St. Gotthard Tunnel, 1 Nov. 1881; partially opened 1 Jan. 1882; completely opened June, 1885.

Simplon tunnel, convention for its construction by the Italian and Swiss governments, signed 22 Nov. 1855. Mr. Hugo Mylius, celebrated alpinist, makes winter ascents of the Finsteraarhorn (14,025 ft., 12 Feb., 1859; and the Jungfrau (13,670 ft., 14 Feb., 1859, both on skis; ascends Mt. Blanc (15,764 ft.), with 3 Bernese Oberland guides, temperature 40° below zero, Fahr., 25 Feb., 1894.

New Rhettian Railway, begun 1858, opened 27 June, 1860. Scheme for a railway on the top of Mt. Blanc proposed by M. Vallot, Sept. 1879.

Miss Beatrice Thompson, with Joseph Donarcho, a guide, successfully ascends Mt. Blanc in spite of a heavy fall of snow, May, 1894.

Simplon tunnel train of the ordinary passenger service passed through, 25 Jan., 1866; the tunnel formally opened by the king of Italy and the president of the Swiss Confederation, 16 May, 1866.
ALUMINIUM.

ALTONA (Holstein, N. Germany), acquired by the Danes, 1807, and made a city, 1694. It was occupied first by the German federal troops, 24 Dec. 1803, and then by the Prussians (the federal diet protestant), 12 Feb. 1804.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, 24 Sept. 1706, o.s. Frederick, deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

ALUM, a salt, is said to have been first discovered at Rocchi, in Syria, about 1300; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; its manufacture was brought to perfection in England by Sir T. Chaloner, who established large alum works near Whilty in 1608; it was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is used as a mordant in dyeing, to harden tallow, and in the paper manufacture.

ALUMBAGH, a palace with other buildings near Lucknow, Oude, India, taken during the mutiny from the rebels, 23 Sept. 1857, and heroically defended by the British under Sir James Outram. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoy on 12 Jan. 1858, and of 20,000 on 21 Feb., and was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM. A metal, the base of the earth alumina, which is combined with silice in clay, and which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraf in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and sonorous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted upon by sulphuric acid, and except hydrochloric. Oersetz in 1826 obtained the chlorate of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was got from it by F. Wohler, but was long a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste. Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities by the aid of the metal sodium. A cheaper method was devised by Mr. Webster, of Hollywood, near Birmingham, in 1881. Since 1890 by electrolytic methods, as the Metz, Cowles of Milton, near Stoke-on-Trent, and of Lockport, in New York, the chemical process has been practically superseded. In March, 1876, it was announced; in June, 1857, 11s. or 12s.; and it gradually became much cheaper; at the present time, 1875, it is 8s. 6d. per lb. The cagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, De l'Aluminium, was published in 1859. An aluminiumated rayon fabric was made by New- castle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, E.R.S., was made into watch cases, &c., by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862. Aluminium bronze, which can be manufactured with a textile strength equal to steel, renders it a useful material for held guns; its endurance and resistance to friction, combined with its lightness, adapt it specially for, the bearings of shafts and other kinds of machinery. Its cost of production is, however, high. Combined with tin aluminium is used for optical instruments, and for alloyed with copper to give it strength. "Aluminum," from which forks and spoons are manufactured, "Aluminium gold," used for imitation.
gold jewelry, is an alloy of aluminium with copper. Aluminium entered largely into the construction of the deck of Shannon III.

A steam launch wholly made of aluminium (alloy), 6 metres long, 15 metres wide, was constructed at Zürich by Escher, Wys & Co., Sept. 1893.

An aluminium yacht, Fendolasse, launched on the Seine, 6 Dec. 1893.

The Jules Banonc, 33 feet long, weighs 15 cwt., also exhibited on the Seine, Dec. 1893.

An aluminium torpedo-boat, built by Messrs. Yarrow, for the French government, successfully tried at Greenwich, 29 Sept. 1894.

The British aluminium company (registered 1894) established works at Faversham, and utilizes the Falls; reported June, 1896; reservoir works completed, Jan. 1898.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been composed about 1370 by Vasco de Loberia. It was enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1465; and first printed (in Spanish) 1519; in French, 1540-56. Translation by Southey, 1803.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek), grandson of Esau, brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites, 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079, by David, 1058 and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard, and eventually incorporated with Naples. The Pisani, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe. The story was doubted. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMATI, a family of celebrated violin makers of Cremona, 16th and 17th centuries. Andrea (1509-1600) founded the business, which was carried on by his sons Geronimo and Antonio and his grandson Niccolo. The last-named was the master of both Guarneri and Stradivario, whose violins are so highly prized.

AMATONGALAND, between Zuuland and the Portuguese possessions, South Africa. The territory annexed to the British possession of Zuuland, 30 Nov. 1897.

AMAZON, West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, 2 Jan. 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 165 persons on board, 122 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galion. Ellet Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZON (S. America). The longest river in the world. Navigable for large steam vessels 2,500 miles from the sea. Discovered by Pinzon in 1500, and explored by Francesco Ordelaff in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on his bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, previously called Maranon. Steam navigation commenced 1850. There is now a regular service of ocean-going steamers up the Amazon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are mythically said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows formed a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. Quintus Curtius. They were said to have been conquered by the Theseeans. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might bend the bow with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, a, no, mazos, breast. Others derive the name from mazat, the moon, which they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, with three hundred females in her train. Herodotus. For modern amazons, see Dukhness.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one country to another, are referred to in early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England has nine ambassadors (ascribed to Berlin, Constantinople, Madrid, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Washington, Tokio), twenty-six ministers, and about thirty chief consuls, resident at foreign courts. exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1895 were 47; in 1896, 43; in 1872, 42; in 1878, 39; in 1889, 43; in 1900, 45. The Persian ambassador is nominated for debt by a hacquaint, 23 July, 1782, led to the passing of the statute of 7 June, for the protection of ambassadors, 1788. Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other died, 12 May, 1788. The first minister from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, 1 June, 1787, the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hamilton, who went out, 1 June, 1789. U. S. ambassador to London, appointed 1847; died, aged 60, 28 Sept. 1865. Sir Julian Paumecote (after back, 1853). British minister, 1879, made ambassador, 1881; died, 24 May, 1893. A Japanese minister received by queen Victoria, 3 March, 1874. The first accredited ambassador from China, Ku-ta-Jen, landed at Southampton, 21 Jan. 1877. In the case of Sir H. Macartney, secretary to the Chinese legation c. the Vestry of Marylebone, the Queen's Bench decided that the plaintiff was free from parish rates and taxes, 29 Feb. 1810. A summons against Nicholas Mort, driver to the United States ambassador, for driving at 11 miles an hour on the Great North Road, was withdrawn, 13 July, 1760.

AMBER, a semi-mineral substance, probably fossil resin, derived from extinct coniferae. From its property of becoming highly negatively electric by friction the term electricity is derived; elektron being the Greek word for amber. Its use for ornaments is of great antiquity, it is found among the prehistoric remains of the Swiss lake dwellers, and is alluded to in Homer. Theophrastus wrote upon it 300 B.C. Amber was much valued as a charm against witchcraft and disease. It is principally found in the northern parts of Europe.

AMBLEF, near Cologne, Germany. Here Charles Martel defeated Chilperic II., and Rugenfroh, mayor of the Neustrians, 716.
AMBOISE. (Central France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de Medici, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On 19 March, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, granting toleration to the Huguenots. The civil war was however soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, chief of the Molucca Isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but mainly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, 17 Feb. 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, 16 Feb. 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, 17-19 Feb. 1810; and again restored at the peace of May, 1814. *Amboyna wood*, a beautiful coloured wood, yielded by *Pterospermum indicum*. The capital almost destroyed by earthquake and 50 persons killed, 5 Jan. 1898.

AMBROSIAN CHANT, see Chant, Liturgy, &c.

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, see under John's, St.

First "ambulance ship" (for small-pox convalescents), Red Cross, constructed by Metropolitan Asylums Board, launched at Millwall, 3 Aug. 1883. The "Bischofshaven" ambulance service for London established 30 March 1883.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning true, faithful, certain, is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer; see 1 Kings vii. 14 (A.V. 59). It is translated "verily" in the Gospels.

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was a punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered to the hangman: his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or imprisonment sometimes followed. These words also denote a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMERCIMENT, in Law, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the mercy of the court; thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta, 1215, a frieman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed; the mode was determined by 9 Hen. III., 1223.

AMERICA. the great Western Continent, is about 9,000 miles long, with an area of about 16,500,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 1oth and 11th centuries; but the modern discovery is Due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus. 1. "History of the New World called America," by Edw. J. Payne, Vol. 2, 1893. See Chicago.

Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain. 3 Aug. 1492

He lands on the island of Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador. Friday, 12 Oct.

He discovers Cuba, 28 Oct.: and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad, 6 Dec.

He returns to Spain, 15 March, 1493


He discovers Jamaica, 3 May; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), 13 June; war with the natives of Hispaniola.

He visits the various islands, and explores their coasts.

He returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies. 11 June, 1496

John Cabot (Giovanni Cabotto) a Venetian pilot, said to have settled in Bristol, 1472, and to have sailed thence with his son Sebastian, with letters patent from Henry VII., and to have discovered Labrador on the coast of North America, 2a June, 1497.

Columbus sails on his third voyage, 30 May; discovers Trinidad, 20 July; Brasil, 14 Oct., without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa.

Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the gulf of Venezuela.

Vasco YaD0 Pinzon discovers Brazil South America, 26 Jan.; and the river Maranon (the Amazon), Cabelo the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see Brazil) 3 May, 1500.

Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador.

Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Boiledilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May; conveyed to Spain, where he honourably received. 17 Dec.

Columbus sails on his fourth voyage, 9 May; discovers various islands on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the isthmuses, July, &c.; discovers and names Porto Bello. 2 Nov. 1502.

Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. 1601-3.

Warred by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, 7 Nov.; his friend, queen Isabella, dies. 20 Nov. 1504.

He dies while treated with base ingratitude by Spanish government. 20 May, 1506.

Sailors and Pinzon discover Yucatan.

Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the main land. 1510.

Subjugation of Yucatan by Velasquez. 1511.

The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon. 1512.

Vasco de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Panama, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean. 1513.

1 Christopher Columbus was born about 1455 (or between 1445 and 1450); first went to sea about 1470; settled in Lisbon in 1481, after he married Elisabeth, daughter of Pero Sichelio, an Italian navigator, whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Venice, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on May 20, 1506, and was buried with great pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1543, to Seville; in 1569 to San Domingo; and in Jan. 1796, to the Real's Museum, Cadiz; and Seville, 18 May 1798. The original inscription on the tomb said to have been "A Columbus, Rey de las Nuevas Tierras." It was then in Nov. 1829, that Columbus' body had been flung up off the sea.
AMERICA.

Mexico discovered by Hernando de Cordova 1517
Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain 1518
Passage of Magellan's Straits by him 1520
Conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortes 1531-3
Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito 1526
He establishes the viceroyalty of Peru 1532-3
Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal 1535-4
Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country 1535
Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California 1537
Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea 1541
Loureiro conquered Peru 1542
Chile conquered by Valdivia 1541
Rebellion in Peru—triumphantly established by Gasca 1543
Davis's Straits discovered by him 1585
Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, VirginiA 1585
Falkland Islands discovered by Davis 1592
De Monte, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia 1604
Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by lord de la Warr 1607
Quebec founded by the French 1608
Hudson's bay discovered by him 1610
The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam. (Now New York) on the Hudson 1614
Settlement in New England begun by capt. Smith 1619
New Plymouth built by the English nonconformists 1620
Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir Wm. Alexander 1629
Louisiana settled by the Swedes and Dutch 1622
Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell 1628
Maryland, by lord Baltimore 1632
Connecticut granted to lords Saye and Boyle in 1692; but no English settlement was made here till 1635
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts 1636
New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1627, and Swedes, 1625—granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley 1664
New York captured by the English 1664
South Carolina settled by the English 1670
Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker 1682
Louisiana settled by the French 1699
State of Mississippi founded by d'Iberville 1700
The Scotch settlement at Darien (1699-1700) abandoned 1701
New Orleans built 1717
Georgia settled by general Ogilthorpe 1732
Kentucky, by colonel Boone 1754
Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain 1763
American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognized by Great Britain 1783
Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1783; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States 1803
Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1783; taken by Spain, 1821; to whom it is ceded, 1823; ceded to the United States 1829
Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence 1821
Revolutions in Spanish America—indeed established by Chili, 1810; Peru, 1821; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816-18, Peru, 1824. [See United States, Mexico, and other states, throughout the volume—For the American International Congress see United States, Oct. 1889.]

AMERICA, CENTRAL, REPUBLICS OF, includes Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (which see). They declared their independence, Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, Nov. 29, 1824. They made a treaty of union between themselves, March 1847. There has been amongst them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1845-46. In Jan. 1854, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards joined by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosal 1854; and San Salvador was taken, Dec. 1854; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the confederacy. Gen. Barrios, president of Guatemala, attempts the union of the five states, himself to be dictator; opposed by all except Honduras, Feb. 27, 1888. He is defeated and killed in a prolonged battle at Chahuilapa 2 April; peace with the states signed 10 April, 1888. The union of the states, under one principal president, was proposed at the Pan-American Congress, 1889-90. Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras united as a Central American republic, signed, 28 June, 1895. A constitution established, reported, Aug. 1896. The five states formed into the republic of Central America, autonomy to be preserved, by treaty, signed, 15 June, 1897. Each state resumes its absolute sovereignty, reported 30 Nov. 1898. See Darien and Panama.

AMERICA, RUSSIAN, sold to the United States for about 1,800,000, March, 1867. See Alaska.

AMERICA, SOUTH, see Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.

"AMERICA," AND AMERICA CUP, see Yacht.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, resembling the British Association, held its first meeting at Philadelphia 20 Sept. 1848; annually since at various big cities.

AMERICAN BASEBALL, a game somewhat resembling rounders, introduced into this country by teams from Philadelphia and Boston in 1875 without success. The American teams (Chicago and All America), after a tour round the world, played a game at Kennington Oval in the presence of the Prince of Wales (late King Edward VII.) and many distinguished spectators, 12 March, 1889, and efforts have subsequently been made to popularize the game in England with little success.

AMERICAN BOOTS, see under Boots.

AMERICAN CLUB, &c., London, for Anglo-Saxons interested in the Western Hemisphere, established autumn 1887. American society to London founded to assist distressed Americans; first dinner, Mr. Farrar, the U.S. ambassador, in the chair, 19 April, 1895.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION, Earl's Court, West Brompton, and West Kensington. Visited by the prince and princess of Wales 6 May, 1887. Opened by colonel Russell, the president, lord Ronald Gower, archdeacon Farrar, and others, 9 May. Visited by the Queen, 11 May.

AMERICANISMS: a dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848; 4th edition, 1877. Another by John S. Farmer appeared in 1886.

AMERICANISTS, a name assumed by some persons devoted to the study of the archaology, ethnology, &c., of North and South America, who held their first international congress at Nancy in July, 1875; one at Luxembourg, Sept. 1877; at Brussels, Sept. 1879; at Madrid, Sept. 1881; Copenhagen, Aug. 1883; Turin, 1886; Berlin, 2 Oct. 1888; Paris, 14 Oct. 1890; Huelva, 7 Oct. (the queen-regent of Spain present), 1892; Stockholm, 5 Aug. 1894.

AMERICAN ORGAN, a free-reed keyed wind instrument, resembling the harmonium, with im-
AMPHITRITE. 48

AMPHITRITE. 48

portant differences: the principle was discovered about 1835 by a workman employed by Alexander of Paris. The invention was taken to America, where instruments were made by Mason and Hamlin, of Boston, about 1840.

AMPHITRITE, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, 13th P.C. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 20,000 dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. De Boot.—Amphytrites discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1773.

AMIENS, a city in Picardy (N. France); the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spaniards, 11 March, and retaken by the French, 25 Sept., 1557. The preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, were signed in London by Lord Howesbury and M. Otto, on the port of England and France, 1 Oct., 1804; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on 27 March, 1807, by the marquis of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpennick for Holland. War was declared again in 1805—under whose influence the French were defeated at 27 Nov. 1796, the German general von Greben entered Amiens, 28 Nov. Population in 1871, 90,038; 1861, (est.) 105,000.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camel's dun near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of Dr. W. Hofmann, the chemical theory of ammonia, and amm-nium ammonia, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1826 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

Ammoniaca. Apparatus for the improvement of the noble and kings, by inhaling combinations of ammonia, hydrocyan, &c. invented by Dr. Carter Moll. of Edinburgh, 1803. He asserted that this mixture resembles Hollau air. The successful effects of inhaling this gas were shown at St. James's Hall, 6 Nov. 1814. Ammonia explosive for use in coal mines, sold to be safer than those mines, composed of pure ammonia, and oil-inexpensive. Experiments with this explosive exhibited by Sir George Eliot at the works of the Munro's Safety Explosive Company, Standish-Hope, Essex, were considered very satisfactory.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Amni, the son of Lot, 15th B.C. They invaded Canaan and made the Israelites tributary, but were defeated by Jephthah, 1443 B.C. They again invaded Canaan, intending to put out the right eye of all they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1065 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Ammon and Moab took Rabbah, their capital, and destroy the walls of it, 156 B.C. Josephus.

AMNESTY a general pardon after political disturbances, &c. was granted by Thrasylalus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants, 301 B.C.; amnesty was granted after the battle of Civitavecchia, in 1554, and after the two revolutions in England in 1715 and 1713.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted amnesty to all political offenders, 17 Aug., 1859. An amnesty, with certain exceptions, was granted to the vanquished southern states of North America by president Johnson, 29 May, 1865. An amnesty for political offenders was granted by the emperor of Austria and ruler of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; a rather sweeping amnesty bill was passed in the United States regarding the rebellion, to April, 1874. An amnesty association on behalf of the Fenians was active in Britain, Oct., 1873, 22,445 French communists pardoned by decree, published 17 Jan., 1879; many others during the year: a general amnesty for political offences passed by the chamber (153-140) 21 June, 1886. An amnesty was granted to the Cretans after the disturbances, by the Sultan of Turkey, Dec., 1886. To the Boers, 1901. Amnesty bill, removing all disabilities arising out of participation in the Boer war, passed by the House of Assembly, Cape Town, 24 Aug., 1901; political amnesty granted in Cape, 19 Oct., 1906. Emperor Francis Joseph on 4th anniversary of coronation as king of Hungary, to 264 persons, 8 June, 1872; Portugal, Feb., 1902; Constantinople, after internal disorders, July, 1907; the emperor Francis Joseph to youthful persons, and 752 persons mentioned by name, Aug., 1907; by the new emperor of China, Hsuan Ti, Dec., 1907; Serbia—the immediate conscription—amnesty to prisoners by king Peter, 1 March, 1910; general amnesty proclaimed in Persia, 1 Sept., 1910. Greece, general, to naval officers taking part in the mutiny on 29 Oct., 1909, signed, 3 Feb., 1910.

AMOAFUL, near Coomassie, West Africa. After a severe conflict, 31 Jan., 1874, the Ashantees were defeated at this place by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Buckle was killed, and about 20 officers and 200 men were wounded. The 42nd Highland Regiment was very energetic.

AMEBA, see Protophyllum.

AMOY, see China, 1833-5.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylae by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1,795 (1113, Chiron) B.C., and existed 31 B.C. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its calling on the Greek States to punish the Phocians for plundering Delphi caused the Sacred wars, 585-586, and 356-349.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 35 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole crew of them on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, 22 Sept., 1796.

AMPHIPOLIS, Macedon (N. Greece). A city founded here by the Athenians, 437 B.C.; was seized by Brasidas the Spartan, 421; both he and the Athenian general, Cleon, were killed in a fruitless attempt to the capture of the city by the Athenians, 422.

AMPHITHEATRES, monumental buildings, said to have been first constructed by Lysippus, 760 B.C., and by Julius Caesar, 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres, the people witnessed the combats of gladiators with wild beasts, &c. They were generally built of wood, but Statius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Caesar; see Coliseum. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,800 persons) was built between A.D. 70 and 80, and is said to have been a fortress in 131. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nimes.

AMPHITRITE, see Wrecks, 30 Aug., 1833.
AMPUTATION. in surgery was greatly aided by the invention of the tonnairek by Morel, a French surgeon, in 1674, and of the tap-method by Lowdhorn of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1660. The exchange was built in 1634; and the noble stadhuis in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It was built upon 1346 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, 18 Jan. 1795. The Dutch government was restored in Dec. 1813.

A crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 16 Aug. 1834. The canal, from Amsterdam to the North Sea, was inaugurated by the king, 1 Nov. 1876. A new university was opened, Dec. 1877. International exhibition opened by the king, 1 May, 1883. International Agricultural exhibition opened 26 Aug. 1884. The Grand theatre destroyed by fire 20 Feb. 1890. Population, 1890, 417,589; 1897, 494,189; 1901, 520,800; 1910 (est.) 600,000.


AMYL, a chemical alcohol radical (first isolated by professor afterwards sir) Edward Frankland in 1849; he died 9 Aug. 1899.

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris in 1814, by distilling fusel oil (potato-spirit) with chlorine of zinc. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here and in France. The colour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used.

ANABAPTISTS, those who baptize at full age, and reject infant baptism; see Baptists. The name was first given to Thomas Münzer, Storch, and other fanatics who preached in Saxony in 1521, and excited a rebellion of the lower orders in Germany, which was quelled with bloodshed in 1525. A similar insurrection took place in Westphalia, headed by Matthias, 1533, and, after his assassination, by John of Leyden, who was drowned "king of Sion" in Münster, 24 June, 1534. Münster was taken in June, 1535; and John was executed 13 Feb. 1536. Several anabaptists were executed in England in 1535, 1538, and 1540. On 6 Jan. 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine- commoner. They found many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, 19 and 21 Jan. Annals of England.

ANACHORETS, see Monachism.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, of the bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He died, in his eighty-fifth year, about 478 B.C. His odes (many said to be spurious) have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's version was published in 1803.

ANADOLIA (Asia Minor) comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Phrygia (which see).

ANÆSTHESIOMETEr, an instrument for measuring the quantity of an anaesthetic administered.

ANÆSTHETICS, agents for producing total or partial loss of sensibility, see Opiace, Chloroform, Ether, Anglène, Rocodene, Nitrous oxide under nitric acid. Crimeine, Ethyl bromide, Somnifene, because old has been also employed in deadening pain.

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a word or sentence (as army from Mercy). Much importance was attached to anagrams by the Jewish Cabalists, the Greek Platonists, and the Puritans. Incoherent examples: the question by Pilate, "Quid est veritas?" (what is truth?) the anagram, "Est vice qui adeat?" (the man who is here); from "Horatio Nelson," is "Honour a Nil" (Honour from the Nile).

ANALYSTS, Society of Public, founded by Professor Redwood, Dr. Dupré, and others, 7 Aug. 1874. Dr. Charles Maymott Tidy, an eminent analyst and toxicologist, died 15 March, 1892. See Addictation.

ANAM, see Anamn.

ANARCHY (Greek an, no, archos, chief). described Judges xvii. 6. "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes," about n. C. 1406. Anarchy frequently prevailed in ancient times. Similar principles, now termed socialism, have been eminently advanced by P. J. Proudhon 1806—65, to whom is ascribed the maxim, "La propriété c'est le vol." See France, Oct. 1882. Many Anarchists tried and punished in Austria, 1883 et seq. Anarchists expelled from Switzerland, 1885, but return, and cause much trouble; they held a congress at Ticino Jan. 1891. The modern anarchists declare war against society and all its institutions, and frequently employ dynamite as a destructive agent. An "anarchist album," containing about 300 photographs of anarchists, published by the French government April, 1894. The anarchists term the assassination of M. Carnot an execution, 20 June, 1894. Twenty-eight Spanish anarchists arrive in London, 30 July, 1897. Plot against the German emperor frustrated, 9 Italian anarchists arrested with bombs at Alexandria, 13 Oct. 1878. Adrabul Mahavati, armed, captured in Islington, 15 Oct. An anti-anarchist international conference, in camera, adn. Canevaro, president, opened at Rome (sir Philip Currie, sir Godfrey Lushington, and sir Howard Vincent, British delegates), 24 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1878. Tsar abandons his visit to Rome as the result of the socialist and anarchist agitation in Italy, 11 Oct. 1903. Active in Russia, 1847. See Dynamite, Theriac, Spain, London, Italy, Austria, Russia, Barcelona, and Trials, 1892, 1894 et seq. India, 1908. See Excommunication, Pope Pius IX. pronounced a series of anathemas, Feb. 1870.

ANATHEMA, the sentence of excommunication (1 Cor. xvi. 22) used by the early churches, 3 c. E. Until the Council of Nicaea, 325; see Excommunication. Pope Pius IX. pronounced a series of anathemas, Feb. 1870.
ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The human body was studied by Aristotle about 350 B.C., and became a branch of medical education under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus first laid the foundations of human anatomy; having been previously confined to animals, it is said that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died about A.D. 201, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were long supplied with bodies unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until 1832, the bodies of executed men were generally preserved for dissection. Pope Pius VIII forbade the dissection of dead bodies.

ANCIENT ANATOMY has been treated systematically by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, Virchow, Schwann, Haeckel, Agassiz, Burmeister, Carpenter, Flower, Thomson, and others. The practice of anatomy is greatly aided by the use of the microscope. See Microscope.

Mr. Thomas Coke, founder of Coke's School of Anatomy, died 8 Feb. 1833. The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1820; see Botany.

ANCHORITES, see Monachism.

ANCHORS were invented by the Tuscani, Pliny. The second tooth, or thole, was added by Ambraesius the Scythian (392 B.C.). Strabo. Anchors said to have been forged in England A.D. 578. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Perring and Rodgers about 1828, by Porter, 1838, by Costello, 1838; by Trotman, 1853; and by several other persons. The anchors of ocean steamships are of enormous size. Acts for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors were passed in 1804 and 1871.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS: a society for their protection from injurious restoration, &c., was established in 1857; Lord Houghton, Professor S. Colvin, Thomas Carlyle, and many eminent artists, members. Annual meetings, reports issued.

ANCIENT CONCERTS, or "King's Concerts," London. "The Concert of Ancient Music" was established in 1779 by the ears of Sandwich and Eves, and others. Sir Henry Bishop was solo conductor from 1815 to 1828, when the concerts ceased.

* By 12 Feb. 1781 (42 Geo. III.) surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "monstrousness," which privilege was extended in following reigns; but in consequence of the cases committed by resurrection men in order to supply the surgeons' needs, groining churchyards and even committing murder, see Resurrection, a new statute was passed in 1823, which abated the ignorance of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed of anatomy, established the schools, provided for the use of neglected, and required persons professing anatomy to obtain a licence. It repealed the clauses of the act of 1822, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures 3001 B.C., and in the history of Herodotus about 1087 B.C., and is considered to end with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or with Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENT MONUMENTS in Britain. Acts for their preservation were passed in 1882, 1892, and 1900. An edict for their preservation in the Papal dominions was issued by Pope Pius, in 1526, and has been continued by the Italian government, and similar laws exist in France, Spain, Greece, Sweden and the United States.

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, 107. After many changes of rulers (Lombards, Saracens, Greeks, and Germans) Ancona was annexed to the papal states in 1532. It was taken by the French, 1797; retaken by the Austrians, 1799; recaptured by the French, 1801; restored to the pope, 1802. It was occupied by the French in 1822; evacuated in 1828, and an Italian insurrection was suppressed and captured by the Austrians, 18 June, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on 20 Sept. The king of Saracenia entered soon after. Occupation of the city in 1861, 82, 25; 1910 (est.) 15,600.

ANCYRA, now Anzara or Enzour, a town in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. Councils were held here, 344, 358, 375. It was taken by the Persians, 616; by the Saracens, 1050; by the crusaders, 1102. Near this city, on 28 July, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province once part of the ancient Lusitania and Batten. The name is a corruption of Vandalalia, it having been held by the Vandals from 410 to 429, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established the kingdom of Cordova, and retained it till 1291. Andalusia suffered much by the earthquakes of Dec. 1884.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, in the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are dwarfs, and in the lower state of barbarism. At Port Blair, in South India, a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels in 1858, the earl of Mayo, viceroy of India, was assassinated by Shere Alee, a convict. 8 Feb. 1872, when going on board the Ganges. Above 200 persons perished on land through a cyclone; see Wrecks, 2 Nov. 1891. Chief commissioner col. N. M. T. Horsford, 1872; Col. R. T. McCallum, May, 1899. The system of penal discipline at Port Blair, March, 1899. The number of convicts in 1907 was 14,500.

ANDERNACH, Rhinenr Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles I., while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, 8 Oct. 1876.

ANDES, CORDILLERA DE LOS, the great mountain system of South America.

Chimborazo, perpetually snowed, was ascended by Alexander Von Humboldt to the height of 20,086 feet, 23 June 1802, by Bougainvill and Hall, 17,653 feet, 16 Dec. 1814, by Edward Whymper, 20,545 feet; 3 Jan.; and 20,439 feet, 3 July, 1880.
ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On 27 March, 1808, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for four years; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, to both of whom tribute is paid. The population 1875 about 5,800. Andorra, though neutral, was attacked by the French in 1874. Disputes between the French government and the bishop, respecting arrests, &c. made by him, March ; amicably settled, April, 1884.

ANDRE'S EXEJUTIOX, see United States, 1785.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion on 30 Nov. 69, at Patreæ, in Achaia. His festival was instituted about 559. The Royal Society's anniversary is kept on St. Andrew's day. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I. For the British order, see Thistle.

ANDREWS, ST. (E. Scotland), made a royal burgh after 1440. Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, 1515, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The cathedral (built 1139-1148) was destroyed by a mob, excited by a sermon of John Knox, June, 1559.* Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops commences with Killich, 572. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, ceased soon after 1689; was re-instituted in 1844: see Bishops. Sir William Taylour Thomson bequeathed 39,000l. to the university, announced Oct. 1883. University college of Dundee joined to the university, Jan. 1897. Population, 1891, 6,853; 1910, 7,621.

Mr. David Berry, an Australian colonist, a native of Cupar in Fife, was killed in 1859, on his way to New Zealand, by Indians, 1,000 of whom, in accordance with the unsigned will of his brother, Dr. Alexander Berry, died 16th Oct., 1870. The Marquis of Dufferin was elected lord rector, 1886; address 6 April, 1894.

The marquis of Bute elected lord rector, 24 Nov. 1892; Mr. James Stuart, M.P., 23 Jan. 1899.

* The marquis of Bute having purchased the lord, Oct. 1893, began excavations on the site of the ancient priory, and gradually cleared away as much of the ruins of the prior's house (Hospitalum Tetus), built about 1140, and monastic buildings, the great hall, refectory, &c.; remains of mutilated statues were also found.


Lord Bute founds a new chair of anatomy with a gift of 20,000l. July, 1900; he died 9 Oct. 1900.

Lord Balfour installed chancellor, 24 July, 1901.

Lord Elgin, lord Balfour, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie presented with the freedom, 18 July, 1902. Mr. A. Carnegie instated lord rector, 22 Oct. 1922; re-elected, 4 Nov. 1924.


Celebrations for commemorating the centenary of the birth of George Buchanan, 6 July, 1905. Mr. Carnegie makes an offer of 10,000l. to build an addition to the University Library, announced 12 Oct. 1905.

Lord Aboyne installed lord rector, Jan. 1872.

ANGRIUSOV, PEACE OF (30 Jan. 1667), between Russia and Poland, for 13 years.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, anemos, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolthus, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Oster's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1814. "Robinson's anemometer is the simplest and best," Buchan, 1867.

ANELROID, see Barometer.

ANGEL, a gold coin, impressed with an angel, weighing four pennyweights, valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1602. The Angelot, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, 1431. Wood.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS of ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted by Constantine, who died 337. The Angelici were instituted by the emperor Angelicus Communus, 1191.—The Angelici, an order of nuns, founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGERS (W. Central France), the Roman Juliaugus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegavum, the capital of Anjou (which see). It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 543 and 1418, relating to ecclesiastical discipline. Population in 1901, 82,966; 1910 (est.) 60,000.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, see National Gallery.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers, when Suetonius Paulinus ravaged the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola in 84; occupied by the Normans, 1093; and with the rest of Wales annexed by Edward I. in 1283. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1825-28, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1890-93.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, see Church of England and Van Anglican.

ANGLING. Allusion is made to it in the Bible; Isa. xii. 5; Amos iv. 2. Known as a pastime to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Oppian wrote his "Halieutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing about 160 BC. In the book on "Hortculture and Hortivory," by Julianus Berners or Barnes, princess of Sopwell, near St. Albans, "enprinted at Westminster by Wynken de Worde," in 1496, is "The treatise of fisheryng with an Anger." Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler" was first published in 1653.
ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT signed, 12 Dec. 1904.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, to cultivate more cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, established 25 Jan. 1871; a league formed, 13 July, 1878.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC, a term used to designate the Church of England generally, but applied more especially to the high church section, which claims that the Anglican church is catholic, and lays stress on its ritual and liturgical observances, to the extent approaching that of the Roman church.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL SOCIETY founded in 1843 to discuss the principles of the Church of England abroad.

ANGLO-AGREEMENTS, ETC., Agreements respecting Africa and other British interests.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT respecting Africa by the Marquis of Salisbury and M. Waddington, French ambassador in London, 5 Aug. 1890. By this agreement the British protectorate over Zanzibar and the French protectorate over Madagascar are recognized, and the delimitation of territories in Africa, subject to the influence of France, was to be settled by two commissioners of France and Britain. The agreement was signed, July 1893. One settlement of the Niger, signed at Paris, 14 June, 1892; ratified, June, 1893; another, by which France renounced territory within the Nile basin, both signed 21 March, 1899.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT of 1890 determined the boundaries of the British and German proposed territories in East Africa; the protectorate of Zanzibar, Witu, Zanzibar or Witu, was given up to Great Britain; Kilima Njaro assigned and Heligoland ceded to Germany, signed at Berlin by Sir Edward Malet and Sir Henry Parnell for England, Sir von Caprivi and Dr. Kranz for Germany, 1 July; ratified by an act of parliament which received the royal assent, 6 Aug. 1892. A Boundary agreement signed at Berlin, 23 July, 1893. Others signed, autumn, 1897; 2 Feb. 1899. See East Africa settlements, 18561-1901, 1906; 1, 2; see China.


ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT delimiting the territories subject to the influence of Great Britain and Portugal in East Africa; the text of the agreement was settled in London, 2 Aug. and published in the Times. The free navigation of the Zambezi, and uninterrupted communication between British territories ensured. 28 Aug. 1898. Portugal gives up all claim to Zambesi and Nyassaland. The agreement was annulled, and a new treaty agreed to, 14 Nov. 1899. A new modified treaty, signed at Lisbon, 16 June, 1901, and afterwards ratified. Adaptation Treaty signed, 19 Nov. 1904.

ANGLO-RUSIAN AGREEMENT regarding railway extension in China, signed at St. Petersburg, 25 April, 1893.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT signed, 26 Nov. 1894.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT for limitation of disputes, signed 14 Oct. 1892, declares that questions of a juridical character, or relating to the interpretation of treaties, arising between Great Britain and France shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal. Such tribunal may be referred to the Hague Court of Arbitration. Another Anglo-French agreement, signed 2 April, 1893, concerns a convention relating to Newfound- land and West Africa; a declaration in dealing with Egypt and Morocco, and a declaration annexed relating to Sum, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides.

ANGLO-FRENCH, on some land lines to the French, referring matters in dispute between the two nations to arbitration, signed 12 July, 1894.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT, embodying the same principle of the reference of disputes to the Hague tribunal, signed 1 Feb. 1894.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT signed 30 Jan. 1892.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT, embodying the same principle of the reference of disputes to the Hague tribunal, signed 1 Feb. 1894.

ANGLO-GERMAN association formed in London, June, 1897.

ANGLO-ISRAELISM is the theory held by many in Britain and the United States that the English race is ethnologically connected with the lost ten tribes of Israel, who were carried into captivity by the Assyrians 721 B.C.
ANGLO-NORMAN SOCIETY.

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ANGLO-NORMAN SOCIETY, founded by the duke of Norfolk and others in 1893 for the printing of early ecclesiastical charters.

ANGLO-SAXONS orAngles, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called Angloen, whose population (called Anglo by Tacitus) joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heatharchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Ufa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See Britannia. Cædman paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 721; of Beadthius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government in 1830.

A professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford was founded by Dr. Richard Rawlinson in 1795; one at Cambridge by Dr. Joseph Bosworth in 1867.

ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION, see Turkey, 4 June, 1878.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1484. Luanda, their capital, was built 1578. Capt. Cunningham read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, in which he describes the condition and progress of the country and its environment, 22 Feb., 1894.

ANGORA, see Anegra.

ANGOULEME, (the real Iulissia), capital of the province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bishopric in 260. Angoulemé became an independent county about 580; was united to the French crown in 1508; was held by the English, 1370 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The count of Angoulemé became king of France as France's I. in 1515. Population 36,000.

ANGRA PEQUEÑA; the German settlement here, north of the Orange river, South Africa, declared by prince Bismarck to be under the protection of the empire, 24 April, 1884; after alleged vacillating British diplomacy, 1882-3.

ANGRIA'S ISLAND, see Angouleme.

ANGUILLA, Snake Island, West Indies, settled by the British, 1666. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime were found here in 1859. The island suffered from a famine due to drought and failure of crops early in 1891. Population 3,690.

ANHALT, House of, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1660, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John-George. Thus began the four branches—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Zerbst, extinct, 1793; Plötschau or Cothen, extinct, 1817; and Bernburg, extinct, 1863 (the last duke died without issue 22 Aug., 1860). The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1860. Anhalt is an hereditary constitutional monarchy (by law 19 Feb., 1872); population in 1871, 203,437; in 1875, 213,583; in 1885, 228,119; 1890, 271,579; 1900, 310,885; 1905, 328,025. Anhalt joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug., 1866.

ALPHONSO I., died 1824, one of the Saxon princes of this name, who assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See Britannia. A Cædman paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 721; of Beadthius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government in 1830.

ANGHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, 18 May, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made a fruitless attempt to regain it, 27 March, 1811.

ANILINE, an oily alkaline body, discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. From benzole (which see) Bechamp, in 1850, obtained it by successive treatment with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The substance relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was not till 1856 that Mr. W. H. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured on a large scale for the commercial production of "mauve" and "magenta" (rosanine) (which see), and several other colouring matters, aniline blue, 1861; violet, 1863; "night" green, &c. The patent of Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson, for aniline colours, was annulled by the house of lords, 27 July, 1866. See Alizarine. Poisoning from the inhalation of aniline vapoours, characterized by the bluish colour of the lips, cheeks, and ears of the persons affected, is termed Anilina.

Lord Mayor presides at a meeting at the Mansion House to commemorate the jubilee of the discovery in 1856 by Dr. William H. Perkin, F.R.S., of the first coal-tar colours; a Perkin research fund to be established 26 Feb., 1896.


ANIMALS, as the term is here used, comprehends all the higher animals, e.g., the horse, dog, cat, etc., as well as the human species. But in zoology the first class of animals is the class of the ANIMALIA, which includes all animals other than the PLANTAE.

ANIMAL COUNCILS, Lecwenhoek's remarkable microscopic discoveries were published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1677; in his "Arcana Naturae," at Leyden, 1669. The great works of Ehrenberg on the Infusorial Animals, &c., were issued 1838-57; Pritchard's Infusoria, ed. 1861, and Mr. W. Savile Kent's Manual of Infusoria, 3 volumes, 1880-2, are valuable. The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Dr. Drysdale and other distinguished scientists, by their microscopic observations of bacteria and other low forms of life, have greatly increased our knowledge.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM (to cure diseases by sympathetic affection) was introduced by father Heil, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774, and had its believers in France and England about 1758-59. Heil for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism," but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. Brande. See Mesmerism. Animal magnetism disproved by commissions of the French Academy of Sciences, 1852-3; investigation closed as of a "dead letter," 1840. Remarkable feats were performed by Miss Abbott, "the magnetic lady," at the Alhambra theatre, 14 Nov. et seq. 1891.

ANIMALS. Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress cruelty, and in 1824 the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instituted. Its new house in Jermyn-street, London, was founded 4 May, 1869. It opposed vivisection in 1860, in union with a French society, and in Oct. 1873, offered premiums for improved trucks for conveying
cattle. A jubilee congress of this and similar societies met in London 17 June, 1874. Convictions obtained by the society (1873 to June, 1876, 28,289). Convictions in England and Wales, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, as follows:—By the society, 64,205; by other societies, 6,204. Annual meetings are held. See Trials. Report. Mr. Martin's act was passed 1822, and similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1839, and 1845. Dogs were forbidden to be used for dragooning in 1839. See Cattle.

"Bible of Animals." "Friends," organised about 1587, by a group of Shaftesbury, county, E.

The Pearly Birds Society in the northern counties numbered 6,000 members in 1882.

The Animal Protection Society, Knightbridge, distributed prizes for inventions for the relief of horses and other animals, 29 July, 1882.

A hospital for animals was opened at 73, Kimmerston st., Whitechapel, S.W., April, 1894. See Horse Protection Society.

Wild animals in captivity protection act passed, 6 Aug. 1878.

Mr. John Cobden retires from the secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.


ANIMISM, the name given to the doctrine propounded by George E. Stahl about 1707, that the soul (prana) is the proper principle of life, "the vital principle," in opposition to materialism, which see. The term animism was given by Dr. Edward H. Taylor in 1879, to the belief in the existence of active spiritual beings common alike among civilized and uncivilized peoples. He regarded animism as "the minimum definition of religion at the Royal institution, March 1895.

110. Hinds, chiefly in Bombay, returned as "Animists" in the Indian census of 1891.

ANJOU, a province, W. France, was taken by Henry II. of England from his brother Geoffrey in 1137, their father Godfrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, having married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken from king John by Philip of France in 1215; was reconquered by Edward III., richly bribing him at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and by the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360, which gave to his father Louis V. the title of duke. The university was founded in 1348.

1349. Louis I, died, succeeded by the pope with the dominions of Naples, 1347; his invading army defeated by the plague in 1347; the, doe, 1347.

1347. Louis II. his son, succeeds, is the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.

1, 1348, adopted by Jeanne des Angles.

11. René, son of King René de France, declared king of Naples, 1404; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1430; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1434, and his estates confiscated. René, duke of Anjou, brother to Henry III. of France, was made governor of the Pyrenees, and was forced to marry his half-sister, Isabella of Castile, 1432 and 1437.

ANJOU or BEAUGES, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, 22 March, 1321. The English were defeated, the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Alan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1,000 men of the Earl, the earls of Someret, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugas was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM or ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, nominally subject to China, formerly composing Tonquin, Cochin China, part of Cambodi, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese in 843, and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adrian, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Giacelon, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his followers, established Giacelon on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In consequence of the persecution of the Christians, war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about 22 April, 1859, when 500 were killed. On 3 June, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and Giacelon on the throne granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about 17 Dec. 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from Annam with the view of reigning the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863, had no success. Cochinchina and other provinces were annexed to the French empire by proclamation, 25 June, 1867. Several thousand French Christians were driven from a house, July, 1868. Population about 3,600,000, capital Hué. Buddhism, ancestor worship, communal life, and education prevail.

By a treaty concluded 15 March, 1874, at Saigon, the independence of the king of Annam was recognized by France, and her subjects were protected, and toleration of the Christian religion was secured. Tà Doc, emperor, 24 years, résists the French in Tonkin, which see, 1873; died aged 54, 17 July, 1883; He now succeeds. The French protectorate recognized by treaty signed at Hué, 1879.

The king assassinated by enemies of the French, 1885, succeeded by Yen-Hung.

The prince who promoted massacres of Christians in December and January executed about 20 Mar., 1884. The king, Charles, succeeded by his brother Kienphuc (le), 1884, announced 2 Aug. 1893.

Territorial attack of the Regent Tham-Hong, with 90,000 men, on Gen. de Corvary with 1,000 men at the French camp at Hue, repelled with heavy loss, and the Regent captured, 15th July, 1885.

French protectorate: Chali Meng, adopted son of the king, named Dack Hach crowned 15 Sept. 1885.

Report: massacres of Christians in December and January executed about 20 March, 1884. The king dies; Bun Lanh, his son, 10 years old (called Ta Tha), proclaimed, 31 Jan., 1893. King Ta Tha deposed and interned in his palace by French reside-general; regency appointed. 1 Aug. 1897.

ANNAPOLIS, see Port Royal.

ANNAE, see First Fruits.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion. The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 15th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532, and was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chalcedon, in 806, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879. It is held that Christ was probably born in the year 4 or 5.

ANNO MUNDI, see Creation.

"ANNOYANCE JURIES," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.
ANTARCTIC POLE.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor. Prior.) A similar work, "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," began in Paris 1850.

ANNUALS, a name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually, at first in Germany, and also in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given:

Fortsun's (A'ackerman's) 1823-24
Friendships Offering 1824-44
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces") 1824-34
Annulet 1827-34
Keepsake 1835-36
Hood's Comic Annual 1839-42

There are many now published.

ANNUITIES or PENSIONS. In 1512, 200. a year were given to a lady of the court for services done, and 135. for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 15. 6s. 8d. deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1534. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen per cent., 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-5. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general, under government. An annuity of 16. 2s. 11d. per annum, accumulating at 10 per cent., compounding interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000f. The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes; since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities for sums payable in small instalments. New system of government annuities came into operation 1 June, 1884. Works on annuities were published by De Witt, 1671; De Moivre, 1722; Simpson, 1742; Tables by Price, 1792; Milne, 1815; Jones, 1843; Farre, 1845; Institute of Actuaries, 1872 and 1882-7.

ANNUITY TAX: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, proved equally unpalatable, and their abolition was provided for by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, 25th of March, Lady-day (which see), a festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (Luke i. 26): its origin is referred to the 4th or 5th century. The religious order of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the millennium, a count, of Savoy, 1560, in memory of Ananias I, who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks. (1555.) New statutes, 1889. It is the highest Italian order.

ANOINTING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of priests, kings, and bishops. Aaron was anointed as high priest, 1491 B.C.; and Saul, as king, 1005 B.C. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1099. — The religious rite is derived from the epistle of James v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 350, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church).

ANTHONY, a surname derived from the Greek Ανθος, "flower," a reference to the garland of flowers worn by the laureate poets of ancient Rome.

ANTHROPOSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by Dr. Carpenter in 1868. In it distorted figures lose their distortion when in rapid motion.

"ANTAGONISM," was demonstrated to be a universal principle throughout Nature, and beneficial results by Sir W. R. Grove in a discourse at the Royal Institution, London, 20 April, 1888.

ANTILCDAS, PEACE OF, in 387 B.C. Antilochus the Lacedaemonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, on behalf of Greece, but principally in favour of Sparta, giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTARCTIC POLE, &c., the opposite to the north or Arctic pole; see Southern Continent.

Bellingshausen discovered Peter Island and Alexander Land, 1819.

James Weddell sailed S. to 74° 17. 942 miles from the pole, 1822.

John Barrow discovered Enderby Land 65°57' S. and Bridge Island, also Graham Land 67°2' S. 1824-

The French expedition, under De Prville, discovered Adie Island and named it after a bank extending E. and W., for 100 miles; La Terre Adie in 140° E. was named in the voyage, 1825.

United States expedition (Capt. Wilkes), discovered land extending from the north to the 61st meridian of E. Longitude between the parallels of 24° and 37° S. Faris.

Sir James Clarke Ross made three voyages and discovered Victoria Land, 1846-72.

Deewick, T. E. Moore, explored sub-Antarctic Regions, 1874.

Capt. Ross's expedition 1879-83.

Capt. Dallmuis's expedition 1875

Capt. Cook was the first to undertake a systematic exploration of the Antarctic regions, sailing all round by a high latitude and supposing the existence of the "Great Southern Continent" to be found on all old maps. Cook reached 71° S., 1874-75.

Capt. Larpent's expedition 1876-78.

Capt. Evans's expedition 1884.

Capt. Kristensen's expedition 1883-86.

Lent of Gerach's ship 1882, 1883.

Mr. C. E. Borcherzv, a Norwegian explorer, first to land at Cape Adare, on the S. continent, 27 Feb. 1903; a scientific expedition under Geo. Newnes, left London in the Southern Cross (Capt. Jansen) for S. Victoria Land, 25 Aug. 1902; reached Cape Adare, 17 Feb. 1903, which they ascend to 71° 52' S., 22 March; valuable collection made by Duke of York Island and Gerache's Land (so named by Mr. Borcherzv). Mr. N. Hansen died; Oct.; magnetic position of the S. pole lived at about lat. 75° 30' S., and 145° E.; farthest point reached 77° 10', 17 March. 1903. They returned to Stewart Island, 4 April, 1904.

The De Gerache expedition in the Expedition leaves Antartica, 18 Aug., respectively the S. Shetlands, pole; discovered drift Belcher, land to the east named Danco Land, 21 Jan.; re-landed, 22 Feb., continental night, 17 May-21 July; bent, returned 13 June; Punta Arenas, Patagonia, reached, good scientific results, 25 March, 1906.

Scottish Expedition, under Dr. Bruce in the Scotia, leaves south from the Falkland Islands Jan. 26; reports received at Buenos Ayres, 15 Dec. from Dr. Bruce, stating that much valuable work had been accomplished, a wide extent of latitudes unexplored ocean had been driven and many soundings taken. Scotia pushes S.E. beyond the S. Orkney group to 70° S., frozen in at the S. Orkney Islands, meteorological station established, and surveys made; meteorological observers remain at the S. Orkneys for another year in company with a scientific party sent from Argentina. Scotia returns at Buenos Ayres, returns south, discovers land, 72° S., 72° 5' S., and comes home via Cape of Good Hope, reaching the Clyde 21 July, 1906.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS, see Threatening Letters.

ANTARCTIC POLE.
ANTHEMS.

ANTHEM.

1772-6. Translations have been made by Bland, Merivale, and others.

ANTHRACENE, see Alizarine.

ANTHRACOLOGICAL SOCIETY (anthropos, Greek for man), for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on 24 Feb. 1863; Dr. James Hunter, president, in the chair. The "Anthropological Review" first came out in May, 1863. The Anthropological and Ethnological Societies were amalgamated 17 Jan., 1871, and styled "The Anthropological and Ethnological Society." Sir John Lubbock, president. The London Anthropological Society established 1873, ceased 1875. An Anthropological congress at Paris was opened 16 Aug., 1878; others since; at Moscow, 15 Aug., 1892. The Anthropometrical Committee reported to the British Association the results of measuring about 53,000 persons in the United Kingdom, Sept. 1883. Fourth international congress of Criminal Anthropology opened at Geneva, 24 Aug., 1893; 5th, Amsterdam, 5-14 Sept. 1894. See Torres.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, a name given to the Audiani, which see.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh), see Cannibals.

ANTI-AGGRESSION LEAGUE (opposing interference in foreign affairs) formed by Mr. John Morley and others, Feb. 1882.

ANTIBURGHERS, see Burgthers.

ANTICHRIST (opposed to Christ), 1 John ii. 18, termed the "Man of sin," 2 Thess. ii. 3; of these passages many interpretations have been given, and many myths were current in the middle ages, respecting the incarnation of the devil, &c. The term is applied to each other by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE (for procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of corn), sprang from various metropolitaon and provincial associations, was founded at Manchester, 18 Sept. 1838, and supported by Messrs. Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, John Bright, &c.; John Benjamin Smith, 1st chairman, d. 15 Sept. 1879. See Corn Laws, and Protectionists.

Meetings held in various places. March & April, 1841. Excited meeting at Manchester. A bazarr held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000l.; 2 Feb. 1842. About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assembled in London. Feb.-Aug. The League at Manchester proposed to raise 50,000l., to deplete lecturers throughout the country, and to joint pamphlets. 20 Oct. First meeting at Derby Lane theatre, 15 March, 1843. Monthly meetings at Covent Garden, commenced 28 Sept.; great free-trade meetings at Manchester Jan. 14, Nov. 1843, and 22 Jan. 1845. Bazaar at Covent Garden, 2500l. obtained, 5 May-June.

Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise 40,000l. 23 May.

The Corn Importation Bill having passed, 26 June, the League is formally dissolved; Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, nearly 5000l.

On the accession of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed at Manchester, and the subscription was opened which produced within half a month about 22,500l. (soon proved unnecessary).

2 Mar. 1832. Death of Richard Cobden, 2 April; 1835; John Bright.

27 Mar. 1839.

ANTITREM CREEK, near Sharpburg, Maryland, U.S. Here was fought a terrible battle.


The Chartist expedition in the "Ponorgo" proceeds Paris for the Reform, 13 Aug. 1843; at Ponta Arenas, 17 Dec. 1842, by Chartists landed at Hong Kong, on its return, 9 June, 1843.

ANTHEMS. Were originally anthems—short pieces of plainsong sung before the masses. Generally responsive antiphonie music was used in Jewish and early christian worship. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose composed such about the middle of the 4th century. Leith. The modern anthem, a passage of scripture set to music, was introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1560.


ANTHOLOGY. Collection of popular epigrams and small poems written by Archibald, Sappho, Simonides, Melendez, Platé and others, between 680 and 650 B.C. They were collected by Meléndez, Philipus, Aquathias, and others, especially by Maximus Pluhides, a monk in the 14th century A.D.; and a MS collection by Constantine Cephalas was found at Heidelberg by Salmasius in 1666, and published by Breuk
ANTITOXIN.

Carsean Era of Antioch, 38 B.C., is much used by
the early Christian writers of Antioch and
Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5192 years B.C.
31 councils were held at Antioch, 232-1161.

ANTIPARCELITES, see under Parnell-
ites, 1890.

ANTIPHONS, see Antiochum.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first
who thought it possible that antipodes existed
(about 388 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz,
legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced
a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doc-
trine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to
the south-east of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island.

ANTI-POPEs, rival popes elected at various
times, especially by the French and Italian factions,
from 1305 to 1439. In the article Popes, the Anti-
popes are printed in italics.

ANTIPYRINE, an artificial alkaloid obtained
from coal-tar, discovered in 1883 by Knorr,
of Erlangen, is said to be a remedy for sea-sickness;
A substitute for quinine and a source of aniline
colours.

ANTIQUE, a West Indian island, discovered
by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in
1632; made a bishopric, 1642. Population in 1861,
3,412; in 1889, 5,697; in 1891, 6,460; in 1910 (est.)
40,000. Governor, sir B. C. C. Pine, 1825; hon. H. T. Irving, 1833; hon. Geo. Berkeley,
1873-86; sir J. H. Glover, 1881; sir Wm. Fred.
Haynes Smith, 1885. Antigua is the seat of go-

government of the Leeward Isles, which see. Antigua
becomes a crown colony, 23 March, 1898.

"ANTI-JACOBIN or Weekly Examiner," a
satirical paper, opposed to revolutionary principles,
published by George Canning and his friends 1797-
98; its poetry included the "Necdy Knife Grinnder."

ANTILLES, of Caribree Islands, an early
name of the West Indies (which see).

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal, com-
ponents of which were early known. 1917
was, and is still, used to blacken both men's and
women's eyes in the east (2 Kings ix. 30, and Jeremiah iv.
30). Mixed with lead it forms printing type metal.
Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410.
Priestley. See Branco Case and Trials, 1892,
Chapman's Case.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek an, against,
and nomos, law), a name given by Luther
(in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have
held that it mattered not how wicked a man
was if he had but faith. (Opposed to Rom. lit. 28, and
v. 12; and later repudiated these views. President 1840. The
Antinomians were condemned by the British
parliament, 1848.

ANTIOCH, now Antakieh, Syria, built by
Seleucus, 300 B.C. after the battle of Ipsus, 307,
acquired the name "Queen of the East." Here the
disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 12 (Acts
xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540;
by the Saracens about 637; recovered for the Eastern
emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the
Crusaders in June, 1098, and made capital of a
principality, 1099; and held by them till June,
1268, when it was captured by the sultan of Egypt.
It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, 1
Aug. 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the
peace. Antioch suffered much by an earthquake,
and about 1600 persons were killed, 3 April, 1872.
A Syrian church still exists at Antioch.—The

ANTI-SOCIALIST UNION: President—
The Duke of Devonshire, was formed (in 1908)
as the result of a Conference held in London to
organize and direct a national movement against
Socialism, and the various associations engaged
in combating Socialism; promised to assist the
movement by all the means in their power.
The Industrial Freedom League (founded in 1902)
was amalgamated with the Anti-Socialist Union as
from 1 January, 1908.

ANTITOXIN, a substance present or
generated in the body, which neutralizes
the action of poisons introduced or generated there.
The serum of the blood of an animal in which the
ANTI-TRINITARIANS, Theolosus of Byzantium, at the close of the 2nd century, is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus. See Unitarians.

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 330-338 B.C. It is mentioned by Horace in his Odes. The site of the sixth residence of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Caesar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTIVARI, a seaport on the Adriatic, ceded to Montenegro by the Berlin treaty, 13 July, 1878.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, see under Protection.

ANTWERP (French, Anvers), the principal port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in 517. It was a small republic in the 11th century, and was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 15th and 16th centuries. Population, 1860, 258,870; 1910, 333,940. The first exchange was built 1531. The town was taken after 14 months' siege by the prince of Parma, 17 Aug., 1555. A treaty of Antwerp between Spain and United Provinces, for 25 years, was signed by Mr. Anthony, 31 March, 1660. After Napoleon's victory at Jemappes, Antwerp surrendered on 20 Dec., 1813. The city was held by the Allies, June, 1815. It was occupied by the French for 6 years, 1814-1820. The civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange (see Netherlands), 1830-1831. The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrisons, who, after a disastrous defeat, being driven into the city, surrendered on 20 Dec., 1830. The city was bombarded by the French, 1 Dec., 1832; occupied by General Chase, 30 Aug., 1832. A fire which burned archives &c., destroyed about 2,000,000 vol., Aug., 1858. Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire, Dec., 1857. Antwerp was the stopping-place on the continent on the road to India, the Suez, &c.

Port of Antwerp, 1607-79, the port of the Dutch.

State: the naval models included the familiar Federal, opened by the king and queen, 3 May, 1822; state of the town, 25 Feb., 1822; presentation of the garrison, 6 June, 1822; distribution of awards to exhibitors by the king, 3 Oct., 1824. Exhibition of art, 1824. Mr. Ben Tillett, and others, trade members, Aug., 1826. Compensation to Mr. Ben Tillett referred to arbitration, announced, 24 March, 1827. Van derlyck ter Velden, exhibition opened, 12 Aug., 1829. Historical procession through the city 14 Aug., 1837. Shipping dispute on hour of labour, strike begins, 17 Dec., 1860, some ending, 27-31 Dec., 1860. Parliamentary committee passes the bill for the extension of the port of Antwerp. Estimated cost, £1,000,000, guaranteed by the state 17 May, 1875. British consular report for 1874 on the shipping and navigation of Antwerp, showed an increase by 3,000 tons, as a port; now the third in the list of the great ports of the world in the matter of ocean-going tonnage.

ANVAR-ES-SHAHIL, or the Lights of Canopus, the ancient Persian version of the ancient Fables of Fripay, Belpid, or Vishnun Sharna, made by Husain Vaiz, at the order of Nushirwan, king of Persia. The English translation by E. B. Eastwick published 1854. See Fables.

ANZIN COAL MINES, near Valenciennes, N. France, first tapped 24 June, 1734. The company formed is immensely rich; cabinet ministers generally directors. Output 2,000,000 tons, 1902, over 4,000,000 tons. The new hauling engine, with flat ropes, lifts 15 tons at a time, 1902.

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1850 it began to be largely employed as a manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombreo, a small West India island.

APOCALYPSE or REVELATION, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95. •

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neither found nor known in the Hebrew nor in the Chaldee." Bibl., 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 1536. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea held A.D. 363, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church at the council of Trent on 4 April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha were admitted to be read as lessons by the church of England by the 6th article, 1553. Many of these were excluded by the act passed 1871.

Revised version completed, Oct., published 1897.

Elias, from about B.C. 623-545

Job, B.C. 744-670

Daniel, from about 545

Esther, B.C. 576-545

Wisdom of Solomon, 600-510

Ecclesiastes, B.C. 300-180

Barnes

Song of the Three Children

History of Susanna

Bel and the Dragon

Prayer of Manasseh

Mr. Tubers, from about 1371-1385

Mr. Tubers, from about 1371-1385

Some scholars dispute the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the disciple. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the 4th century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, that was again revived by other councils, and continued by that of Trent held in 1545, &c. Its canonical authority is almost universally acknowledged.
translation in 1892; two leaves of a new gospel in Coptic discovered by Dr. Jacoby at Strassburg among papyri from Egypt, translated and printed in 1905.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE APO-**

**KYPHY.** formed to make more widely known the spiritual, ecclesiastical, and literary value of the Apocrypha, and to promote their more general study among the clergy and laity. Wardén, Rev. H. Pentin, M.A., Milton Abbey, Dorset. *Doctora Canonica,* published quarterly.

**APOLLINARISTS,** followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (360) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

**APOLLO,** the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues, particularly in Greece and Italy. See *Delphi.* The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered at Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

**APOLOGIES FOR CHRISTIANITY** were addressed by Justin Martyr to the emperor Antoninus Pius about 150, and to the Roman senate about 164. Other apologies were written by Quadratus, Aristides, and other early fathers of the church.

**APOSTLES** (Greek, *apostoles,* one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (or Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alpheus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude Thaddæus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 34 (*Acts i.*). and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, *Acts ii. 43,* &c. (*Acts xiii. 2.)*

"The Teaching of the Apostles," a small volume in Greek, dated about 150 B.C., discovered by Pheidias Bryennius, metropolitan of Naukemia, in the library of the Holy Sepulchre monastery at Constantinople, in 1878; published by him in 1879. The composition is ascribed to the first century. The text, with English translation and introduction, was published by R. D. Hithersay and Francis Brown in 1884; improved edition, spring, 1885.

**APOSTLE SPOONS,** given as a baptismal present in the 16th and 17th centuries, are named from the figures of the Apostles, which crown the handle. A collection of it, same date (to Henry VIII.), was sold, 1617; for which see a set of 16 sold at Christie's for £1356, 1 Feb. 1905.

**APOSTLES' CREED,** erroneously attributed to the apostles, is mentioned as the Roman creed by Rufinus, died about 410. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, died about 202, gave a creed resembling it. Competition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the church of England.

**APOSTOLICAL,** see Canon and Fathers.

**APOSTOLIC BRETHREN,** a sect, 13th century, founded by Sagarelli, a weaver of Parma. Its leading tenets were the return to the primitive life of the apostolic age and community of goods. The sect incurred papal censure, and Sagarelli was burned 1380.

**APOTHEOSIS,** a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar 13 B.C. *Thep.*

**APOPE** or **ASSIZE of BATTLE.** By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, on trial, was acquitted. In an appeal, he claimed his right by wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused was discharged, 10 April, 1818. This law was struck off the statute-book by 5 Geo. III. c. 46 (1819).

**APPEAL** or **ASSIZE of BATTLE.** By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, on trial, was acquitted. In an appeal, he claimed his right by wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused was discharged, 10 April, 1818. This law was struck off the statute-book by 5 Geo. III. c. 46 (1819).

**APPEAL.**

**APPELLATE COURT.** a court of justice created for the hearing of appeals from the decisions of inferior courts. The courts of appeal are the highest courts in the different countries of Europe. The highest court of appeal in England is the House of Lords, consisting of the King in Council, the Lords of Appeal, and the Privy Council for Judgments in Equities. The United States of America have a system of appellate courts in each state, and a federal court of appeals for the United States as a whole. The Court of Cassation in France, consisting of the Emperor and fifteen judges, is the highest court of appeal in France. The Supreme Court of Canada, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, and six judges, is the highest court of appeal in Canada.
APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (861-899), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council. Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the superior and criminal courts regulated by statute in 1550, 1582, and 1848. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced about 1151, were long vainly opposed, and were abolished by Henry VIII 1531; restored by Mary, 1554; again restored by Elizabeth, 1559. House of Lords sat in court of appeal in 1278. By 14 Edw. III., c. 5, 1346, a prayer was made, and two barons formed the court. Protest of Commons against appeal to the Lords, 1752, resisted by the peers; hearing of appeals resumed, 1677. The principle that this jurisdiction was a delegation by the crown of its final authority was reaffirmed 1760. See Privy Council and Justice, Lords, Common Pleas, Court of appeal abolished by the Judicature Act, 1873; abolition of appeal and a positon in the court established, Aug. 8 Nov. 1875. The House of Lords was reconstituted as a court of final appeal by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, passed Aug. 1, 1876. The Act came into force April 5, 1876; it enacted that every appeal shall be brought by petition to the House of Lords, that the matter may be referred before being brought in the House of Lords. The court first sat, Nov. 24, 1876. The Act was amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1878, the Appeal Act (forma propria) 1887, and the Statute Law Revision Act 1887. Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (1609) are: Lord Chancellor (Baron Locohorn, lord Macnaghey, 1877), lord Atkinson (1893), lord Collins (1917), lord Shaw (1917), and other peers of Parliament who have held or are holding high judicial office. Criminal appeal bill, 8 Geo. Lawson Walton's, passed 1697.

APPLENELL JURISDICTION. See under Appeals.

APPENDICITIS was abstracted as a separate cause of death for the first time in 1891, previous to which it was classed under the head of enteritis. The disease of King Edward VII., and the operation he underwent, 21 June, 1892, brought this disease prominently to public notice. It is since held to be a germ disease.

APPENZELL, a Swiss canton, threw off the supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation, 1513.

APPIAN WAY, a Roman road to Capua, made by Appius Claudius Caecus, while censor, 312-308 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, traitor to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 58 varieties of apples in his day (1703). In 1731 there were some 2000 varieties cultivated in Great Britain. The scientific study and classification of apples is entitled Pomology.

APPORTIONMENT ACT (for rents, annuities, dividends, and other periodical payments) passed 1 Aug. 1870.

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1226 by the statute of merchants, or of Acton Burnel, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1815 their annual licence was raised from 10s. to 40s. A duly licensed auctioneer or house agent may act as appraiser.

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. Acts of Sundry. The apprentice tax enacted 45 Geo. III. 1802. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. An act for the protection of apprentices, &c., was passed in 1814. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on Fri. May-day (which see), 1 May, 1817. Exhibition of apprentices' work at the People's Palace opened by the prince of Wales 10 Dec. 1883.

APPROPRIATION ACT passed annually by a clause prohibits the treasury officials from applying public money to any service other than that to which it has been specially appropriated. The principle was adopted by the commonwealth, and was definitely established in 1665.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, of the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The principle was adopted by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, and was abandoned.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church) began in the time of William I. The parochial clergy, then commonly Saxons, were impoverished by the bishops and higher clergy (generally Normans) to enrich the monasteries possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. Lay appropriations began after the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536.

APRICOT (prunus, early ripe), Prunus Armeniaca, from Asia Minor, said to have been first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1815, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named Dimornis) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843 and since, and much studied and many papers written on it by Professor Owen.

APULIA, a province in S.E. Italy. The people favoured Hannibal, and were severely punished by the Romans at his retreat, 205 B.C. Apulia was conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265. Strike riot, conflict with troops at Candela, 5 deaths, 5 Sept. 1762.

AQUACULTURE, see under Fisheries.
AQUARII. a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the 2nd century, who forebore the use of wine even in the sacrament; during persecution they met secretly at night. For this they were censured by Cyprian (mart. 258).

AQUARIUM or AQUAVIVARUM, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing seaweeds in artificial sea-water; in 1850, Mr. R. W. Godwin demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up by Mr. D. Mitchell. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860. He also constructed the aquarium at Hamburg and others. That at Brighton was inaugurated by Prince Arthur, 30 March, and publicly opened by the mayor, 10 August. 1872. That at the Crystal Palace was opened Jan. 1872.

The Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society was established 1874; the building at Westminster was opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1876, closed 1902.

A woman summoned "Zazel" permitted herself to be safely shot from a cannon (by a spring or other mechanical contrivance), summer of 1575. (Sto.)

Living whales shown here soon died; see Whale; Sept., 1872; June, 1878.

The Imperial theatre added, 1879.

Purchased by the Wesleyan Methodists with a portion of their 20th Century Fund. Celebration meeting held 2 Feb. 1879.

AQUATINT, see Engraving.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial water-carrying. Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the Appian way, about 312-308 B.C.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 212 arches in three stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1,007 feet in length, and 126 feet high), was completed by T. Telford, and opened 26 Dec. 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marsilles with water was finished in 1847. Other important aqueducts: Manchester (nearly 100 miles) 1843; Glasgow (35 miles) 1860 (another 1845); Liverpool (68 miles) 1862; Vienna (60 miles) 1873; Bombay (95 miles) 1892.

AQUIDABAN. Paraguay. Here the war with Brazil was ended with the defeat and death of president Lopez, 1 March, 1870.

AQUIDABAN, a Brazilian battleship of 5000 tons, lost by an explosion in the marine magazine at the port of Javarapguna. The ship sank and 214 men perished, 21 Jan. 1900.

AQUILA. S. Italy. Near here the Arragonese under the condottiere Braccio Forte-Braccio were defeated by the allied Papal, Neapolitan, and Milanesian army under Jacob Caldara, 2 June, 1424. Braccio, a wounded prisoner, refused to take food, and died, 5 June.

*Remains of these and other noble aqueducts, constructed by emperors, still remain, and some supply water to the city.

AQUELEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C. and fortified a.d. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March, 330. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, 28 July, 395. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained the emperor. See Sept. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 463 Theodoric and the Ostrogods totally defeated Odovacer, the king of Italy. Aquileia was an early patriarchal see.

AQUITAIN, the Roman province Aquitania (S.W. France), conquered by the Romans 29 B.C.; by the Visigoths, a.d. 418; taken from them by Clovis in 507; Henry II. of England obtained it with his wife Eleanor, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1413. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms Petraea (stony), Felix (happy), and Deserta are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C. (Gen. xvi.). Arabia was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. The Abyssinians conquered part of Arabia Felix, and retained it 70 years. In a.d. 622, the Arabians, under the name of Saracens, followed by Mahomet (born at Meca, 570), now called and professed, commenced their course of conquest; see Mohammedan. Arabia was conquered by the Ottomans 1518-39. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-622). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1571. See Wahhabies. The aggression of the Turks on the South coast excited jealousy in England, and was checked by the sultan in 1573. Insurrection in Yemen or Arabia Felix: 5 Jan. 1872. Egyptian expedition for preservation of monuments appointed, 1 Jan. Revolts in Yemen, announced 17 Mar. 1883. Conflicts reported Sept. 1884. Several revolts against the Turkish government suppressed June Oct. 1891. Rebellion headed by Iman Ahmed Edin Jan. reinforcements sent, November. May—July, 1872: Iman Ahmed Edin killed; the rebellion quelled, and the province Yemen pacified by the Turkish governor, reported. Sept. Insurrection in Yemen: the Turks defeated by the Iman of Saun in three engagements, Nov. 1891; another spreading, Abdulbina pasha ordered to take the command, 30 June, 15 July. Inquests ordered in Shams, Turkish loss heavy, 30 Nov. Turkish atrocities, continued fighting, April, 1893. Abdulbina pasha forced to retire on Saun June. Iman Rashid, ex-king of Nejd, defeats Mahour, the conqueror of Nejd, with great slaughter, reported. April 19, 1893. Turks attempt to land troops at Kouyou, aided by the captain of H.M.S. Inflexible, 23 June. Abdulbina pasha made v.p., Yemen, 29 Oct. 1912. Iman Rashid defeats the Wahabis, Dec. Fights between the chief of the Wahalis and Ibn Rashid, who was supplied with arms by the Turkish authorities, May 1904. Rising in Yemen, 1914-15, see Turkey. Severe fighting between Turkish troops and tribesmen in the Aicz district reported, 22 Oct. 1915. Hamud ibn Rashid (Emir of Hail) assassinated, by his p. p. (reported), 29 July, 1915.
plain in Assyria, between Arabela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse. Artaeon. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. Plutarch.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Further enforced by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833); see Oncel Treaty. The Common Law Procedure Act (1847) authorizes the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration; and, by an act passed in 1879, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration. The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act was passed 6 Aug. 1872. See previouse.

For Arbitration between Nations, see under Peace, United States, April, 1896; Jan.-May, 1897; Oct. 1903; Mexico, 1902; Venezuela, 1903.

Cohabitation of the Arbitration Acts was effected by the Arbitration Act passed 26 Aug. 1859.

Address in favour of arbitration presented by eminent British M.P.s and politicians at Washington, U.S., 1877.

Arbitration Alliance founded in Feb. 1894, to promote international arbitration; first annual meeting in London, 30 May, 1894.


See London Chamber of Arbitration, &c.

Mr. Lloyd George, representing the board of trade, interviews in the railway dispute of 1907; at a meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and a committee of railway chairman, the chief point of discussion was that relating to the formation of a board of conciliation, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the companies and the men as a permanent body, with an independent chairman, 1 Nov.; the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants accept the scheme of conciliation as an honourable settlement, 7 Nov. 1907.

The President, on the board of trade proposes the establishment of a standing court of arbitration under the powers given by the Conciliation Act of 1906, and induces the Chambers of Commerce and Employers' and Workmen's associations by memorandum, 15 Sept. 1907.

A scheme for conciliation and arbitration, arising out of the threatened railway strike of the autumn of 1907, results in the proposal to form boards for each railway, consisting of representatives of the company and of the men, to consider any question relating to rates of wages and hours of duty. It was further provided that questions on which these boards were unable to settle were to be referred to a single arbitrator, 6 Nov. 1907.

The London and North-Western Railway were the first company to complete their arrangements in connection with the scheme. The arbitration of Sir E. Fry, based upon evidence submitted to him during eight days' sitting, during December 1908, affected the interests of 26,000 men; the award made a number of concessions to various grades, but, on the other hand, wages involved were reduced in accordance with the company's proposals, and various claims put forward in the men's "National Programme" were entirely disregarded by the arbitrator. The award, which comes into effect, and remains binding until the end of 1912, was published 1 Oct. 1907.

Lord Hardasy declines his award on questions at issue between the Great Eastern railway company and their employees, the award operates from 24 Sept. 1909, and is binding until the end of 1913, 19 Aug. 1909.
ABORICULTURE. 63

ARCH-CHANCELLORS.

Sir Alfred Bateman's award in respect of the wages and hours of drivers and firemen on the N. Staffordshire railway, make no changes in wages and does not exceed the eight hours day, but gives the drivers and firemen time-and-a-half for all work between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday instead of time-and-a-quarter as at present, and also allows time-and-a-quarter for time only for all work on week days beyond the ten hours day. The award operates from 1 April, 1873, and continues to 31 Dec. 1873. Times, 1 Feb. 1910.

ABORICULTURE. See Trees.

ABRUTUS. The Arbutus Andrachne, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought from England to the Levant about 1724.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE, Paris, begun in 1806 in honour of the Grande Armée, continued in 1823, and completed in 1836. The list of battles, A.D. (158), begins with Valmy, 20 Sept. 1702, and the last Ligny, 16 June, 1815. The Arc de Triomphe is 165 feet high, 150 feet broad and 75 feet thick.

ARCADES, or walks arched over. In London: the Burlington-arcade, opened 20 March, 1819; the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened 1811, closed 1822; between Old Bond-street and Albemarle-street, opened May, 1889. The Royal-arcade, Durham, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, 25 April, 1837.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece, named after Arcas, a king. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece. The early history of Arcadia is fabulous.

Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, a pastoral romance, was published in 1590, the 3rd edition in 1613.

Magna Graecia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Eustratus, about 1700 B.C. and under Evander, B.C. 1240. Arcas taught his subjects agriculture and to spin wool.

Lycean games instituted, in honour of Pan.

Azagor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (Homer).

The Lacedemonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country in the absence of their husbands (?). 1192

Arbitrates I. (of Orchomenus); 347 B.C. to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana.

Arbitrates II. appointed, a republic founded, a republic founded, a republic founded, a republic founded, a republic founded, a republic founded.

Supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 265 B.C.) abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epan- tondas.

The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamas.

Arcadia, having joined the Achaean league, on its suppression is annexed by Rome.

ARCIADIANS, an ultra-conservative French political club, composed of a section of the majority in the chambers, and opposed to liberal measures, ever when excelling from the emperor (such as the new press law). It derived its name from Rome de l'Arcade, where its meetings were held: Feb. 1868.

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention. — The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851), is modelled from the arch of Constantine; see Hyde Park.

ARCH-EPTERYX (ancient bird); the name given to the earliest known remains of a bird, found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen by Herman von Meyer and Dr. Haberlein in 1801. Its structure approximated more to that of a reptile than that of modern birds does. It was described by Owen in 1853.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1384. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1553, and it was the only export of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and the navigation of Petersburg in 1732. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1795. Increased commercial development under Gov. Engelhardt; Alexanderovsk, a new ice-free port, opened by the grand duke Vladimir, 6 July, 1819. Population of the province, 1880, 328,819; 1897, 345,539.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek archiepiscopos), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who ruled over metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The word is first found in the AIsology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. Four archbishops of the Eastern church are styled patriarchs. Riddle.

Before the Saxons came to England, there were three archbishops: London, York, and Carlisle-upon-Usek; but soon after the Reformation, the see of Carlisle was united to York, and the see of Durham to Newcastle. The bishops in Scotland were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrews and Glasgow in 1172 and 1413; these last were disannulled at the Revolution; see Glasgow and St. Andrews.

The bishop of Rœchlin was chosen Primus, 1836, the title being conferred on one of the bishops by election.

The rank of archbishop was early in Ireland; see Ferns. Four archbishops were constituted, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam (until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish, as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland); 1146.

Of these four archbishops two were reduced to bishoprics (Cashel and Tuam) conformably with the stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV., by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced from twenty-two to twelve (see Bishops, Cashel, Tuam, Patrick, &c.), 1833.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary archchamberlain of the German empire by the golden bull of Charles V., in 1356, and on that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France are, the two sides 240 feet each, and the centre 245 feet; thus the centre arch exceeds the adorned bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long famed Rialto at Venice, by 155 feet; see Bridges.
ARCHDEACON.

The archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON, a name early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function has become a dignity above a priest. The appointment in these countries is referred to the eighth century. There were seventy-five archdeacons in England (1878) in 1095. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity; an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court by 21 Henry VIII. (1532).

ARCHERY is ascribed to Apollo, who communicated it to the Cretans.

Ismael "became an archer" (Gen. xxi. 29). B.C. 1822.
The Philistine archers overcame Sama (1 Sam. xxvii. 8). B.C. 1566.
David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (1 Sam. ii. 18). B.C. 1045.
Archery introduced into England previous to A.D. 440.
Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings. A.D. 1066.
Richard I. revived archery in England in 1195, and was himself killed by an arrow.

The victories of Crevy (1436), Poitiers (1436), and Castillon won chiefly by archers. Four thousand archers of the king surrounded the houses of Parliament ready to shoot; protected by the king, 21 Richard II. (1397).

The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of The Fraternity of St. George. 29 Henry VIII. (1538).

Roger Ascham's "Phal pillis, the School of Shooting," published 1571.

Scorton Annual Arrow Meetings—a silver arrow shot for, attended to, 14 Nov. 1673.

Royal company of archers, instituted by the marquis of Athol, as the king's body-guard for Scotland.

The long bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 600 to 800 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, Bart. shot 643 yards, A.D. 1477. (The longest shot ever made by a British archer."

Grasshoppers were erroneously substituted 1474. Much rough, 141 lbs. 2 oz. score, W. Ded, 96 letters, 1716 score, Great Malvern.

See Army of Company, Trinquillet, 1693. etc.

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Sanctua Maria de Arches, London), where it was formerly held, and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. Careull, Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832. The Dean and Official Principal, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867; succeeded by Sir Robert J. Phillimore, who resigned, 1873. Lord Penzance succeeded him; resigned, 1879; died 9 Dec. 1887; succeeded by Sir Arthur Charles, who, 2 Feb. 1889, was succeeded by Dr. L. T. Bidlen, appointed 1897.

ARCHBISHOP, see under Canterbury.

ARCHITECT, (from the Greek architekton, chief artificer). The five great orders are—Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (Grec) — the Tuscan and Composite (Roman). Gothic began to prevail in the 9th century. See the Orders and Gothic.

ARCHITECTURAL.

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about B.C. 2773.
Sodoma's Temple, begun about 1800.
The Minotaur, in Crete about 1600.
The Doric order begins about 650.
The Doric Temple, begun about 550.
Temple of Jupiter and Cceasa Maxima, at Rome, begun 546.
Babylon built.
The Ionic order begins about 500-420.
The Corinthian order begins about 435.
The Pantheon begun by Agrippa.
The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome A.D. 11.
The Colosseum (or Coliseum).
Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c.
The Bellona, new Temple at Spadaro.
Rasbash at Rome.
St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun 532.
Rock-cut Temples in India—Caves of Ellora.
The Canterbury Cathedral, founded.
Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem.
York Minster (present building) begun about 1271.
St. Peter's, Rome. 1450-1567.
St. Paul's, London. 1675-1710.

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

Born.
Died.

Vitruvius, about 84 B.C.
79.

William of Wickham A.D. 1224-1405.
Filippo Brunelleschi 1474-1556.
Michael Angelo Buonarotti 1507-1572.
Jacopo Tinti Sansavino 1507-1572.
Giacomo Barozzio da Vignola 1516-1560.
A. Palladio 1508-1580.
Michele Sanmigueli 1526-1600.
Carlo Madorino 1536-1609.
Inigo Jones 1573-1652.
Bernini 1598-1680.
Christopher Wren 1632-1723.
J. Vanbrugh 1664-1726.
James Gibbs 1674-1754.
Sir Robert Taylor 1714-1780.
James Stuart 1714-1783.
Sir William Chambers 1726-1790.
Sir John Soane 1753-1837.
William Wilkins 1728-1813.
Augustus W. Pugin 1812-1852.
Sir Charles Barry 1795-1860.
C. R. Cockerell 1828-1859.
Sir Joseph Paxton 1801-1865.
Sir Robert Smirke 1780-1867.
James Ferguson 1808-1836.
Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott 1811-1878.
George Edmund Street 1824-1881.
E. Barry 1830-1881.
John Gibson 1834-1892.
C. J. Phipps 1537-1597.
John L. Pearson 1817-1877.
Thomas Hazler Lewis 1818-1853.
Sir Arthur Blomfield 1829-1899.
Sir Thos. X. Deane 1828-1899.
William Butterfield 1814-1900.
J. M. Brydon 1822-1901.
Sir Alfred Waterhouse 1830-1915.
G. E. Bodley 1827-1907.


ARCHIVISTS, SOCIETY OF. In 1805, Mr. Saxe Wynilham founded a society with this title consisting of autograph and MSS. collectors, &c.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle,
1044 or 1068 B.C., the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Menon, eldest son of Cdrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 653 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshall Alvinzi, fought 14-17 Nov. 1796. The Austrians lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags and eighteen guns. The French lost about 15,000, and became masters of Italy. In one contest Bonaparte, in most imminent danger, was rescued by the intrepidity of his troops.

ARCOIT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, 31 Aug. 1751; was retaken, 1758, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, 10 Feb. 1760; besieged and taken by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeat, 31 Oct. 1780. Arcoit has been subject to Great Britain since 1805; see India.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, see North West Passage, and Franklin's Expedition.

ARDAGH, an ancient bishopric in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who is said to have made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, 451. This see, held with Kilmore since 1742, was held in commendam with Tuam (which see). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDAHAN, a town in Turkish Armenia, ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty, 13 July, 1878.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE, bishoprics in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; E't presided in the 5th century; William Fuller, appointed in 1603, became bishop of Limerick in 1607, since when Ardfeirt and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

AREIOpagus or Areopagus, a Greek tribunal, said to have heard cases in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.; also ascribed to Cecrops, 1535. The name is derived from the Greek Areios pagos, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Harmothoeus, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., and diminished by Pericles, 491 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill A.D. 52. (Acts xvii.) See Press.

AREOMETER or AREOMETER (from Greek areo, thin), an instrument for measuring the density and specific gravity of fluids. Baumé described his areometer in 1768. Others made by Nicholson and Mohr. Also called Hydrometer.

AREQUIPA, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1539; was destroyed by an earthquake, 13 Aug. 1868; surrendered to the Chilian 26 Oct. 1883. The town is 7,850 ft. above the sea. Pop. 37,000. In the neighbourhood is the Harvard University high level Observatory (alt. 10,775 ft.) in 1903 under the charge of Prof. Barley. The Arequipa-Puno section of the Mollendo to Cuzco railway (completed in 1873 at a cost of over 5,000,000£) is 218 miles long, and at its highest level is 14,490 ft. above the sea. Puno, pop. 7,000, is a town on the lake Titicaca; alt. 12,000 ft. Steamers ply 117 miles across this lake to Guaya, Bolivia.

ARETHUSA, see Naval Battles, 1778, and Chichester.

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium or Aretium, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Sconeses, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Machiavelli, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGANDAB, a river in Afghanistan. See Afghanistan, 1830.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir Arthur Wellesley, on 29th Nov. 1803, thoroughly defeated and subjugated the rajah of Berar and the Maharatta chief Seindiah.

ARGENTARIA, Alsatia (now Colmar, N.F. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, May, 378.

ARGENTINE (or La Plata) Confederation, S. America, 14 provinces (Buenos Ayres, one). The city Buenos Ayres is the capital. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video; and at war with France from 1838-39. Population, in 1869, 1,877,490; 1887, 3,835,000; 1895, 5,054,911; 1910 (est.), 6,500,000. See Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853; reunited . 1859
An insurrection in San Juan in Nov. 1862; suppressed in April, 1863. Jan. 1862
J. Urquiza, elected president, 20 Nov. 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Berqu. Feb. 1860
Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office 12 Oct. 1862
Dr. Lopez, president of Paraguay, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories. 29 Mar. Mitre declared war against Paraguay, 10 April; and made alliance with Brazil and Uruguay. May, 1865
See Buenos Ayres for the disputes with that state, and Brazil for the war with Paraguay.
Dom. Julian Emparanza elected president for six years 12 Oct. 1868
He suppresses the insurrection of Corrientes, Nov. 12 April, 1870
Urquiza murdered . . . . . . 1870
Treaty with Brazil. Jan., 1873
Defeat of Lopez, Jourdan, rebel, announced Dec.
Dr. N. Avellaneda inaugurated president (for 6 years) Dec. 1874
Insurrection of Mitre at Buenos Ayres, Sept. Nov. suppressed; he submits . 2 Dec.
National bank stops; suspension of specie payments by government . 16 May, 1876
End of rebellion; capture of Jourdan; announced Dec. 1876
Disputes with Buenos Ayres; settled June-July, 1876
General Roa (opposed to supremacy of Buenos Ayres) nominated by Congress in October, opposed by Dr. Tejedor June-July.
General Roa becomes president Oct.
Transcituility restored; Buenos Ayres to be defined capital of the Republic. 7 Dec.
Dr. M. Juarez Celman, President. 12 Oct. 1885
Negotiations for a loan fail; a panic on the Buenos Ayres bourse, 7 July; the president and chambers authorize the issue of notes to the amount of 100,000,000 dollars 8-12 July, 1879
Disbursements in the army; arrest of officers; trials about 25 July...
Argentina.

Insurrection in Buenos Ayres, instigated by the Union of Credit, headed by Sen. Antonio Lozano, on Dec. 20, 1893; preponderant president Cevallos and his ministry, charged with corruption; a provisional government proclaimed, the insurgents supported by troops and artillery and many civilians; the government supported in the army, police and part of the navy; the city bombarded; severe fighting in the streets.

The president resigning, leaving Dr. Fellegri, now president, in command; brief armistice; fighting resumed; the government troops under Gen. Roca victorious; surrender of the insurgents, general amnesty for all persons killed and much property destroyed.

28 July, 1894.

Resignation of Dr. Celman demanded, he refuses, and denounces the insurgents, bargains closed July 31.

Discontented manifestos of president Celman, 31 July; he is compelled to resign, 5 Aug.; succeeded by Carlos Pellegrini, 6 Aug.; new ministry, Sen. Lopez, Gen. Roca, and others; business resumed, great rejoicings.

7-11 Aug.

Commission to inquire into reported corruption in government financial affairs appointed, Nov.

Financial crisis at Buenos Ayres, second credit houses stop payment; successful intervention of the government.

21 Nov.

Reorganization of the finances, by a plan proposed by a committee in London (Lord Rothschild and others).

About 4 Dec.

Coronel city flooded by the canal bursting its embankments about 47 persons drowned, and many houses destroyed.

21 Dec.

The officers implicated in the late rebellion expelled about 1 Feb.

A state of siege proclaimed in Buenos Ayres to check conspiracies.

23 Feb.

Riots at Coroico; state of siege proclaimed, about 25 Feb.

Financial panic, 4 March; business suspended by decree, March 6; parliament ends a national loan for 1,000,000 dollars at 6 per cent, well taken up by the public.

8 March.

Banks reopened.

11 March.

Arrival of Gen. Matias, warmly received, 12 March; he pursues Roca.

24 March.

The National and Provincial Banks suspend payment until 1 June by decree, 7 April.

State of siege at Buenos Ayres raised, 17 April, the congress opened by president Pellegrini, with a hopeful message.

8 May.

Riot at the banks at Buenos Ayres, 9 June; panic abating under the firm conduct of the British residents.

The "Bank of the Argentine Nation" created by vote of the Senate, 1 Aug.

Forced paper currency, premium on gold to be 50 per cent, and payment in gold suspended for 10 years, authorized by the government to support the national bank.

28, 30, 31 July; the scheme rejected by the senate, reported, 11 Oct.

Confidence in the ministry voted by the senate and deputies.

13 Oct.

Election riots with loss of life and state of siege at Coronel and Tucuman, reported.

18 Oct.

Destructive tornado in Santa Fe, 19 persons killed middle Nov.

The Bank of the Argentine Nation opened.

19 Nov.

Baron Hirsch reports that the Jewish settlers in the republic are prospering.

Jan. 1895.

Disturbances in Mendoza; assassination of governo.

2 Jan.; 3 Jan.

Elections for senate and deputies favor the party of Matias and Roca.

About Feb.

Attempt at revolution discovered; a state of siege proclaimed; the radical leaders arrested; military government established.

Dr. Luiz Saenz-Pena elected president, about.

State of siege raised.

17 July.

The war vessels "Rosales" founders of Uruguay.

17 July.

Conspiracy of about 20 officers in the army, who confess their guilt when arrested, tried by court-martial.

17 Sept. 1895.

President Dr. Saenz-Pena assumes office, 17 Oct.

Argentina.

Insurrection in the province of Santiago del Estero; the government ministers arrested, Oct. 8, reported 10 Oct.; peace restored about 1 Nov.

Insurrection in the province of Corrientes, about 24 Oct., 1893; again, 25 Dec., 1893; conflicts with varying results; suppressed by Gen. Atterhoff, reported 12 Jan., 1894.

Insurrection in Catamarca.

March.

New ministry; Dr. Wenceslao Escalante, premier, reported 2 June; resigned 7 June; superseded by Sen. Lucio Lopez.

6 July, 1893.

Radical insurrections in different provinces, reported 29 July; continued fighting, 31 July; the radicals enter La Plata, reported 4 Aug.

New cabinet formed under Sen. Manuel Quintana.

At Buenos Ayres.

13 Aug.

La Plata held by national troops; radicals expelled.

15 Aug.

Argentina placed in a state of siege.

17 Aug.

The rebels enter Corrientes; the authorities retire, reported.

22 Aug.

The rebels defeat col. Auna near Corrientes, reported.

22 Aug.

Revolts in Tucuman reported.

7 Sept.

Rosario taken by the rebels, Dr. Almeida head of the insurgents, 25 Sept.; retaken by the government.

1 Oct.

Rebels in Santa Fe defeated, reported.

28 Sept.

Colonel Espina concerned in the insurrection, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, otherwise arrested.

Dr. Almeida arrested, 2 Oct., released 16 Dec.

Insurrection ended.

11 Oct.

State of siege in Buenos Ayres raised.

21 Feb., 1894.

General state of financial embarrassment.

June.

Extradition of Jabez Balfour, see Building Societies, 1891-94.

Aug.

Destructive earthquake in San Juan, with great loss of life.

27 Oct.

Destructive inundation in the province of Mendoza.

20 lives lost, reported.

9 Jan., 1895.

The ministry of finance, May 29, reported.

29 May.

Resignation of prov. Seno Pena.

22 Jan.

Dr. J. E. Urquiza becomes president.

23 Jan.

Amnesty bill passed and budget voted.

24 May.

1896.

Flights of bonds in Buenos Ayres, reported.

21 June, 1897.

Large financial deficit; national debt, 62,000,000.

July; national loan, 39,000,000 dollars, announced.

10 May, 1898.

Gen. Roca elected president, 12 June; forms a ministry.

12 Oct.

Congress opened, large deficit reported, 1 May, 1899.

Destructive floods in the Rio Negro valley, early June.

Conversion folks (unpopular) passed.

29 Oct.

Congress opened, general improvement reported.

1 May, 1900.

Bill to check extraordinary expenditure, becomes law.

28 Sept.

Dr. Campos Salles, Brazilian president, visits Buenos Ayres, 24 Oct.; leaves.

1 Nov.

Boundary protocol with Chile signed.

27 Dec.

Congress opened, deficit 40,000,000 for 1899.

1 May, 1901.

Agitation, with fatal rioting, against the minister of the Argentine debt, 3 July; bill withdrawn, finance minister resigns, 4, 5 July; state of siege ends.

30 July.

Bill issued appointing military service in the chamber (of 24).

21 Sept.

Frontier dispute, relations with Chili strained.

Dec.; closed; the question referred to arbitration of Great Britain, reported.

28 Aug.

Budget, good surplus for 1898; passed, 10 Jan., 1902.

Mr. Wu, Barnett brutally murdered at Zuliria, in Cordoba, 20 April; Ang. Gran sentenced to 5 years in prison, 18 April.

Arbitration treaty and other agreements with Chili (which it) signed at Santiago, 28 May; ratified, 30 June, and.

30 July.

Budget; financial improvement, reported.

8 Aug.

Harbour works at Rosario opened.

26 Oct.

General strike. State of siege declared in Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe.

21-24 Nov.

Chilean mission with treaty of friendship rejected.

25 May, 1903.
ARGENTINE.

Budget for 1904; reduced taxation and expenditure . . . . . . . . 24 Aug. 1903

Official statement describes the economic conditions of Argentina to be sound and prosperous; finances are in a better state than at any other period, railway traffic returns being much improved, and customs revenue for 1903 increased by $1,500,000, compared with that of 1902. Dec.

Argentine cruisers Rívoleta and Moctezuma, completing at Genoa, purchased by Japan for 1,500,000. end Dec.

Customs receipts for January amount to 1,500,000, reported early 1904.

1,200 cargoes of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario railways go out on strike; their demands refused by the companies; efforts made by government to bring about a solution unsuccessful; troops guard the stations . . . . . . . . 1 Mar.

Elections under new electoral for renewal of half the seats in the chamber of deputies (each elector being allowed one vote only) results in great victory for the Nationalist party. 15 Mar.

End of the railway strike reported . . . . . . . . 25 Mar.

Señor Manuel Quintana elected president, Señor Jorge Figueiras Alcorta vice-president. 1904.

Insurrection in province of St. Luís, governor taken prisoner . . . . . . . . 14 June.

Chamber of deputies passes by a large majority bill for provision for the acquisition of the port of La Plata by the Federal Government 15 Sept.

New President assumes office . . . . . . . . 12 Oct.

Military insurrection in province of Buenos Ayres, and some other provinces, reported quelled . . . . . . . . 7 Feb. 1905

Court martial to try persons implicated in recent rising sentences major Villamayor to 8 years imprisonment, Lieutenants Gilelli and Guillermon to 5 and 3 years imprisonment respectively . . . . . . . . mid Feb.

Council of ministers decide to extend the state of siege, proclaimed for 30 days at the time of the military outbreak, for a further period of 30 days early Mar.

Congress opened by the President, Dr. Manuel Quintana, who in his message states that the government would submit electoral reforms to the Chambers, and a bill for the gradual decrease of customs duties and patent fees, representing 5,500,000 piastres in gold (1,500,000); promises in 1906 to submit a bill of the suppression of export duties, and hopes also to bring in a bill fixing definitely the monetary regime of the country; negotiations were proceeding for the favourable conversion of the external debt, which, on 31 Dec., 1904, amounted to 75,727,067 piastres gold (75,154,538). Economic prosperity of the Republic increasing; 250,000 pupils at government and private schools; number of immigrants during 1904, 160,883; emigrants 105,320; last harvest of grain, flax, and maize yielded 7,000,000 tons, an increase of 1,000,000 tons on that of previous year; 9 ports in course of construction, the military part of Belgrano to be opened to commerce; 10,925 kilometres of railway working, 2,000 kilometres in course of construction, concessions granted for 7,000,000 kilometres additional . . . . . . . . 1 May.

Senate sanctions bill presented by the government for the conversion of previous condition . . . . . . . . 22 June.

[Jose F. Alcorta, president, acceded 1902.]

Provisional figures show the excess of passengers and immigrants arriving over those departing to be 111,941, Jan. - Nov. 1905, published 1 Dec.

Death of general Mitre, ex-president . . . . . . . . 15 Jan. 1906

Death of boron Pilar, Russian charge d'affaires 21 Feb.

Government proposal to carry out the extension of the Buenos Ayres harbour at a cost of 1,700,000, reported 19 March.

Death of president Quintana . . . . . . . . 12 Mar.

Cabinet finally constituted with Dr. Quirino Costa as premier and minister of the interior . . . . . . . . 12 May.

Congress opened by the president, Dr. Figueiras Alcorta, who declared the programme of the government, which he stated, was based on the principles of order and economy . . . . . . . . 12 May, 1906

Death of Señor Carlos Calvo, publicist and historian, aged 82, reported 12 May.

Death of ex-president Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, 17 July.

Death of M. Lorraine, French minister to Argentina 19 Aug.

Budget for 1907 shows a small surplus of revenue over expenditure-introduced into congress 10 Aug.

President Alcorta welcomes Mr. Root, United States Secretary, at Buenos Ayres, 15 Aug.

Provincial government of San Juan deposes national government decrees federal intervention 6 Feb. 1907

Arbitration treaty signed with Italy . . . . . . . . 10 Sept.

Congress prorogued . . . . . . . . 25 Jan. 1908.

A decree, issued by the government, prohibits the importation of cattle from any part of Scotland 25 Feb.

Bomb, which did not explode, thrown at the feet of president Alcorta; four men arrested, 29 Feb.

Protocol signed at Montevideo, settling a standing difference between the countries and the navigation of the River Plate . . . . . . . . 5 Jan. 1912

Dr. Sand Penni elected president . . . . . . . . 13 Mar.

Foundation-stone of the monument to the independence of Argentina laid; the monument is to be erected in infantas Isabella, señor Montt, the president of the Chiliene Republic, and the foreign delegations were present; naval and military review held . . . . . . . . 25 May.

See Chili, 1848, and Italy, 1852.

ARGINUS, isles between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Calliades, 406 B.C.

ARGON (from the Greek a and ergon), a new gas discovered by lord Rayleigh and prof. Ramsay, in their researches on Air, by different methods; remarkable for some of its physical properties and chemical inertness; see Air, 1894-5.

The subject was reported to the British Association at Oxford, Aug. 1894; to the Royal Society at the London University, 17 Jan., 1895, and in the Royal Institution, 5 April, 1895; and again . . . . . . . . 17 Jan. 1895

Lord Rayleigh received the Faraday medal of the Chemical Society at London, March, 1895.

The combination of argon with benzene and other organic compounds by means of the silent electric discharge, reported by M. Berthelot at Paris, 1895.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, awarded the first Hodgkin prize of 10,000 dollars to lord Rayleigh and prof. William Ramsay for their discovery of argon 12 April 1895.

The R. S. Navy medal presented to prof. W. Ramsay, Nov. 1895; the Leconte prize of 50,000 francs awarded to prof. Ramsay and lord Rayleigh by the French Academy of Sciences . . . . . . . . 16 Dec.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, dated by Hales 1225, by Clinton 1169, said to have been undertaken by Jason, to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover the treasures seized by his murderer, Calabas, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adored with the figure of a ram, led to the fiction that the journey was to recover the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called Argos, from its builder.

ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS, military knights; an order founded by Charles III. of Naples, 1382.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, mythically said to have been founded either by Inachus or his son, Phoroneus, received its name from Argus,
ARGUIN.

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ARTHIMETOMETER, see Calculating Machines.

The fourth of the Inhabitants. The early history is fabulous.

Regn of Triquis: Polygon solis part of the kingdom call'd the

Cwalon and calls it after his wife, Musain...

Gelmar, last of the Inhabitants, deposed by Danans...

1475

Feast of the Eleusinian, instituted in honour of

Hyperion, who saved her husband, Lyconeus, son of

Egypt, on his inapt night, while her father's sister...at their...delivered them, at the com

mand of her then father, Danans...

Lyconeus...death Danans.

The kingdom divided by the brothers Avrians and

Proton. 1114 (Ch STORAGE.)

Persons, grandson of Avrians, leaves Argos and

Abilides Mycenas (which yea...and religion of Argos...seeks Argos.

Thedos' prosperous rule...

270.70

War with Sparta: a combat of 100 on each side...

547

The Argives join Mycen and Aegina for helping their

enemy, Cymaetia of Sparta...

514

Sparta becomes superior to Argos...

495.492

Themistocles an exile at Argos...

471

The Argives destroy Mycen and regain their

supremacy...

452

Peloponnesian war: Argos long neutral, joins

Athens...

420

The aristocratic party makes peace with Sparta,

and overthrow the democracy...

417

A faction-association with Athens resumed...

395

Pylos, the most holy of Argos, taken by

peons under the support of Macedon...

272

Thebes' victory, Joins the Achaeans league...

229

Subjugated by the Romans...

146

Argos taken from the Venetians...

116

Takes by the Turks 1776, who held it until

1826

United to Greece under king Otto (see Greece)

Excavations of the American School of Archaeology

under Dr. Charles Waldeck first Feb. 1892 et seq...

runs of the temple of Hera (or Juno) near Argos (de-

stroyed in the middle ages); remains of cyclopean

masonry, sculpture, &c., discovered; reported; 1894.

ARGUIN, battle of, see Sunday, 2 July, 1859.

ARGYLL (W. Scotland), bishopric of, founded

about 1260. Eivalus being the first bishop; the

diocese, previously united with Dunkeld, ended

1688. Argyll and the Isles is a post-revolution

bishopric, 1817; see Bishoprics.

ARGYLL ROOMS, near Oxford-street, London,

opened for musical and other entertainments

early in the 18th century; re-erected by Nash, 1818;

held by the Philharmonic Society, 1813-30. Here

appeared Sperr, 1820; Weber, 3 April, 1826; and

Mendelssohn, 25 May, 1829. While held by M.

Chabot, the fire-kings, the building was burnt

down, 5.6 Feb. 1839. The new building was

eventually converted into shops.

The Tronchet now occupies the street, the Argyll Rooms.

ARIAN or ARVAN (in Sanskrit signifying

noble, warlike), a term applied to the Indo-Germanic

nations, including the Greek, Latin, Scandinavian,

Kelte, and Teutonic races, the western branch; and

the Persian, Armenian, Northern Hind race, the

eastern branch.

ARIANS, followers of Arius of Alexandria, who

preached against the doctrine of the

Trinity, about 315, and died in 336. The

controversy was taken up by Constantine, who

presided at the council of Nice, June to Aug. 325,

when the Arians were condemned; but their

Arian maintained that the Son of God was

secondary God created by the Father, who raised Him

far above all men, and consequently not equal with the

Father.

doctrine long prevailed. It was favoured by

Constantius II. 315; and carried into Africa by the

Vandals in the 5th century, and into Asia by the

Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the

Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. Leggatt, an

Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1642; see Athe-

mastic Creed, Socinians, and Unitarians.

ARICA, Peru, destroyed by an earthquake,

and inundated by waves of the sea, 13 Aug. 1868.

ARIKERA, near Springapatam. Here lord

Cornwallis defeated Tipoo Sahib, 15 May, 1791.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most

comprehensive ever devised by man. Aristotle

was born at Stageira (hence termed the Stageirite),

384 B.C.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347;

became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip

of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided

the circle of knowledge into metaphysics and logic,

physics (including part of the science of mind), and

ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the

schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much

deprecated after the Reformation. His works

on natural science contain a vast collection of facts

and an extraordinary mixture of sound and

cerimical opinions. To him is attributed the asser-

tion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now

maintained by eminent modern philosophers.

An Aristotelian Society, for the systematic study of

philosophy, was founded in the spring of 1850; Dr.

Shadwortd H. Hodgson, president.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's complete translation of

Aristotle, 32 vols., published early in 1891.

A papies containing the last treatise of Aristotle on

the "Conservation of Athens," discovered in Egypt

and conveyed to the British Museum, was published

by the trustees, with a preface and notes by Mr. F.

G. Kenyon, Jan.; and photographs of the MS. were

published March, 1891; prof. J. E. Sandys's elaborate

edition, Jan. 1892. The work was hitherto only known

by extracts in ancient writers. The MS. was considered

genuine in 31 Havelock St. Hilaire, March, 1891.

A family tomb, discovered at Etruria, in the island of

Euboa, by Dr. Charles Waldeck, early in 1891, was

considered by him to be really that of Aristotle and

his family.

ARTHMETIC is said to have been intro-

duced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about

2800 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus or abac-

us, at an early period. It is asserted that the

ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a

basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is Euclid's

(5th, 6th, and 7th books of his Elements), about

300

A.D. 130

Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thir-

teen books of arithmetical questions (of which six

are now extant), about 156

Notation by nine digits and zero (Arabic figures),

known at least as early as the 6th century in Hin-

dustan—introduced from thence into Arabia about

900—into Spain, about 980—into France, by

Berard, soon after—into England, probably...
ARIZONA. 69


Suffered in a series of engagements (the last on 25 July) — 21-22 July. Dispersed by fire-ships sent into the midst, 28 July. Many vessels sunk or taken by the English, 29 July.

The remainder retreat northward to Spain, suffering much loss by severe storms, Aug. and Sept. Computed Spanish loss — ships 15,000; 13,000 men. The queen attended a most solemn blasphemy service at St. Paul's.


A bronze statue of Britannia, set up at Plymouth Hoe as a National Memorial of the defeat of the Armada, was unveiled by the duke of Edinburgh on behalf of the queen, 9 Sept. 1890.


ARMAGH, N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, the seat of the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, and said to have built the first cathedral, 450. The six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. Until lately the value was estimated at 15,000 per annum. The see was re-constituted (see Pallium) in 1152. Beaton. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O’Neile in 1504. See Railway Accidents, 22 June, 1889. Pop. 1871, 8,940; 1910 (est.), 9,600.


ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, murdered by the Burgundians, 23 Nov. 1497, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in June, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy against England, formed by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, 1780; ended, 1781; renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, 16 Dec. 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet renounced, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 192 B.C. The
Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity, and their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxata built R.C. 156.
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia 165.
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major 93.
Becomes King of Syria, and assumes the title of “King of Kings.” 83.
Defeated by Lucullus, 79, he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey 66.
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 34; he assists Pompey against Julius Caesar, 48; and the Parthians against Marc Antony 46.
Antony subsidies, and sends him loaded with silver plates to Egypt 84.
Artavasdes, his son, made king by the Parthians 33.
Deposed by the Romans, who enslave Tigranes II. 20.
Armenia subjected to Parthia. A.D. 15.
Reconquered by the Parthians, grandson of Augustus 18.
After many changes Tigranes is made king by the Romans 58.
The Parthian conquests of Armenia are expelled by Trajan 115.
Severus makes Volusianus king of part of Armenia 199.
Christianity introduced, between A.D. 100-105.
Armenia added to the Persian empire 232.
Tigranes the Thracian, the son of the Parthian king Diocletian, 256; is expelled by Naresus, 241; restored by Galerius 268.
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 257; is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty 443.
Armenia conquered and reconquered by the Persian sovereigns 577-687.
And by the Greek emperors and Mahometans 697-1665.
The Armenian church reconstituted to Rome, about 1330.
Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1335; released; he dies at Paris 1393.
Overrun by the Mamelucks, 1355; by Timur, 1383; by the Turks, 1392, by the Persians, 1394; by the Turks 1583.
Shah Abbas of Persia, surrenders Armenia to the Turks, but transmits 22,000 Armenian families into his own state 1604.
Armenia overthrown by the Russians 1813.
Surrender of Erzeroum 9 July, 1829.
(See Syria and Russo-Turkish Wars I. and II.)
By the Berlin treaty, Karas, Alikham, and Balutin were ceded to Russia, with other changes, July, 1878.
The Turks were expelled from Tiflis with oppression and cruelty, Aug. 13; doubled by some Sept. 17.
Monna Bey, a Kurdish chief, tried at Constantinople for alleged cruelties, 23 Nov.; acquitted (a new trial refused), Dec. 9, 1879, and eventually exiled to Ismailia 1890.
Ridous conflicts between Armenians and Mussulmans at Erzeroum, 2 persons killed, reported 27 June.
The Armenians at Constantinople attack the patriarch, Avakian, in a church during service, not suppressed by the military with loss of life, 27 July; many arrested, Aug. and punished; Dec. 24; the patriarch resigns, 27 July; the chief rioter sentenced to death, others imprisoned 15 Aug.
Armed band of Armenians on the Tria-Russina frontier detained by the Turks and Russians, 1878.
Frightful excitement at the Porte; loyal address to the sultan, and furious reply; the patriarch withdraws his resignation 23 Dec.
He is replaced by the sultan, who announces a general amnesty, with great release of prisoners 17 Jan., 1879.
The committee for reformatio, issues a proclamation against the Turkish government, 25 Jan.


Seventeen Christians, as alleged revolutionists, condemned to death at Angora; appeal, 20 June, 1893; alleged unfair trial, fresh arrests, 26 June; appeal; 11 July, the sentence of death confirmed in 5 cases; other cases, various degrees of imprisonment, exile, and hard labour, reported, 28 July, 1893; investigations continued; 2 prisoners released, reported, 10 Sept., 1894.

Sanguinary conflict between the Armenians and Turks at Yuzog, 2 Feb.; foreign intervention reported, 1 March; attempted assassination of the Armenian patriarch, to be continued, presented to the Porte, 25 March; he resigns his office 12 April.
The Armenians impoverished by frequent raids of the Kurds in the districts of Sasun, Biles, Mush, &c., are unable to pay the government taxes, and are consequently subjected to great cruelty and oppression, 1892-4 (Times, 29, 30 March, 15, 15 April, 1893).

Markar, an Armenian teacher who had been to report their wrongs to Constantinople, hanged at Bibles 8 Feb.
Ten days conflict between the Kurds aided by the Turkish troops and the Armenians in the Shadak district; 4 Armenians, who had sworn on a promise of an amnesty, massacred, by order of end of June.

Massacre of a great number of fugitives on Mount Andok, 22 villages burnt and the inhabitants killed by the Kurds and Turkish troops 23 Aug. of 1893.

British remonstrance; investigations ordered by the Sultan; Nov.; a commission of inquiry consists of delegates of Great Britain, France, and Russia, appointed Dec.

Mgr. Ionathan elected patriarch, Dec.; enthroned at Kumi Kapari, 8 Jan.; received by the sultan Jan. 1893.

Over 2,000 political prisoners reported 8 March.
Conflict between Mahometans and Christians at Tokat, 5 persons killed by the March.
Seven ecclesiastical prisoners at Constantinople released and sent to Armenia, reported 15 April.

Sir Philip Currie reports to the Porte the cruelty and oppression to the Armenians and the imminent danger, if repress and thorough reforms are not granted; favourable promises given 15 April.
A commission appointed by the sultan to consider a scheme of reforms in Armenia, first meeting in Constantinople 23 April.

Great meeting in St. James's hall, London, respecting the atrocities, the duke of Argyll and the duke of Westminster presiding, 23 April.

Zekki Pasqua, Turkish commander of the troops, concerned in the massacres; recalled 8 May.

Scheme of Armenian reform drawn up by the British, French, and Russian ambassadors presented to the sultan; terms: appointment of a high commissioner, general amnesty and release of prisoners, political reforms, abolition of torture, &c., about 11 May.
The commissioners visit the scene of the atrocities of Aug., 1894, in the Sasun district, pass through ruined villages and discover two pits in which were buried whole families, the victims of the soldiery, reported 13 May.

Great European meeting at Paris on behalf of the Armenians 25 May.
The foreign delegates invited by the Sultan, 25 May, and by the British consul, 16 May; satisfaction granted by the Porte 2 June.

Famine in the Sasun district, June 2,000, sent from England, July.

Renewed conflicts between the Mahometans and the Armenians, oppression and extortion of Turkish officials, reported 27 Sept.

ARMENIA.

3,000, 11 Nov.; Sivas, 1,200, 12 Nov.; Marash, 7,000, 13 Nov.; Gurun, 3,000, 16 Nov.; Arzabir, 2,000, 6 Nov.; Cossarea, 1,000, 30 Nov.; and many killed at other places. 1895

The sultan's decree approving the Armenian reform scheme promulgated; 600 persons. 20 Oct.

The reformed scheme forwarded to Shah and sultan, high commissioner for Armenia, with instructions for action. 23 Oct.

The fate in a circular declares the Armenians to be the aggressors. 20 Oct.

Turkish troops surrounded at Zeitun surrender to the Armenians. 20 Oct.

Estimated loss (1,000,000) of the Armenians during the late events in Asia Minor; 4,000 deaths, reported. 25 Nov.

Six judicial inspectors appointed for the Asiatic provinces, and three for the European, announced. 26 Nov.

Massacres and atrocities by the Hamidieh cavalry in the province of Van; reported. 26 Nov.

The U. S. minister demands redress for destruction of missions, &c., at Marash, reported. 8 Dec.

Great distress in six districts, reported. 9 Dec.

The Armenian patriarch reports to the sultan the details of the massacres and destructions in the provinces, reported. 9 Dec.

Total sum, 13,000, collected in Great Britain remitted by the duke of Westminster. 26 Dec.

3,000, received from Liverpool; Manchester and Leeds, 11 Feb., 1896.

Continued barbarities in Sivas, Birjik, &c., reported. 23 Dec.


Two blue books published, Jan., 1896.

Massacre at Orfah, 25, 29 Oct.; a state of siege for 2 months; final massacre, about 8,000 killed; the cathedral burnt, and about 3,000 men, women and children punished, 128 families utterly destroyed (Times, 15 May, 1896).

28, 29 Dec.

Mediation of the consul at Aleppo accepted; molestities suspended at Zeitun. 3 Jan. 1896

A decree for strengthening the army, issued. 3 Jan.

The Board of Control for Reforms declared by the foreign embassies to be inefficient. 13 Jan.

Refugees at Zeitun (14,000) invited to return to their villages under the supervision of the foreign consuls. 14 Feb.

The marquis of Salisbury and sir Philip Currie appeal to the Armenian relief committee, London, for help, 14 Feb.; 600 gold, distributed by sir Philip Currie, reported. 22 June.

Rioting at Adana, 15 Armenians killed. 23 Feb.

The massacre of 15 Armenian families reported from Mushi. 23 Feb.

Resolution of the house of commons expressing deep sympathy with the Armenians. 3 March.

150,000, collected in Paris for Armenian sufferers, announced. 1 April.

Disturbances at Van, reported, 10 June; renewed conflicts, 400 killed; many refugees at the British consulate. 22 June

Forced resignation of the Mgr. Izmirlian, 1 Aug.

Mgr. Bartoumian installed as lecons curé. 1 Aug.

Massacre of Armenians by Kurds and Turks at Egin, viayet of Kharput, about 2,000 killed, houses razed and burned. 7 Sept.

10 Armenians killed at Angora; outrages in other villages, and 60 Armenians killed. 13-16 Sept.

Slaughter at Kaisheh, Ghezerek and Kharput, houses razed and burnt, reported. 21 Sept. 17 at Eyveke and Evresse. 1 Oct.


Armenian refugees settled in Greece and Bulgaria. Nov.

Enz pasha, vati of Diarbekr, concerned in the late massacres, dismissed. 7 Nov.

Execution of reformer reported. 11 Nov.

Mgr. Malachias Ormanian, bishop of Aramsh, elected patriarch. 18 Nov.
ARMENIAN ERA.

recommenced at Sasim, where since April, 40,000 soldiers together with armed Turks are operating by order of the government; massacre of Armenians, and destruction of villages, where inhabitants hid, fell, after five weeks siege into hands of Kurds, 5,000 Armenians were rescued; terror of the inhabitants of Sasim put to death, reported. 25 May, 1874.

Sir N. O'Connor, British ambassador, in conference with grand vizier insists upon the immediate cessation of the punishment of the Armenians, of their rescue, and of the destruction of villages in the Sasim district, and urges the granting of reforms and amnesty; similar representations are made by French and Russian chargés d'affaires. 6 June.

Austrian dispatch from Constantinople, states Telegram from Rush reports, 7,000 Armenians, men, women, and children, killed in district of Sasim between 25 April and 25 May; 50 Armenian villages destroyed, 5,000 destitute refugees at Mash, massacre in neighbourhood prevented by action of French consul. Ararat is said to be continuing in sandjak of Mash, ArmenianGregorian patriarch, Ormanian, issues an enraging protest with the Porte. 14 June.

Civil war between Armenians and Tartars at Shchevychi, on arrival of parents, many killed and injured, 9000 homes burnt, estimated damage, 75,000/. (see Russia). 27 Aug.-9 Sept. 1873.

Massacre of Armenians by Bash-Kazaks at Van; massacre was stopped by the Turkish regular troops, the number killed is estimated at 20, while 15 persons are wounded or missing.

Disturbances between Modugans and Armenians at Adana; several Armenians killed and martial law proclaimed, reported. 18 April, 1874.

A large part of the town of Adana burnt; two American missionaries killed; the town of Tarsus hard; Alexander Street threatened by the Modugans, reported. 21 April.

Massacre of Christians at Marsas; 26 persons killed and wounded, reported 16 April.

Various accounts given of the number of killed in the fighting between Turks and Armenians at Adana—"the number in the town itself was from 500 to 5,000, including 700 Modugans, and the number in the vilayet, 30,000. 4th May.

H.M.S. 'Strathmore' seizes forts at Alexandretta, and the German warship 'Ceylan' arrives 28 April.

An official telegram received in Vienna puts the number of killed in and near Adana, at 15,000.

Vigilance of Christians at Antich is carried on by command, escaped from the Pajars, abstracts at Alexandretta, reported 24 April.

Great distress prevailing in the recent massacres, 10,000 people homeless and starving, and thousands of orphans unprovided for. 22 April.

Hajj reported in Elamee, massacre at Latakia; 1,000 Christians taken as prisoners; Porte, near Ilays, reported. 24 April.

Truce broken at Adana accompanied byhosting and incendiarism. 27 April.

See Turkey, 1873, 1874, &c.

ARMENIAN ERA. commenced on 9 July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on 11 Aug. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from 1 March to 10 April. The Armenians have the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an astronomical instrument composed of brass circles disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere may be seen in their natural position and motion. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and others.

ARMS.

ARMINIANS, or REMONSTRANTS, derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmsen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland (died 19 Oct. 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a Remonstrance to the states-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views respecting predestination, &c. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the synod of Dort (which see); they were exiled till 1625. The Calvinists were sometimes styled Gomarists, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius, James I. and Charles I. favoured the Arminian doctrine.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They were employed by the crusaders, 1190. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbus in 1619. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article England. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1788, and again in 1868. The tax produced 41,315l. in the year ending 31 March, 1868; 18,247l. 24s. 2d. 1876; 18,037l. 17s. 10d. 1874; 18,704l. 16s. 9d. 1875; 18,117l. 19s. 10d. 1876; 18,753l. 3s. 3d. 1877; 18,906l. 6s. 11d. 1878; 19,067l. 7s. 11d. 1879; 19,422l. 16s. 9d. 1880; 19,680l. 7s. 12d. 1881 (collected by the imperial officers). The tax is now 20s. if not on earings, it is 1s. 11. annually (1875).


ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Caesar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls are said to have retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584. A colony of West Britons settled in Armorica in the latter part of the 4th century, hence the modern name Brittany, which see.

ARMOUR. That of Goliath is described (about 1093 B.C.) 1 Sam. xviii. 5. Skins and padded hides were early used, and brass and iron armor, in plates or scales, followed. The body armor of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirasses. Tacitus. Hengist is said to have had scale armor, A.D. 449.

The Norman armor formed breeches and jacket 1066. The hauberk had its head of the same piece. 1066. John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings set backways. 1193.

The heavy cavalry covered with a coat of mail. Some horsemen had visors and skull-caps, about. 1215. Armour exceedingly splendid, about 1350.

Black armor, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V. 1413.

Armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I. 1625. In the reign of Charles II. another armor than a huge goget, which is commemo- rated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day. Morière.

The Zebullon armor used by Charles I. and the Woods, &c. lots, realised 12,500l. 115. 1 Feb. 1675.

ARMOR PLATES, see Iron, and Navy of England.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, &c. Central transferred to county councils from 1 Jan. 1896, by whom additional arms were collected and retained.
Spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phoenicians; see Cannon, Firearms, Swords, Bayonets, and other articles on the various weapons throughout the volume.

Committee to inquire into the arms (swords and bayonets) supplied by the War Office to the Adumity since 1871 appointed (Sir Hussey Vivian chairman).

Report these weapons to be badly designed and manufactured and untrustworthy. 29 March. See also Artillery, and Hydraulics.

ARMS BILLS, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, were passed 1867, 1816, 1823, 1829, and 15 Oct. 1851. The guns registered under the last act at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms bill, passed 22 Aug. 1843, has been since renewed, but was not rigidly enforced till 1867. Another Arms bill brought into the Commons, "An act to make and sell belting to the carrying and possession of arms, and for the preservation of public peace in Ireland," to last till 1 June, 1886; Royal Assent, 21 March, 1881. Act renewed till 31 Dec. 1887, 4 June, 1886. See Ireland.

Exportation of Arms act, royal assent. 6 Aug. 1901.

ARMY. Nimus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men. Diatomov. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 n.c. 1 Sum. xiii. 2. The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 50,000 horse: 450 n.c. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which passed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1415. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 150,000; Turkey, 150,000; Austria, 100,000; Russia, 500,000, and France, 1,000,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns. The European powers are still increasing their war armies. Estimated to consist of 12,000,000 men in 1910.

The peace establishments of European Armies are as follows:

January, 1909—Germany 621,162
  France 620,950
  Russia 127,840
  Great Britain 235,100

ARMY, British, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1663 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1688 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. The Militia then consisted of about 130,000 men, horse and foot. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Car. II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III. 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. See Regiments, Recruitment, Militia, and Volunteers.

Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, reorganizing the army into First and Second line, the latter being composed of the militia, volunteers, and yeomanry, passed 23 July, 1897.

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ARMY.

BRITISH ARMY.

1780, Time of war: troops of the line . 110,000 £7,547,000
1800, War . 162,982 17,973,000
1810, War; army including foreign troops . 200,000 26,728,000
1815, Last year of the war . 300,000 39,130,000
1820, Time of peace; war incurrences . 83,100 18,233,000
1830, Peace . 89,300 6,091,000
1840, Peace . 93,471 6,590,000
1850, Peace . 101,937 7,061,000
1851, Peace (except Kaffir war) . 101,937 7,061,000
1854, War with Russia . 112,977 7,387,000

Total In India" (including 881,000,000.) £20,000,000.

Expended by army purchase commission:—
1871-2 £340,000
1872-3 £350,000
1873-4 £200,000
1874-5 £250,000

Regular troops for home service:—
1875 £1,000,000
1876 £31,643
1877 £42,714
1878 £10,737
1879 £8,711
1880 £20,961

Average strength of the army. Cost.
1679. 162,290. £5,694,153
1681. 164,350. £5,957,045
1685. 168,350. 14,660,762
1686. 169,926. 15,735,002
1688. 165,071. 15,133,451
1714. 207,674. 16,085,376
1715. 210,094. 18,600,138
1716. 203,050. 17,007,084
1717. 200,574. 15,429,745
1718. 211,012. 17,693,579
1719. 225,027. 23,724,592
1720. 238,730. 48,517,331
1721. 239,973. 85,191,534
1722. 236,872. 87,781,530
1723. 222,507. 68,863,377
1724. 227,200. 26,350,500

* Supported by the Indian government
† Ending March 30.
§ Extra on account of Russo-Turkish war.
\ Extra on account of South African war.
Flogging restricted to insubordination (with violence) and insubordination | March (?), 1867

New Army Act Establishment Act (limiting period of enlistment to 12 years, &c.) passed | 20 June

Increased pay to all soldiers (except to life guards) from 1 April, 1867; by warrant, dated 29 June | 20 June

Act to form a reserve of men in the militia in case the army in the event of war, passed | 20 Aug.

"War Department Stores" Act passed | 20 Aug.

Sir H. Storks appointed controller-in-chief, 1 Jan. 1868

Flogging abolished in time of peace, by an amendment in the Mutiny Act | Mar.

Royal Commission on military education appointed | 21 June, 1868; report with recommendations issued about 10 Oct.

Army Service Corps, to be composed of volunteers commanded by regular officers, established by royal warrant | 12 Nov.

Royal commission on the purchase system, &c. appointed 5 April; report recognises the "over regulation payments" antiquated; Aug. 1870

Deaths in the army reduced from 17 per 1,000 to 9½, in consequence of sanitary improvements, &c. (out of 40,572 men, 2,979 under 20, 18,614, 1875) | Lord Northbrook, June, 1871

Army Regulation bill (the abolition of the purchase system, &c.) passed in the commons, 28 July-23 Aug., early 24 Aug., introduced in the house of lords, 26 Aug.; by able speech of the duke of Cambridge in its favour, 1 July; rejected (154-130), 24 Aug., 1871

Purchase system abolished by royal warrant (in pursuance of section 5 & 6 Edw. Vii, c. 49 Geo. III. c. 126) on and after 1 Nov., 1871, 20 July

Army Manoeuvres in Hampshire; about 40,000 men engaged; the duke of Cambridge and others umpires; the prince of Wales and prince Arthur engaged; foreign officers present | 9–11 July

Manoeuvres according to the Prussian system; field days from 11–17 July

Invasing force of 22,000, under Staveley and Carey, marching towards London, opposed by sir Hope Grant | 13 Sept.

Series of battles near the Hog's Back, Altonsherd; Grant declared victor | 14–15 Sept.

Battle of Foxshill; Carey defects Staveley, 21 Sept.

Sham fight; Chatham stormed | 24 Oct.

Warrant published, 30 Oct.; inaugurating the new system of promotion of officers (partly by seniority and partly by selection) out

New organisation of the army proposed by Mr. Cardwell: brigade districts, England, 49; Scotland, 3; Ireland 86 | 6 Nov.

Review of 14,000 men by the queen at Aldershot | 5 July

Invitations to the military manouevres in Wiltshire; 50,000 men commanded by sir John Mitchell supposed to land at Weymouth, and march towards London, opposed by sir R. Walpole; campaign begins; skirmishes near Blandford | 21 Aug.

Sir A. Horsford repulses 20,000 Brownrigg at Wingham, 27 Aug.

Prince of Wales arrives at Salisbury | 3 Sept.

Battle of Wishford, 7 Sept.; battle of the Aveon, 10 Sept.; grand march past near Beacon Hill 12 Sept.

The new drill and tactics for the army published | 23 Nov.

Mr. Cardwell's estimates; proposes increasing pay of soldiers, and establishment of a chief of the staff | 24 Nov.

The Military Intelligence Department established | 24 Feb., 1873

Review of troops at Windsor, before the shah of Persia | 24 April

"Autumn Manoeuvres" at Dartmoor, Cumnock Chase, and at the Curragh, Dublin | July, Aug.

Change of ministry; Mr. Gathorne Hardy (afterwards Lord Sandon), succeeds Mr. Cardwell | 28 July

The victorious troops from Astation reviewed by queen Victoria | 30 March

"Summer Manoeuvres" at Aldershot | June

Manoeuvres at Aldershot | July

Royal warrant respecting regimental exchanges, dated 6 Aug.; issued | 9 Aug.

"Central Department" divided into "commissionary and transport departments," and "ordnance store departments" | 11 Dec.
Mobilisation of the army and the reserve; experiment in Surrey reported successful. July, 1876

Manoeuvres on a small scale, July, 1877

Review by queen Victoria at Windsor. Aug., 1878

Army promotion and retiring scheme: royal warrant published. Oct., 1878

New army medical warrant issued. 27 Feb., 1879

Reserves (about 35,000) called out, 2 April; commenced disbanded. 31 July, 1879

Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, introduced 27 Feb., 1879

Allegations in officers' dress, by orders. Nov., 1879

System of compulsory retirement of officers came into operation. 1 Jan., 1880

Great army reform measure laid before the Commons by Mr. Childers. 3 March

Allegations made in the uniform and organisation of the infantry. April, 1881

New organisation comes into effect. May, 1881

Regulation of the Forces and the Army Discipline Act (amending the Acts of 1879) passed 27 Aug., 1881

Recruits called out for Egypt. Jan., 1882

Success of the changes in the army system demonstrated by the Egyptian campaign: within 7 weeks a large well appointed army was conveyed 300 miles and won most favourable conditions and achieved the object of the expedition. July-Sept., 1882

Review of the retreat troops and Indian contingent by queen Victoria. 16 June

Queen's speech published 2 Nov.; she distributes medals, &c., at Windsor. 21 Nov., 1882

Formation of an Army Telegraph Corporation, Feb., 1883

Army Medical Service: ad interim, issued by report of lord Morley's committee. May, 1883

Great increase of recruits: above 33,000 in 1883

Effective strength of the army reported: 1 Dec., 1883, 185,717: added 28 April, 1884

Order prohibiting officers and soldiers from publishing military information in the press, &c. 1 April, 1885

Training camps to be between 14 and 17; formation of battalions, &c., sanctioned. June, 1885

Committee to inquire into the organisation and administration of the manufacturing departments of the army appointed; announced. 23 June, 1885

Suspension of compulsory retirement of officers, Aug., 1885

Summary court-martial abolished by statute, 29 April, 1886

A force of all arms fully equipped as for war marches at Aldershot. Aug., 1886

Including the yeomanry, the general total of the army, first class army reserve, and auxiliary forces, 577,740 in 1886; 555,152 in 1887

Reorganisation of the War Office, civil and military, announced in the Commons 8 Sept., 1887; new arrangement announced. Feb., 1888

Royal commission on Naval and Military Administration (see below); Lord Hartington, chairman appointed. 7 June, 1888

Diminution of severity leads to less crime and irregularities reported. 24 Oct., 1888

Warrant for removal of undesirable officers. 1 Jan., 1889

[Alterations made after complaints. Jan. 1869]

New arrangements of the military district proposed to be effected by new Act. Feb., 1889

Increased vote 5,004,000, for 152,928 men 12 March

Total estimate for 1889-90, 17,353,000. March, 1889

First report, containing various recommendations with evidence, issued. 30 March, 1889

The Jubilee offering of the army presented to the queen at Buckingham palace by the duke of Cambridge (see Jubilee). 10 May, 1887

Inscription of one of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Wellington barracks, S.W., 7 July; court martial on 6 of the oldest privates: sentenced to transport for life, and hard labour (1 man to 2 years and dismissed with ignominy: 3 men, 2 years; 2 men, 18 months), 18-23 July.[Released, 24 Nov.]. Colonel Maithland superseded. 10 June, 1887

The battalion, under col. Eaton, sent to Benalla. 9 July, 1887

[Highly commended there, return to England 28 July, 1887]

Viscount Wolsley, adjutant-general (1822, et seq.), succeeded by sir redvers Buller. 1 Oct., 1888

The duke of Connaught appointed commander of the southern military district. Aug., 1890

Army manoeuvres near Peterhead. Hants 12 Sept., 1891

Report of lord Wolseley's committee on the army (appointed April, 1891), issued Feb., evidence April, much discussed. May, 1892

See barracks.

Manoeuvres (regulars and volunteers) in Surrey, Hants, and Berks; battles, &c., commanded, sir Evelyn Wood and others. 13 July-20 Aug.

Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman appointed secretary for war. 15 Aug.

Manoeuvres, Hants, and Wilt. 24 Aug.-15 Sept., 1893

New order respecting the employment of troops in civil disorders. 30 March, 1893

Army estimates, 1894-5, 17,952,000. 7 March, 1894

Changes in the war office (which see) announced. 20 March, 1894

Sir John Lodge, called to the bench, 26 July, 1894

Army manoeuvres in Surrey and Hants, under the duke of Connaught and lord Methuen. Aug.

Army order issued by the duke of Cambridge on retiring from the command-in-chief. 31 Oct.

Order issued by visct. Wolseley on assuming the chief command. 1 Nov.

New order in council defining the duties of the principal officers of the army, the command-in-chief and his subordinates. 6 Nov.

Six regiments ordered to South Africa end April, 1894

Army manoeuvres at Aldershot, &c. 25 Aug.

Aggregate military expenditure has advanced from about 235 million to 425 millions during the last war; reported. 4 Jan., 1897


Army; 76 battalions abroad, 65 at home, proposed addition of 2 battalions of guards, making a total of nine, announced. 4 Feb.

Army manoeuvres at Aldershot. 16-23 Aug.

Army manoeuvres on Salisbury plain, July, 1892.

Sir Harry Backhouse appointed director-general of ordnance: col. Bainbridge, chief superintendent of ordnance factories. 20 Feb., 1899

The army largely recruited for S. African war. Oct., 1896

Reserves called out (for S. Africa). 7 Oct., 1899-1900

Army net estimates, 1899-1900, 250,572,324d., 21 Feb., 1899. Supplementary votes reached a gross amount of 483,417,337 for year ended 31 March, 1900

Supplementary estimate of 13 000,000, and 120,000 men, voted for S. African war. 16 Jan.

Queen Victoria orders the shamrock to be worn on St. Patrick's day in honour of her „brave Irish. 7 March

Army estimates; 43 000 000 men provided till Sept.

3 M. March

Commisions in the army offered to Australians. Times. 22 March

„Irish Guards“ formed by queen Victoria's orders, in honour of their bravery in S. Africa. 5 April

Lord Roberts of Kandahar appointed to succeed lord Wolseley. 30 Sept.

The hon. st. John Brodrick, secretary for war, 12 Nov.

Lord Wolseley active in army reforms, such as to effect by united short service: retiring command-in-chief. 30 Nov.

Total estimates for 1901, 61,000,000. Supplementary estimates, 1899, 20,000,000, voted 11 Dec.

Supplementary war estimate, 30 Dec.

Army order; war gratuity to troops, issued. 3 Dec.

Reorganisation of the War Office, which see. 3 Dec.

Army order for the formation of the new „Royal Garrison regiment“ issued. 26 Feb., 1901

Mr. Brodrick's scheme raising the forces from 1 500,000 to 6,500,000 men, and dividing the army into a new army corps (to be commanded in peace by the men who would command them in war) proposed. 24 March, 1901

Army gross expenditure, 46,242,324d. 31 March

Reorganisation of the Yeomanry (to be styled „Imperial“) by order issued. 13 April

Committee appointed to consider the reorganisation of the army medical services, Mr. Brodrick (chairman); report issued. 39 Sept.
ARMY.

Regulations respecting War office administration (more control given to the commander-in-chief) [29 Nov. 1903]

Additional drafts of Imperial Yeomanry and militia ordered; 6 battalions to serve outside the kingdom [1 Nov. 1903]

Army estimates; total, £3,856,739, of which £2,835,000 for regular service, 201,700 men for ordinary service, 200,000 for war service; soldiers pay increased; issued 4 Feb. 1904

Spen kep dispatches issued, on account of contraband relating to the operations in South, Jan. 7th

Army order, special gratuity to the troops for service since 31 Dec. 1903; issued 9 June

Army estimates: 1902-3, £3,663,000; 1903-4, £2,576,000; 5 March

War blank sent out; issued 29 May

Royal Commission on South African War issues its report: see South Africa issue 25 Aug.

Force of 25,000 men to be maintained in S. Africa, announced 16 July


Colours of the Shropshire Light Infantry offered for sale; secured on behalf of the town by the War Office (reconstruction) committee 1 Oct. 1904

Committee appointed to advise as to the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War office; Committee to be Viscount Fisher (chairman), Sir John Fisher, and Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C. (By the terms of its reference the committee is directed to take the Admiralty as the basis of its action) 7 Nov.

Accident to hold kitchen at Sandia 16 Nov.

Report of the War Office (reconstruction) committee, Part II. It urges the vital necessity of the defence committee invariably having the prime minister at its head. Report also recommends that certain army councils should be constituted, including the secretary of state for war, and 4 military and 2 civil members; that the office of commander-in-chief be abolished, and an inspector-general be appointed. Published 1 Feb. 1904

Members of army council appointed by royal warrant. Mr. Arnold-Foster, secretary for war; first military member, R. gen. Sir G. Lyttelton; second military member, maj.-gen. C. W. Douglas; third military member, maj.-gen. H. C. Plumer; fourth military member, maj.-gen. Sir J. W. Murray; civil members, lord Donoughmore, parliamentary under-secretary; Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., financial secretary; secretary, col. G. E. Ward, permanent secretary of state 6 Feb.

Facility allowed to military members of the army council to announce: R. gen. Sir G. Lyttelton, chief of the general staff; maj.-gen. Douglas, adjutant-general to the forces; maj.-gen. Plumer, quarter-master-general; maj.-gen. Sir J. W. Murray, master-general of the ordinance. In consequence of the abolition of the office of commander-in-chief, lord Roberts retires from the War Office. He is appointed at the special request of the prime minister places his services at the disposal of the committee of imperial defence, and is publicly thanked by the King in an order in council 18 Feb.

Part II. of the report of the War Office (reconstruction) committee issued 29 Feb.

Death of F. M. H. R.B. the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, 1867-1876, aged 54 years; 17 March

Funeral with military honours from Westminster Abbey to Kensal Green; the King attended as chief mourner 17 March

War Office (reconstruction) committee issues third and final report, and in it asserts that, if the recommendations of the Hartington commission had not been disregarded, many lives and millions of money would have been saved in the S. African war 26 March

Sir A. Turner, inspects general of auxiliary forces, in a letter to sir Howard Vincent, explains his recent refusal to attend the annual meeting of the army council prohibits private applications by officers to the War Office on official personal matters, and prescribes conditions on which requests for interviews can be made 1 May

New security for Army. Reorganisation announced by Mr. Arnold-Foster, Secretary for War, in the House of Commons. Scheme proposes to divide the regular army into two parts (a) a general service army, to serve home, the men enlisting for 9 years with the colours, and 3 years in the first-class reserve; (b) a home service army to serve at home in peace, and abroad in war; regular army of 600 battalions, serving 2 years with the colours and 6 years in the first class reserve; militia battalions to be abolished, and 565 reservists and 535 barrack batteries to be gradually suppressed, and a force of some 15,000 to be maintained always ready at Aldershot as a "striking force"; the army enquiring to be known in future as "commands"—1. Aldershot, 2. Southern, 3. Irish, 4. Eastern, with 3 district commands, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Irish (the remuneration) of the royal commission on militia and volunteers for a measure of conscription is waived, the volunteers to be reduced to 250,000 men, divided into a body of high deserters of 100,000 men and one of 120,000 men as reserve battalions with a lower standard of efficiency. The net result claimed for these changes being 1,200,000 men, of which 200,000 are reserve battalions with a lower standard of efficiency. The net result claimed for these changes being 1,200,000 men, of which 200,000 are reserve battalions with a lower standard of efficiency 2 Aug. 1904

"Particularly regarding the proposed army organisation scheme which appears in a parliamentary paper of date 1 Aug. 1904."

Army order making all future enlistments for a period of 9 years with the colours and 3 in the reserve issued 25 Oct.


Army estimates for 1905-6, £29,873,000; 221,300 men 13 March 1905

[Describing in detail the reorganisation of the War Office the secretary for war writes: "There were many general reasons for making a change, amongst which the most important was the new policy announced by the prime minister, and which depended upon the acceptance of the proposition that proved the army is efficient, a successful invasion of this country on a large scale would not be contemplated."]

Circular letter addressed by War office to officers in command of volunteer districts, directs officers commanding volunteer corps to report to medical officers on the general physical standard of the men under their command, such list to be forwarded, as quickly as possible, to the War Office. The report is to be given at the end of the period of enlistment 24 June

Royal commission appointed to investigate the allegations made in the report of the Butler committee (stores, S. African war) 24 June

Lord Roberts calls attention to the grave deficiency of the wireless as an offensive weapon of national defence against the highly trained armies of foreign powers 1 Aug.

Report of the War Office for the year ending 30 Sept. 1905. The number of recruits who joined the regular army, excluding the colonial regiments, amounted to 23,533, and for the militia, 23,541, showing a decrease both for the regular army and militia, as compared with the previous year. Mr. Haldane said that the regular army strength in May reached 190,111, and 189,041 in November. The militia strength was 29,941, and 29,595,651. The number of desertions was 29,796,000.

The reduction of the 3rd battalion Scots Guards (disbanded and accepted from the casualty lists of their colours, General Maj.-gen. Sir Robt. Gordon, K.C.B., C.B., 1832, died, 8 Nov. Deputy-surg.-gen. J. W. W. thick, 1828, died, 10 Nov. Maj.-gen. Lord Compton, 1839, died, 12 Nov. King Edward appointed an honorary general-in-chief of the Norwegian army, and a Consultative committee appointed by Mr. Haldane, in order to be adequately advised on all matters connected with the special training which officers, who are selected for the higher appointments on the administrative staff of the army, and for the charge of the departmental service, would have to undertake, announced.

The king approves of the Africa General Service Medal with clasps for seizures of ground.

The king, in a speech at Simla, on the 2nd day of occupation of Simla, stated that owing to the army reduction, the establishment had been reduced by 700, more than equal to the demand, and that it had therefore been found possible to extend the cadre on a more extensive scale than would have been possible if the same system had been continued. The second line to be comprised of militia, volunteers and yeomanry, thoroughly equipped, having divisions of a fairly substantial staff, engaged on conditions compatible with their civil requirements, and entitled to serve for three years being allowed to withdraw on giving three months' notice and a small payment. The functions of the second line would be to garrison fortresses, repel raids, and serve abroad on volunteering to do so. Army order issued at Simla notifying that the three existing army commands, the Northern, Western, and Eastern, would cease to exist on 1 June; the army to be then divided into two portions, the Northern and the Southern, each commanded by a general officer and a suitable staff for the field, and the Staff to be based on Salisbury plain.

New Indian military decoration instituted by king Edward, to be called the Indian distinguished service medal, announced.

The Union Jack club, Waterloo road, opened by king Edward and queen Alexandra, 1 July. The news of the opening of the new Indian military decoration has been announced, 24 May.

Terrorist and Reserve forces bill passes, 23 July. Duke of Connaught appointed consul-general for the chief of the Mediterranean forces and high commissioner in the Mediterranean, announced 5 Aug.
Field operations on Salisbury plain. 6 Aug. 1907.

Gen. Sir John French appointed to succeed the duke of Connaught as inspector-general of the forces, announced 11 Aug.

Fatal cavalry charge during manoeuvres: one man killed and one injured 14 Aug.

British military commission, to study the Swiss army system, arrives at Basle 8 Sept.

Irish command manoeuvres begin 8 Sept.

British and Irish troops, Naife Secondare, make a successful trip from Aldershot to London, circling the dome of St. Paul's and descending at the Crystal Palace, in four hours, 2 Oct. Wrecked in a sudden gale at the Crystal Palace, 10 Oct.

King Edward receives the lords lieutenants of England, Wales, and Scotland, and discusses them on the new duties and responsibilities devolving on them in connection with the Territorial army 26 Oct.


The duke of Connaught, with prince Arthur, leaves England for Malta, where the duke takes up his command of the forces in the Mediterranean 27 Dec.

Special army order, amending regulations for recruiting reserve, reserves to enlist for a period of six years as special reserves, issued 10 Jan.

Colonel G. F. Ellison appointed director of organisation and systematisation, to take effect from 2 April, announced 6 Feb.

Estimates for 1908-9 issued; the total of the estimates is £27,459,000, being 301,000 less than in 1907-8 24 Feb.

Special army order issued announcing the formation of the officers' training corps, giving proposed conditions of service 12 March.


Field-day operations at Aldershot witnessed by king Edward VII 13 April.

Aldershot command manoeuvres begin 14 Sept.


Successful attainment of the army aeroplane at Fareham, with Mr. Gely in charge 14 Oct.

End of new cavalry sword approved for manufacture. It differs from those of previous patterns mainly in being fitted with a straight tapering blade for thrusting. The new sword bayonet for use with the short rifle is c.m. longer than its predecessor and straight-edged. Army estimates for 1909-10, issued; the total £27,459,000, show a decrease of £200,000, on the current year. Increases, due principally to the growth of the Territorial force, are met by economies resulting from the return of troops from South Africa, and by the receipt of an unexacted contribution from India, towards the cost of raising and training the British force in that dependency 27 Feb.

The German government forming a battalion, composed of various companies of the guards, with guns and baggage, from London to Hastings on a hasty summons to repel an imaginary invasion, by means of motor cars, successfully carried out 1 March.

Death of general Basil, aged 65 2 March.

Gen. Sir O'More Gough, appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief in the East Indies 1 April.


Death of gen. Sir Hugh Gough, born 1833, 17 May.

Final naval and military tournament opened at Olympia 13 May.

Death of sir John Colomb, prolific writer on naval and military matters, born 1835, 27 May.

Death of F. M. sir F. Halsey, aged 82, 13 June.

Death of general Sir John McQueen, aged 73, 15 Aug.

The duke of Connaught resigns his position as F.M. commandant-in-chief of the Territorial forces in the Mediterranean from 1 August; lord Kitchener appointed in his stead 10 Sept.

Death of gen. sir Richard Farren, who commanded the 4th army, at Inkeran, aged 70, 19 Nov.

New army dirigible balloon makes a successful flight over Lattain's Plain and the Long Valley, 1 Feb.

Lord Kitchener's report on Australian defence 10 Feb.

Gen. Sir John French returns to England from his tour of inspection of our military garrisons and fortifications in Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong-Kong 20 Feb.

Army estimates for the year 1909-11 issued; they show a total of £27,750,000, being an increase of £250,000 on the estimates for the current year 1 March.

General report on the British army for the year ended Sept., 1909, issued; the total strength of the Army, 1 Oct., was 274,082, and establishment 807,502. The difference was accounted for by the fact that the territorial force at that time was 45,296 below its establishment, and the special reserve, 20,010 below 13 March.

Short experimental trials with army dirigible balloon No. II, at Farnborough, 20 April.

In the funeral procession of king Edward VII, through London, from Westminster to Pall-dington, 34,020 men lined the route, 1,120 of whom were mounted 29 May.

Army dirigible makes a flight over London at dawn, 23 May

King George a field-marshal 2 June.

Army pay-estate inaugurated at Fulham Palace, 2 June.

Lord Kitchener returns; civic welcome at Southampton 27 April.

Lord Kitchener made field-marshal by king Edward VII 25 April.

Successful flight to London and back from Farnborough of the dirigible airship Beta 3 June.

Death of H.M. Sir Win. Butler, born 1839, 3 July.

Survey veteran reserve; inspection by Mr. Haldane at the horse guards, 18 June.

Army pay-estate opened in the grounds of Fulham, 21 June.

Territorials—Field day on Salisbury plain; engagement between a force of regulars and the East Lancashire Territorials and the duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry 26 May.

Army (Annual) Act, see Mutiny Act.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. By treaty, signed 20 Nov. 1871, the allied powers established the boudaries of France, and occupied certain fortresses for three years. — Franco-Prussian War, 1870-7. The departure of the German army of occupation began about 20 Sept. 1871; completed 16 Sept. 1873.

ARNOLDISTS, followers of Arnold of Brescia, who protested against the corruptions of the Papacy, and who was burnt alive by pope Adrian IV. 1155.

AROGE, Abyssinia. Here sir Robert (afterwards lord) Napier defeated the Abyssinians, who
lost about 700 killed and wounded, 10 April, 1868. The British had 20 wounded. 

ARAPID DYNASTY, see Hungary.

ARPINIUM (now Arpino, S. Italy), the birthplace of Cicero, 3 Jan. 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name. 

ARQUEBUS, see Fire Arms. 

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the league army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV. 21 Sept. 1589. 

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, captured by the Burmese, 1783, was taken from them by general Morrison, 1 April, 1825. The subjugation of the province followed, 1826. 

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. He must not be in fetters, unless it be made necessary by apprehended violence. Before the question is answered, all legal exceptions or objections are to be stated. If he fails, or refuses to plead, a jury is sworn to determine, if he is mute of malice or by visitation of God, whether he is able to plead and understand the course of his trial, whether he is insane. If the prisoner is found to be insane, so as to be unfit to plead, the court orders his detention during his Majesty's pleasure, otherwise the court directs entry of a plea of not guilty and the clerk proceeds to call and swear the jury. On a plea of guilty, the court proceeds to judgment. A previous conviction must not be mentioned on arraignment. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person was declared guilty by verdict of an act passed 1772; but in 1827, the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases; see Mute. 

ARRAS (N. E. France), the country of the ancient Atrebates, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, 21 Sept. 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion, 23 Dec. 1482. Velte. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1540, when it was taken by Louis XII. 

ARRAY. On 23 Dec. 1324, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make "arrear" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. Rymer's Friedrich. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal. 

ARREARS OF RENT ACT. Ireland, May, 1882; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 47, passed 18 Aug. 1882. 

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest; see Ambassadors, Debt, Ferrets' Arrest. Clergyman performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. 

Seamen privileged from debts under 20l. by 1375 Geo. III. 

Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients. 

By stat. 20 Car. II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday; this law was extended by Will. III. 

Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733. 

Prohibited for less than 20l. on process, 1769; and for less than 20l. July, 1827. 

Arrests for less than 20l. were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, June, 1829. 

Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant desires to leave the country, 3 Vict. Aug. 1838. 

By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 56, the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20l. exclusive of costs. See 1827; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 55, the judge has no power to punish, except in cases of fraud or contempt of court. 

By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20l. and upwards are liable to arrest. 

By 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62, and 33 & 34 Vict. c. 76. Arrears of persons on civil process is abolished, except in cases of contempt of court, fraudulent debtors, or debtors who are about to go abroad, or absent themselves to avoid proceedings in bankruptcy. 

By 43 & 44 Vict. c. 34, arrest for debt in Scotland abolished, except in cases of taxes, fines or penalties due to the king and rates and assessments lawfully imposed and also sums decreed for alimony. 

By 45 & 46 Vict. c. 42, imprisonment for debt in Scotland further limited. 

15,772 arrests for debt in England and Wales 1908. (See Debt.) 

ARSACID.E, a Parthian dynasty, began with Arsaces about 250 B.C., and ended with Artabanus, killed in battle with Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanidc, A.D. 226. 

ARSENIANS, partisans of Arsacids, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palaeologus for binding his collected forces and putting to death the young John Lascaris, 1261, and was deposed 1264. 

ARSENIC, a steel-grey coloured brittle mineral, extremely poisonous, known in one form, the oxid, or red arsenic; in another, the sulphuric acid, containing arsenic; enormous quantities of contaminated beer destroyed; see Times, 26 Dec. 1905; royal commission (Lord Kelvin and others) appointed, Feb. 1901; first report, preventive measures recommended, 24 July, 1901; meeting held to consider the outbreak of arsenical poisoning at Halifax (Dec. 1901), 14 April, 1905. 

ARSON, punished with death by the Saxons still remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827 and 1837. By the act of 1861 it is punishable by penal servitude for life and minor degrees of imprisonment. William Anthony was convicted of arson, having set many houses on fire, for the sake of obtaining the reward for giving alarm, 13 Dec. 1871. There were many incendiary fires in Kent, Suffolk, and other counties written about 14 at Farthinghoe, in Northamptonshire, Aug., Sept., 1896, further fires 11 Oct., 14 Jan., 1897. 238 cases of arson reported to the police, 1894: 246, 1896: 247, 1900: 325, 1904: 265, 1905: 304, 1906. (See Fire.) 

(For Fire.) 

ARSOUF (Syria). At a battle here Richard 1. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000
Saracens and other infidels, on 6 Sept. 1191. Ascalon surrendered, and Richard marched towards Jerusalem, 1192.

**ART ACT.** facilitating the public exhibition of works of art (lent to the president of the privy council), passed April, 1890. See Arts, Exhibitions, and National Portrait Gallery.

**ARTEMISIUM,** a promontory in Euboea, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days, 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylae.

**ARTESIAN WELLS** (from Artesium, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar-square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1831, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulet at an expense of about 12,000 fr. and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Artesian wells are in many London breweries, clubs, printing offices have deep wells; these need lowering from time to time as their number increases. That at the Reform Club is 315 feet in depth. Artesian wells, some 4,000 feet in depth, are much used for irrigation purposes in W. Australia. Amongst recently completed wells of interest might be mentioned the New Lodge, Threadneedle Street, which reaches a depth of 1,213 feet. Another well bored to provide water for the Loxington Military Camp in Dorset has a depth of 720 feet, and is capable of raising 3,000 gallons per hour (completed 1907). Also a well recently bored at the Bank of England reaches a depth of 400 feet, and yields a minimum supply of 150,000 gallons per day (completed 1907).

**ARTHUR,** king of Britain, said, mythically, to have lived A.D. 500-532.

The events of his life and the conflicts of the knights of his round table, as sung by the Welsh poets Taliessin, Llywarch Hen, and Aneurin, were incorporated into his Latin history by Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1135, who died 1143: put into French verse by Geoffrey Gaimar, and by Wace soon after; and set forth in an English poem called Brut by Layamon, about 1205. Walter Map by incorporating in his version the legend of the Holy Grail, introduced the religious element about 1271.


**ARTICHOKEs** are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th cent. and to have reached England in the 16th.

**ARTICLES OF RELIGION.** On 8 June, 1539, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," decreeing the acknowledge of transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders were punishable as heretics. In 1531 forty-two were prepared, and published in 1553. These were modified by the convocation, and reduced to Thirteen in Jan. 1553; and they received the royal authority and authority of an act of parliament in 1553. The Lambeth Articles, of a more Calvinistic character, proposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1555. One hundred and four Articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Ussher in 1611; but in 1635 the Irish church adopted the English articles. See *Perth Articles.* The 59 Articles were ordered to be removed from the studies at Oxford in Nov. 1571.

**ARTICLES OF WAR** were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1385 appear in "Groce's Military Antiquities." The articles of war now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

**ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS.** Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of labourers, 1349, 1350, 1360, 1349, and especially of 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A law of 1006, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1756) and other statutes. The law was modified in 1821; see *Artisans, Workmen, &c.*

**ARTILLERY.** a term including properly all missiles, now restricted to cannon. A small piece was contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algeciras, in Spain, in 1343; and according to some historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. Voltaire. Said to have been cast, with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. Rymer's *Fif...e.* Made of brass 1655; improvements by Browne, 1728; see *Cannon, Guns, Carro...es (under Canon), Mortars, Howitzers, Petards, Rockets, Fow...ars.* The Royal Artillery regiment was established in the reign of Anne.

**HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of London.** The company was incorporated by Henry VIII. for military exercise and better defence of the realm, with special privileges, 25 Aug. 1537. Obtained lease of the Treuers ground from the bishop of Lincoln, from the last prior of the convent of St. Mary, Spittle, for three 99 years—afterwards known as the old artillery ground, 1 Jan. 1536. Obtained the "new artillery ground, Finsbury, their present head-quarters, 1641. In the civil war, 1642-3, the company, as a body, took no part, but most of the officers of the trained bands were also members of the company. James, duke of York, afterwards James II., appointed captain-general, 1666. The company ordered to take precedence next after the regular forces, 1 June, 1683. The company numbered 1,200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decrease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the prince consented to become captain-general and colonel. He died 14 Dec. 1851, and the prince of Wales was appointed his successor, 24 Aug. 1852. The seventieth anniversary was celebrated by a grand review, 11 July, 1857. On the annual general court, officers and others declining to vote 500, for the payment of col. Herbert the unserviceable expenses, the prince of Wales, the captain-general, resigns, and the company is dispersed by the War Office on 12 Dec. 1883.

**The drill of the company resumed 17 Jan. 1885.** Reorganisation as an independent force of 2,000 men by Royal warrant 22 March; promulgated 16 March.

The ancient and Hon. *Artillery Company of Massachusetts,* U.S.A., which was founded 1636 by Robert Kayne, who, with some other
members of the London company, had emigrated to New England, still maintains friendly relations with the elder company. About 200 members of this company visited London, July 7-14, 1766, received by the queen at Windsor. 3 July 1766. Delegation of the company pay return visit to the Hon. Artillery Company of Massachusetts, leave London, 23 Sept. 1792; returned with quick firing guns.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION held its first annual meeting for shooting for prizes given by the queen and others: at Shoburne, July, 1865. Meetings were held and prizes distributed in July, 1866, and since, generally in August. Owing to the S. African war no meetings were held in 1901, 1902. ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION, established at Woolwich, proposed by benefactors. F. Earlby Wilmot, and J. H. LeRoy, Feb. 1859; approved in July, 1862; building completed Sept. 1864. Proceedings are published. The alleged great deficiency of artillery in the British army, much discussed Sept. 1879. Artillery brought to the camp at Aborshot, reported to be very fine. Sept. 1879. New organisation of the artillery proposed about 26 Feb. 1877. Great improvement made in field guns, and impulse given to the subject by war in S. Africa, 1899-1903. Gun committee adopt new type of field gun, 15-pounder, quick fire, with effective shrapnel range of 6,500 yards, and further range of 10,000 yards, said to be the best of its kind, announced. Sept. 1893. King Edward inspects at Buckingham Palace six of the new army guns. 13 May, 1905.

ARTISANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS, Act "to provide better dwellings," passed 31 July, 1868; another Act was passed 26 June, 1875, "to facilitate the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in London" for Scotland, Act 23 24 Aug. 1875; these acts passed in 1879; amended 1882. See寶lyhood and Rowton.

ARTISANS', LABOURERS', AND GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, registered 31 Dec. 1868; purchased estates in various parts of the country. The Shaftesbury estate (which see) was formally opened 12 July, 1874. The director (Dr. John Baxter Langley), secretary (Mr. WM. Smith), etc., were sentenced to be imprisoned 18 months; and Mr. Edw. Sayce, estate agent, 12 months, for conspiring to defraud the company of about 24,312l., trial 23-26 Oct. 1877. Boycott commission to inquire into the condition of the housing of the working classes, appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Dilke, chairman, the provost of Oxford, Arch, bishop Manning, Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Samuel Morley, and ten others, gazetted 4 March. First met 6 March, 1878. Report issued May, 1878. Housing of the Poor Act (introduced by the marquis of Salisbury) passed 14 Aug., 1883. Sir G. Dilke lays foundation stone of a large block of buildings on charity land in Kenton Road, July, 1883; and the prince of Wales opened them 1 July, 1886. Two of seven blocks of buildings opened in Seward St., Goswell Rd., by the lord mayor about 4 June, 1898. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, afterwards Baron Iveagh, presents 250,000l. to trustees for the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor, 250,000l. for London and 50,000l. for Dublin, announced 20 Nov., 1889, 50,000l. to be lent to Dublin in addition by government. Earl Cadogan presents to the parish a certain acre of land in Chelsea, valued at about 40,000l., announced 21 March 1890. The important Housing of the Working Classes act of 23 May, 1891. The lord mayor, Stuart Knafl, reports valuable work done by the Mansion House council for dwellings of the poor. 28 Jan 1893. The Working Men's Dwelling bills passed 1893 and 1894.

London County Council Artisans' Dwellings, Boundary Estate opened, 1895; 3,445 tenements erected 1898. New model artisans' dwellings, in Shoreditch, opened by lord Rosebery. 13 Nov. 1895. Housing of the working classes, act passed 1899. Twenty-five associations let dwellings at 3 to 4 per cent, interest on outlay. Total income £25,350, 1899. The housing schemes of the London county council provides for: 10,443 lettings, comprising 6,444 tenements 2,037 cottage and cottage flats, 1,560 cubicles, 39 shops at 5 estates, providing accommodation for 47,137 persons. Cottages in course of erection, 2,873; cottages for which plans are in course of preparation, 10,000; scheme will give accommodation for 62,000 persons.

Their annual income since, has been £39,000; and they have already undertaken 12,000 houses. 1898. Capital expended, £2,671,000. Estimated further expenditure £50,000. Present gross rental, £12,276 per annum. Estimated rental when works completed, £236,000 per annum. 31 March 1898. ARTISANS' INSTITUTE, for promoting general and technical knowledge; near St. Martin's Lane; established by an act of the duke of Bedford, lord Lyttelton, Mr. S. Morley, and others 14 Oct. 1873. ARTISTS' FUND, was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated, members. Artists' General Benevolent Institution, established 1814. Artists' Orphan Fund, 1871.

ARTOIS (N. France), a province once held by the Archbishops, conquered by the Franks in the fifth century, given by Charles the Bold, with Flanders, as a dowry to his daughter Judith, on her marriage with Baldwin, lord Bras-de-lire, in 853. Louis XV created his grandson, Charles Philippe, count of Artois, who became king as Charles X. 16 Sept. 1824. Re-united to the crown by Philip Augustus in 1180. Formed into a county for his brother Robert, by Louis IX in 1257. Acquired, with Flanders, through marriage, by the duke of Burgundy in 1429. Passed, by marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian, to the house of Austria. 1467. Restored to France in 1550. Reverted to Austria. 1695. Computed for France. 1743. Finally confirmed to it by the treaty of Ninilich, 10 Aug. 1778.

ARTS. In the 8th century, the circle of sciences was composed of seven sciences of the quadrivium (grammar, rhetoric, logic, the quadrivium (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy). Herocles, The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter, 2 April, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Wm. Shipley, and its first president, lord Folkestone, March 15, 1754. The prince of Wales (late king Edward VII), June 1891; succeeded by his son, now King Geo., A. FINE ARTS. First public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place at the rooms of the Society of Arts. 1760. Repeated there for several years, till the Royal Academy was founded 1768. Society of British Artists was instituted 21 May 1823; styled Royal by order 16 Aug. 1837. Their first exhibition opened 19 April 1824. Pre-Raphaelites (which see) became prominent about 1850. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts founded in Dec. 1813. Art Union began in France and Germany early in the present century. 1853. The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh. The Art Union of London, 112, Strand, was founded chiefly by the exertions of George Godwin, the architect, lord-bom, see 14 Feb. 1837.
and chartered 3 Dec. 1846. The Art Union indemnity act was passed 3 Aug. 1844. Subscription to the now defunct Art Union of Great Britain. (see Appendices to the trade). 1824, 9,634. Annual meetings: 1867.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, for exhibitions of works of art, 6,3, founded 1865.

A memorial of a convention for promoting universally reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries signed by the princes of Wales, and the crown princes of Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Saxony, and others, was sent to the duke of Marlborough, "The Grosvenor Gallery," Bond Street, W. opened 4 May, 1877.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer's new School of Art, Bushey, Herts, was opened 2 Nov., 1928; incorporated 1885.

A new Art Union established by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours announced 9 Sept., 1887. The "New Gallery," Regent St., W., opened 6 May, 1888. "National Association for the Advancement of Art," president Sir Frederick Leighton, established 6 June; first meeting (at Liverpool) 27 Dec., 1892.

Second congress at Edinburgh, president, the marquis of Lorne 18 Oct. 1889.

Third Birmingham, president Mr. J. E. Hodson, R.A. 2 Nov. 1892.

Arts and Crafts Society (Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Sir E. Burne-Jones, Mr. Walter Crane, and others), began 1888; exhibitions since held. The society established by Mr. Edwin Arnold, Mr. Voysey, and others 7 Nov., 1889. Society of Portrait Painters, founded, July, 1893.

Sir John Gilbert presents a collection of his own paintings to the art galleries of London, Liverpool, and Manchester 1893.

The sale of the art property of the late Duchess of Montrose realized close on £4,000. May, 1893.

Mrs. Laing's soldiers' art collection, pictures, for £11,335. 17 May, 1893.

The Society of Antiques' exhibition at North End 9 June, 1893. The National art training school at S. Kensington ordered to be styled the "Royal College of Art." 16 Sept., 1893.

The late Mr. Heckscher's collection of works of art sold for £14,000. 5 Nov., 1893.

International art exhibition at Knightsbridge, opened May, 1893, another May, 1893.

The Formic collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities realised £2,350, 23 June, 1894. Mr. Constantine Bondelis bequeaths his fine art collection to the S. Kensington Museum, July 1896. Mr. C. Leighton, R.A., bequeaths his collection of English pictures, value abt £6,000, to the City art gallery except 4 for the National Gallery, ann., 25 May, 1894.

British colonial art exhibition in Piccadilly 13 June, 1894.

Mme. Lelong's collection of paintings, &c., sold for about £25,000. 25 May, 1894.

Townsend barbouells realise £1,016. Two portraits by Romney and Gainsborough respectively fetched £1,310 and £2,000 guineas. 7 Mar., 1894.

Mr. Holman Hunt exhibits at the Fine Art Society, new Bond-street, his enlarged replica of his well-known painting "The Light of the World," exhibited at the Royal Academy 1874. 21 Mar., 1894. London Union Club (influential) sold at Christie's, all high, 1896. 26 Mar., and a Watteau picture for £3,000. 25 Mar.

An example of Giovanni Bellini, Madonna and Child, sold for 10,500 guineas, and one of Leonardo da Vinci, Virgin and Child, 9,000 guineas, at the sale of the Seco-Hayne collection 17 April, 1894.

Art collection of the late Viscount C. H. T. Hawkins, realised at Christie's 16-25 April, 1894, by Holbein is sold for £2,500. 17 May, 1894.

Late book of Cambridge's art collections sold at Christie's, portrait of Maria Walpole, by Gainsborough, realised £12,100, a record price for this artist's pictures at auction 31 Jan. 1895.

Fifteen portrait pictures by Nicholas Pocock sold for £2,500, a record price for this artist's pictures 18 Sept., 1895.

At an 8 days' sale of third portion of the Hawkins art collection an antique bronze relief repoussé representing Adam and Eve, repairs £1,200, on Mount Ida is sold for £2,250. The Hawkins sale in three portions comprised 2,400 lots, which occupied 18 days in selling, total amount realised £117,943. 24 Feb., 1895. Picture by George Romney sold for 5,300 guineas 25 Feb., 1895.

Series of six pictures by George Morland, depicting the "History of Lust," sold for £9,900 guineas 9 July, 1895.


Five portraits by Romney realised 15,100 guineas 6 May, 1895.

Luis Hoth collection realised at Christie's 117,403, 29 May, 1895.

The "Gibbathan" bipyramid of rock crystal, 16th cent., was sold for £6,000. May, 1895. Twelve-month sale of pictures realised £40,456, including Raeburn's portrait of his wife, 5,700 guineas, and 3,600 guineas for portrait of "Mrs. Oswald" by same painter; Reynolds' "Countess of Belhaven," 6,600 guineas, his "Simplicity," 2,600 guineas; Raeburn's portrait of himself, 4,900 guineas; Hoppner's portrait of a lady, 2,750 guineas. A Hogarth," Conversation Piece," fetched 2,750 guineas; and a Morland, "Dancing Dogs," sold for 4,000 guineas 3 June, 1895.

Old blue Nankin jar with horn pattern, 14in. high, sold in Bristol in the sixties for 12s. 6d. realises 5,000 guineas in the Huth sale 23 June, 1895.

Galloway collection of modern paintings and water-colour drawings realised 23,910. 24, 26, 27 June, 1895.

A set of six painted old Burgundian tapestry sold at Christie's, for 4,750 guineas 28 Feb., 1896.

Gainsborough's portrait of Harriet, daughter of Peter Henthorn, married to Thomas Tracey, and who died at Bath, 1825, sold for £6,000. This picture was one of the collection of Mr. E. M. Penny, which consisted of 62 lots and realised a total of £28,615 at Christie's. 30 Mar. 1895.

Grimthorpe collection sold at Christie's-a Botticelli, 5,000 guineas; three portraits by Holbein, 4,500 guineas; a Hopper portrait, 2,500 guineas 1 May, 1895.

Four lots of old French tapestry, 6,900 guineas; pan Chinese mandarin vases, 2,700 guineas; pan Chinese famille rose vases, 2,150 guineas; seven old Worcester vases, 2,500 guineas 18 May, 1895.

Collection of Mr. T. H. Woods, sold at Christie's, realised 16,042 guineas 24-25 May, 1895.

Ten drawings by William Blake, sold at Sotheby's, realised £1,600, and a collection of Kelmsley's woodcuts bought £1,600 15 Dec, 1895.

Bargain of valuable pictures from the house of Mr. C. G. vernon, pictures by Gainsborough, Girtin, "Persians" and Reynolds' "Mrs. Cas. Yorke," valued 18,000, cut to 17,000, were cut out of their frames, and eight cornu boxes, valued at 25,000, were stolen from the property, the exception of the two pictures, was recovered by the police. J. Smith sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for the burglary; Sante Crecenti to live for 25 years, and Anthony Whyte, for five years and seven years', to run concurrently for instigating and receiving 12 Feb., 1897.

Bong collection of pictures, portrait of Miss Carondelete, by Malines, sold at Christie's for 3,700 guineas 4 May, 1895.

Vase-shaped patch box of agate sold at Christie's for 2,500 guineas 1 May, 1895.

Death of Camille Groult, aged 75; M. Groult, 35, "Campbell," was purchaser, at Christie's, of
ARTS.

Gainsborough's Lady Mogrove at the James Brice sale in 1895 (the picture measures 23½ by 24½ in.). 13 Jan. 1903.

Sale of 101 pictures belonging to the duke of Sutherland; the total result of the sale was £6,235, the highest price being £1,600 guineas given for a Van Dyck equestrian portrait in 4 Feb.

Braikenridge sale of medieval works of art; the total amount realized was £5,629. 27-28 Feb.

Sale of the Humphrey Roberts collection at Christie's; 393 lots realize the total of £5,672. 18 May.

Death of Mr. Martin Colnaghi, born 1819, 27 June. Death of sir Christie Duncan, well-known art collector; aged 64. 9 Nov.

The Henry Say sale in Paris, 26 Nov. Sale at Derby of the Burne-Jones collection of drawings, pictures, bronze, etc.; total amount realized £4,149. 9 week ending 9 March, 1903.

Sale of Mr. Justice Day's pictures realize £4,065. 52. at Christie's. 13-14 May.

The pictures of Mr. E. H. Cuthbertson, sold at Christie's, realize £7,456. 21 May.

At Christie's, Turner's "Windenmore"fetches £1,500 guineas. 12 June.

Holbrook-Gaskell sale at Christie's; total amounts to £15,757. 24-25 June.

New buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum and by King Edward, sold by Mallet Quiller collection (Sir Cuthbert Quiller) sold at Christie's; £80,000 realized. 9 July.

Death of lady Ann-Talbot. 15 Aug.

Hobson's "Duchess of Milan," sold by the duke of Norfolk to Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi for nearly £60,000; about 30 April, presented as a gift to the nation. 18 Nov.

Death of Mr. George Salting, well-known art collector. 12 Dec.

Death of Mr. Isaac Fabrice, aged 90, famous art collector. 18 Dec.

By the death of Mr. George Salting, the last assembly of Oriental porcelain and Renaissance objects for many years deposited in the Victoria and Albert Museum become the property of the nation. 1 Jan.

Dr. Ludwig Moul bequeaths 56 pictures from his collection of Italian works of art to the National Gallery, London, and 2,200. to the Munich academy for the promotion of the arts of sculpture and painting. 1 Jan.

The York sale in New York of pictures and works of art, concluded, having realized to date £400,000. 6 April.

The Montague Guest sale concluded at Christie's, total amount realized over £10,000. 18 April.

A Franz Hals's portrait of a lady, sold at the York sale for £7,400—a record price for this country—was bought by Mr. P. Frick, of Pittsburg, U.S.A. 24 April.

Sales of the Fabrice collection at Christie's, concluded. Total amount realized £37,232½. 22 April.

Sale of the Waller collection of objects of art at Christie's concluded; the total realized amounted to £33,725. 9 June.

A 17th century Italian reliquary in rock crystal was sold for £3,300 guineas, and a pair of 17th century English oak cabinets, formerly the property of queen Henrietta Maria, were sold for £4,025. at Christie's; 23 June.

NOTABLE SALES.

Name of sale. Date and duration. No. of lots. Total.

G. Holland. 1892, 3 days. 438 13513
Baron Grant. 1877, 2 days. 205 10922
Sir J. Pender. 1897, 3 days. 437 8173
W. Quilter. 1873, 2 days. 437 77400
Price Daniel. 1859, 3 days. 373 68776
W. Graham. 1856, 5 days. 466 66103
James Orrock. 1894, 2 days. 323 65916
H. Roberts. 1893, 2 days. 300 65077
Sir J. Fowler. 1890, 1 day. 95 62587
John Graham. 1881, 1 day. 95 62526
A. Levy. 1897, 3 days. 356 56199

See British Institution; National Gallery; Royal Academy; Albert Hall; British Museum, 1899.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 830. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1560. It was wholly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also Oxford Marbles; one continuing the chronology of ancient history from 1552 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 204 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 235 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I.; about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also Oxford Marbles. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maistre, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by Chrysler in 1763; and translations by Sedler, 1628; by Pellevoys, 1676; see Kidd's Treatise; and Parash Tat wer, 1799.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, for the promotion of the knowledge of art, was established in 1848. It publishes fac-similes and photographs; society dissolved, announced, Sept. 1858.

ARUSPICES, see Haruspices.

ARYAN, see Aryan, and Language.

AS, a Roman weight and coin: as a weight, it was a pound; as a coin, it had different weights, but the same value. In the reign of Servius, it was weighed as a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 25½ d., in the second Punic war, one ounce, 17½ d.; and in the third half an ounce; its value about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, St. (N. Wales), a bishopric said to have been founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left St. Asaph his successor, from whom the see is named. It is valued in the king's books at 1877, 11s. 6d. The present cathedral was erected by bishop Redman, 1725-95. By an order in council, 1858, the see of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the occasion of a vacancy in either, and the bishop of Manchester created. This order was annulled in 1866. Present income £4,200; see Manchester. The cathedral, restored by Gilbert Scott, was opened 2 Sept., 1875.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1. Samuel Harsley, died 4 Oct., 1866.
2. William Craver, died 15 May, 1814.
5. Thomas Fowler Short, resigned Feb., 1847; died 13 April, 1877.
6. Joshua Hughes, died 1 Jan., 1888.

ASBETOS, a mineral, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endowed with the property of remaining unconsumed by fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (Herodotus), and napkins in the time of Plato, 74; and also paper. The superstition of asbestos known at Venice, about 1500. Porta. Asbestos non-indemnable points tried in, and proposed for use in theatres, &c., 23 Dec., 1851. Asbestos proposed as an insulator for electric wires by M. H. Geoffroy, Paris, Sept. 1852. Exhibition of fire-resisting fabrics, &c., made of asbestos by the United Asbestos Company at St. James's hall, opened 31 May, 1857. Extensively
used at present time (1910) for packing, fire-proof garments, boiler and steam-pipe sheathing, millboard, gas fires, and other purposes. The largest piece ever mined weighed about 340 lb. The production in Canada is constantly on the increase, and whereas in 1891 the total produced was 5,297 tons, in 1899 the output closely approached 40,000 tons.

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phenicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, 22 Aug. 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148 taken in 1153; and again in 1194. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the crusaders by the sultan, 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles N.W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension day, 20 May, 1501; and taken possession of by the English, Oct. 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celecates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, 14 May, 33; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1893, 9 May, 1894; 5 May, 1895, 23 May, 1896, 14 May, 1897, 27 May, 1898, 19 May, 1899, 11 May, 1900, 24 May, 1901, 8 May, 1902, 12 May, 1903, 1 June, 1904; 24 May, 1905, 9 May, 1907, 28 May, 1908; 20 May, 1909; 5 May, 1910. Society for the better observance of Ascension Day, formed June, 1859.

ASCHAFFENBURG, on the Maine, Bavaria, S.W. Germany. Here, on 14 July, 1666, the Prussians defeated the German Federal army, captured the town, and took 2000 prisoners.

ASCHAM SOCIETY, formed to promote social intercourse among gentlemen engaged in education, and improve educational methods, &c., 1850. First president, J. A. Frone; honorary members, professors Huxley, Tennyson, Morley, &c., Sir F. Pollock, J. Lobbek, F. Leighton, and other eminent men.

ASCOT RACES, see RACES.

ASCULUM, now ASCOLI, Apulia, S. Italy. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 273 b.C. Asculum, a city of the Piceni, with all their territory, was captured by the consul Neporinus, 208 B.C. Here Andrea, general of the emperor Henry VI., endeavouring to wrest Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain, 14 May, 1190.

ASHANTEES, warlike negroes of West Africa. In 1857 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated.

The death of their king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; the Ashantees defeated Grote and 2000 British under sir Charles M'Carthy at Acone, and brought away his skill with homes as trophies; 21 Jan. 1824. They were totally defeated by Col. Pollock, 7 Aug. 1826. Treaty of peace and commerce concluded by Mr. Mackenzie; the independence of the Fantees recognised; 30 April, 1831.

Sir Garnet Wolseley (see Hudson Bay) appointed governor of the colonies on West Coast of Africa, sails with troops, &c. 12 Sept. 1873.

He arrives at Cape Coast Castle, 2 Oct.; addresses an assembly of friendly chiefs, urging them to a faithful action and promising rewards (the war to be defensive, if possible) 4 Oct.

Ashantees defeated in a conflict in the bush, at Ensamaa near Elmina; villages burnt, 14 Oct.; again at Ensamaa, near Dam寡; by Col. Festing 27 Oct.

Despatch from sir Garnet Wolseley, declaring native allies worthless, and more British troops needed 31 Oct.

Indiscreet action of Dam寡; defeat, Eldevry, Wilmer killed, 3 Nov.; Ashantees' attack on Ashambuya totally defeated; their camp burnt; disorderly retreat 5 Nov.

Col. Wood's indiscreet attack at Faison 27 Nov.

The Ashantees said to be retreating in disorder, 15 Dec.

Sir Garnet Wolseley marches towards the Pra, 27 Dec.

The King Koffee Kakallii pretends to accept the terms offered; releases captives; prepares for battle 1 Jan. 1874.

Skriniush at Borbonassie; captain Nida killed, 29 Jan.

Ashantees defeated by sir Garnet Wolseley at Amoafo, 1 Feb.; Boenah captured by sir A. Alison 3 Feb.

Ashante attack at Fumanih repulsed 4 Feb.
The King takes command; defeated at Ondahia, 4 Feb.

Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Coomassie 4 Feb.
The King not acceding to proposals, his palace and city burnt 6 Feb.
The British retreat; a treaty of peace (terms: perpetual peace; indemnity of 50,000£; gold supremacy over Ashani and other tribes; free trade guaranteed; human sacrifices to be abolished) signed 27 Feb.
The King fearing attack from Capt. Glover, sends first installment of gold (£1000) 13 Feb.

Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Cape Coast Castle, 19 Feb.; sails; arrives at Portsmouth, 23 March.
The courage, skill, and discipline of the troops and sailors highly commended; expedition cost about 500,000£.

The troops reviewed by the Queen at Windsor; sir Garnet Wolseley, commodore Commereuil and Hewett, Col. Festing, capt. Fremantle, sir A. Alison, and commander Glover thanked by parliaments.

The deposed King Koffee Kakallii, said to be defeated in his attack on his brother, king Mensah, 13 Sept. 1876.
The King demands surrender of a fugitive prince by the governor of Cape Coast Castle, 13 Jan.; no result; professes desire of peace, April 1881.
The king sends the golden axe to the queen, who receives it at Windsor Castle 30 June.

Deposition of king Mensah and desire of British protection announced 26 June 1883.

Fighting at Coomassie between partisans of king Mensah and the ex-King Koffee Kakallii 3 and 5 Aug.

King Bugay requests British intervention Aug.
King Koffee Kakallii's partisans totally defeated, announced 31 Aug.
He and Mensah prisoners 1 Nov.
Battle of Koffee Kakallii's adherents Dec.
Death of the king, and Koffee Kakallii; civil war reported 1 Dec. 1884.
Troubles in the country; col. sir Francis Scott sent to protect the British settlement; arrives at Ahobri, 21 Nov.
Expedition successful, reported 26 Dec. 1884.
Pumped the young King of Coomassie installed 11 June 1885.

Accused of promoting slave trade, human sacrifices, attacking friendly tribes, and obstructing commerce, all contrary to treaties, British negotiations fruitless 10 Feb. 1887.
The king protests against a British protectorate 20 April 1895.
ASH-WEDNESDAY.

The king's envoy not received at the colonial office April, 1895

Ultimatum sent to the king Oct.

Expedition led by Col. sir Francis Scott, including prince Henry of Battenberg, prince Christian Victor, son of prince Christian, and 30 officers leaves England, 23 Nov. at seq.; arrives at Cape Coast Castle 2 Dec.

Native kings support the British Nov.—Dec.

Bridge over the river Prahuiments, leted, reported 25 Dec.

The road to Coomassie cleared by the withdrawal of the Ashanti parties at Essian Kwant 5 Jan. 1896

Major Ferguson dies of fever at Prahsu 6 Jan.

Bekwai and Abodom placed under British protection by treaty signed by the kings at Essian Kwant 11 Jan.

Coomassie occupied unopposed by sir Francis Scott 17—18 Jan.

Grand palaver; John and Albert Ansah, envoys, returned from England, act as interpreters; the king, reminded of his offences by governor Maxwell, accedes to all the British demands, including the payment of 50,000 oz. of gold for the expenses of the expedition; unable to pay, he is arrested with his relatives (war-chiefs, and the kings of Mampong, Kienu and Ofusen, secured as hostages); John and Albert Ansah arrested for alleged forgery; &c. 20 May; released; 20 May, Prince Henry of Battenberg dies of African fever on board H.M.S. Blantoe 20 Jan.

Native rejoicing at British success 27 Jan.


Special service corps with sir Francis Scott, prince Christian Victor and staff return to Cape Coast Castle, 1 Feb.; arrive in London 26 Feb.

King Prempeh and prisoners arrive at Cape Coast Castle, embark for Elmina, 1 Feb.; released; 4 Feb.

Mr. Maxwell on his tour north of Coomassie received with great enthusiasm at Insuta, 3 Feb. 1896, treaties concluded with 7 tribes; Mr. (at. sir) Maxwell arrives at Cape Coast Castle, 25 Feb. (see Gold Coast)

British improvements at Coomassie May, 1896

Col. Pigott relieved at Coomassie by capt. Donald Stewart, Nov.; country quiet and trade reviving, reported 9 Nov.

Sir Fred. and lady Hodgson arrived at Coomassie, about 25 March; he holds a palaver of kings and chiefs, 28 March, 1896; capt. Armigates small force sent in quest of the "Golden stool," symbol of royalty, now at Ashanti, 2 March, 1896

Fort Coomassie closely invested by rebels, 6 April; capt. Middlemist and about 50 men charge through into Coomassie, mid. April

Rebels defeated round Coomassie, 23, 25 April; Capt. Aplish's force arrives after 2 days' hard fighting 29 April

Great suffering, 30 and 40 deaths per day in the fort, April—May; great loss inflicted on the rebels, 2 May; mag. Morris with 250 men arrives, 15 May; the loyal Bekwai after much fighting burn Abodom, 24 May; Hausas quarters destroyed at Coomassie, capt. Maguire and Slater and others killed 29 May.

Carter and Hall rout the enemy at Bekwai, capt. Wilson and 6 men killed 6 June.

Col. Burroughs is replaced at Kokofu, bent

Brownie and 3 men killed 3 July

Flight of sir Fred. and lady Hodgson with 600 men under maj. Morris and 1,000 non-commissaries (capt. Bishop and Ralph with 115 men left behind), 23 June; they break through the rebels, capturing a stockade, etc. Leggett and Maxwell, being mortally wounded, and after much fighting reach Ekwanua, 26 June; cross the river Ozn, 30 June, and arrive at Accra after great suffering and many deaths 15 July

Relief of Coomassie by col. Wilcockes (K.C.M.G.) 28 July after a rapid march with his black troops and severe fighting, 15 July; leaves capt. Eden there in command and returns with the remainder of the sick and starving garrison to Bekwai, 17 July; Morland and Mellis destroy a rebel camp at Kokofu, 30 killed 22 July, 1900
Beddoes routs the rebels at Foremsa, 5 July
Coomassie reinforced by Burroughs, camp and stockades destroyed; bent. Greer and 5 others killed 7 Aug.
Opole defeated and camp destroyed
Continued fighting, villages destroyed, 1, 22 Sept.
Sir J. Wilcockes totally defeats about 4,000 rebels at Okassa, 30 Sept.; 22 Oct.; enemy pursued and completely dispersed, reported 4 Oct.

Rebel chief of Oddumasi captured 14 Nov.

Major Nathan (att. sir) governor, receives the kings and chiefs of Ashanti at Coomassie, 14, 15 March, 1901
Mutiny in a man of war at Legantine, 1 July, 1901

April, deserters captured, some shot, 128 surrender, reported 21 April.

Railway 160 miles from Sekonkini to Cape Coast opened 1 Oct. 1903

Suggested abolition of caravan tolls in connection with trade and goods produce, owing to deplorable state of affairs in Ashanti through famine, etc., reported 9 Feb. 1906

The colonial office decide to abolish all existing tolls levied between the coast of Ashanti, reported 18 Dec.

Gold output, 524,890 ozs. (265,688.) 1906

ASHBOURNE'S (Lord) ACT, see Ireland, 14 Aug. 1885, and Nov. 1888; new act passed 24 Dec. 1888. Reported very successful, Dec. 1890-1.

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, 9 Aug. 1842, by Alexander lord Ashburton, and John Tyler, president of the United States; it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHDOD, or ASSEDUNIA, seat of the worship of the Phenician god, Dagon, which fell down before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 B.C. (1 Sam. vi.)
Ashdod was taken by the Egyptians after 29 years' siege, the longest recorded, n.c. 630. Herodotus

ASHDOWN, or ASSENDUNE, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871. At Ashdown, near Saffron-Walden, Essex, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside with great slaughter, 1016.

Tradition says that the day after the battle in 871 Alfred caused his army to carve the figure of a white horse, the standard of Heogiset, in the vale. Dr. Thomas Hughes ("From Bosworth to Cambridge," p. 66) describes the work and festival on 17 and 18 Sept. 1857, a ceremony performed at intervals from time immemorial. Records are found of the "scouring" in 1755, 27 May, 1776, 15 May, 1780, 1785, 1803, 1812 or 1813, 1823, 19, 29 Sept., Sept. 1843, frequently since.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.) was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, and opened in 1677. It contained, besides the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. Dr. C. D. Fortnum presented his art collections and a sum of money to found the new galleries, about 1888; he died 6 March, 1891. The Ashmolean Society, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phenician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see Judges ii. 13) about 1400 b.c., and even by Solomon, about 926 B.C. (1 Kings xii. 5.) Greek, Astarte.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. It is said that pope
Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; that Gregory the Great (496, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days; and hence the names of Deus Cenarum, or Ash Wednesday. At the reformation this practice was abolished, and "as being a mere shadow, or vain show." Ash Wednesday, 1893, 15 Feb.; 1892, 21 Feb.; 1894, 9 Feb.; 1911, 1 March; 1912, 23 Feb.; 1913, 7 Feb.; 1914, 27 Feb.; 1915, 29 Feb.; 1916, 8 March.

ASIA, the largest division of the globe: part of it being inhabited by Greeks. The area 8,000,000, and its islands is estimated at 17,255,892 square miles. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from the Babylonians and Hebrews, who relate the wars of Cyrus, Cyrus, and others. The Central Asiatic Railway from the Caspian to Samarcand constructed by general Annenkoff for Russia, which now possesses very great influence over the country, opened 1888; branch line to Bokhara completed. See Population, Jews, China, India, Persia, Turkey, and the other countries.

Capt. Henry discovered the source of the Khoatun-darya in 1884, a summer of 1885; explores the Garandk region, and other districts, 3,626 miles, high altitudes, over 10,000 feet, reached, Nov. 1885 Dec. 1886. The amount spent 42,000 rubles for exploration in Central Asia, Jan. 1882.

M. Sten Hedin explores Lab Nor, discovers new lakes, and makes many maps, March, 1890. Return of the Hayt-Huntington expedition to Tarim basin. See Russia, Jan. 1890.

D. Sten Hedin reaches Simla on his return from his second journey (first 1871-1872) through Tibet, having established the seat of the British government, termed the Chumbi valley. See Geography, Mid. Sept., 1898.

ASIA MINOR, now ANATOLIA, comprised the ancient colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mycenae, Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (all which see). From the time of the rise of the Asiatic monarchies, about 2500 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battlefield of the conquerors of the world.


Taken from the Greek emperors, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I. 1413. See Turkey.

The Asia Minor Exploration Fund established, 1874, by Sir Charles Wilson and others, enabled Mr. W. M. Ramsay to continue his researches. Valuable results were reported at 1874, from Lydia and the early history of the Greeks. In Jan. 1879-80, the committee appeal for pecuniary help. See Turkey.

Report of Mr. Anderson's explorations, reported, Times 27 Aug. 1876.

Railway from Mersina on the coast to Tarsus and Adana, 48 miles, constructed under Sir T. Taranet, Aug. 1874; first section opened 4 May, 1886; wholly opened Aug. 1886.

Conflicts between Christians and Mahometans throughout the provinces; Nov. 1872, et seq. See Armenia and Turkey, 1872.

Armenia in N.E. provinces, Mosques crimes unpunished, reported, 13 Jan. 1897.

Terrible floods in Tokat: 2,003 persons perish; also at Sungaulu, causing destruction of 30 houses, damaging 85, 315 persons loses houses, crops, and cattle, reported 12 July, 1898.

Severe earthquake shocks at Pheenai and Mousmin. Several houses destroyed (number not known) 19 and 20 Jan. 1898.

Owing to the injured of two Moslems by an Armenian, the Moslems attack the Armenians at Adana; 20 Armenians killed, reported, 12 April. Position at Adana desperate, large portion of town burned, including Armenian quarter. Armenians make desperate resistance and in heavy fighting are being overpowered. Situation threatening at Mersina. British warships despatched, reported 9 April, 1910.

Disturbances arising spreading throughout the country, to Tunis, Alexandria, Morath, etc., reported, 20 April, 1903.

Estimated loss through massacres in entire province, 3,000 persons, and 18,000 vessels, houses, and Turkish refugees, reported, 1809-1899, 1899.

ASIAN SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by Sir William Jones in 1754, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund," in 1828, which has published 83 volumes of Oriental literature in 1865. The Fund ceased to exist in 1878. The Fund was revived in a new form mainly by Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1869.

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek askesis, exercise), instituted in March, 1769, by some young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepys and others. In 1860 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASPEN, Great, a town, and Essing, a village near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on 21-22 May, 1809, ending in the retreat of Napoleon. The Austrian loss exceeded 20,000 men, and the French 30,000. Marshal Lannes, mortally wounded 22 May, died 31 May. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat commenced; but the success of the Austrians was fruitless to them.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter. It was used as a building material in ancient Babylon. Its application for this purpose was revived by Firmius, a Greek physician, who discovered beds of it near Naeubitale in 1712. Asphalt stone was found at Salamis near Cyprus, and was used after several failures, count Sassenay brought it into use for pavement about 1832. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar-square, Jan. 1861. Various kinds of asphalt pavement have been since laid on in London.

ASPRONOTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner 25 Aug. 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASQUITH ADMINISTRATION, 1908.

ASSASSINATIONS.

Horror of the crime. The following were executed:
—Charnock, King, and Keyes, 18 March; sir John Friend and sir Wm. Parkyns, 3 April; Rockwood, Lowick, and Cranbourne, 29 April, 1696; sir John Fenwick (by attainder), 28 January, 1697.

Sir George Burelay, a chief organiser of the plot, escaped to France.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINATANS, fanatic Mahometans, collected by Hassanzadeh Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192, Lewis of Bavaria in 1213, and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were extirpated in Persia about 1258, and in Syria about 1272. The chief of the corps was named "Ancient of the Mountain," and "Old Man of the Mountain." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. Heimault. From them came the word assassin. See Mafia, Anarchy, and Vehmische Tribunals.

REMARKABLE ASSASSINATIONS AND ATTEMPTS.

See Rome, Emperors, for many assassinations.

Cesar, Julius; by Brutus and others; 15 March, b.c. 44.

Darus III. of Persia; by Bactrians; 5 July, b.c. 95.

Philip II. of Macedonia; by Pausanias; b.c. 336.

Artaxerxes III. of Persia; by Bagas; about b.c. 333.

Edmund the Elder, of England; 26 March, 946.

Edward the Martyr, of England; 23 Nov., 978.

Becket, Thomas, abp. of Canterbury; 29 Dec., 1170.

Albert I., emperor of Germany, by his nephew John; 1 May, 1189.

Edward II.; 1 May, 1327.

Orleans, Louis Valois, duke of; by Burgundians; 23 Nov., 1407.

Burgundy, John the Fearless, duke of; by Orléansists; 1 May, 1404.

James I. of Scotland; by nobles; 21 Feb., 1423.

Edward V. of England; 1 July, 1483.

James I. of Scotland; by nobles; 15 June, 1488.

Benedict, David, cardinal; by reformers; 29 May, 1516.

Murray, James, earl of, regent of Scotland; 25 Jan., 1570.

Orange, William, prince of; by Balthasar Gerard; 10 July, 1584.

Guise, Henry duke of; by order of Henry III. of France; 3 Dec., 1558.

Lorraine, Louis of Guise, cardinal of; by order of Henry III. of France; 10 Sept., 1550.

Henry III. of France; by Jacques Clement, 1 Aug., 1557.

Henry IV. of France; attempt, by Jean Chatel; 27 Dec., 1591; killed by Ravaillac; 24 March, 1610.

Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; by John Felton; 23 Aug., 1628.

William III. of England (see Assassination plot); 1696-9.

Louis XV. of France; attempt, by Danican, 5 March, 1757.

Gustavus III. of Sweden; by Aukustar, 16 March, 1792.

Marat; by Charlotte Corday; 13 July, 1793.


Napoleon I.; attempt, by internal machine; 24 Dec., 1804.

Paul, vair of Russia; by nobles; 24 March, 1804.

Percival, Spencer, premier; by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812.

George IV. (when regent), attempt; 28 Jan., 1817.

Kotzebue, August, German dramatist, for political motives; by Kanisk and Büssow; 1839.

Berri, Charles duc de (father of the comte de Chambré); 13 Feb., 1809.

Cap d'Istria, count; Greek statesman; 9 Oct., 1831.

Anholt, duke d'; attempt; 29 Aug., 1814.

Louis Philippe of France; many attempts; by Fieschi, 28 July, 1835; by Albani, 25 June, 1836; by Meunier, 27 Dec., 1836; by Darmois, 10 Feb., 1840.

by Leconte, 16 March, 1840; by Henry Prendergast, 9 Feb., 1846.

Russi, conte Pellegrino, Roman statesman; 15 Nov., 1842.

Frederick William IV. of Prussia; attempt; by Sobiesz.

Farsam, Ferdinand Charles III.; duch of; 25 March, 1814.

Isabella II. of Spain; attempts; by La Hija, 4 May, 1847; by Merino, 2 Feb., 1857; by Baudet.

Puentes; 28 May, 1856.

ASSASSINATION PLOT to kill William III. formed by some of the Jacobites, simultaneously with one for an insurrection to be aided by French invaders, in 1696. James II. and several noblemen and others were said to be privy to it, including the earl of Ailesbury. About forty ruffians undertook to kill William near Turinham Green, when returning from hunting, 14 Feb. 1696. Information was given to William by Mr. Prendergast, a Roman Catholic, through

ASSAULTS ADMINISTRATION.


Home affairs—Herbert John Gladstone.

Foreign affairs—Sir Edward Grey, bart.

Coloni—Earl of Crewe, K.G.

War—Richard Burton Ld. Haldane, K.C. India—Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

Chancellor of the exchequer—David Lloyd George.


Chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland—Augustine Birrell, K.C.


First commissioner of works—Lewis Vernon Harcourt.
ASSASSINS

Sibour, M. W. A., abp. of Paris, by Jean Verger, a priest
13 Jan., 1857

Napoleon III.; attempt, by Bonomi, 28 April, 1855
by Belleman, 2 Sept., 1856; by Prison and others.
14 Jan., 1858

Doubt, prince of Montenegro
12 Aug., 1860

Lincoln, Abraham, president of United States, N. A.; by Wilkes Booth, 14 April; died 15 April, 1865
10 June, 1868

Mourad, prince of Berbera
Prin, marshal; 28 Dec. died
30 Dec., 1870

Darby, Georges, abp. of Paris; by communists.
24 May, 1871

Mayo, Richard, earl. of, governor of India; by Shere Ali, 15 April, 1871

Amulens, when king of Spain; attempt, 19 July 1871.

Bismarck, prince; attempt, by Blind, 7 May, 1866.

by Kuhlmann
13 July, 1874

Abraham, prince of Borneo
4 June, 1876

Hussien Auni and other Turkish ministers; by Hassan, a Circassian officer
15 June

William I. of Prussia and Germany; attempt; by Oscar Becker, 14 July, by Hoedl, 14 May, 1878
15 June, 1888

Methon, Ali Pacha, by Albanians
2 June, 1878

Lyeton,lord, vicerey of India; attempt, by Buss
2 July, 1886

Alfonso XII. of Spain; attempt; by J. O. Molina
26 Oct., 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez, 30 July, 1879

Britann, premier of Romagna; attempt; by J. Piotto, 24 Dec., 1880

Melkett, gen. Louis; attempt (see Russia) 4 March

Alexander II. of Russia; attempt; by Karakozov at St. Petersburg, 16 April, 1866; by Beregovski at Petersburg, 27 April, 1876; by Alexander Solovjeff, 14 Dec. 1877; by undermining a railway train. 1 Dec. 1879; by explosion of Winter palace, St. Petersburg, 17 Feb. 1893; killed by explosion of a bomb. The man who is himself killed, St. Petersburg
21 Jan., 1883

Garfield, gen. president of the United States (by Charles Jules Guiteau); Washington, 2 July, died 2 Sept.

Cavendish, lord Frederick, chief secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, under-secretary in Phoenix Park, Dublin, by a man
6 May, 1882

Francis Joseph of Austria; attempt; by Lemberski, 12 Feb., 1883; by over-rank

Victoria, queen; attempt (c. Ewold, Oxford, 12 June, 1887; John Francis, 20 May, 1892; Bean. Ripon, July 14, 1892; Wm. Hamilton, 6 Oct. 1893.

Maissue, at Windsor
2 March

Jules Jules, ex-foreign premier; attempt; by Andreino Ferroud
1 Dec., 1893

Alexander III.; attempt; by J. March, 1897; May, 1898

Abdullah, premier of Afghanistan; attempt
26 Dec.

Pedro II. of Brazil; attempt, by Voli
18 July, 1899

William, prince of Wittingen burg
20 Oct., 1899

Gispa, Francesco, premier of Italy; attempt, by Faedo Losa
6 June, 1904

Caret, Matteo, premier of Venice; attempt by Spero, aged 15 at Brussels
6 April, 1905

Munzaffer-Deen, shah of Persia, attempt, by Siboul
2 Aug., 1902

Bogdorff, M. Russian statesman, by P. Karpoff
27 Feb., 1903

McKinley, William, president of United States, at Buffalo, by Leon Cugnot, 6 Sept.; died 14 Sept.

Sobon, M. Russian statesman, by Bolmas, chief
15 April, 1902

Obolenski, prince, gov. of Kharkoff, attempt, by Katescu, a peasant
11 Aug.

Leopold, king of the Belgians; attempt, by Willems
15 Nov.

Alexander I. of Servia, with his wife Draga, 11 June, 1903
Roosevelt, pres. U.S., attempt by Wellbum, a Russian
13 June, 1903

Maur, Spanish premier, attempt
26 April, 1904

Bolshikoff, governor-general of Finland
15 June

Plevke, Russian minister
28 July

Alfonso XIII. of Spain, attempt in Paris Aug., 1905

Sergius, grand-duc of Russia
17 Feb.

Pelham, Greek premier, in Athens
13 June

Abdi Hamid H., sultan, attempt
21 July

Mr. Frank Steinbrenn, governor of blaha (1897-1901), attempted by a bomb
30 Dec.

Attempted assassination of gen. Rafael Reyes, president of Columbia
2 Dec.

Kedivas pasha, prefect of Constantinople, assassinated
2 Dec.

Attempted assassination of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain by bomb
30 May

Attempted assassination of Felidi pasha, aide-de-camp to the Sultan, by a bomb
29 Nov.

Attempt on the life of M. Monlezul, premier of France, by none Marguerite d'Allemagne d'Issy Abbey
27 Nov.

M. Petko, Bulgarian premier, assassinated by a man who had been dismissed the public service
11 Mar. 1907

General Carrillos, ex-premier of Guatemala, assassinated
7 April

General Martinez, the, governor of Boliviana, and M. Masiwoda, chief of police in Montevideo, killed by an enem
21 April

Annisat Sultan, Persian premier, shot by assassin, 28 Aug.

King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal assassinated by two men, Benra and Da Costa, with carbines in Lisbon, both men died at the time of the crime.

Schiezinski, a Ruthene student, shoots Count Potocki, governor of Galicia
12 Apr.

Shinso pasha, Turcoman, assassinated
20 Dec.

General Ismael Mihali, pasha, Turkey, assassinated
22 Dec.

Assassination of W. Curren, Wylliamson dr. Canas, Lachine, a young Indian student, named Dinglas, at the Imperial institute, London
1 July, 1909

Prince R, of Japan, assassinated by a Corean; who shot him with a revolver
22 Oct.

Mr. A. M. D. Jackson, of the Indian civil service, assassinated by a young hindu
21 Dec.

Colonel Karpoff, chief of the secret police in St. Petersburg, killed by an internal machine, 22 Dec.

Yi Wan You, premier of Korea, mortally stabbed by a young Korean
22 Dec.

Boutros Pasha, prime minister of Egypt, shot by a nationalist student, 2 Febr. and died 27 Feb., 1909
See Kassy, 1904 6

ASSAYE (E. Indies).

The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), entered the Mahatta states on the south;
took the fort of Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug., and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, 23 Sept. 1803. This was Wellesley's first great battle, in which he opposed 40,000 with only 4,000 men. The enemy fled, leaving their artillery, &c.

ASSEMBLY OF (130) DIVINES, held at Westminster, 1 July, 1643, convoked by order of parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. The presbyterian majority adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (116th) meeting was on 22 Feb. 1649; see Church of Scotland.

ASSENT, see Royal Assent.

ASSESSED TAXES. By some the date is referred to Ethelbert, in 991; to Henry VII. 1522; and to William III. 1669, when a land-tax was imposed; see Land Tax. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,764l., their highest amount. These import duties varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, et seq., but reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. An act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, 20 Aug. 1853, explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 1, 17 Feb. 1854. Acts for the better securing and accounting for the assessed and Income Taxes, 10 Aug. 1854; see Taxes, and Income Tax. Changes were made in the assessed taxes, their time of collection, &c., by the Revenue act, passed 24 June, 1869. Licences for servants, dogs, and armorial bearings were also introduced. An act to provide for uniformity in the assessment of rateable property in the metropolis was passed 9 Aug. 1869. The "Court of General Assessment" first met 19 May, 1870. See House Duty and Land (Tax).

ASSIGNED, a forced paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight millions, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. Allen. Assignats were superseded by mandats in 1796.

ASSISTANT MASTERS' ASSOCIATION, founded 1891, holds annual meetings in London and provinces.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE, see Appeal.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, &c., see Bread, and Wool.

ASSIZE OF JERUSALEM, a valuable code of laws compiled under the direction of Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, in 1100.

ASSIZE COURTS (from assideo, 1 sit) are very ancient in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215.

The present justices of assize and nisi prius are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Coke; Blackstone. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king. 20 Rich. H.1356. Statutes, Brough Act. Assizes are general or special, general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognizance of one or more causes; see Bloody Assize.

ASSOCIATIONS, see British, National Associations, Christian, &c.

ASSUMPTION, Feast of the, 15 Aug. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporal form, body and spirit, on this day, A.D. 43, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, 813.

ASSURANCE, see Insurance.

ASSYRIA, originally Assur, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Till recently its history was mainly derived from Greek historians, Ctesias, Herodotus, and Phidias Scylax, Berosus, a Greco-Chaldean priest, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery by Mr. Grotefend of the "Labyrinth of the Ninevites" antiquities, now in the British Museum, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, Sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have thrown much light upon Assyrian history. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates. The results of recent investigations are given in the rev. G. Wilkinson's "Fifteen Thousand Feet in the Ancient World," and in prof. A. Sayce's "Assyria, Its Princes, Priests, and People," 1883. Mr. W. W. Bencawen's article "Assyria" in "Chambers' Encyclopedia," 1888, has been used for much of this summary.

Assr or Belus reigns. B.C. [2554 H. 2253] 2745 "Assur builded Ninevith (Gen. x. 11) about 2218 Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh. [1192] 2099 Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes that is properly the first monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire. biblic. [2223] 2059 Ninus, an infant, succeeds Ninus 2017 Semiramis, mother of Ninus, usurps the government, enlarges and establishes Babylon [2135] 2007 She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India. Lighti 1795 She is put to death by her son Ninus 1665 Ninus put to death, and Ninus reigns 1597 Reign of Ardaus 1527 Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus 1466 He makes his daughter Assa, summoned Semiramis H., his associate on the throne, 1:43 Amos procures the death of her father, and marries Belochus (or Belapere), who reigns 1:43 Assyria, a province of Babylonia, becomes independent; first king, Bel-kapotip, under his successors the kingdom is greatly enlarged; Rimmon-martir I. becomes powerful, &c. 1:520 His son, Semiramis L. takes the seat of Babylon. 1:520 His descendant, Elipheles or Eliphanes, 1. a great conqueror and the real founder of the Assyrian empire 1:1140 His son, Assur-bel-Kal, a weak prince 1:1115 The empire falls into decay for nearly two centuries. The empire revives under Assur-dan II., and is fully restored by his successors, Rimmon-martir II., 1:859 and Assur-nasir-pal 1:244-232 Sennacherib, luxurious and effeminate, when attacked by Artaxerxes, satrap of Media, suddenly
ASSYRIA.

becomes energetic and warlike, defends himself in Nineveh for two years, and when overcome burns himself in his palace with his wives and treasures, thus ending the first Assyrian Empire. (Chiraz).

1. This story and most of what is given above, is now considered mythical. The following is based upon the records in the ancient Assyrian tablets and the Bible.

His son, Shalmaneser II, makes large conquests in N. A.-722.

At Karkar he defeats Bahdad, king of Damascus, Ahab, king of Israel, and Hethlon, king of Hamath.

The empire enlarged by his son, Samsu-kin Minmon II.

The Assyrian epica-canon records a solar eclipse, and is thereby the basis of Assyrian chronology.

Assur-ninur king; many revolts.

Den, or Pal, revolts the throne and styles himself Eshath Pileser. He consolidated the empire, reformed the government, quelled revolts and enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Babylon, etc.

His weak son, Shalmaneser IV, king, 727; died or was murdered by Sargon the Tartan, who, after the severe campaign, captures Babylon, and is proclaimed king.

Sargon is killed in his new palace.

His son, Sennacherib, succeeds him.

Babylonia revolts; Merodach-baladan returns, but is defeated at Kirs; Sennacherib conquers Phoenicia, and having been offended by Hayes, he ravages Judea, and besieges Jerusalem, which is saved by the sudden destruction of his army. (Isaiah xxxvii. 36-38; he is killed by his son, 705.)

His son Esar haddon deports his brothers and becomes king at Nineveh, and reorganizes the empire.

He invades Judea, makes Manasseh prisoner.

He invades Egypt and captures Memphis, and after a long campaign, subdues the country and becomes ruler of nearly all the ancient world.

Disturbed by a rising in Egypt and conspiracies at home, he makes his son Assur-hani pal, king at Nineveh, April, 669; and dies during a campaign, Oct. 6tli, 638, leaving the kingdom to his son Sargon, who, in the succeeding 30 years, heABCDEGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

He appoints his brother, Samas-sum-yukin, vicerey of Babylon, who heads a great revolt, which lasts five years; Babylon is taken and the rebel prince burns himself in his palace with many of his followers.

Great fall of the empire; now revolts; Egypt becomes independent; Kandanan, vicerey of Babylon, and his successor, father of Nebuchadnezzer, is independent; Assyria pal succeeded by his son, Assur-etil-yikini.

Esar haddon II. (the Sarakos of Oesha), the last king; the N. E. provinces invaded by a vast viceroy under the command of Kariun, (a viceroy of Assyria the Medo.)

Disturbance and anarchy close by the siege and destruction of Nineveh.

Assyrian government in Chaldaean province.

Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great.

It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of Egypt, Faritha, and Persia.

It was conquered by the Turks.

The countries visited by the Turks.

Explored by col. Chesney and the Empires exploring expedition.

Layard's discoveries published (see Nineveh): 1849.

Mr. George Smith, of British Museum, began to study inscriptions, 1856; (received aid from proprietors of Daily Telegraph), and started to explore

ASSYRIAN remains, 20 June, 1853; worked in 1857-74; published "Assyrian Discoveries" March, 1857.

Started to renew his explorations, Oct. 1874; died at Aleppo 19 Aug., 1876.

The explorations resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, (see Ninexh.)

Classes for the study of Assyrian language formed; rev. A. H. Sayce publishes an Assyrian grammar.

1875.

ASTEROIDS, a name improperly given to the minor planets, see under Planets.

ASTON RIOTS, see Birmingham, 1884.

ASTOR BEQUESTS, see Libraries.

ASTORGA (N. W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French, 22 April, 1810, and treated with great severity.

ASTRAKHAN (S. E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722. Collision between two steamers on the Dwin, 1819; published, 16 Sept. 1897. Population, 516,000.

ASTOLABE, an instrument for observing the stars, said to have been employed by Hipparchus about 130 B.C.; and by Ptolemy about 140 A.D. The modern astrolabe was described by Fabricius in 1513. Chaucer's "The Targaryon" the astrolabe," published 1872 by the Early English Text Society.

ASTROLOGY was cultivated by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Hindus, Etruscans, Chinese, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the 16th century. It is said that Bele, 675-735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-1292. Lord Burleigh is said to have calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she and other princes were dupes of Dee, the astrologer. It is said that Lilly was consulted by Charles I., respecting his projected escape from Cariebrook castle in 1647. Ferguson, an astronomical almanac published in London, 1875, by Michael Nostredamus, a French physician (1503-1566), cultivated astrology, published almanacs, and in 1555, "Centuries" and "Pressages." His oracles, edited by Mr. Chas. A. Ward, appeared in 1892. He was consulted by the Chevalier de Meclie, Henry II. and Charles IX. of France.


ASTRONOMER-ROYAL, see Greenwich.

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon; it is said about 2231 B.C. The study was much advanced in Chaldea under Nabonassar; was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C., some say many centuries before; see Eclipses, Stars, Planets, Comets, Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Neptune, Mars, Observatories, &c.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded B.C. by Ptolemy... about 720.

Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, about 600.

Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the B.C. doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds; died... about 470.

Meton introduced the lunar-solar cycle... about 433.

Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Autolycus "on the motion of the sphere"... about 350.

Aristar writes a poem on astronomy... about 251.

Archimedes observes sundials, &c... about 212.

Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, &c... about 160-165.
The precension of the equinoxes confirmed, and the
viah and distances of the planets discovered at
Ptolemy.
A.D. 159-161
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs
about 760; brought into Europe about 1200
Alphonse of Tiharcktoned about 1300
Clocks first used in astronomy .about 1500
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies
revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astrono-
mie; his "Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies"
published 1543
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who opposed
the Ptolemaic system and started one of his own,
in which the sun is supposed to move round the
earth about 1589
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers
Jupiter's satellites, etc., Jan. 1616
True motions of the planetary motions announced by
Kepler; 1 st and 2 nd, 1609; 3 rd
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments
used in astronomy invented 1640-49
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes 1637
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first ob-
erved by Horrocks 24 Nov. 1639
Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring 1654
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante; see
Bologna
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars dis-
covered 1655
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope . 1663
Discoveries of Picard 1669
Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Land
orf, and Jan. 1670
Discoveries of Romer on the velocity of light, and
his observation of Jupiter's satellites 1675
Greenwich Observatory founded . 1676-79
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by
Halley 1666
Newton's Principia published; and the system, as
now right, demonstrated 1667
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed 1692
Satellites of Saturn, etc., discovered by Cassini 1704
Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758) 1705
Pouillet's Histoire de la Céleste published 1725
Aberration of the light of the stars discovered and
explained by Dr. Bradley 1727
John Harrison produces chronometers for deter-
mining the longitude, 1735 et seq., and obtains the
reward of "Nautical Almanac" first published 1762
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange 1770
Gravitating 4 of its 6 satellites discovered by
Herschel; see Georgium Sidus
Herschel discovered the two remaining satellites of
Uranus 1781
Montgolfier's "Céste", by La Place, published 1783
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON founded, 1820; chartered
1831
Beer and Maddler's map of the moon published 1834
Lord Rosse's telescope constructed 1845
The planet Neptune (which see) discovered, 23 Sept. 1846
Bond photographs the moon (see Photography, celestial)
1831
Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of
the British government 1837
Trustees of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks present
10,000 vol. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for
promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and
magnetism 1838
Spectrum analysis applied in astronomy (see Spec-
trum)
1841
Large photograph of the moon by W. de la Lin 1843
Royal Astronomical Society removed from Somer-
set-house to Burlington-house 1847
Two satellites of Mars discovered by prof. Asaph
Hall, at Washington, 11, 15 Aug. 1877
Astronomical Congress opened at Paris; arrange-
mements made for photographing charts of the
heavens at different observatories 1877
Meckin, Sept. 1881, and 1896; and 1897;
vol. ii. of the chart began 1822; the work pro-
gressing slowly, reported 1902
Mr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton college observ-
atory, New York, discovered 48 minor planets and
several comets; born in Schiawag, 10 Sept. 1872;
died, 13 July, 1890; his son, prof. C. A. F. Peters,
of the Konigsberg observatory, died 2 Dec. 1894

ASTROYONY.

British Astronomical association: first meeting
Mr. (after sir) Wm. Huggins, president, at the meet-
ing of the British Association at Cardiff, describes
the results of the application of spectrumanaly-
sis and photography to astronomy 1899
Astronomical Society of France inaugurated
12 Oct.
New star in Auriga (see Milky way) 4 Feb. 1902
Mr. John Russel Hind, born 1823, died 23 Dec.
1895 (see Planets and Comets)
M. Tisserand, director of the Paris observatory,
born 1845, author of "Traite de Mechanique Celeste,"
died 12 June 1896
Astronomical Congress (17th) at Budapest, ends
Sept. 1898
Miss Elizabeth Brown, eminent astronomer (see
3rd March, 1899) bequeaths her observatory at
Farthor Burton and 6,000, to the British Astra-
nomical Society.
Large projection of Mars discovered 26 May at
Harvard observatory, 3:33 a.m. g.m.t., reported
28 May, 1903
Dr. Andrew A. Common, F.R.S., eminent astronomer,
died, aged 62. 2 June, 1904
Three vols. of the photographic charts of the heavens
issued during 1904 from the observatories at the
Vatican, Helsingborg, and Greenbank by
Mr. W. H. M. Christie, c.s., astronomer-royal, pro-
nounced to K.C.B. 6 Nov.
Great sunspot, the largest seen within the last
153 years; total area; both of the sun's disc, 274
hemisphere Jan. 28-31 Feb. 1905
The 6th satellite of Jupiter discovered at Lick obser-
vatoy, 6th Jan., 9th day, by Mr. Perrine.
Mr. Lowrie, assistant astronomer of Lick University 28 Feb.
Death of Mr. Chas. Jasper Joly, astronomer-royal of
Ireland, F.R.S. 4 Jan. 1906
Gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society awarded to
Prof. W. W. Campbell, of the Lick observatory, for his spectroscopic researches
in 4 Feb.
Death of Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, the well-known
American astronomer, b. 1827; 27 Feb.
Death of Mr. H. C. Russell, government astronomer of
N.S. Wales in 1879, announced 23 Feb.
Death of the French astronomer, professor of
the Air at the College, of 1895, died 11 July, 1905
Death of M. Jansen, b. 1824, French astronomer
and physicist 23 Dec.
M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known French
astronomer, announces that it has been es-
tablished, as a result of recent observations by
the astronomer, Hecker, at the Potsdam obser-
vatoy, that the earth experiences twice a day a
general oscillation corresponding to the turning
of the ocean, and involving a movement of about
eight inches in the surface. Times 22 Feb. 1906
Prof. Simon Newcomb named distinguished astro-
nomical, b. 1835, died 13 July.
Mars.- Prof. Percival Lowell stated that two
remains, new to Mars, had been discovered by
observations taken at the Flagstaff observatory,
Arizona 31 Dec.
Death of Sir William Huggins, eminent astrono-
meter, b. 1824 12 May, 1910
Halley's comet appears 1 May

ASTROPHYSICS, the science of applying physics and chemistry and other terrestrial sciences to the heavenly bodies by means of spectrumanalysis, photography, &c., developed by sir Wm. Huggins from the work of Kirchhoff and Bunsen, 1861 et seq.

ASTURIAS (Oviedo, since 1533), N. W. Spain, an ancient principality. Here Pelayo collected the Gothic fugitives, about 713, founded a new kingdom, and by his victories checked Moorish conquest. For his successors, see Spain. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title of prince of Asturias since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I., king of Leon, on his marriage with a
descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the junta of Asturias began the organised resistance to the French usurpation.
AYLESTAIRS.

AYLESBURY, or PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build cities of refuge, 1451 B.C., Numbers xxxv.—Cadmus is whimsically said to have built one at Thebes, and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 151 B.C.; see Statutes, Metropolis District.

ATLANTA (formerly Jones), training-ship, left Bermuda on a trial voyage, underCapt. Stirling, 31 Jan. 1888. On board, 15 officers, and 25 petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys; never heard of a yacht that went on such an errand as this was wrecked during a terrific gale, 12-10 Feb. 1880.

ATAVISM (Latin atavus, "an ancestor"), the reappearance of an ancestral type in an animal or plant; see also Heredity, Dr. Darwin's "Variation under Domestication," pub. 1868. F. Galton's "Natural Inheritance," pub. 1889. Mendel's "Principles of Heredity," pub. 1902.

ATELIERE NATIONAUX (National Workshops), were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1878. They interfered greatly with private trade, as about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the collapse of the shops in June following; and the system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, elected bishop, 329. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius, who denied Christ's divinity, was several times exiled; died in 373. Lamy, in his "History of the Creeds" (1854), asserts that this creed, beginning "Quoniam eum," was not composed by Athanasius; that it is made up of two distinct parts, and was originally written in Latin and put into its present shape between 813 and 820; not connected with Athanasius's name by any trustworthy authority before 825; set forth first in Gaul, about 870, gradually extended into Italy, Britain, &c; accepted by the Greek church about 1200. This creed asserts the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, see Filioque.

Dr. Waterland's "Critical History of this creed, 1723.

Memorandum of the great alteration of this creed has arisen in the Church of England, among both clergy and laity, 1779-84.

Modifications approved by several bishops were negatived by the House in convocation in early March 1874. The vote was rejected by the bishops, and the agitation continued.

In a letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, 22 July, 1877, the archbishops of Canterbury and York expressed their hope of devising a way for rendering the reading of the creed during public worship not compulsory.

Great meeting of lady at St. James's Hall in defence of the creed, 31 Jan. 1878.

Omission of "cannatory clauses" in the creed at services in Westminster abbeys revived discussion as to its use, Jan. 1898, 1899.

Memorial of clergy and laity seriously deprecating "any alteration in the Athanasian creed," as its use has enshrined by the Book of Common Prayer, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, signed by 109 clergy, and 49 low communicants (240 clergy, and 739, laity of the province of Canterbury, 635 clergy, 1,417 laity of the province of York) 13 Feb. 1878.

Lower house of convocation by a large majority refused to approve of the resolution of the upper house to allow a discretionary use of the creed, 5 July, 1878.

Memorial signed by 27 deans of cathedrals and colleges within the provinces of Canterbury and York, and addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, expresses approval of what the bishops have done in regard to the "Cannatory Creed." Feb. 5, July, 1898.

Memorial signed by 25 deans of cathedrals and colleges within the provinces of Canterbury and York, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, expresses approval of what the bishops have done in regard to the "Cannatory Creed." Feb. 5, July, 1898.

ATHENEAUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. This was of Rome, of greatest fame, was created by the emperor Augustus, 13 B.C.—The Athenaeum Club of London was formed 16 Feb. 1824, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by the earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, the marquises of Lansdowne, Dr. V. Younger, Lord Nickleson, Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, Croker, Chantrey, Lansdowne, &c, and even future premiers. The clubhouse was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton Palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panatheniac procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenaeum was opened 1 Jan. 1793.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings have been erected for a like purpose have been founded. —The Athenaeum, a weekly literary and scientific journal in relation to literature, science, art, and drama, originated by James Silk Buckingham, first appeared in 1828. John Francis, publisher, 1831-82, died 6 April, 1882. Rev. Henry Stubbing, first editor, died 12 Sept. 1826, aged 84. The estate and property of Mr. C. W. Dilke in 1830, who edited the paper until 1841, when he entrusted it to T. K. Hervey; in 1855 W. Heppworth Dixon succeeded him, followed by Norman MacColl in 1870. John Francis, publisher of the Athenaeum; 2 vols., London, 1828. See Trials, 1875.

ATHENY (Galway). Near here the Irish were totally defeated, and a gallant young chief, Feilidin O'Connor, slain, 10 Aug. 1316.
ATHENS.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of modern Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Beotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. Tradition states that in his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge laid waste the country, which so remained till the arrival of the Egyptians, who colonized by whom the land was re-peopled and twelve cities founded, 1536 B.C. The city, said to have been first called Cecropia, was afterwards named Athens in honour of Minerva (Athene), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus, 1533 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (587 years), by thirteen peripteral archons (370 years), seven decennial archons (70 years), and mostly by annual archons (756 years). It attained great power, and no other city has had, in a short space of time, so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients called Athens 

*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece; see Greece. The early history is mythical and the dates conjectural.

Population of modern Athens, 1871, 48,127; 1879, 63,125; 1886, 159,735 (with Piraeus); 1910, (est.) 200,000.

The MS. text of the recovered work of Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens was published in the British Museum, Jan. 1874.

[See Aristotelica Philosophy.]

Arrival of Cecrops [1538] Hales, 1433 Clinton B.C.

Other

The Anypogus established [1547]

Death occurs in Attica

Reign of Amphictyon [1499 II.]

The Panathenian Games [1494 I.]

Erechtheus

Eleusis, with Erechtheus.

Erechtheus teaches humanity.

Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eupompos.

Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians.

Eugenides removes the bodies.

He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned, hence the name of the Egean Sea. Eugeia.

Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years [1535].

He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens [1534].

Reign of Mnesicles, 1209; of Demophon [1182].

Court of Ephcles established [1179].

The framework instituted [1175].

Meotius conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king [1158].

Reign of Crotas, his son, the last king [1092].

Incorporated with Thera. The island is killed: he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed [1030].

Royalty abolished; — Athens governed by archons, Medon the first [1070 II.]

Alcmen, last peripteral archon, dies [1044].

Cecrops, first decennial archon [1043].

Hippocrates deposed for his cruelty [741].

Ephytos, 7th and last decennial archon, dies [680].

Creon, first annual archon [665].

Draco, the 12th annual archon, publishes his laws "to have been written in ideal" [621].

Solon supersedes them by his excellent code [574].

Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 557; collects a public library, 531; dies [573].

First tragedy acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis [535].

Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton [514].

The law of ostracism established; Hippipus and the Pisistratid banished [510].

Leostratus takes by Malaxa [504].

The Persian invaders defeated at Marathon [499].

Death of Miltiades [489].

Aristides, surnamed the Just, banished [485].

Athens taken by Xerxes the Great [480].

Burnt to the ground by Mardonius [479].

Rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles: Piraeus built [478].

Themistocles banished [471].

Cimon, son of Miltiades, overthrow all Thrace [469].

Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469; he and B.C.

Cimon adorns Athens, 455; the latter banished [461].

Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece [459].

The long wall built [457].

Literature, philosophy, and art flourish [448].

The first sacred (or social) war; (which see) [440].

Tolmiidas conducts an expedition into Beotia, and is defeated and killed near Corone [447].

The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians [445].

Demostenes said to have read his history in the council at Athens [444].

Pericles obtains the government [440].

Pericles subdues Sais [440].

Satirical poems published at Athens [440].

Alliance between Athens and Corcyra, then at war with Corinth, 433; leads to the Peloponnesian war (lasted 27 years); it began [431].

A dreadful plague, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years [430].

Death of Pericles of the plague [429].

Disastrous expedition against Sicily; death of the commanders, Demostenes and Nicia; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gythippos [415-413].

Government of the "four hundred" [414].

Alcibiades defeats the Lacedaemonians at Cyzicus (which see) [410].

Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished [407].

Athenian victories in a sea fight at Arginus, 406.

Athenian fleet destroyed by Lyssander at Perusopolis [405].

He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Peloponnesian war terminates [404].

Ride of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus [394].

Socrates (aged 50) put to death [393].

The Corinthian war begins [395].

Coron rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piraea.

Plato founds the academy [390].

War against Sparta [378].

The Lacedaemonian fleet defeated at Naupactus by Niobidas [370].

General peace [374].

Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians; see Macedon [359].

First Philippi of Demostenes [352].

Peace with Macedon [346].

Battle of Cherones (which see); the Athenians and Niobidas defeated by Philip [391].

Philip assassinated by Pausanias [375].

Athenian subsidies to Alexander, who spares the orators [378].

Death of Alexander [373].

The Lianian war; the Athenians and others rise against Macedon, 321; defeated at Cranor: Demostenes poisons himself [372].

Athens surrenders to Antigonus, who governs well; 318; execution of Pleinon [317].

Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrias Phalerens, and restores the Athenian democracy, 338; the latter takes the chair of philosophy [335].

A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt [327].

Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 288; restored by Aratus [326].

The Athenians join the Achaean league [323].

They join the Etruscans against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome [313].

A Roman fleet arrives at Athens [314].

The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens [317].

Subjugation of Greece [314].

The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mitilethen, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens [311].

Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general; it is relieved and restored to sovereignty by Augustus [305].

Cicero studies at Athens, 79, and Horace [305].

The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Caesar [317].

Athenian visited by the apostle Paul [316].

Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian [312-313].

Athens taken by Marc, and spared from slaughter [315].

Acquired by Otto de la Roche, and afterwards made a duchy [315].
ATHLETIC SPORTS.  

Subjected by the Turks                1 4 4 4
By Mahomet II                           1 4 5 5
By the Venetians                        1 4 5 6
Restored to the Turks                  1 4 7 7

Evacuated, 17... ATOMIC intervention 26

SubjrcU'U Oitposilion Atlit'iis
Student

The Archii-ological Olympic International Boi'omes
chariot honour
quently sports and
Nemean Similar
were
1900; in

The Parthenon and other buildings injured by
earthquake (school), 20 April 1001
The restoration of the ancient stadium in marble by
M. Avroff, see Olympic Games

Destiny of a storm, slight shocks of earth-
quake, overflow of the Kephisos Hissos, houses
and bridges wrecked, great destruction at the
Pyreos, serious loss of life 25 Nov.

Student riots in Athens, military called out, 17
Jan. 1867; the university held by the students,
blockaded by troops, conflicts with the police,
21 Jan.; inter-vention of the professors, revolt
ended, 5 Jan. 1867

Miae. Sargos presents over quarter million
sterling for improvement of the water supply,
17 June, 1899

Government scheme to provide Athens with water
from Lake Symphilia in the Morea, 6 June,
M. 0. Avroff, benefactor, bequests large sums to
public and charitable uses, 27 July

The Pyreos and part of city flooded, 24 Nov.

A statue of Mr. Gladstone unveiled by the king,
23 July, 1889

Opposition to the translation of the Gospel into
modern Greek, published under the queen's direc-
tion in 1902; fatal riot, the metropolitan and
the prefect of police resign, 20, 21 Nov.; the uni-
versity held by the students, 21 Nov.; evacuated,
quiet restored, 26 Nov. 1903

International Exhibition at Athens opened, 1 June,
Archaeological congress meets 3 Apr. 1908

Excavations by British school of archaeology in
Sparta, begun in March, bring to light the famous
sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, before whose altar
the Spartan youths were whipped when initiated
into the privileges of manhood; the site is on the
bank of the Eurotas; votive offerings of ivory and
terracotta, inscribed and sculptured marble,
including a statue of Apollo found, mid. Apr. 1906

Olympic games (which so) held at Athens, opened
by king George, accompanied by king Edward
VII., queen Olga, and queen Alexandra
12 April—2 May...

Fire at the Greek royal palace 6 Jan. 1910

ATOMIC THEORY.  

Influence of club's resulted in the foundation of
the amateur athletic association, April, 1880. Numerous
bodies, such as the amateur athletic association,
the national cyclists' union, the football association,
the Rugby union, the M.C.C., &c., represent
the interests of the various branches of athletic
sports, which in a current year increase in popular-
ity. See under various headings, as Cricket,
Football, Running, &c., and Olympic Games.

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, was burnt
during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of
the Boyne, colonel R. Grace had Athlone for
James II. against a besieging army, but was killed
when it was taken by assault by Ginkel, 30 June,
1691; see Anghrius.

ATHOS. A mountain in Roumelia, termed Monte Santo from its numerous monasteries whose libraries contain many MSS. especially of the old
and new testaments, of great antiquity. Professor
Lambros is preparing a catalogue, 1886.

By a grant from the wealthiest
hermits and hermitages were destroyed, and about 12 monks
or hermits perished, reported about 2 Aug. 1879
A monastery was burnt about 14 June, 1891

ATLANTA, Georgia, population, 1890, 65,553; 1910(est.), 105,500. See United States, 1864.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, see Electric Telegraph, under Electricity.

ATLANTIC UNION formed for the purpose of uniting by ties of personal friendship the various
English-speaking peoples; committee: sir Walter
Besant (hon. treasurer), died 5 June, 1901; Dr.
(after sir) Conan Doyle, lord Coleridge, and many
others; Feb. 1900.

ATLAS, see Charts and Mercator.

ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as
atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel
of porous material (such as graphite); first made
known in Aug. 1863 by the discoverer, the late professor T. Graham, F.R.S., master of the mint.

ATMOSPHERE, see Air.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was
conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about
1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail,
and down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, be-
tween Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western
railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes,
the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages
upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840,
and then tried for a short time on a line between
Croydon and London, 1845. Atmospheric pressure
was also tried and abandoned, in 1848, on the South
Devon line. An atmospheric railroad was con-
ceived by Mr. William Dunlop and constructed in
the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843; opened 29 March, 1844;
discontinued in 1855. A similar railroad was pro-
posed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr.
T. W. Rammell, in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic
Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal
Palace on 27 Aug. 1863, and following days. An
act for a automatic railroad between the Waterloo
railway station and Whitehall was passed in July,
1865. Atmospheric pressure was proposed for a
submarine railroad from Dover to Calais, in 1869; see
Pneumatic Dispatch.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The
somewhat involved labours of his predecessors
The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the time of Henry V., 1414, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys practising in the United Kingdom was said to be 13,824 (1872). By the Judicature Act, 1873, which came into force, 1 Nov. 1875, all solicitors, attorneys and proctors are now called "solicitors of the supreme court."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the chief law officer of the crown, is appointed by letters patent. He acts for the crown in all proceedings at law and equity affecting the royal prerogative; and prosecutes for the crown in criminal and in revenue cases, and grants facts for writs of error. His sanction is required before proceedings can be taken under the Public Health Act, Corrupt Practices Act. He may, in his discretion, prosecute for any misdemeanor, and can stay proceedings in any indictment without consent of prosecutor. In his absence his duties are performed by the "solicitor-general." The first attorney-general was William Bonneville, 1277.

1660. Sir Jeffrey Palmer.
1670. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
1673. Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord Guilford.
1690. Sir Creswel Levizin, or Levinge, knt.
1691. Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.
1697. Sir Thomas Powis, knt.
1709. Sir Henry Peloton, knt.
1719. Sir George Treby, knt.
1702. Sir John Summers, knt., afterwards lord Somers.
1793. Edward Warr, afterwards squire, and lord Warr.
1795. Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor.
1790. Sir Edward Northey, esq.
1797. Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.
1806. Sir James Morley, knt.
1810. Sir Simon Harcourt, again; aft. lord Harcourt.
1812. Sir Edward Northey, knt.
1818. Nicholas Lechmere, esq., aft. lord Lechmere.
1720. Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond.
1724. Sir Philip Yorke, aft. earl of Hardwicke.
1734. Sir John Willes, knt.
1737. Sir Dudley Ryder, knt.
1754. Hon. William Gurney, aft. earl of Mansfield.
1756. Sir Robert Henley, knt., aft. earl of Northington.
1757. Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden.
1816. Sir Fletcher Prinsep, knt., aft. lord Grantley.
1816. Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord Morley and lord chancellor; see Chancellors.
1826. William de Grey, afterwards lord Grey.
1831. Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord Thurlow.
1834. Alex. Wedderburn, aft. lord Langbrough.
1836. James Wallace, esq.
1822. Lord Kenyon, esq., knt., and lord Kenyon.
1831. James Wallace, esq., knt., and lord Kenyon,
1856. Lord Kenyon, again; afterwards lord Kenyon.
1874. Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Arden.
1885. Sir Archibald Donaldson.
1893. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Elibon.
1879. Sir J. Mifflin, afterwards lord Redesdale.
1880. Hon. Spencer Percival (imprisoned by Bellingham 11 May, 1812, 14 April.
1816. Sir Arthur Pigott, 1 Feb.
1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1813. Sir William Garrow, 4 May.
1817. Sir Samuel Shepherd, 7 May.
1867. Sir James Scarlett, 27 April.
1828. Sir Charles Wethewell, again, 19 Feb.
1839. Sir Jas. Scarlett, again; aft. lord Alingre, 29 June.
ATTRACTION.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Cicero, Livy, and Petronius Arbiter. The first in Britain was about 1760, by Elisha Yule, a gentleman of Fort George, now Madras, in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15 (1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of tol." In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,380/; 139,774/; in 1902. The abuses at auctions, termed "knock-outs," caused by combinations of brokers and others, received attention in Sept. 1866. An act regulating sales of land by auction was passed 15 July, 1867. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

See the very important Sale of Goods Act.

AUDIANI, followers of Aurea of Mesopotamia, who, having been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Syria, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIOMETER (from audio, I hear), an instrument for the measurement of the faculty of hearing; invented by professor Hughes (died 22 Jan. 1900). It consists of a battery of two Leclanché's cells connected with a simple microphonic circuit and telephone; described to the Royal Society, 15 May, 1859.

AUDIPHONE, an instrument to assist the partially deaf, invented by Mr. R. G. Rhodes of Chicago, and modified by M. Colladon of Geneva, in 1880. It consists of a thin sheet of hard ebonite rubber attached to a card-board. The vibrations are conveyed against the teeth, through which and other bones the vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

AUDIT-Office, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785, and many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUDLEY'S REBELLION, see Rebellions, 1497.

AUERSTADT (Prussia). Here on 13 Oct. 1806, the French, under Davoust, signally defeated the Prussians, under Blücher; see Jena.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where on 12 July, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginkel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interest of James II., and Ginkel was created earl of Athlone.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVING OFFICE, established in 1704. 5507 clerical livings, not exceeding 50l. per annum, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT, established in 1535 by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, in relation to cap. 28 same section, which gave the king the property of
all monasteries having 2000 a year. The court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diats of the empire have been held. In A.D. 552, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege—in 793, 1704, and, last, by the French, 10 Oct. 1809, when it was restored to Bavaria in March, 1806. Population, 1890, 75,523; 1910, 105,000.

Augsburg Diet, summoned by the emperor Charles V., to settle the religious disputes of Germany, met 29 June, and separated 23 June, 1552. Confession of Augsburg, compiled by Melanchthon, Luther and others, signed by the Protestant princes, presented to the emperor Charles V., and read to the diet, 25 June, 1552.

League of Augsburg, a document issued by Charles V.: an attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants (it was fruitless and was withdrawn), signed 15 May, 1555.


AUGURY. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, about 716 B.C. The number increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81. The college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 390.

AUGUST, the sixth month of the Roman year (originally called Sextiliis, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Caesar, in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days. The appearance of shooting stars on the 10th of Aug. was observed in the middle ages, when they were termed "St. Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Forster early in the present century. See under France, 10 August, 1792.

AUGUSTAN ERA began 14 Feb. 27 B.C., or 273 years after the foundation of Rome.

AUGUSTIN or AUGUSTINES, a religious order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. They first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., 1259. The rule requires poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest, and had 32 houses at the suppression, 1536. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected 1534, and since the Reformation used by British protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, 22 Nov. 1862. It was restored, and reopened, 1 Oct. 1865. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St. Monica, mother of Augustine, was founded in Hoxton-square, London, 1864. Letters and documents of the Dutch Church of London, 1652-1874, edited by J. H. Hessel; completed, 1897.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber civil and criminal, instituted at Worms, 1495, and afterwards held at Spires and Wetzler, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna, 1506. These courts having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURAY (N. W. France). Here, on 29 Sept. 1344, the English, under John Chandos, defeated the French and captured their leader Du Guesclin. Charles de Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1345.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin, auris) of the priest was in early practice never found in the church. It is in the Vulgate, has been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the extreme or Ritualistic section of the high church party. The rev. Alfred Poole, a curate of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended by his bishop from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1558, and the suspension was confirmed in Jan. 1559. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Tennyson West at Boyle Hill, in Sept. 1855.

In May, 1574, 483 members of the Church of England presented a petition to conviction court for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon law. Strongly disapproved of by the bishops. Letter from the bishop of London asserting that confession should be to God; that to the minister optional, 25 July, 1873.

Archdeacon Denison (in a letter) declares war against all opposing auricular confession, 22 Aug., 1873.

AURIFLAMMA or ORIFLAMME, the national banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124. He bore it. It appears for the last time at Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415. Thél. Others say at Montlhéry, 16 July, 1456. See Holy Cross.

AURORA, Frigate, sailed from Britain in 1771 to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.—Aurora, daily papal newspaper, appeared at Rome 1 June, 1880.

AURORÉ BOREALES AND AUSTRALÉS (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon about 57° N. was overcast with continuous electric discharges of a dismal red during a whole night, Nov. 1716. Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. The aurora is now attributed to the passage of electric light through the rarified air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859 (and about 24 Oct. 1876), when the brilliant aurora appeared very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroras were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia. A magnificent aurora appeared in New York and other states, evening of 13 Feb. 1882. A Danish expedition under lieut. Le CoU started for S. Finland to study the aurora, Dec. 1890.
AUSTRALASIA.

AUSCULTATION, see Stethoscope.

AUSTERLITZ, a town in Moravia, where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, 2 Dec., 1805. The French were commanded by Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Pressburg, signed 26 Dec., 1805; see Pressburg.

AUSTIN FRIARS, see Augustinian Friars.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given to it by De Brosses, includes Australia, Van Diemen’s Land (now Tasmania), New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1520; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1642 explored a part of the coast of Papua or New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, traversed the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1666. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Grant in 1685, and Flinders again (1801-5) completed the survey. M’Clintock. Estimated population of the Australian colonies in 1861, 5,332,608; census of 1871, 1,874,134; 1875, 2,115,000; expend. 11,653,000/. Imports, 197,267,000/.; exports, 207,538,414/.; public debt, 1874, 3,000,000/.

AUSTRALIA (formerly New Holland), the largest island and smallest continent; estimated area about 2,924,417 square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (all which see). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1871, about 19,085,620; 1874, 23,535,210; 1878, 27,097,765; 1882, 28,094,497; 1888, 35,695,275; 1901, 43,571,490 (est.), 43,483,153, excluding aborigines.

Mr R. H. Major, in 1872, alleged that Australia was known to the French prior to 1831. Alleged discovery by Mando de la de Reo, a French sailor, 1788. He was driven off the coast by the Dutch, which was discovered in 1606. Captain Cook, 1770; Tasman coast, 1642.

The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators; north, by Zeechen, 1622, west, by Elsin, 1642, south, by Nuyts, 1673, north, by Tasman, 1642.

Tasman’s coasts S Australia, and Van Diemen’s Land.

Terra Australis (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States General, 1606.


Captain Cook, 1770.

Explanation of Willis and Cartwright Capt. Cook, 1770.

First church erected 1788.

Governor Arthur Phillip founded Sydney near Port Jackson, March 26, 1788.

voyage of Captain Cook, 1789.

Governor Arthur Phillip found Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1100 persons.

First brick church built 1789.

Colony of Van Diemen’s land (now Tasmania) established 1793.

Grant, 1851, and Flinders survey the coast of Australia 1803-5.

Governor Fligh for his tyranny deposed and sent home 1808.

Superseded by governor Macquarie 1809.

Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Blandford, 1814, 1816; &c., 1825-26.

Population, 29,783 (three-fourths convicts) 1821.

West Australia formed into a province 1829.

Sturt’s expeditions into South Australia 1828-31.

South Australia erected into a province Aug. 1851.

Sir T. Mitchell’s expeditions into N. Australia 1836-6.

First Roman Catholic bishop (Folding) arrives Sept. 1835.

Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised Nov. 1835.

First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives June 1836.

Colony of South Australia founded 1836.

Eye’s expedition overland from Adelaide to King George’s Sound 1836-7.

Melbourne founded April 1837.

Capt. Sturt explored New South Wales and Tasmania 1832-3; discovered gold-fields in Bathurst, Wellington, &c. (kept secret by sir George Gipps) 1836-7.

Suspension of transportation 1839.

Sturt explores the Australian Alps; discovers Gipps’ land 1840.

Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of the Hokowiti Female Institute 1842.

Census, 87,903 males: 47,500 females 1841.

Very numerous insolvencies 1842.

Government of the colony of Victoria 1851.

Lander and Le Fevre explored Western Australia 1843.

Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent 1845.

Census excluding Port Phillip, 114,500, 1846.

21,500 females 1846.

Kennedy’s 1st. expedition 12 Aug. 1847; killed Nov. 15, 1848.

Dr. Lachlan’s expedition leaves Melbourne Aug. 1844; arrives at Port Essington, 17 Dec. 1844; starts again, not heard of after April 1845. Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by Sir George Grey 1849.

Captain Grant erected into a separate province as New Zealand 1840.

Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c. 1851.

* Gold discovery. Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Cambodias, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return he worked his lands, examined the soil, and after one or two months’ digging, found a quantity of gold, 12 Feb. 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places, and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Waiwara, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of two to three hundred weight, found in the Murray Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at £500. The "Victoria nugget," a tremendous mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb. weight was also found from the gold-fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat. The value of the district of Victoria in Dec. 1851, there were found 2,232,442 ounces, or 25 tons cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented £2,000,000 sterling. In Nov. 1856, the James Baines and "Lion’s Whisker" brought gold at 1,200/ cwt. The "Welcome nugget" weighed 1,047 ounces; value, 8376/ 10/ 14; found at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, 11 June, 1855. It was sold on May 1856, for £14,310; the value of 50,000 ounces had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria. Mr. Hargraves died on 2 Nov. 1851.
The Australian colonies contribute about 15,000 to the dock labourers of London, see strike.

Sept.-Dec. 1888

Gen. Edwards having recommended the federal action of all the Australian troops for colonial defence, Mr. D. T. Gillies, premier of New South Wales, immediately recommends the establishment of an Australian Federation with a governor-general, with a constitution like that of the Dominion of Canada, and desires a meeting of delegates from each colony to consider the matter.

10 Oct. 1889

Conference of delegates from all the Australian colonies at Melbourne to consider a scheme of Australian federation and federal duties. Mr. Duncan Gillies elected chief representative & Feb. 1890

Australian warships launched at Newcastle.

17 Feb.

Sir H. Parkes' testimony on the colonies under one government unaniomously adopted.

10 Feb.

Loyal address to the queen voted, and the meeting of a national convention proposed.

Mr. Crichton's plan for uniform colonial postage (2½d) accepted by all the colonies, reported May-June, 1893, to begin on.

1 Jan. 1894

The federal council meets at Hobart; Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania represented an address to the queen respecting trade voted.

23 Jan.

National Australasian Federation Convention, chief delegates: New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes; Victoria, hon. James Munro; Queensland, sir Samuel Griffith; South Australia, hon. Thomas Playford; Tasmania, hon. P. O. Fysh; New Zealand, sir George Grey; Western Australia, hon. John Forrest; sir Henry Parkes elected president; sir Samuel Griffith, vice-president; meeting in the legislative chamber, Sydney, 11 a.m. At the evening banquet, principal toast: "One people, one destiny.

2 March

The title, the "Commonwealth of Australia," adopted by the convention (26 to 3), 1 April.

Mr. Charles W:innick's exploring party mapped 40,000 miles of unknown country, announced Jan.

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The colonial councils pass military contingents for the South: thanks by the queen.

Feb.


Feb.

Australian Federal conference requests the British government to send Chinese for restoration of Chinese immigration, but recommends immediate local action.

14 June, 1883

See Imperial Defence.
AUSTRALASIA.

A conference of premiers at Hobart, 23 Jan.; resolution adopted; a convention of 10 delegates from each colony proposed; charged to frame a federal constitution to be submitted to the people after approval by the colonies.

10 Jan. 1893

Australian federal council opened at Hobart by Sir Henry Parkes, 24 Jan.

All the Australian governments telegraph their hearty approval to Lord Salisbury of the action of his government with regard to the Transvaal (see Aug.) and promise support, 12 Jan. 1896; thanks returned; announced.

14 Jan. 1896

Conference of Australian premiers at Sydney, resolutions for federation, federal revenue, restrictions on immigration, &c., adopted, 4-6 March; the scheme suspended through the opposition of Queensland (see Aug.).

Oct.

The Horn scientific expedition to Central Australia. May, 1894; returned in Aug, report issued Dec.

The Australian federation enabling act approved 7 Feb., 1897; amendment bill passed at Sydney; reported.

27 Nov. 1897

Australian federal council meets at Hobart, Sir John Forrest president; 26 Jan. et seq.

Conference of premiers at Hobart, 24 Feb.; a federal convention meets at Adelaide, Mr. C. C. Kingston (S. Australia) elected president; 7 March; delay allowed to Queensland, 22 March; new constitution adopted; constitutional finance, and industrial legislation recommended; draft constitution bill presented by Mr. Barton, 12 April; carried, 23 April.

Intense heat, averaging 107° in the shade, in Victoria, New South Wales, many bush fires raging, 26 Dec. et seq. 1897; loss of life and many townships, &c., destroyed; reported.

1 Jan. 1898

Federal convention meets at Sydney, 2-9 Sept.; final session at Melbourne, 26 Jan.; the federal commonwealth bill, adopted, 18 Mar.

Federal declaration of supremacy in the origin of the federal constitution bill presented by Mr. Barton, 22 April; carried, 12 May.

Address to the queen from all legislatures, except Western Australia, praying for the adoption of the commonwealth bill and the good of a federal constitution.

14 June

Federal convention meets at Sydney, 2-3 Sept.; final session at Melbourne, 26 Jan.; the federal commonwealth bill, adopted, 18 Mar.

Premier's conference on federal union, Melbourne, result in agreement.

23 Jan. 2-4 Feb.

Australian naval conference in favour of a naval reserve, &c., at Melbourne.

Aug.

Address to the queen from all legislatures, except Western Australia, praying for the adoption of the commonwealth bill and the good of a federal constitution.

14 June

Federal council held.

1 July

Commonwealth bill introduced into the Commons 14 May.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 10 Nov., proclamation of New Zealand as a self-governing colony.

Commonwealth bill adopted by Sir John Forrest in W. Australia, federation completed, 16 July; Lord Hertford appointed govt.-gen., 14 July; welcomed at Sydney.

12 Dec.

First federal cabinet formed; Mr. Edmund Barton, premier; Mr. Edward spinner, treasurer; Mr. Bardon, attorney-general; Mr. Woolley, postmaster-general; Mr. G. O. Trinder, minister for local government; Mr. G. W. Jenkins, minister for revenue; Mr. D. Short, minister for education; Mr. J. D. Reid, minister for works; Mr. J. H. Boyd, minister for finance.

19 Dec. 1897

Lord Hertford installed govt.-gen., of the commonwealth, at Sydney, 19 July; he writes to the queen, expressing her warmest wish that under his Providence the commonwealth may ensure the increased prosperity and well-being of its loyal and beloved subjects in Australia.

1 Jan.

Commonwealth celebrations in Sydney very successful.

12 Jan.

Unrest mounting on the death of the queen, 22 July; business suspended, memorial service held, 2 Feb.

Loyal support of the Imperial government in the S. African war; contingents sent; see columns, Oct.; offers accepted, 15 Dec. 1899-Feb.

AUSTRALASIA.

Elections for the first commonwealth parliament.

29, 30 March, 1901

The duke and duchess of Cornwall warmly welcomed by the chairman and members of the convention.

The first parliament consisting of the (king) represented by the governor-general lord Hope- ton, a senate or upper-house, composed of 8 senators, each of the 5 states (elected for 6 years), and a house of representatives (more varied) composed of 75 members, total 111, opened in state by the duke and duchess of Cornwall, and the exhibition opened by the queen; king's message read and great rejoicings, over 13,000 present.

5 May.

Sir R. Baker elected president of the senate and Mr. E. L. J. Forster speaker; 30 May.

The federal parliament meets, Melbourne, 21 May.

The duke of Cornwall reviews 15,000 sailors and soldiers; presents many commonwealth honours; takes his degree at the university, 10, 11 May; lays a memorial stone, at Ballarat, to those who fell in S. Africa, 13 May; opens the new Alexandra Pavilion, 17 May; reviews 4,000 troops at Lytton Place, Brisbane, and lays the foundation stone for cathedral, 21, 22 May; visits a squatting station, near Camogloba, 24 May; arrives at Sydney, reviews the troops, 25, 26 May; and, in the closing resolutions, through the presence of the queen, lays the first stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Pavilion, and is made LL.D. at the university, 30 May. Mr. Forrest presents S. Africa's birthday, 1 June; visits an industrial exhibition, 5 June; they leave for New Zealand (see Sept.), 6 June; welcomed at Hobart, Tasmania, 5 July; lays the stone for a soldiers' memorial, 7 July, and the foundation stone of the first post office, 6 July; they arrive at Adelaide, 9 July; stone laid for the maternity hospital, 11 July; they arrive, 13 July; for the first time visit the bush, and go down to the memorial stone to soldiers killed in S. African war held, 22, 23 July; they leave Fremantle for S. Africa, 25 July.

Sir George Turner's budget, high tariff bills, new duties, party fixed and partly ad valorem, on tea, sugar, alcohol, and tobacco, introduced, 8 Oct.

Immigration restriction bill read, third time, in the house of representatives, 9, 10 Oct., read second time in the senate.

15 Nov.

Mr. Reid's motion of want of confidence on the tariff proposals rejected, after 29 hours debate, 29-30 Nov.; midnight sitting on 29 Nov.; 11 a.m. 30 Nov.; 11 a.m. 30 Nov.; 3 a.m. 30 Nov.; 10, 11 Dec.

Total revenue for the year, 29,337,664l.; expenditure, 25,409,406l. 31 Dec.

Loyal and patriotic speech by Mr. Edmund Barton (17, CA. 1902); resolution condemning the baseless charges against Great Britain and her brave army, affirming readiness to give all required aid to the mother country; adopted by the Federal house of representatives.

14 Jan. 1902

Many patriotic demonstrations in Sydney and elsewhere, Jan.; mass meeting at Melbourne, conclusion expressed in the imperial government's policy in S. Africa.

17 Feb.

Lord Hertford's resignation accepted.

May.

Conference of state premiers at Melbourne.

15, 16 May

Protracted drought in Australia.

May.

State capitals illuminated to celebrate the king's birthday.

10, 15 July.

Lord Hertford resigns, mid May; created marquis of Linlithgow, 26 June; sends farewell letters and thanks to the Australian people; leaves Brisbane, 15 July, succeeded by lord Tenison.

17 July.

Budget, probable deficit for 1902-3 from the drought, 4,000,000l.

Aug.

Enormous loss of sheep and lambs through the drought.

Aug.

Federal parliament agrees to allow the govern.-gen. 40,000l. per annum, for the maintenance of the Government Houses in Sydney and Melbourne, reported.

4 Sept.

Day of humiliation and prayer for rain.

7 Sept.

General rainfall reported.

10, 11 Sept.
Commonwealth tariff bill passed by the Senate.. Sept. 1902.


Conference of premiers, Sydney 13 April, 1903.

Cabinet resolutions distributed, 18 April.

Resignation of Mr. Kingston, home minister, succeeded by Sir Wm. Lyne, re-arrangement in ministry. Dec. 31.

Lord Northcote appointed to succeed Lord Townson in Dec. announced. Aug. 18.

Senate passed the Naval Agreement bill, 20,000,000. for 10 years to Imperial navy. Aug. 25.

High Court established by royal assent, 18 April.

Defeat of Government on an amendment to the Conciliation bill. Sept. 9.

Sir E. Barton announces bill dropped for present session. Sept. 10.

Sir Samuel Griffith appointed federal chief justice, with Sir E. Barton and R. O'Connor judges of the High Court, ship, ministry reconstituted by Mr. Deakin, reported. Sept. 11.


Electoral changes: general parliament; increases in the labour party, the strength of the parties in the last and new parliament being; Senate: ministerialists 12, new 6; opposition 16, new 13; House of Reps.: ministerialists 21, new 7; opposition 16, new 20. House of Reps.: ministerialists 32, new 27; opposition 27, new 26; labour party 16, new 20. Owing to representation being governed by population, which, since the previous election, has increased, the number of representatives has now 7 more members, the members being 82 instead of 75. Sept. 16.

Boiler explosion on board 30,650 ton cruiser Hulsapso of the Australian squadron, 5 officers killed, 16 injured. Jan. 6, 1904.

Lord Townson issues a farewell message, expressing a strong hope for a closer union of the empire. Jan. 26.

Lord Northcote, new governor-general, arrived at Melbourne, and is sworn in. Jan. 24.

Conference between the federal treasurer and state treasurers opens; principal subjects of discussion, the proposed transfer of the state debts to the Commonwealth and the best method of encouraging immigration. Feb. 5.

Dr. Deakin, premier, at the conference of state treasurers, calls attention to the deficiency of population; he offers suggestions for advertising the attractions of Australia, and impresses the fear that labour influence, as in the Immigration Restriction Act, had an unfavourable effect. Feb. 17.

Mr. Deakin, Federal premier, addressing the conference of state treasurers, makes proposals for the encouragement of immigration from Great Britain; conference unable to come to terms regarding the assumption of state debts by the Commonwealth, owing to divergent views of the different states. Feb. 25.

Federal parliament opens; Lord Northcote, governor-general, in his speech from the throne says, that preferential trade would secure to Australia an immense stable market, and refers to the necessity of encouraging immigration and to the appointment of a high commissioner. March 3.

Mr. Deakin in the house declares the government's readiness to support Great Britain, even to the point of sending Forces of national defence; unable to obtain reciprocal preferences from the mother country. March 3.


Federal government defeated in house of representatives by 38 votes to 29, on an amendment by Mr. Fisher of the labour party, making the arbitration bill preferable to other arbitration proposals. April 22.

Resignation of Mr. Deakin, succeeded by Mr. Watson, who forms a labour ministry: all members of the cabinet, except Mr. Higgins, atoms resignation; a bill for the renewal of the arbitration bill proceeded with, clauses being added, making it applicable to railway employees and other commonwealth state servants. April 26.


Mr. Watson, premier, announces in the house of representatives the general programme of the government and its legislative programme, which includes the resumption of the arbitration bill with clauses including state employees, a capital site bill, and a bill for appointing a high commissioner in London; measures also would be introduced for federal old age pensions, and the establishment of state control over primary produce and trade. May 15.

House of representatives by 36 votes to 24 agrees to Mr. Watson's amendment to include railway servants in the scope of the arbitration bill. June 1.

Watson government defeated by 26 votes to 22 on a motion to insert a clause in the arbitration bill to include overseas shipping. July 22.

House of representatives select inquiry, in the Bombay district of New South Wales, 256 miles south of Sydney, on the Snowy river, for the federal capital. Aug. 4.

Government defeated by 36 votes to 24 on motion to recommence a clause in the arbitration bill giving preference to trade unions; resignation of Mr. Watson, who unsuccessfully makes a request to the governor-general for a dissolution. Aug. 12.

Mr. Reid forms a cabinet, himself as premier and minister of internal affairs; Sir Geo. Turner as treasurer. Sept. 1.

Mr. Reid states that the government would respect the people's decision in favour of fiscal peace, and would avail some definite proposal from the imperial government respecting preferences; the conciliation bill would be taken up at stage left by the late ministry; the appointment of a high commissioner would be left over until next session. Sept.

Scheme of national defence, providing for a council of defence to include expert members with consultative powers, supervising naval and military administrative boards, the latter being separate from the executive command, passed by both houses. Sept. 25.

Conference of federal and state ministers at Hobart concludes its sittings. States by majority of 4 to 3 (Queensland and New South Wales) accept Sir George Turner's modified proposals with regard to state debts, whereby the Bradon clause is to be extended for 30 years from 1901, and the whole of the state debts are to be taken up by the commonwealth whenever arrangements can be made, all future loans to be raised through the commonwealth government; states to be at liberty to raise loans within the commonwealth. Decisions of conference to be ratified by the legislatures of the states before actually coming into operation. Nov. 17.

Customs revenue, 8,576,000/., for immemorial year 1903-4. Oct. 30.

New commonwealth cabinet formed by Mr. Deakin, prime minister and minister of external affairs, Mr. Menzies, attorney-general, Mr. Forrest, treasurer. Nov. 7.

Revenue for 1903-4, 11,900,000.; expenditure, 4,348,000.; surplus revenue returned to the states, 7,511,000. Budget 1904-5, estimated revenue, 11,873,000.; estimated expenditure, 4,706,000.; surplus returnable to the states, 6,940,000. John Forrest declares himself in favour of the assumption of the state debts, amounting to 2,100,000,000, for the year amounted to 4,585,000., 74 per cent. of which was with Great Britain and British possessions. Nov. 29.

Bills brought the immigration laws, with special reference to Hindoo and Japanese, introduced by the premier. Dec. 19.

Federal house of representatives discuss and adopt, by 30 votes to 28, the closure proposals of the government, to carry certain clauses of the government's trade marks bill, which provides that goods shall be labelled, so as to indicate those made wholly by trade union labour. Nov. 29.
The different states having agreed to prohibit the sale and growth of opium, the commonwealth government has paid the Federation of the duties, except for medicinal purposes.

Total value of the wool clip for 1908, estimated at $125,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000, as compared with that of 1907.

Return of the electoral census taken 11 Dec. 1907, shows the population of the Commonwealth as 4,202,891: New South Wales, 1,248,417; Victoria, 1,241,743; Queensland, 780,000; South Australia, 1,450,749; Western Australia, 219,732; Tasmania, 178,078, reported 1 March.

Report of the Federal navigation commission on the principles of preferential treatment of British goods, or goods of any other country, is issued mid. Mar.

Conference of Australian premiers opened at Sydney (Western Australia not represented); resolutions passed favourable to the promotion of immigration.

April

Immigrants into Australia during 1907 numbered 45,736, and the emigrants from numbered 45,630, an excess of 106.

Visit of the Japanese squadron, 21 May.

Revenue of the Commonwealth for the year ended 30 June, 1907, $3,562,000, an increase of $2,000,000, on the previous year.

Trade marks act, 12 May, came into operation 2 July.

New mail contract between the commonwealth government and Sir Jas. Lang and Sons, of Sydney, for the yearly subscription to be $35,000, with an increase for acceleration. See Times.

Wireless telegraphy inaugurated by the Marconi company between Victoria and Tasmania.

12 July.

Antitrust bill passed by the Senate, 22 July.

The commonwealth house of representatives approve the preferential treaty with New Zealand.

13 July.

The Federal house of representatives passed a resolution to the effect that preference should only be given to British goods which are bought to Australia by British ships and manned by white labour.

South African preference treaty passed by the Federal Senate.

9 Oct.

Parliament prorogued.

12 Oct.

Great disappointment expressed in Sydney regarding Heinem's commission, and the Federal government disclaims responsibility for the results. Sydney traders declare that the commission establishes French predominance at all the specially important places, and endangers the British trade route between America and Australia.

28 Oct.

Reparation of the Kanaka. Arrangements were made in August, to place in September, and two shipments of Kanaka to the Solomon Islands were reported to have landed safely, while a third was on its way to the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides.

2 Nov.

Elections for the legislative assembly take place.

29 Nov.

The sum of $500,000, voted by the commonwealth towards the queen Victoria memorial, transmitted to the lord mayor by the official representative of the commonwealth in England, and arrived at 8 Dec.

The final results of the elections to the Federal house of representatives were as follows—Desmonds, 147, Reddits, 16, labour, 27, anti-McKellar, supporting Mr. Deakin's policy, 11, announced.

Great exhibition of Australian products opened at Melbourne, to be held in February.

Trade returns for 1908 show that the total volume of Australia's trade for 1907 amounted to $11,425,000, an increase of nearly $1,500,000 on the previous year.

Federal premier gives permission for the importation of 1,000 teak into Queensland to take the place of the Kanaka labourers on the S. Queensland sugar plantations now being re-patriated.

In 1907 Federal parliament opened in Melbourne by the governor-general, who in his speech congratulated the Commonwealth on a period of unprecedented prosperity.

The 115th anniversary of capt. Cook's landing in Australia celebrated in Sydney.

27 Apr.

Conference of state premiers for the purpose of reaching an agreement regarding the financial relations of the states and the commonwealth and the problem of the states debts, opened 26 May.

Mr. Deakin and Sir Wm. Lyne arrive at Fremantle on their return from England.

19 June.

Federal parliament opened 1 July.

Resignation of Sir John Forrest, federal treasurer.

30 July.

New tariff proposals announced, 8 Aug.

Bill finally passed by parliament authorising the transfer of the northern territory of S. Australia to the commonwealth.

20 Dec.

Beckett and Lindahll, first governors-general of the commonwealth, both died 26 Feb. 1908.

Lord Dudley appointed governor-general in succession to Lord Northcote.

28 March.

Conference of Australian state premiers assembled in Melbourne.

29 Apr.

The old age pensions bill passes the Commonwealth house of representatives.

3 June.

Lord Dudley arrives at Brisbane.

Parliament opened by lord Dudley, who in his speech said that recent decisions of the high court necessitated an amendment of the constitution relating to the so-called "new production of 4,500,000.

16 Sept.


New cabinet formed in which Mr. Fisher, leader of the labor party in the federal parliament, takes the office of premier and treasurer.

Conference of Australian premiers opened at Hobart town.

5—12 Dec. 1908.

Collapse of the Broken Hill strike, which lasted over 20 weeks and was estimated to have cost altogether $30,000,000. The Port Pirie miners' unions decide to return to work on the terms of the Arbitration Court's award, reported.

23 May.

Federal parliament opened by lord Dudley, the governor-general.

24 May.

Defeat of the Fisher ministry.

27 May.

Resignation of the Fisher ministry; Mr. Deakin undertakes the formation of a new cabinet.

2 June.

The commonwealth's offer of a Dreadnought accepted by the imperial government.

16 June.

Revenue of the commonwealth for the year 1907—8, amounts to $4,150,000, a decrease of $650,000, compared with that of 1907—8; expenditure amounts to $3,940,000, or $300,000 below the estimate; the surplus returnable to the states amounts to $707,000.

Times, 2 July.

Gold output for the year, 3,658,600 fine ounces. 1908.

Death of Sir Charles Todd, superintendent of telegraphs and government astronomer in South Australia, from 1855 to 1906, aged 83, end Jan. 1910.

Imports of the commonwealth of Australia during 1907, amounted to $13,167,000, an increase of $2,977,000, over those of 1906; the exports amounted to $13,309,000, an increase of $2,368,000, over those of 1906.

The "Endeavour," the first of three torpedo-boat destroyers, built on the Clyde for the Australian government, launched from the Fairfield yard at Glasgow, 26 Jan. 1910.

Lord Kitchener issues his report on Australian defence. Lord Kitchener recommends the establishment of an army of a peace strength of 50,000, afterwards to be increased by a mobilization force of 45,000, all to be enroled, equipped and organized in the same way. The army will
consist of 84 infantry battalions, 23 light horse regiments, 724 guns, 14 engineer companies, and departmental troops in proportion. This force will include trained men of from 18 to 25 years of age. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old, and of 25 and 26 years old, are to be called up in war time, and to raise the strength of the force as required. In addition to the training provided for by the new Defence Act, there will be six clear days' training, not including Sundays, every year for the men between 20 and 25 years of age.

For the purposes of organization and training, the country must be divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make up a division under a superior officer, who will be a brigade major in war time. The whole of Austria is to be divided into 215 areas.

The officer in command of the area will be the keystone of the citizen force. A military staff college is also recommended.

End of the coal strike; work began. See Strike.

March.

Dr. Wright, archbishop of Sydney, elected prime minister of Australia.

Death of Bishop Barry, a former prime minister, aged 84.

1 April.

Launch of the torpedo-boat destroyer Fox, second unit of the 15 Australian commissions, at Dunbarton.

9 April.

The general election for the commonwealth resulted in a victory for the labour party.

13 April.

Resignation of Mr. Deakin.

19 April.

The Fisher ministry, with Mr. Fisher prime minister and treasurer, formed.

20 April.

Acts for the government of Australia, 18 June.

AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION, for the advancement of science, was founded mainly by the exertions of prof. Liversidge, 1886, held its first meeting in Sydney, Aug. 1888.

AUSTRASIA, (Estreich) (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Carolum becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed from Southampton to New York 4 Sept. 1858, with 528 persons on board. On 13 Sept. in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to extinguish the steere. Only 67 persons were saved—upwards of 60 by the crew, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque.

AUSTRIA, (Estreich) (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. Redivided the government of the country, establishing margraves of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subdued Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were immediate predecessors of the empire. In 1156 the margraviate was made a hereditary duchy by the emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an archduchy by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273; acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1293 to 1304 his descendants were emperors. On 14 Aug. 1804, the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Austria, and the king of Germany (popularly termed emperor of Germany), and became hereditary emperor of Austria. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility, and rules the order of succession, of the empire. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., 1 Aug. 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis Joseph, 20 Oct. 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of 26 Feb. 1861, on the national representation. Self-government was granted to Hungary, 17 Feb. 1867.
The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss, which they resist with violence; he makes war on them, and is defeated and slain at Sempach, 9 July, 1386.

Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is elected emperor of Germany, 31 March, 1437.

The emperor Francis I., as head of the house of Hapsburg, creates the archduchy of Austria with sovereign power, 6 Jan., 1453.

Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1453.

The Low countries necissities to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with Mary, the heiress of Burgundy, 1477.

Austria by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile, 1496.

Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdinand I., 1526.

Austria harassed by Turkish invasions, 1529-45.

Charles V., reigning over Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicate (see Spain), 1556.

The destructive 30 years' war, 1618-48.

War of Spanish succession, 1701-13.

Manuela ceded to the emperor, 1 Jan., 1708.

By the treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan, 11 April, 1713.

By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands, 15 Nov., 1715.

Francis, &c. added to his dominions.

Peace of Passarowitz, 1718.

Naples and Sicily given up to Spain, 1735.

Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg, his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary, 20 Oct., 1740.

Silesian wars, 1740-2, 1744-5.

Maria Theresa is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by George Britain, 1741.

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: Parma, Milan, &c. ceded to Spain, 18 Oct., 1748.

Seven years' war, Silesia ceded to Prussia, 1745-63.

Galicia, &c. acquired from Poland, 1772.

War with France (see Lutetia), 1792-7.

By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (which see) and obtains Venice, 1797.

Treaty of Luneville (more losses), 3 Feb., 1801.

Francis II. proclaims the archduchy of Austria, 17 Dec., 1804.

His declaration against France, 6 May, 1805.

Capture of his army at Elblag, 20 Oct., 1806.

War: Napoleon enters Vienna, 14 Nov., 1809.

Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz, 2 Dec., 1809.

By treaty of Friedberg, Austria loses Venice and Tyrol, 17 Oct., 1809.

Vienna evacuated by the French, 13 Jan., 1809.

Dissolution of the German confederation, and formal abdication of the emperor, 6 Aug., 1809.

The French again take Vienna, 13 May, 1809.

But restore it at the peace, 14 Oct., 1814.

Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor, 1 April, 1810.

Congress at Vienna, 30 Sept., 1814.

Treaty of Vienna, 22 Feb., 1815.

[Treaties signed as above, except Austria with England, 2 July, 1815, and Russia with England, 18 July, 1815, in which case the empire is confirmed, and the house of Hapsburg retains it, 13 March, 1818.]

Insurrection in Italy, see Milan, Venice, and Sardinia, 18 March, 1820.

Another insurrection in Vienna; the emperor flees to Innsbruck, 15-17 May, 1820.

Archduke John appointed general of the army, 1 Nov., 1820.

Revolution in Hungary, see Hungary, 11 Sept., 1848.

Insurrection of Vienna; murder of count Lantl, 6 Oct., 1848.

The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, 2 Dec., 1848.

Austria.

The emperor revokes the constitution of 4 March, 1848.

Death of prince Schwarzenberg, prime minister, 31 Dec., 1848.

Attended assassination of the emperor by Libeney, 18 Feb., who was executed, 28 Feb., 1849.

Austrian court in Italian principalities, 25 Feb., 1854.

Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question, 2 Dec., 1855.

Great reduction of the army, 24 June, 1855.

By a concordat the pope acquires great power in the empire, 18 Aug., 1857.

Annuity for political offenders of 1848-9, 12 July, 1856.

Austria resists the forces of the Free Sardinian press, 10 Feb., 1865.

Firm reply of count Cavour, 20 Feb., 1865.

Austrians quit the bavish principalities, March, 1866.

Diplomatic negotiations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence, 23-30 March, 1866.

Emperor and empress visit Hungary, May, 1867.

Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92), 20 Jan., 1868.

Exemption of Austria at Zurich, 8 Aug., 1868.

The address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador, 1 Jan., 1859.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia, 29 Jan., 1849.

Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces, 7 Feb., 1871.


Intervention of Russia—proposia for a congress; disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war, 12 March, 1870.

Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days, 23 April, 1870.

This demand rejected, 26 April, 1870.

The Austrians cross the Ticino, 26 April, 1870.

The French troops enter Piedmont, 27 April, 1870.

The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy), 3 May, 1870.

Recognition of count Buol, foreign minister, as pointment of count Reichberg, 13-18 May, 1870.

The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30 May; at Magenta, 4 June, 1859.

Malgarego (Marigliano), 5 June, 1859.

Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon), 17 Jan., 1859.

Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present, 24 June, 1859.

Armistice proposed upon, 6 July; the emperor offers 11 July; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed), 27-29 July, 1859.

Manifesto justifying the peace; issued to the army, 12 July; to the people, 15 July.

Conference between the emperors of Austria and France: 8 Aug. to Sept.

Treaty of Zurich, continuing the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed, 10 Nov., 1859.

Deeds removing Jewish disabilities, 1860.

Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets, 5 March, 1861.

Discovery of great corruptions in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000 dols. discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 52 persons arrested, 25 March, 1862.

Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by Sardinia, 17 May, 1859.

Baron Bruix, suspected of complicity in the army frauds; dismissed 20 April; commits suicide, 25 April, 1863.

The Reichsrath assembles, 30 May; addressed by the emperor, 22 June, 1864.

Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Teplice, 26 July, 1864.

Fire debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, &c., proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, Aug. & Sept., 1864.
The Reichsrath adjourned

Diplomat confering on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received).

Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result.

The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia.

The empress goes to Madeira for health.

Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in Nov.

Ministerial crisis: M. Schermerling becomes minister—more political concessions.

The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about 26 Dec., he is released on parole.

Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased general dissatisfaction.

The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.

Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the empire except in France and Venice.

Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria.

Invasion of the Danube, causing great distress.

At an imperial council, the emperor presents the principle of ministerial responsibility is renewed on 26 April.

Deficiency of 1,400,000,000 in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath.

Reduction in the army asserted to: and a personal liberty law (resembling our habeas corpus act) passed.

Dec. 1863.

Invasion in Russian Poland, Jan.; Austria joins in the intervention of England and France.

Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria at Frankfort, by his invitation; the draft of a reform of the federal constitution agreed to.

17 Dec. 1863.

Austria joins Prussia in war with Denmark (see December).

Galia and Cunow declared to be in state of siege. 29 Feb. 1864.

The Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico (see Mexico).

10 April. 1864.

The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Cranzau.

Peace with Denmark, signed at Vienna. 26 Oct. 1864.

Emperor opens Reichsrath, 14 Nov.; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia ceased Dec.

Austria supports the confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.

Dec. 1865.

Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia, Jan. 1865.

Great financial difficulty: proposed reduction in the army by the chambers.

Jan. 1865.

Reported failure of Mr. Witt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade.

June. 1865.

Convention of Gastein (see Gastein) signed. 14 Dec.

Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution, with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (which see).

21 Sept. 1865.

Revolutions in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Austria, Croatia, &c.

Nov., Dec. 1865.

Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed 16 Dec. 1865.

An amnesty for Italy issued.

Jan. 1866.

Warra disputes with Russia (aggressively), respecting the settlement of Holstein.

Jan., Mar. 1866.

Preparations for war begun.

The archduke Albrecht made commander of the southern army, 6 May; Benedek of the Northern (see above).

War declared by Prussia, 18 June; by Italy. 26 June.

The Austrians enter Silesia, 18 June; and the Prussians Bohemia.

24 June 1866.

The Italians defeated by the archduke Albert, at Custozza.

26 June.

Prussian victories at Nachod, &c.; 27-29 June.

Benedek totally defeated at Konigsgrätz or Sadowa.

3 July.

(The for details of the war see Prussia and Italy.)

The emperor cedes Venetia to the emperor Napoleon, and requests intervention.

4 July.

Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July.

Treaty of peace with Prussia signed at Prague, 22 Aug.

Treaty of peace with Italy signed at Vienna, ceasing Venetia, 3 Oct. The iron crown given up 14 Oct.

The Quadrilateral and Venice surrendered to the Italians.

Commercial treaty with France (to commence 1 Jan. 1867), signed.

4 Nov., 17 Dec.

Great dissension among the nationalities of the empire.


Establishment of autonomy for Hungary announced, mainly the work of Von Buns; resignation of Beust; 4 Feb.; Von Beust made president of the council.

Feb.

Rescript restoring a separate ministry for Hungary, count Andrassy, president.

17 Feb.

Death of archduke Stephen (palatine of Hungary) 30 March.

Feb.

Commercial treaty with Italy, signed 23 April.

The Czecks (of Bohemia and Moravia), Roumanians, Serbs, Roumans (of Transylvania), and Russians (of Galicia), protest against absorption, and demand national legislative powers.

May & July.

Painful death of the archduchess Matilda through burns.

6 June.

The emperor and empress crowned king and queen of Hungary at Budapest.

18 June.

The sultan visits Vienna.

27 July—1 Aug.

The emperors of Austria and France meet at Salsburg.

18-23 Aug.

Arrangements for the dividing the financial resources of Austria and Hungary, signed 27-28 Sept.

Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia meet at Ostia, near Baden-Baden.

22 Oct.

Emperor arrives at Paris, 27 Oct.; leaves 5 Nov.; Dualism accepted by the Reichsrath at Vienna.

Nov.

New Austrian ministry under prince Auerberg constituted.

German sharp-shooting match, held at Vienna.

27 July.

Von Beust justifies the maintenance of an army of 800,000, 14 Oct.; is made a count.

The frigate Robbky blown up, about 342 lives lost.

20 Feb. 1869.

The crown prince of Prussia visits Vienna, 7 Oct.

The emperor visits the East: at Jerusalem to Nov.; present at the opening of the Suez canal 7 Nov.

Successful insurrection against the conscription in Dalmauia, Oct.; ceased.

Nov.

Ministerial crisis, Jan.; the Cisleithian ministry resigns; count Potocki, prime minister 4 April.

1870.

Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced.

21 May.

The concordat with Rome declared to be suspended in consequence of the promulgation of the doctrine of Gallican infallibility.

29 Sept.

Dissension between the federal and national parties.

29 Sept., Oct.

The Ministry support Great Britain in opposing the Russian repudiation of the treaty of Paris (see Russia).

Nov.

The new German empire recognised by the emperor.

1 Jan. 1871.

Dismissal of Potocki; count Hohenwart, minister.

Feb.

Death of John Tegelhoff, much lamented.

7 April.

First meeting of "Old Catholics" at Geneva.

26 July.

An international exhibition at Vienna in 1873, proposed.

April.

Meeting of emperor with emperor William.

Sept.

Meeting of 17 provincial diets: struggle between the (Slavonian) conservatives and the (German) constitutionalists renewed.
Political crisis, discussion between German and Slavonian parties, Oct. resignation of the Hohenstaufen ministry 25 Oct. 1871
A ministry formed under banon Kellersperg 4 Nov.
Resignation of Count Beust, the arch-chancellor; junct excitement 6 Nov.
Count von Kellersperg Beussens, 1830 of origin, now abdicated, opposed von Beust's policy of alliance with France, succeeds him as minister of the imperial household and of foreign affairs; Von Beust to be ambassador at London; Langel, premier of Hungarian ministry 13 Nov.
New Austrian ministry formed by prince Amsburg 26 Nov.
New constitutional law promulgated, giving the emperor power to order new elections of the chamber 11 March 1872.
Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Germany and of the emperor of Austria 6-12 Sept.; Reform bill passed changing the Reichsrath into a national representative assembly 10 March 1873.
Great international exhibition at Vienna; opening 1 May.

Visits to Vienna: the prince of Wales, 28 April; the earl of Russia, 4 June; the shah of Persia, 20 July, the king of Italy, 17 Sept.; the emperor of Germany 16 July.

The emperor at St. Petersburg 13 Feb. 1874.
Encyclical letter of the pope condemning the uncanonical laws, dated March; Protest of the Austrian bishops; adoption by both parties of Gavarny's cry, "A free church in a free state".

The emperor at the Isle of Wight April; July-Aug.
Odenheim, railway financier connected with Messrs. Bissey, after long trial for fraud, acquitted at Vienna 27 Feb.

The emperor warmly received at Venice by the king of Italy 5 April.

Inauguration of the new bed of the Danube by the emperor 30 May.
The emperor meets the emperor at Eger 28 June.

Death of the ex-emperor Ferdinand 27 June.

Death of cardinal Kausch, prince bishop of Vienna 24 Nov.
The czar and the emperor meet at Reichenstadt, agree to neutrality in the Servo-Turkish war, 8 July.

New treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed 1 May.

Declaration of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war by Austrian and Hungarian ministers; foreign policy to be "interest of the monarchy, to the exclusion of all antipathies and sympathies," M. de Tisza (Hungarian) 26 June.

Prince Amsburg announces disaffection with the reactionary condition of Hungary, 14 Feb.

Death of archduke Francis Charles, the emperor's father 8 March.

The.Sp. 1 burnt at sea, near Cape St. Kiple, 250 passengers and crew perished 3 March.

Count Audrassey at the Berlin conference 13 June 15 July.

Austria to occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, by treaty of Berlin 13 July.
The Austrians enter, and war ensues (see Bosnia) 27 July.

Bosnia occupied except Novi Banja 4 Oct.

Silver wedding of the emperor and empress kept 24 April.

Emarck's visit to Vienna; warmly received 24 April 1879.

Bismarck's visit to Vienna; warmly received 20-24 Sept.

Opening of all the diets of the empire 28 June 1880.

Sudden death of Baron Haymerle 10 Oct.

The king and queen of Italy warmly received at Vienna 28-31 Oct.

Temporary rupture with Roumania respecting the Danube and Ottoman frontier 27 Dec.

Insurrection in Hercegovina, &c.; several small engagements with Austrians, 16-21 Jan.; insur- gents defeated 27 Jan.

Provisional government said to have been formed by insurgents about 25 Feb.

Alleged defeat of insurgents at Glaviccovo and in other small engagements 16 Feb. 27 Feb.

Several conflicts at Pettinge; alleged great loss by Austrians; small loss by insurgents 25 Feb.

Malou-tans sympathise with Christian insurgents 27 Dec.

Successful advance of the Austrians; capture of Dragatz 14 Jan.

Insurgents adopting guerrilla warfare about 15 May.

Full of a railway bridge over the Danube; about 27 killed 27 May.

Insurrection suppressed, announced 8 June.

Execution of Oeyshank, a soldier, for attempted assassination of emperor 20 Dec.

60th anniversary of the establishment of the House of Hapsburg celebrated throughout the empire 27 Dec.


Marriage of the archduke Rudolph and the princess Stephanie of Belgium, 10 May 1881; birth of princesses.

Much social dissatisfaction at Vienna; two detective policemen assassinated, Hiltik, Blech 1 Jan. 1884.

Corporal Herrmann Stellmacher, assassin of Blech, captured, 25 Jan.; a great conspiracy sup- posed; law decreed by count Taaffe repressing public meetings, the press, trials by jury, &c., 28 Jan.; many arrested or expelled 3 Jan.

Another person supposed to have been assassinated.

Government measures adopted by the chambers 15 Feb.

790 expelled at Vienna 15 May 1884.

The crown prince and princess visit Constantinople 17 April, et seq.

Hugo Schenk and Schlosser executed for murder of several young girls 22 May.

Stellmacher executed 8 Aug.

Hans Makart, historical painter, died 3 Oct.

Grand funeral at Venice 6 Oct.

Heavy bank frauds; suicide of culprits 15 Oct.

Prince Adolph Auersperg, statesman, died 5 Jan. 1885.

Imperial assent given to the revenue act of the upper house 16 Jan.

Consular meeting of the emperor and the Shah of Persia in Moravia 25-26 Aug.

Political crisis relating to duties on Russian petroleum, end of May; settled 26 July 1886.


Increased army estimates voted 26 Feb. 1887.

Treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy signed 13 March.

Anarchists sentenced to imprisonment for dynamite plot 28 March.

Successful military manoeuvres in Transylvania Sept. 1886.

Panic at the Bourse at Vienna, through article in the Independent (see Russia) 16 July 1886.

Money granted for war preparations 24 Dec.

Insurrection in Turkey with Austrian and German aid 13 December.

Other revolution, 7 Oct. 1872; first published 3 Feb. 1883.

Visit of the German emperor William II., at Vienna 29 April 3 Oct.

Forthieth anniversary of the emperor's accession celebrated by charities, &c. 3 Dec.

Suicide of the archduke Rudolph, heir to the throne, 30 Jan.; solemn funeral 5 Feb. 1889.

Catholic congress of nobles and clergy meet at Vienna 29 April.

Death of count Alfred Potocki, statesman, aged 72, about 20 May.

The emperor and his nephews visit Berlin, 12-15 Aug.

Temporary reconciliation of the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia in a conference, by the intervention of the emperor 17-19 Jan. 1890.

Formation of the Anglo-Austrian printing and publishing company in Vienna (Lord Laffan and others, directors) 18 Feb.

Count Julius Andrassy dies in Istria 18 Feb.

Thirty-two persons out of 62 charged, convicted of criminal connexions in Galicia connected with irrigation, four months' trial; sentence, 45 years and other terms of imprisonment 22 March.

Killed of about 150 wounded at Mahon on Spanish frontier, suppressed by military; 3 men killed and about 14 died of wounds 23 April.

Labour agitation, strikes with riding in different provinces (see Vienna) April, 1890, gradually sub- sides 24 May.
AUSTRIA.

The May day demonstration in favour of an eight-hours labour day passes off tranquilly at Vienna, &c...

Marriage of the emperor's youngest daughter, archduchess Marie Valerie, to her cousin, the archduke Francis Salvator 1 May.

Edward von Bauernfeld, poet and dramatist, dies, aged 58.

Austrian fleet under archduke Stephen, reviewed by Queen Victoria off Cowes, Isle of Wight 28-29 May.

Great loss of life and property through storms and floods throughout the Empire 31 May.

Cordial meeting of the Austrian and German emperors at Rhonstock in Silesia, 17-20 Sept., at Vienna 14 Oct.

The archduke John of the Tuscan line, who resigned his dignities and took the name of Johann Orth, Oct. 1889, became captain of a merchant ship, the 'St. Margaret,' supposed to have been lost off the coast of N. America Aug., reported Oct.

The compromise between the Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia not effected, through the opposition of the young Czechs; see Bohemia Sept.

Coal mine explosion at Polish Ostrzo; about 60 men perish 3 Jan. 1891.

The archduke Joseph Ferdinand of Este, heir to the emirate, warmly received at St. Petersburg Feb., at Moscow Feb., 14 Feb. New treaty of commerce between Austria-Hungary and Germany, signed, at Vienna 3 May.

The triple alliance renewed 26 June.

Military manoeuvres at Horn, the emperor and the German emperor present 3 Sept. and seq.

New commercial treaty with Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, adopted by the lower house, Jan., by the senate, Dec. 15 Jan. Conference of Austrian bishops at Vienna, March.

Currency reform bill passed 27 May.

By a panic in a church at Vinsgra, in Upper Austria, during a fire, 25 persons were crushed to death 31 Oct.

The new Bourse tax passed, 18 Sept. 1892; comes into operation 1 Jan. 1893.

Tour of the archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir-presumptive, 2 starts, 14 Dec. 1892; visits Ceylon, 5 Jan.; Bombay, 17 Jan.; Hyderabad, 24 Jan.; Calcutta, 1 Feb.; Sydney, 16 May; Hong Kong, July; Yokohama, 2 Aug.

Meeting of Christian socialists, many eminent persons, at Vienna, 13 March.

Heavy rains and destructive inundations in Bukovina and in Galicia, reported 28 June.

Strikes introduced at Klagenfurt, reported 28 June.

Sir Edward Monson, British ambassador, arrives 27 June.

Dr. Kohn, Dr. Platkan, and H. Pick, mountaineers, perish in attempting the ascent of the Gross Glockner 24-25 Dec.

The Ombidional (which see), a political society, active in 1891; trial began, 15 Jan. 1894; many sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for treason and other serious offences 19 Feb. 1894.

Trial of anarchists (14): 3 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6 acquitted 19-23 Feb.

Ottokar Dolezal, Franz Dragomir, and Joseph Krizek, members of the 'Dobudol,' charged with the murder of Mrva, an official at Prague, 23 Dec. 1893; sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Meeting of the Austrian and German emperors at Abbazia 28 March.

Commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Russia, ratified 5 July.

Schmul Hibovich, a Jewish farmer, and his family (5 persons) murdered, and his house plundered and burnt, at Boscheiwin 24 Aug.

Death of the archduke Adalbert; eminence in the army, liberal and popular; born, 1817; son of archduke Charles (see Aug.-Dec.) 13 Feb. 1895.

Death of prince Richard Metternich, diplomatist 7 Feb.

25 students tried at Tarnopol, Galicia, for high treason, and conspiring for the independence of Poland, 4 March; all acquitted. 13 March.

Death of the archduke Ladislaus by an accident while hunting Sept. 1895.

Anti-Semitic movement; see Vienna 1895-96.

Financial crisis at Vienna and Budapest in relation to Turkey 7 Nov.

Death of count Taaffe, ex-premier, aged 63, 20 Nov.

The emperor and empress received by queen Victoria at Nice 13 March.

Visit of the German emperor and empress to Nice 13 March.

April; grand military review; banquet, the two emperors present.

Death of the archduke Karl Ludwig, having been seized; much lamented 19 May.

Electoral reform bill passed by the Reichsrath, and adopted by the peers 23 May.

German progressive party founded 24 May.

Differences between Austria and Hungary settled by compromise at a meeting of the ministers in Vienna 29 July.

The archduchess Maria Dorothea niece of the emperor married to the duke of Orleans at Vienna 5 Nov.

Sir Hormez Humbold, G.C.B., 1897; appointed British minister, 15 Aug., 1897; received by the German emperor 11 Jan. 1897.

The railway labourers' association dissolved by government order 21 March.

Grand military review by the emperors Francis Joseph and William II. 22 April.

The emperor arrives at St. Petersburg, received by the czar 27-30 April.

Agrarian association founded at Vienna 30 April.

Duel between count Kaden the premier and Herr Wolf in consequence of insulting language used by the latter, the count wounded 25 Sept.


Count Kalnoky, born, 29 Dec., 1832, foreign minister from 1881-85; died 13 Feb. 1893.

Political agitation, large meetings in Styria and Bohemia 27 Feb.

Barrat Gauchlees resigns, 5 March; new ministry formed by count Kaden 7 March.

Prize Ferdinand received by the emperor at Vienna 1897.

Increase of the navy determined on, 31 March; 18,000,000 dekret demanded for fortifications 5 May.

Bills for the renewal of the Anschlag with Hungary 10 July.

Jubilee of the emperor's reign celebrated, exhibition opened (see Vienna) 8 May.

Reichsrath reassembled (deadlock), 1 June (see May); prostraged 12 June.

Anti-Semitic outrages, &c., in W. Galicia, houses plundered in 20 villages, troops called out, outbreak spreading 12-13 June; martial law and other strong measures adopted with successful effect, 28 June.

Assassination of the empress Elizabeth (born 27 Dec. 1837) at Geneva by Luigi Lucheni (aged 23), an Italian anarchist, about 2 p.m., 10 Sept.; deeply lamented, public demonstration of Swiss sympathy, 18 Sept.; lying in state in the Westminster Chapel, Vienna, 16 Sept.; funeral, the emperor of Germany and other royal personages present, 17 Sept.; two anarchists arrested at Lausanne, 17-19 Sept.

Lucheni sentenced to life imprisonment, 19 Nov.

Increasing agrarian revolt against clerical interference in secular affairs; see Hungary, 21 Nov.

Count Thun protests against the expropriation of Austrians from Prussia 20 Nov.


Disorderly scenes in the Reichsrath, crisis 15 Dec.

Violent scene in the Reichsrath, 27 Jan. 1892.

Reichsrath prorogued 13 June.

Mass meetings of socialist democrats in Vienna 6 Feb.; manifesto against the Germans by the young Czechs, issued 11 Feb.
Obstruction.

Reichsrath meets, the premier protests against the nationality strife . . . . 17 Oct.

The emperor interviews the king of Greece and prince George of Crete . . . . 7 Nov.

Manifesto against obstruction issued by the Germans in the Reichsrath . . . . 7 Nov.

Archeke Franz Ferdinand visits the czar in Vienna, 12 March; Pan-Germanic demonstration, 19 March; approval over the language question, April.

Count von Bissen; German imperial chancellor, received by the emperor . . . . 24 April.

Conference of Austrian and Hungarian premiers at Budapest on the Austro-Hungarian tariff questions, 21, 22, 23, 24 May; Vienna, 10 July; Aug. 7, 8.

The triple alliance renewed . . . . 23 June.

The king of Romania visits Austria . . . . 2 Aug.

Riots in Agram (see Croatia) . . . . 2 Sept.

Violent scenes between Czechs and Germans . . . . 11, 13 Nov.

Reichsrath meets. Renewal of Austro-Hungarian treaty for 10 years agreed to . . . . 31 Dec.

Floods and loss of life in many parts, reports from Austria . . . . 7 Jan. 1903.

Debt conversion bill passed . . . . 16 Feb.

King Edward VII, visits Marienbad . . . . 13 Aug.

Visits Vienna, enthusiastic reception . . . . 13 Aug.

Takes leave of the emperor and makes him honorary field-marshal of British army . . . . 3 Sept.

Lloyd Milward visits Vienna, received by Austrian and Hungarian foreign ministers . . . . 3 Sept.

Death of Count Beyn, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Great Britain, from 8 Oct., 1888 . . . . 3 Sept.

Inter-parliamentary conference at Vienna adopt resolution in favor of a new international agreement to consider the disarmament schemes formulated by Russia in 1898 . . . . 7 Sept.

Austro-Hungarian army bill virtually rejected by the adoption of a Polish amendment to a German emergency motion sanctioning the enrolment of the ordinary Austrian contingent of 54,000 recruits . . . . 25 Sept.

Czar visits the Emperor at Vienna, 29 Sept. Imperial conference on Macedonian affairs . . . . 2 Oct.

Battleship Fregatten-Kriel launched at Trieste 3 Oct.

Austro-Russian instructions for the executions of the reforms in Macedonia presented to the Sultan 22 Oct. ; reform scheme accepted by the Porte 25 Nov.

Count Kien Heedervalny, ex-konig of Croatia, and ex-premier of Hungary, takes the oath as Hungarian minister resident in Vienna 1904.

Reichsrath meets; dr. von Kahr, premier, states that no important imperial ordinances, and many bills, were awaiting the sanction of parliament in the confidence of the continued stability of parliamentary business 8 March.

Grave riots at Prage and Vienna between German and Slav students; university of Vienna closed by the authorities 24 March.

Obstructive tactics resumed in the Reichsrath; violent scenes; Reichsrath adjourns without electing Austrian delegations; estimates for previous years neither discussed nor indemnity granted 22 March.

Col. von Grunewig and col. von Torvek sentenced to 5 and 2 months' close arrest respectively for breach of army regulations in connection with the death of soldiers from heat prostration during a forced march in the autumn 23 March.

Prince and princess of Wales arrive at Vienna on a visit to the emperor 20 April.

Emperor leaves Vienna for Budapest; is enthusiastically greeted by the people 2 May.

Reichsrath again adjourned by government edict, legislation being prevented by the continuous obstruction of the Czechs 10 May.

Austrian delegation posesses the extraordinary credits required by ministries of war and marine, £31,000,000 kronen (4,661,661.) army; 77,000,000 kronen (ex-soldier, 23 lidi.) for the navy . . . . 20 May.

Emperor appoints King Edward VII, a field-marshal in the Austro-Hungarian army . . . . 1 June.

Drought in Vienna and neighbourhood during three months, unexampled since 1769 . . . . 29 July.
AUSTRIA.

Centenary of the promulgation of the pragmatic law, which created for the head of the house of Hapsburg the title and dignity of emperor of Austria, 1904.

Emperor visits King Edward VII at Marienburg, 16 Aug.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrives at Vienna, and is received by the emperor, 19 Sept.

Provisional agreement between Austria-Hungary and Italy signed after long negotiations covering the period from 15 Oct., 1903, to 21 Dec., 1903, whereby the two nations, the draft of which is agreed upon, will come into operation, 28 Sept.


Serious riot at Innsbruck between German and Italian law students at the celebration of inauguration of a new and separate law faculty for Italian students; troops called out, several lives lost, 3 Nov.

Ultimatum presented to the Porte demanding the dismissal and punishment of Turkish officials at Scutari who had forcibly prevented the despatch of the Austro-Hungarian mail; naval demonstration threatened in event of non-compliance, 5 Dec.

Negotiations with Germany for a new commercial treaty broken off, 12 Nov.

Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, premier in succession to dr. von Korber, 21 Dec., 1903.

Cardinal Pfygina, bp. of Cracow, who pronounced the Austrian veto against the election of Cardinal Rampolla, as pope, receives the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, the highest Austro-Hungarian decoration, 1 Jan., 1905.

New Austro-German commercial treaty signed at Berlin, 14 June.

Count Tisza, acting premier of Hungary, leaves Vienna after another fruitless attempt to persuade the crown to relieve him and his colleagues of their duties, 13 June.

Death of the archduke Joseph Karl Ludwig of Austria, 13 June.

In the Reichsrath, Baron Gautsch, declares that the Austrian government would remain as long as possible upon the basis of the laws which regulate Austrian relations to Hungary; but that the Austrian government were prepared for any and every eventuality, and that they would energetically to defend Austrian interests in any and every situation, 21 June.

Sir W. E. Goschen, new British ambassador, presented, 3 July.

Reichstag re-assembles; premier makes a statement of the position of Austria in regard to the Hungarian conflict (see Hungary). Budget for 1905 presented and passed on July 15, 30, 60 kronen (75,517,923); estimated expenditure, 1,019,452,216 kronen (75,793,437). 26 Sept.

New treaty with Germany concluded, Jan., 1904; communicated to the Reichsrath, 14 June; ratified, 6 July.

Proposal for universal suffrage for Hungary arouses much popular enthusiasm for the Austrian socialist demonstration in favour of universal suffrage held in Vienna; serious conflict between police and people, 2 Nov.

Breakdown of the constitution between the crown and the coalition, announced, 5 Feb., 1904.

Commercial treaty with Belgium signed in Vienna, 13 Feb.

Violent attack on the government made in the lower house by count Sternberg, on a motion of urgency presented by the Pan-Germans in favour of the separation of the common Austro-Hungarian army; motion rejected by 145 votes, 13 Feb.

Chamber adopts the new Austro-Italian commercial treaty, 31 Jan., 1905.

Franchise and parliamentary reform bills presented to the lower house by baron Gautsch; these bills every male citizen of 24 years of age, who is not under any legal disability, is entitled to be registered as a voter after residence for one year in an electoral district; number of seats raised from 425 to 455; in the new chamber, elected according to the proposed reform, there would be 235 Germans, 105 Hungarians, 33 Southern Slavs, 17 Italians, and 4 Romanians, 22 Feb., 1905.

Mr. Hellmayr Steuer, American ambassador, 21 Jan., new resident by dr. Max. Aug.

Royal decree published, calling to the colours the supplementary reserves of the 1904 contingent of Home troops, at the same time official notice of the failure of parliament to pass the recruiting bill, 4 April.

Death of M. Franz Stockinger, Austro-Hungarian consuls-general in London, 4 April.

Polish party reaffirms its standpoint that an acceptable suffrage reform must give Galicia 15 mandates, and that suffrage reform must be in hand in hand with an extension of provincial self-government, 1 May.

Resignation of Baron Gautsch, who is succeeded by prince Conrad zu-Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst as premier, 3 May.

Prince Hohenlohe resigns, being unable to accommodate the emperor's wish to agree to the Hungarian demand that the economic compact should be replaced by a commercial treaty, 23 May.

Reichsrath protests by 240 votes to 3 against the concession to Hungary of the right to enact a separate tariff, 2 May.

New ministry united on the basis of prompt suffrage reform and thorough revision of the economic relationship to Hungary, formed by Baron Max Vladimir von Beck as premier, 1 June.

Visit of the German emperor to the emperor Joseph at Vienna, 6 and 7 July; the two emperors sign to the treaty of Italy, "their联合 would be a solid and permanent foundation of peace in Europe, and of the balance of power among the great powers of Europe..." 13 July.

Count Goluchowski, foreign minister of the dual monarchy, tenders his resignation to the emperor, 21 Oct.

Baron von Levelth, Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg, accepts the post vacated by Count Goluchowski, 24 Oct.

The emperor intervenes personally in favour of maintaining universal suffrage as the basis of the franchise reform in Austria, 25 Nov.

Statute amendment bill, modifying the constitution of 1897 in accordance with the universal suffrage law, adopted in the Austrian upper chamber, 2 Jan., 1907.

Wreck of the liner "Gautsch" in Creus waters, 49 of the crew drowned, 16 Feb.

Strike among dressmakers and ladies' tailors for increased wages, involving 10,000 women and girls and 3,000 men, begins in Vienna, 15 Mar.

Death of the rt. hon. sir H. M. Elliot, c. h., formerly British ambassador in Vienna, aged 87, 3 Mar.

The emperor Francis Joseph receives prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 29 Mar.

Meeting between king Edward and the emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, 12 Aug.

New customs treaty with Hungary signed at Pressburg, 16 Aug.

Death of Duke Ferdinand IV, of Tuscany, Archduke of Austria, aged 72, 17 Jan., 1907.

Serious fighting at Riedpeck between the police and a crowd of socialists who had held a demonstration in favour of universal suffrage, 19 March.

New commercial treaty between Austria and Serbia signed, 15 Mar.

Arrival of the German emperor and empress, with a deputation of German princes; the emperor William sends an address of congratulation to the emperor Francis Joseph on his attainment, 14 May, 1907.
AUTOMATON FIGURES.

1141. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.

1142. Albert V., duke of Austria; obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son.

1143. Ludus, who dies childless, 1437.

1145. The emperor Frederick III. and Albert VI.

1147. The emperor Maximilian I., son of Frederick III. (archduke), emperor; see Germany.

EMPERORS.

1830. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), styled emperor of Austria, until 11 Aug. 1804; resigned empire of Germany, 6 Aug. 1806; died 2 Mar. 1835.

1835. Ferdinand, his son, 2 March; abdicated in favour of his nephew (his brother Francis Charles having renounced his rights), 2 Dec. 1848; died 29 June, 1875.

1845. Francis Joseph (son of Francis Charles), born 18 Aug. 1830; succeeded, 2 Dec. 1848; married 24 April, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria, assassinated (see JESTRO) 19 Sept. 1858; crowned king of Hungary, 5 June, 1867; their son, the archduke Rudolph, born 24 Aug. 1856; married to princess Stephanie of Belgium, 10 May, 1875; died 30 Jan. 1889 (she married count Esterhazy Longay, 22 March, 1903).

Her presumptive brother, archduke Charles Louis, born 30 July, 1835; died 10 May, 1868; his son, archduke Francis Charles d'Este, born 18 Feb. 1860, married a daughter of Sophia Chotek (created princess of Hohenberg, 1 July), 1 July, 1890.

AUTHORS. See Copyrights. The Society of Authors established for self-defence, to maintain copyrights, protection, &c., by sir W. Frederick Pollock, cardinal Manning, and others, lord Tennyson, president, met 18 Feb., incorporated May, 1883. In 1884 there were 68 paying members; in 1910, about 2,100. Organ of the see. The Author.

AUTO DA FÉ (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (which see).


Original holograph draft of Nelson's "instructions for the battle of Trafalgar" sold for $560, to Mr. Sabih, who offered it for the same sum to the British museum.

14 Mar. 1866 A sign manual of Edward VI. realized 45s.; a letter of Charles II., 20s.; a signature of Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV., 5s., and a letter by Oliver Cromwell 3½ at a sale at Sotheby's.

19 May

AUTOMATON FIGURES (or AMUSEMENTS), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Friar Bacon is said to have made a bræm head which spoke, a.p. 1204. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach with horses, with a footman inside, and a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1679. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed many functions of a real one—eating, drinking, and quacking; and he also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1790, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, of Mackel, exhibited
the same year, was also worked by a hidden person; so was the "invisible girl," 1800. See Chess. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. The "anthropoglossus," an alleged talking-machine, exhibited at St. James's Hall, London, July, 1816, proved to be a gross imposition. The exhibition of the talking-machine of professor Faber of Vienna, in London, began 27 Aug. 1819, at the Palais Royal, Argyl-street, W. Psycho, an automaton card-player, invented by J. N. Maskelyne and John Alemayne Clarke, exhibited in London, Jan. 1825. Another Zoe, which played cards, was exhibited by Mr. Maskelyne, 1857. An automaton horse was hunted at Hendon, near London, 9 Sept. 1876. See Enquemarelle.


AUTOMOBILE CLUB. was founded in 1857, for the social intercourse of persons interested in motor locomotion and its development, 4,000 members in 1910. Ladies' Automobile Club, instituted 1903, see Motors. Ladies' Automobile Club holds its first meeting at Carlton-house Terrace. 9 June, 1894.

AUTONOMISTS. a name assumed by a socialist party in Paris (see Possibilists), 1857.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY. a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Waldis, in April, 1863; it resembled Nature-printing (which see).

AUXERRE DECLARATION, see France, May, 1860.

AVA, the capital of the Burmese empire from 1734 to 1749, and from 1822 to 1838. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1859. See Rambur.

AVANALanche. An avalanche in the Lofoten Isles, 21 persons killed, 39 injured. See Switzerland, Jan. 1860. Hufschl, on the lef. of Ireland, overwhelmed by an avalanche; 23 persons perish. 21 Feb. Avalanche at Wallace (Ithaca), 72 persons buried, 27 Feb.; another at Burke (Ithaca) 22 Feb.; the entire town of Marei wiped out, and altogether, nearly 60 lives lost. Feb. An avalanche on the western slope of the Cascade mountains, near Wellington, (Washington state) buried two great Northern trains, 67 lives lost. 1 Mar. A snowslide, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Rogers Pass, carries a snow train, 54 lives lost, including 17 Japanese, reported. 6 Mar. Nine great Alpine avalanches (447 lives lost), recorded 1350-1879; the most important being half the village of Bel to the Upper Valais, in 88 habitants swept away, 1877.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the eastern empire in the 5th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVEURY, or Abury (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest so-called Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1649; Dr. Stukeley, 1729; and Sir R. C. Hoare, in 1812, and by others. Much information may be obtained from Stukeley's "Avury" (1747), Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21), and the rev. A. C. Smith's work (1884). They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," i.e., when weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material. Sir John Lubbock (lord Avebury, 1860) takes his title from this place.

AVEIN, or Aalaine (Luxembourg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, 20 May, 1535.

"AVE MARIA!" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (Luke i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1320. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses.

AVENIN. The stimulating qualities of this nitrogenous alkaloid in oats were discovered by Mr. Samson in 1882.

AVENUE THEATRE. Thames Embankment, opened 11 March, 1882. Destroyed by the fall of a portion of Charing Cross station, 5 Dec., 1903; rebuilt and renamed the Playhouse, see Playhouse.

AVIS ISLAND, in the Caribbean sea, annexed to Great Britain, reported 18 Aug., 1943.

AVIATION. Following experiments in aerial navigation by count von Zeppelin and M. Santos-Dumont (see Balloons and Flying, Artificial), attention was directed towards flying machines, and many successful ones have been invented by the Wright Bros., Messrs. Farman, Blériot and others. The following is a record of the most notable flights, &c.:-

Mr. Hy. Farman succeeds in travelling the distance of one kilometre towards a fixed goal, which he turns steadily, reaching starting-point after 1 min. 28 sec., thus winning a prize of £250. 7 June, 1909.

M. Delagrange makes a kilometre without a hitch; M. Farman made 2,244 metres in 3 mins. 11 sec., and his rival covered 2,985 metres in 6 mins. 39 sec. on 4 April.

The aeroplane of the Wright brothers, after accomplishing a flight of 8 miles in 4 min. 2 sec. at Moulins, North Carolina, wrecked. 13 May.

Successful flight, by M. Delagrange at Rome, of 6 mins. 25 sec. 9 June.

 Destruction of count Zeppelin's airship, 3 Aug.

Mr. Hy. Farman, new aeroplane called "Flying fish." 20 June.

National aeronautic league formed in France, 1 Sept.

Mr. Orville Wright makes a flight of 6 min. 15 sec. at Fort Myers, at the rate of 1 mile an hour, 15 Sept.

"La République," military dirigible balloon makes a journey lasting 73 hrs., and covering a distance of 180 kil., or 112 miles, and attains a height of 650 metres. 5 Sept.

M. Delagrange creates a new world's record, both for time and distance, ascending in his balloon, 29 min. 53 sec. and covering a distance of 29 kil., 727 metres, being only compelled to alight for want of fuel. 1 Sept.

M. Millet, in his combination of aeroplane and dirigible balloon, makes two successful flights, attaining a height of 30 metres. 12 Sept.

Mr. Orville Wright, in America, makes a flight lasting 5 min. 43 sec. at heights varying from 1,100 ft. to 1,300 ft. 21 Sept.

Mr. Orville Wright flies 1 hr. 5 min. 52 sec. 25 Sept.

Mr. Orville Wright flies 1 hr. 14 min. 23 sec. 28 Sept.

The German military dirigible balloon (major Gross), attains a speed of 20 kil., and remains in the air for 14 hrs. 2 min. 15 Oct.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, in France, makes a flight lasting 39 min. 18 sec. 28 Sept.
AVIATION.

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AYLESBURY.

Wreck of the German airship Zeppelin L. in a small
storm at Trier, 23 April, 1910.

Mr. Paulhan flies from London to Manchester, with
Mr. S. Rolls, 22 May, 1909.

M. Le Blon, French aviator, killed by his machine,
taking from a height of 38 ft. to 110 ft., 2 April.

M. Donnet, French aviator, fell with his machine,
taking from a height of 520 ft. to 100 ft., 16 March.

The international aeroplane navigation conference
opened in Paris, 18 May.

M. Jacques de Lesseps flew across the Channel from
Calais to Dover, 26 May, 1903.

Mr. S. Rolls flew from Dover to Calais and re-
turned without alighting on French soil, the
journey occupying 90 minutes, 2 June.

Successful flight from Dover to London and
back of the army dirigible airship Beta, 3 June.

Height (world's) record—Mr. Brooks, Indianapolis,
atained a height of 5,953 ft., 17 June.

Aviation Death Roll.

M. Lefebvre at Bayonne, 7 Sept., 1909.
Captain Ferber at Bordeaux, 6 Sept., 1909.
M. Delagrange at Bordeaux, 9 Jan., 1910.
M. Le Bion at San Sebastian, 2 April, 1910.
M. Michelin at Lyons, 13 May, 1910.
M. Zosily at Budapest, 2 June, 1910.
Mr. Roald at Stettin, 19 June, 1910.

There were many hairbreadth escapes from death
during the same period.

(See also Balloons.)

AVIGNON, a city, S. E. France, ceded by
Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat
was removed by Clement V. to Avignon, in 1309.
In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the sovereignty from
June, countess of Provence and queen of Naples.
In 1409 the French, ware the schism, ex-
peled Benedict XIII, and Avignon ceased to be
the seat of the pappacy. Here were held nine
councils (1080-1417). Avignon was seized and re-
stored several times by the French kings; the last
time restored, 1773. It was claimed by the national
assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by
the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1797, horrid
massacres took place here. See Paris, 1309-94.

AXE, frequently mentioned in the Bible, Dent.
xiv. 35; Judges, iv. 48; 1 Sam. xiii. 20; Isaiah
ixx. 5, etc. See Tools.

AXUM, or AUZIME, a town in Abyssinia
said to have been the capital of a kingdom whose
people were converted to Christianity by Frumenti-
tus about 330, and were allies of Justinian, 533.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians
finally achieved their independence by defeating the
Spaniards, 9 Dec. 1824.

AYDE, or AIDE, the tax paid by the vassal
to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France
and England an aide was due for knightings
of the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip
the Fair, 1313. The aide due upon the birth of a
prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster
(Edward I.), 1285, was not to be levied until he
was fifteen years of age, for the case of the subject.
The aide for the marriage of the king's eldest
dughter could not be demanded in this country
until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there
was an aide for ransoming the chief lord; so when
our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor
of Germany, an aide of 20s., to redeem him,
was enforced upon every knight's fee; see Beveledence.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced
by the West Saxons in 571. Incorporated by charter
in 1553; absorbed into the county 1889. The
ancient parish church was restored by G. E. Steed,
1875. Visited by queen Victoria 14 May, 1890,
Pop. 1901, 13,648; Railway accident, 4 deaths, 23 Dec., 1934.
AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455, and Horsa was killed.

AYR, capital of Ayrshire, S. W. Scotland: chartered and endowed by William the Lion, 12th century; fortified by Oliver Cromwell. By a sudden fire at Templeton's carpet works, 29 persons perished, 16 June, 1876. Statue of Burns at Irvine unveiled by Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate, 18 July, 1876. Town hall, &c., burnt down, estimated loss, £20,000. 1 July, 1897. Gaiety theatre opened 1902, burnt down 4 Aug. 1903. Population, 1881, 20,821; 1901, 28,624; 1910 (est.), 33,110.

AZINCOUR, see Agincourt.

AZOFF, Sea of, the Paks Macotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikale (the Bosporus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition, composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kertch, 24 May, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikale, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the Sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent their falling into the hands of the allies.

AZOIMIDE, a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen (azote), a very explosive gas, obtained from organic sources, such as benzoyl-glycollic acid and hippuric acid, by prof. Curtius in 1890. It forms salts by combination with metals; it is described in Nature, 10 Dec. 1891.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by Vanderberg of Bruges, who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered and named Azores from the number of goshawks found on them. They were given by Alfonso V. to the duchess of Burgundy in 1466, and colonised by Flemings. They were subject to Spain 1580-1640. The isle Terceira, during the usurpation of don Miguel, declared for Donna Maria, 1829, and a government was established at the capital Angra, 1830-33. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1868; and in 1871 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep; an island then formed gradually disappeared. A destructive earthquake lasting 12 days, happened in St. Michael's, 1591. The telegraphic cable from Lisbon to the Azores was inaugurated by the king and queen at Carcavellos, 27 Aug. 1893.

AZOTE, see Nitrogen.

AZOTUS, see Ashdod.

AZRAEL, according to Mohammedan mythology, the "Angel of Death," who "separates men's souls and bodies, and with his assistants either tears them asunder with violence, or draws them apart with gentleness."

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In June, 1553, two pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered by professor Owen to be merely South American dwarfs. They were married in London, 1 April, 1867, and exhibited for some time after.
BAAL (Lord), the principal male deity of the Phoenician nations, worshipped as the supreme ruler and visiter of nature. He was also frequently worshiped by the Israelites, especially by Ahah, introduced into Israel by Jezebel, his Zidonian wife c.494 B.C. His priests and votaries were massacred by Jehu, and his temple defiled, 883 B.C. The cult of the Babylonian deity Bel, and Tyrian god Mol, were allied to Baal worship. The name, a general Semitic word, was generic, signifying lord, and applied to various deities, or to the same deity regarded in various aspects as exercising different functions. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phoenician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places, e.g., "Hamnasp," "Baal is gracious," Baalbek, &c. See Sayce's Hibbert Lectures, 1885, and W. R. Smith's "Religion of the Semmites," 1893.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain. The chief of those is the temple of the Sun, built by Antinous Pius; converted into a Christian Church by the emperor Theodosius. The Temple of Jupiter, of smaller size, is situated south of the Great Temple; a third ruin is known as the Circular Temple, Visited by Wood (in 1753), and others. Its origin is lost in antiquity. Originally a centre of sun worship, Baalbec became a Roman colony under Augustus Cesar. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Beg (Tamerlane), 1400. Visited by terrible earthquake, 1759. Site of the Acropolis excavated by Germans, 1850-52. See Heliopolis; and Germany, 11 Nov. 1868.

BABA WALL. See AFGHANISTAN, 1 Sept. 1880, and Mozaffar.

BAIBEL, Tower of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247-44 B.C. (Genesis, ch. xi.). The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. Blair. The site of Nimrod, the site of a temple dedicated to Noah, and called the "Temple of the Seven Lights," Splendent, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is conjectured by some to be the remains of the tower of Babel. More recent scholarship would seem to identify the Tower of Babel with the Zikkurat of the temple E-sagil, the extant ruins of which, now known as Ninurta, are in Babylon. See Prov. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments," 1884; and Sayce's Action of Geo. Smith's "Chaldean Account of Genesis," 1889.

BABIL (embly), the temple of a Mohammedan sect, established in Persia, about 1854, by Sayed Mirza Ali, born 1814, who, while resident near Bagdad, began to preach a new faith which in many respects differed from orthodox Islam. He took the name of Babed-din, "the gate of the faith," whence he became known as the "Bib," and his disciples the "Babas." Subsequently he called himself "the Nazar," "the point or focus," as being not merely the recipient of a new divine revelation, but the locus in which all preceding dispensations would converge. Moses, Jesus Christ, and Mohammed were revered by him as prophets and his forerunners. By the doctrines of Babi-ism polygamy, concubinage, and the inferior states of women were condemned; morality, cheerfulness, and benevolence are inculcated. Buddhist and Tantric ideas are mingled with the teaching of the sect. Incurving the hostility of the orthodox mulhahs, the Bab, with many of his followers, after armed resistance to their persecutors, were defeated and dispersed, he himself being put to death at Tabriz, 8 July, 1850. His successor was Mirza Yahya, a youth of noble birth; Acquiesced in being implicated in an attempt on the life of the Shah, Nasr-ed-Din, in 1852, this sect suffered much persecution, and the Babis were deported to Constantinople, 1863, and soon afterwards to Adrianople, and in 1868 to Famagusta in Cyprus. Since that date Arec has been the headquarters of the section under Baha, numbering about 1,000,000. See also Persia.

BABY-FARMING, see Infanticide.

BABYLONIA* (Babilll Assyrian, Baburush Persian, the Shinar, Babel, and land of the Chaldees of the Old Testament), a vast plain watered by the Tigris and Euphrates, the seat of a great Asiatic empire, traditionally stated to have been founded by Belus, supposed to have been the

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The Hanging Gardens are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches, and on the top of these arches cemented together with plater of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, with its beds, where there were various trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. Steke; Jebardin. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and Sir R. Ker Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. (after Sir A. H.) Layard, Sir H. Rawlinson, M. Rotta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by ed. (after Sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the spring of 1848 he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. Important exploration of the ruins of Niffer, near Babylon, at the cost of the Babylon Exploration Fund of Philadelphia, conducted by Dr. Peters, 1888-92 et seq.; an ancient temple of Bel was discovered, with many other relics; reported Dec. 1894. American explorations on the site of N. Babylon resumed, under Mr. Hazen, in 1873; cities of Nippur, or Niffer, and Multii "Old Bel," in S. Babylonia excavated; reported, Times 24 June, 1894. Explorations carried on at Susa, first by Layrus, palaces uncovered by M. Dkoss, in 1842-44, and by M. de Morgan, Dec. 1839. Excavations of palace ruins, monuments, &c., discovered, Times, 10 Jan. 1893. King Khammurabi's laws abt. B.C. 2200 trans. by Dr. Schiel, Times, 14 April, 1913. 
BADEN.

Nimrod of Gen. x. 1. 8. See Assyria. According to the earlier existing history the country was divided between two races, the Semir (Turmanian), the probable inventors of cuneiform writing; and the Accad or Akkad (Semitic), which became predominant. See Accadian. “The fragmentary Canon of Kings,” given by Berosus the Greek-Chaldean priest 268 B.C., had been superseded by the newly-discovered Babylonian canon inscribed on tablets carried away from 2200 to 647 B.C., an unequaled chronological series. Summaries are given by Mr. Jesse in the articles “Assyria” and “Babylonia” in "Chambers' Encyclo- 
depedia", 1901.

Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon. B.C. 2221. [2238. B.C.; 2233. Cl.]

Nabonassar governor, 747; his son Nabonidus, 554; a revolt, Ulu-zirri, king, about 540 B.C. 737

Babylonia conquered by Pul (T.C.4th Plei-er) king of Assyria, 727; becomes independent; Men-khe- 
degan H. king about 720 B.C.

Sargon, king of Assyria, captures Babylon; Men- 
dekkabadiian returns, but is soon expelled by 
Sennacherib.

Babylonia ruled by viceroy, see Assyria.

Nabu-aba-uzur (Nabopolassar), general, 642-638; the power about 639; proclaimed king. Babylon.

Successed by his son Nebuchadnezzar, very great and powerful, 605; he restores the empire, and rebuilds Babylon.

[His acts are recorded on innumerable tablets and in the Bible; 2 Kings, xxxvi., xxxvii., 2 Chron, xxxvi; 2 Kings, xxxvii., xxxviii.; see, Babel, i.-iv.

He captures Jerusalem, 599; and destroys the city and carries most of the inhabitants captive to 
Babylon, 587; dies. Babylon.

Evil Merodach, 561; Nergillassar, king.

Lahmutus, 566; Nabonidus, a great monarch, 551.

Babylonian king. Babylon.

Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under 
Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain. Grand v.

Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius. Babylon.

Taken by Alexander, 334; he dies here.

Seleucus Nicator, who died 280 B.C., transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is depopulated. Babylonia was conquered by the Par- thians about 240 B.C., and became part of the 
Persian empire. On the overthrow of the Sassa-

nides by the Mahometans 635 A.D., Babylonia becomes the seat of the califs till 1258. Since 1583 it has been subject to Turkey.

BABINGTON’S CONSPIRACY, to as-

sassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of 
Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a 
soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. 
Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony 
Fabioungton and others joined in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley, a spy, and fourteen were executed, 20, 21 Sept. 1586.

BACCATAR CASE, see Trials, June, 1811.

BACCHUS, the name given after the 3rd 
century B.C. to Dionysus (which see), the Greek 
god of wine, poetry, and music.

BACON or BACON, see Orleans.

BACH SOCIETY, instituted in London in 
1819, for the collection of the works of J. S. Bach, and the promotion of their public performance. The original committee included W. Sterndale Bennett, Sir G. Smart, J. Hullah, C. Potter, and other eminent musicians. The society was dis- 

olved in March, 1870, and the music given up to 
the Royal Academy of Music.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of 
full age were obliged to marry. A tax laid upon 
bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age 
(varying from 122 to 130, for a duke, to 18, for a common person), lasted from 1695 to 1796. Bache-

lors (Romanist priests excepted) were subjected to 
an extra tax on their male and female ser-

vants in 1783. A grand ball given by 84 bache-
lors at Kensington House; the prince and princess 
of Wales present, 22 July 1780. The Bachelors’ 
Club, London, founded in 1881, consisted of 1,500 members in 140 A Members marrying may be 
elected honorary members by the Committee.

BACILLI (little rods), one of the forms of, 
and a division of Bacteria. See Germ Theory.

BACONIAN PHILOSOPHY, propounded by Francis Bacon, especially in his "Novum Origi-

num," published in 1620. Its principles are Utility and Progress; and its objects the alleviation of the sufferings and promotion of the comforts of man-
kind. Macaulay, 1837.

BACON SOCIETY, established in December, 1835, for the 
study of the works and life of Francis Bacon, and to 
investigate claims for his supposed authorship of certain 
works, including the Shakespearean dramas and 
poems. A London and provincial society called Gray's Inn celebrates the 400th anniversary of Bacon's election as treasurer, 17 Oct. 1933.

BACTERIA. Schizomyces, or Bacilli, dis-
covered 1698 by Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch investori-
gator, and called him animalcula. Established by 
Cohn (1853) to be small, single-celled fungoid 
plants. They are found everywhere, and through 
the researches of Koch, Pasteur, Dujard, Burdon 
Samelson, Klein, Fullerton, and others the bacilli 
of many diseases have been identified. Prof. 
Molisch, of Prague, reports a lamp illuminated 
by means of bacteria, March, 1907. See Germ 
Theory.

BACTRIA, a province in Asia, was subju-
gated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian 
empire, when conquered by Alexander, 339 B.C. 
About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, 
threw off the yoke of the Seleucids, and became 
king. Enarrates I. reigned prosperously about 
181 B.C., and Memnond about 128 B.C. The Greek 
kingdom appears to have been broken up by the 
irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOS (S.W. Spain). An important barrier 
fortress, surrendered to the French, under Sadii, 
11 March, 1811; invested by the British, under 
lord Wellington, on 10 March, 1812, and stormg 
and taken on 6 April following. The French re-
fracted in hosts. A short military insurrection, 3 
and 6 Aug. 1833. Population, 1840, 520,420; 1841, 
(est.) 620,000.

BADESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, 
near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the 
Saxons, 493; others say 511 or 520, all doubtful.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of 
Baden is descended from Hermann, regarded as the 
first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of 
Zähringen; but Hermann II. assumed the title, 
Feb. 1140. From Christopher, who died 1227, 
proceeded the branches Baden-Baden and Baden- 
Durlach, united in 1774. Baden is an hereditary con- 
istitutional monarchy by charter, 26 May, 1818; it 
joined the German empire by treaty, 15 Nov. 1870. 
Population, 1900, 1,860,864; 1910, 2,010,728.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great 
general, born 1695; cal1ed out from Vienna and 
defeated the Turks, 1697; died 1757.
Charles William, margrave of Baden-Durlach, born 1679, died 1748, succeeded by his son.


Roden made a grand-duchy, with enlarged territories, 1806.

A representative constitution granted by charter, 18 Aug. 1818.

Republic an agitation, 18 Aug. 1818.

In 1828, the insurrection joined by the free city Rastatt: the grand-duke fled.

The Prussians enter Roden, 15 June; defeat the insurgents commanded by Mierowsky; Rastatt surrenders, 23 July; the grand duke enters Karlsruhe.

Arrest for political offenders, 9 July, 1828.

Concluded with the pope signed, 28 June, 1859.

Greatly opposed by the chambers; annulled by the grand duke by a manifesto, securing autonomy to the Catholic and Protestant churches; signed 7 April, 1866.

Interview at Baden Roden of the emperor Napoleon III., the prince regent of Prussia, and the German kings and princes, 16 June, 1870.

The Germanederation law (adopted by the chambers) promulgated 16 Oct.

Opposition of the archbishop of Freiburg and the clerical party.

In 1866-67, Bingen is occupied by the Grand Duke, the Grand Duke's army obtains to obtain reconciliation, and remains neutral.

Roden joins the Zollverein (which see), 4 July, 1867.

Modernized by chancellor of liberal measures: promulged 24 Sept.; universal suffrage adopted by the second chamber.

Civil marriage made obligatory, 17 Nov.

Roden joins Prussia in the war with France, about 20 July, 1870.

Gambling houses suppressed; finally closed 15 Oct. 1872.

Death of prince William, brother of the grand-duke, 27 April, 1887.

The grand-duke's jubilee celebrated, international art and horticultural exhibition opened at Karlsruhe, 24 April; the German emperor arrives 26 April; death of prince Karl of Baden, b. 1832; 3 Dec. 1896.

GRAND-dukES.

1866. Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson.

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1815; succeeded by his uncle.

1818. Charles Louis, who died without issue in 1839; succeeded by his brother.

1830. Leopold, who died without issue in 1835; succeeded by his son.

1852. Prince Charles, who was regent. 24 April, 1842; declared grand-duke, 5 Sept. 1866; becomes ill, his son appointed regent, 11 Nov. 1884.

1875. Frederic William, son of above, born 5 July, 1837, about 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter; the latter have held it since 1638. Subjected to plague in 1773, and again in 1818, when one-third of the population died. Population, 168,614,000. See Turkey. Nov. 1814/1877, for Baghdad Railway Concession.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument.

On a piece of ancient Greek sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpipe is represented dressed like a modern Highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 61. Our Highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America), the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of 11 Oct. 1492; he landed next day. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1866. Population (est.), 1868, 35,287, in 1869, 43,820.

The Bahamas profited by blockade-running during the American civil war, 1862-5. Governors: William Rawson, 1884; sir James Walker, 1888; John Pope Hennessy, 1871; Wm. Robinson, 1874; Thomas F. Calaghan, 1879; Charles Cameron Lees, 5 Oct. 1881; H. A. Blake, Jan. 1884; Sir Ambrose Shea, Oct. 1887; Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, Jan. 1893; Sir Gilbert T. Carter, Nov. 1895; sir W. Grey-Wilson, April, 1904.

Famine in the Bermudas, destructive storms, many deaths, reported, 26 Dec. 1868.

Terrible hurricane does much damage, 14 and 15 Sept. 1869.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1380), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the British East India company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about 500,000.

BALL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1275) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. It is now accepted in all cases, except felony; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge. Acts respecting bail passed 1820, 1832, and 1878.

BAILIFF, or SHERIFF, said to be of Saxon origin. London had its shire-reeve prior to the Conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornwallhill and Rich. Reynerie were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189. Stow. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. Bum-bailiff is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. Blockstone.

BAIRAM, or BEIRAM, Mahometan festivals. The Little Bairam, follows the fast of Ramadan (which see); the Great Bairam, or feast of sacrifices, takes place 70 days after the shorter one.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish
Bakerian Lectures. Royal society, originated in a bequest of 1000l. by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1705. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tynall, and other eminent men, have given the lecture.

Baku. See under Petroleum and Russia, 1905.

Balaklava, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S. E. from Sevastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, 26 Sept. 1854.

Battle of Balaklava. - About 12,000 Russians, commanded by general Liprandi, attacked 1 and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been captured to about 200 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had retreated in good order with its artillery in front. The order was most gallantly obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy: but of 670 British horsemen, only 158 returned. The infantry engaged were termed a "thin red line." 25 Oct. 1854.

31 men and officers surviving. 23 June, 1910.

A sortie from the garrison of Sevastopol led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded; the allies losing about 650.

The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava completed April...

A railway between Balaklava and the trenches completed June...

Balambangan, an uninhabited island, N. coast of Borneo, about 90 miles in circumference, conceded to Mr. Francis, Q.C., in 1889.

Balance of Power, to assure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; a principle said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France, 1494. Robertson. It was recognised by the treaty of Münster, 24 Oct. 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been nearly all set aside since 1830. See Powers, European.

Baldachin, or Baldachino, more properly ciborium (ickich see), a canopy placed over the altar in some ancient churches; the practice, beginning about 1130, was introduced into England, 1279. The proposal to erect one in St. Barnabas church, Pinkie, was opposed in the consistory court. The trial took place 23, 24 Oct. Dr. Tristram decided against the erection of the baldachin, 15 Dec. 1873.

Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks Balaresides, and by the Romans Balearices, from the nascency of the inhabitants at sling: they include Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera, Cabrera, Connejera, and other islets. They were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, about A.D. 426, and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. Conquered by the Moors about 1005, and held by them till about 1286, when they were annexed by Arragon; see Majorca and Minorca.

Balfour Administration. * Lord Salisbury (aged 72) resigned, 11 July, 1902 (died 22 Aug. 1903), and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, without changes in the Cabinet, etc. See Salisbury, 4th administration.
**Balfour Administration.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solicitor-General for Scotland</td>
<td>Mr. Scott Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Lieutenant for Ireland</td>
<td>Earl of Dudley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney-General for Ireland</td>
<td>Mr. Atkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solicitor-General for Ireland</td>
<td>Mr. Campbell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Cabinet Resignations: 5 Oct. 1903.**

- [Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary; Mr. Ritchie, chancellor of exchequer; and Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, resigned 17 Sept.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, and A. K. D. Elliot, financial secretary to the Treasury, resigned 21 Sept.; the duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, resigned, 5 Oct. 1903.]

**THE CABINET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</td>
<td>Mr. Balfour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord chancellor</td>
<td>Earl of Halsbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord president of the council and president of education</td>
<td>Marquis of Londonerry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord privy and ad. president of the board of trade</td>
<td>Marquis of Salisbury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretaries:**

- Home affairs: Mr. Aker-Douglas
- Foreign affairs: Marquis of Lansdowne
- War: Mr. Arnold-Forster
- Colonial: Mr. Alfred Lyttelton
- India: Mr. Bremlick

**First lord of the admiralty:**

- Earl of Selborne, succeeded by Earl Cowper, 4 Mar. 1905.

**Chancellor of the exchequer:**

- Mr. Austin Chamberlain

**Lord chancellor of Ireland:**

- Mr. George Weldham, resigned, Mar. 1905; Mr. Walter Long, 11 Mar. 1905.

**Secretary of the Treasury:**

- Mr. Graham Murray, succeeded by Marquis of Llandaff, 2 Feb. 1906.

**President board of trade:**

- Mr. Gerald Balfour, succeeded by Marquis of Salisbury, 11 March, 1905.

**President board of local government board:**

- Mr. Walter Long, succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, 11 Mar. 1905.

**President board of agriculture and fisheries:**

- Earl of Onslow, succeeded by Mr. Allwyn Fellowes, 11 Mar. 1905.

**Postmaster general:**

- Lord Stanley

**Not in the Cabinet:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</td>
<td>Sir William Walrond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First commissioner of works</td>
<td>Lord Audley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior lords of the treasury</td>
<td>Mr. H. W. Forster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior lords of the treasury, for Scotland</td>
<td>Lord Balfour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior lords of the treasury, for Ireland</td>
<td>M. Allwin Fellowes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister of education</td>
<td>Lord Edmund Talbot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial secretary to the Treasury:**

- Mr. Victor Cavendish

**Lieutenant secretary to the Treasury:**

- Mr. Alex. Acland Hood

**Civil lord of the admiralty:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-secretaries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Mr. Coghlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Mr. Percy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>Earl of Donoughmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial</td>
<td>Duke of Marlborough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lord Salisbury appointed successor to Mr. Gerald Balfour in the presidency of the Bank of England, 11 Mar. 1905, and holds this office in addition to his other offices.

**Ballarat.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earl of Hardwicke, (died 29 Nov. 1905):</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marquis of Bath, (died 1 Jan. 1905):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial secretary, war</td>
<td>Mr. Bromley-Davenport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parliamentary secretaries: **

- Board of trade: Mr. Bonar Law
- Board of education: Sir Grant Lawson
- Lord of education: Mr. A. P. Jeffreys
- Local government board: Mr. William Anson
- Attorney-general: Mr. Robert Finlay
- Solicitor-general: Sir Edward Carson
- Solicitor-general for Scotland: Mr. Scott Dickinson
- Solicitor-general for Ireland: Mr. David Dundas

**Local Lieutenants of Ireland:**

- Earl of Dudley

**Solicitor-general for Ireland:**

- Mr. Atkinson

**Balham Mystery, see Brave.**

**Balice, see Honduras.**

**Balkans, the ancient Illyrians, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Dehnbich, during the Russian and Turkish war, 25 July, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, 14 Sept. following. The Balkans were crossed by the Russians under Gourko, 13 July, 1857, see Russo-Turkish War. By the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, the Balkans became the frontiers of the Sultan's European Dominions. The Balkan States are Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia (which see, also Mohammed, 1902-25).**

**Ballads may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. Turner, Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could. Bred. Alfred sung ballads, Halmsham. Canute composed one, Turner. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues and vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, Viner. Fletcher, of Saltham (died 1710) in a letter to Montrose expressed his opinion that making ballads was more important than law-making. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died 20 Jan. 1833.**


**Ballarat, a town in Victoria, Australia, which arose after the discovery of gold in 1851; see Australia and Melbourne, 1854. The "Welcome Nugget," largest ever discovered, found at Bakery Hill, 1858. Ballarat possesses many handsome buildings and churches, and has Protestant and R. C. bishops. Population 1901, 46,410; 1906, 48,063. Discovery of gold-bearing stone at Ballarat officially reported to the Victorian government, 19 July, 1909.**
The first ascent in Ireland, from Randleh gardens, Dublin— 19 Jan., 1785.

Rosier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire— 15 June.

Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Aug. 9.

Guyton de Morveau ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, and gave important information to Jourdain— 14 June, 1794.

Garnier's narrow escape when descending in one in London— 2 Sept., 1802.


Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up— 29 Oct., 1812.

Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed— 11 July, 1819.

Mr. Charles Green's first ascent (the introduced coal gas in ballooning)— 19 July, 1821.

Sent Harris killed in a balloon descent— 25 May, 1824.

Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon— 1825.

Mr. Green affirmed that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon— 23 Aug., 1828.

The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, Mr. C. Green, Mr. R. Holland, and Mr. Monck-Mason in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Woburn, in the duchy of Bedford— 11 July, 1836.

Mr. Cocking descended from Vauxhall to try his parachute; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed— 24 July, 1837.

Mr. Green (see 1785) ascended from Vauxhall gardens with a very diminutive pony attached to a balloon— 1736.

Bixio and Barat at Paris (to the height of 4,600 feet)— 20 July.

The use of balloons for postal purposes invented by Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E.,— 1841.

Lent Gole, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux. On descending and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misapprehension, unfastened it (or rather sent it) and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found)— 8 Sept., 1842.

The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Granville gardens, near London, as 'Europe on a bubble' (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascent on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public sensibility— 27 March, 1845.

Mr. Welsh ascents, 17, 26 Aug., 20 Oct., 1849; 10 Nov. 1850.

M. Poitevin ascended on a horse in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon and died of the shock— 27 March, 1845.

J. B. Lassie's model of an "aerial ship," in which the screw was used, was submitted to the academy of sciences at Paris, 1852, and exhibited at Washington, U.S. 1853.

Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead)— 27 June, 1857.

Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, 24 June, 1859: and by the Federal army near Washington, July, 1861.

Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisiter (died 7 Feb., 1862).
Balloons.

26th of July, at the next attempt, the parachute, either detached by himself or by accident, was disarranged, and he was killed by falling. 2 July, 1874.

Under the encouragement of the balloon Committee, Mr. Coxwell ascended at Wolverton to try C. A. Bowdler's apparatus (based on the screw-propel-

ler) for steering balloons; failure reported, 12 July.

[It has been proved that a screw with a vertical axis can raise or depress a balloon, and thereby save gas and ballast.]

M. and Mlle. Godard (see below, 1870, ascended from Calais to cross the channel, 31 Aug., carried out to sea; the balloon fell into the water and drifted towards Norway; rescued by a smack (the Good Hope); the aeronauts were rescued at Grimsby. 4 Sept. Godard and others ascend from the Crystal-palace, 14 Sept., 1874.

Menier's new hot air balloon fails on trial, 9 Sept., and 16 Oct.

Ascent of Capt. Burbury at the Crystal Palace to try his machine for ascertaining the course of the wind above the clouds; reported successful, 10 Nov.

M. Tissandier, Croce Spinelli, and Sivel ascend in the "Zeule" at La Villele, near Paris, at 26, 1855.

Washington J. Donaldson, eminent aeronaut, perishes in Lake Michigan during the summer, 1875.

Military experiments; ascents of Univeris; very cold weather; valve burst; several hurt; near Vincennes; no deaths.

Reported failure of Carrel's directing apparatus at Paris. 1875.

Frequent ascents in a "captive balloon." 1875.

Military ascents and balloon equipment for military purposes adopted at Wolverton, announced April, 1879.

Mr. Giffard's great captive balloon, "Paris," burst, 16th July.

Five balloons start from various places near London, competing for a silver medal given by the Balloon Society; the "owl," Mr. Wright and Commander Cheney, travelled 48 miles in one hour (no medal awarded). 1872.

International balloon contest at the Crystal Palace; England ("Eclipse"), Mr. Wright; France, M. de Fournie; both alighted near Portsmouth, 21st June.

Giffard and Le Lorraine's aerial ship said to be successful for direction, speed, &c. 1871.

Mr. Eugene (who had ascended about 2,000 times) narrowly escapes destruction by a storm near Vienna, 1879.

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., crossed the Bristol Channel in a balloon and descended at Dingestow, and afterwards crossed to Herford, 1879.

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., Capt. Templer, and Mr. A. J. Gardner ascend at Bath in war-office balloon "Saladin," the balloon descends near Bristol; two fellows; the balloon ascends with Mr. Powell and drifts to sea, not found. 1879.

Col. (late Mr. G. Bruce and Mr. Simmons' attempt to cross the Channel from Canterbury; they and the balloon picked up halfway. 1873.

Col. Burbury crosses the Channel from Dover, and lands near Poeppe. 1873.

Mr. Simmons goes from Malbon, Essex, to Arras, 40 miles, on 6th, 1876.

Mr. Simmons and Sir Claude C. de Crespiigny cross the Channel from Malbon, Essex, to Ouderrick, near Flushing, 20 miles, on 7th, 1873.

By Mr. Simmons and Mr. Small from Hastings to Cape La Hague (6 hours). 1873.

Electrical balloon construced by Gaston and Albert Balsan, ascended 1873, the ballasc was reported in adequate, 10th, a.m., 6th Oct.; and descended during a storm over Connecticut, the men narrowly escaped.

Incident de Felix, a Belgian (named the "flying man"), constructed a parachute to imitate the flight of a bird; he brought it to London; ascended from Ternorton-carries, and descended from a height between 260 and 450 feet in Essex,
By Capt. Renard 18 Nov, 1834
Royal Engineers Balloon Corps arrives at Seoul.
7 March, 1835

Mr. F. A. Gower's experiments at Hythe, June, 1835; ascended and not heard of since. July

Mr. F. A. Gower's mode of electric signalling from balloons reported successful at Albert-palace.
29 July

M. Lhiste crosses from Cherbourg to Tottenham near London, attained height 3,500 feet, west temperature 7 C. 29 July, 1836

Mr. Lorraine's attempt to propel and steer a balloon by heat apparatus at Uxbridge, Middlesex, centre of three persons, fails.

M. Jovis and Mallet report that they reached the altitude of 7,500 meters, in an ascent at Paris,
18 Aug.

Successful voyage of Mr. Morton from Dover to Leen, near Dunkirk.
13 Oct.

M. Lhiste and M. Mangot ascend at Moundher near Amiens, 6 Nov.; Mr. Macdonald, reader of the steamer Prince Léopold, witnessed the falling of the balloon and the drowning of the aeronauts.
3 miles S.W. of the Isle of Wight, 11 Nov.;

Professor Baldwin, at Rockaway, New York, said to have descended safely from a balloon a mile high by means of a parachute in 14 seconds, 5 Aug. 1837. He did the same at Alexandria Park, Long Island, 28 July, 1838, and since. After the 14th time the balloon society gave him a gold medal; 7 Sept.

Ascent of Mr. Percival Spencer, without his parachute, at Calcutta 13 March; afterwards with his parachute.

Prof. Dale and five others ascend from Gibraltar (in ascents there.)

Mr. Percival Spencer at Secunderabad, Central India, ascends in his patent asbestos (Montgolfier) balloon, the air being heated by burning methylated spirit; he descends about midway and he is descended by his parachute.

Death of Eugene Godard, aged 54, at Brussels, said to have made 2,000 ascents.
11 Nov.

Mr. Higgins, aeronaut, killed at Kirkstall, near Leeds, by the tug of a parachute.
11 Oct.

Mr. Logan ascends with a parachute at Detroit; falls and is killed.
29 Aug.

Prince and princess Henry of Prussia, the grand-duke of Hesse and other personages ascend in a balloon at Frankfurt.
23 Sept.

Lieut. Mansfield, at Bombay, is killed by falling from his balloon, which burst.

Miss Van Tassel, at Darea, descending with her parachute, falls 10 March, and dies.
18 March, 1832

Capt. Wm. Duncan Dale and three others ascend in balloon at the Crystal palace; the balloon burst; capt. Dale killed by the fall, 29 June; Mr. Cecil Y. Shadbolt dies, 3 July; William Dale (son) and Mr. John Macintosh, much injured, recover July,

[Capt. Dale had made nearly 200 ascents.]

M. Mallet in a balloon left Paris, 23 Oct. and arrived at Wallenrod, in Denmark, 360 direct miles, in 36 hours.

Commander Nuttall's new "dirigible" balloon, with propelling mechanism, descends.
25 Nov.

Capt. Whelan (after 315 ascents) dies after a fall from his balloon near Shrewsbury (23 Aug.)

Mr. Charbonnet, his wife, and an assistant, ascend in Piedmont; he is killed by the fall of the balloon at the Crystal palace; the balloon burst.
9 Oct.

Miss Basset killed by an accident to her parachute.
5 Aug, 1835

Balloon accidents near Paris during a storm, 4 aeronauts killed 1896.

A so-called "navigable balloon," during its ascent near Berlin caught fire and exploded; Dr. Wollett, the inventor and his companion killed 12 June, 1897

Three balloons sent up from La Vallette, simultaneous ascents in other countries.
3 June, 1898

Experiments in wireless telegraphy and acoustics, "echoes from the earth" by the rev. J. M. Bacon and the Messrs. Maskeyle at Newbury, 26 July, 1899

M. Gistion Tissandier made 44 ascents, see III.
1899; died, aged 56, 26 Sept.

Capt. Lorraine, aeronaut, ascends from Christ-church, New Zealand, is carried out to sea and drowned
23 Nov.

The rev. J. M. Bacon and others ascend from Windsor, near S. Wales, to see the meteors, and narrowly escape destruction.
15 Nov.

Mr. Coxwell's ascent at Hornsey, 22 Sept., 1897; he continued his ascents till 1898, and died, aged 51, Jan. 1900

Dr. Danilewsky experiments successfully with his dirigible balloon; reported. Feb.; Mr. Edward Anderson's perseverance for steering; successfully tried from Bath to Witney.
3 Sept.

Dr. Berson and Dr. Saring, from Berlin, made the highest recorded ascent; by imbibing oxygen they ascend to an altitude of 30,000 feet.
7 Sept.

Count von Zeppelin ascends in his airship at lake Constance, 2 July; again.
17 and 21 Oct.

M. Santos Dumont's steerable balloon successful in Paris, 12, 25 July, 1901; his airship was wrecked but he himself saved, Aug., he wins the Deutsch prize, 100,000 francs, by steering from st. Cloud, round the Eiffel tower and back 36 sec. less than 3 min. 19 Oct.; his 4th trip at Monte Carlo, owing to a rent in the balloon, which fell into the sea, but he was saved by a boat.
14 Feb.

Capt. von Sigisfeld killed trying to escape from a balloon near Antwerp, 1 Feb., 1902

M. Severo makes a trial trip in his airship at Vauxgard, Paris, the balloon exploded and fell at the height of about 1,000 feet; Severo and his companion Sarchet, were instantly killed. 25 May.

Miss Edith Brooks, 23, parachutist killed at Sheffield.
23 May.

Lient. Bandle fell from the car of French Balloon one from Toulang, and was drowned.
6 June.

R. Brown from Bradsby and Morin, his assistant, killed by the break-up of his steerable balloon near Peronne.
6 June.

The rev. J. M. Bacon and Mr. Percival Spencer cross from Douglas, I. of Man, to Dumfries, in the "Dumfries," in 32 hrs. Experimental signalling, Morse Code, with H.M.S. "Dove, July.
10 Nov.

27 registering and 52 manned balloons sent up by the International Society in
New method of inflating balloons by means of hot air, heated by the vaporization of petroleum.

Successful trial made by Mr. T. N. Maskeyle, the inventor, at Old Ash, Newbury.
10 April, 1901.

Capt. Atkins crossed the Apenines from Bergamo.
8 Sept.

Successful balloon voyage made in six hours by M. Jacques Faivre and Hubert Latham in the Crystal Palace across the Channel to Paris, descending at St. Denis.
11 Feb.

Mr. Rathon-Rawson's airship, "designed for the war office," makes its first public ascent at the Alexandra palace.
22 July.

Death of Mr. Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, 26 Jan. 1900

Miss Lily Cote, a London aeronaut, killed by a fall from a parachute.
11 June.

Fatal accident to a balloonist, who fell into the Thames, fracturing his spine, in New York.
7 Aug.

Gordon-Bennett Cup race, 15 balloons entered, started from the Crystal Palace, S.W. the cup was won by the American balloon, "United States," aeronaut, Frank F. Lawn.
10 Oct.

The balloon "Milano," piloted by Sigaro Murillo and Cresti, which started from the exhibition grounds at Milan, after crossing Mont Blanc, descended at Aix-la-Chauss, having reached an
Balloons struck by lightning, at height of 4,500 ft., at a military review held in London; capt. Leitch shot down, and 

inj. June 8, 1872. military balloon, "the threat," by which leight. Martin-Leake and Leff. Gault forced their lives; the body of leight. Martin- Leake was found near Bridgeton, 22 June.

M. Carnot and eng. Prieupp made a successful ascent in the war balloon, "patro." 22 July.

International balloon race starts from Brussels, 22 July. winner: W. A. Wood, winner: W. A. Wood, (Berlin, Germany) in the "pommer" (435 kg. in 22 hrs. 4 min.)

British military airship, "nulli secundus," makes two trips to Alderney to London, 30 miles in 3 hrs., circling the dome of St. Paul's, and descending at the Crystal Palace, 3 Oct.; wrecked in a sudden gale, 16 Oct.

International aeronautic cup race begins at St. Louis, 24 Oct.; won by Herr Erbsloh (Germany), 24 Oct.

International balloon race held at Hurlieby between thirty competitors. The British balloons "valkyrie" (Mr. C. E. Polecock and lord) "lotus" (Mr. leight. Brewster) descend nearest to the goal, which was located at Bremen. May 19, 1872.

Captain Danilely's dirigible balloon makes a flight lasting two hours, without a hitch, at an average speed of 12 miles an hour, on Monday, Aug. 18, 1872, from the Crystal Palace to Waterville, Mr. Bob. Od. John thrown from his steerable balloon, at a height of 150 feet, and killed; the accident was caused by the rope, which separated from the frame of the balloon about 15 Sept.


One of the "manxman," lady gough's balloon, started from the Crystal Palace 31 Oct., descends in Russia.

International balloon race starts from Hurlieby; 17 balloons compete; Mr. J. Dunville "Bender," was first, 2 May, 1870.

Lake accident in Russia with the military balloon "annavsky," two persons killed and two injured Aug. 17, 1872.

New accident record. The Italian balloonist, "saraute," on a flight from Turin, reached a height of 26,150 ft., setting the greatest altitude previous 23 Aug.

Lake accident in Germany: four occupants of the balloon "Baltischa" killed in a thunderstorm and the balloon destroyed, 24 April, 1873.

Balloons, secretaries,
The French Academy, Académie de Meidocosphère, authorized 28 Sept., 1872.

Balloons society of Great Britain, was formed 27 July, 1872, by some members of the Aeronautical, Geographical, Chemical, and Meteorological societies, and other scientific bodies, to promote aeronautics and record and utilize the observations made during ascents. Several marks were awarded for ascent and other awards, 4 Sept., 1873.

German aeronautical society founded in Berlin, 27 Sept., 1872.

International congress on aeronautics met at Strasbourg, March, 1873.

International commission for scientific balloonimg met at Berlin, mid. May, 1872.

First meeting of the Aero club, Crystal Palace, 26 April, 1873.

Ballot (French ballotte, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France, in the United States of North America, 1872, in Great Britain, and Colonies. See secretory.

A ballot-box used in the election of aldermen of London, 1850.

Its use by the company of merchant adventurers, in electing an agent, prohibited by Charles I. 1637.

The balloon-box used by the "Rota," a political club at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster, 1859.

A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written June 1872 by Androv Marrell, was published in the "State Tracts," 1863.

Proposed, in a pamphlet, to be used in the election of members of parliament 1870.

A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons, but rejected by the lords.

George Grote introduced into the common a ballot bill six times.

The bill was an open question in whig governments, 1833-49.

The house of commons rejected the ballot—but 257 being against, and 195 for it.

30 June, 1851.

Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1790 to 1795. It has been employed since the coup d'etat in Dec.

The ballot authorised in the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855.

The ballot adopted in Victoria, Australia, 1856.

A test-ballot at Manchester; Ernest Jones elected for the city; he died the next day 23, 24 Jan.

For many years annually proposed by Mr. Henry Berkeley, rejected 12 July, 1867; he died Mar. 1870.

Mr. E. Leatham introduced a ballot bill into parliament, March; and Mr. Gladstone spoke in favour of it; it was withdrawn 27 July.

The ballot was employed in electing the London school board in 9 districts 29 Nov.

The ballot recommended in the queen's speech, 2 Feb., 1869, for a trial for it expected by the commons; rejected by the lords (457 to 451), 16 Aug. 1870.

Bill to annul the law relating to procedure at parliamentary and municipal elections, including the ballot, read in the commons, 21st Dec., 1881, 15 Feb., passed the commons, 271 to 16, 30 May; read second time in the lords 26-56, important amendments made by committee, making secret voting compulsory (Oer-Hriss), read a third time, and passed, 25 June; lords' amendments mostly rejected by the commons; the optional clause given up by the lords, 2 July royal assent; (to continue in force till 31 Dec. 1889), 18 July, 1872.

The first election by ballot was at Penzaet, when Mr. E. Childers was re-elected 13 Aug.

Mr. John Brightton makes known his system (invented in 1876) of secret postal ballot—every post-box being used as a ballot box; Mr. James Withers and Mr. John Lumley describe voting apparatus, 12 Aug. 1882, further invented by Mr. W. H. Howe to supersede the ballot-box exhibited, London, 18 Aug.

Balloons, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, North America. On 21 Oct. 1861, by direction of the Federal general C. B. Fremont, the hero-rod, Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with great loss. The disaster was attributed to mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

Ballinaulinch (Ireland), where a singular engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, 15 June, 1708. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

Balmoral Castle, Balmoral, Aberdeen-shire. This state was purchased for 31,500£ by prince Albert in 1852. A cairn was erected in presence of queen Victoria and the prince Consort to commemorate the purchase, 11 Oct. 1852. The present building, begun 1853, is a castellated mansion, mixed Elizabethan and Scottish style, with a tower on one end, flanked by two turrets of white Carithie granite, designed by the prince Cons sort to occupy the place of an older building. It is now occupied by H.M. king George V.
BALTIC FLEET.

The new parish church of Crathie, to the erection and adornment of which queen Victoria, her family, and the gentry largely contributed, was publicly dedicated in her presence on 15 June, 1853.

Baltic fleet: see Russia-Japanese War, and England.

BALTIC MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING EXCHANGE, see Exchange.

BALTIC SEA, or Eastern Sea, separates Sweden and the Danish islands from Russia, Prussia, and Germany. Declared neutral for commerce by treaty between Russia and Sweden, 1739, and Denmark, 1760. It is often partially frozen.

Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the Belts in 1658, and the Russians passed from Finland to Sweden on the ice in 1809.

A ship canal between the Baltic and the North Seas was proposed Jan. 1834; adopted by the Reichstag, 25 Feb. 1836. First stone of opening being laid by the emperor William II., 20 March, 1893, and the water let in by the emperor William II., who sailed on the canal to Rendsburg, 6 April, 1893.

Completion of the work, see Kid; opened 20 June, 1895.

A lofty bridge over the canal near Kiel, opened by the emperor.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Baltic expedition.

Against Denmark. See Armad Navotera. 1. Under Lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet pierced and the water let in by the emperor William III., who sailed on the canal to Rendsburg, 6 April, 1813.

Against Russia. 1. The British fleet, commanded by sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led out to see her yacht, the Fancy, 15 March, 1854. It arrived in Winge Sound, 15 March; and in the Baltic, 20 March.

The gulf of Finland blockaded, 15 April.

14,500 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor.

15 July.

Capture of Memel, one of the Aland islands, and seventeen sail of the Russian fleet.

English and French ships began to return homeward to winter.

Expedition sailed.

29 March—4 April, 1855.

11,000 French men-of-war, commanded by the admirals R. S. Pouchin and De Grasse, joined it, 6 April.

Three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island.

21 July.

The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many internal machines were discovered. Copenhagen was attacked (see Society Bay, 28 July).

Shortly after the fleet returned to England.

Against Japan. See Russia-Japanese war, 1894-5.

BALTIC AND BLACK-SEA CANAL, nearly 1,000 miles, to begin at Riga, 255 miles in canalized presents, 106 miles executed, closing at Cherson; proposed, Nov. 1877; estimated cost 10,000,000.

See Daily Chronicle.

20 July, 1894.

Baltic convention for preserving the status quo signed in St. Petersburg by M. Lievski, Russian Foreign minister, and the representatives of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark. 23 April, 1862.

Baltic Provinces of Russia, a kind of provincial federation since 1803, were incorporated with the empire on the death of the governor-general Bagratuny, 29 Jan. 1876.

These were zones of galvanised iron, 15 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long, each containing 50 grammes of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacob.

Baltimore, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On 12 Sept. 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 390 prisoners. The project attack on the town was abandoned.

Alison, see United States, 1841. See Roman Catholics and Chili, 1891. Pop. 1891, 511,000.

Baltimore, fishing village, Cork, raised from penny to prosperity by the judicious beneficence of the Jameson Harleott-Combs, aided by Father Denis, since 1857. It opened an Industrial Fishing School, 17 May, 1887.

BALUCHISTAN, see Bala-istan.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1007, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Luneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularised. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1813. The noble catedral, rebuilt in 1714, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Prussians in 1756.

BAMSHOUGH, or Bamberg, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Ebbanburgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes.

The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1728. The books were left to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1740, with a lecture by James Burnouf, D.D. The lectures are paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton died 1751) and the lectures are published. Among the most remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1821), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), Mansel (1858), Addis (1860), Hatch (1860), Biggs (1870), Gore (1871), Strong (1873), Hutton (1874), Holthouse (1875).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1568 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Edgcott or Blinsmore, near Banbury, during an insurrection, the army of Edward IV., under the earl of Pembroke, was defeated by queen Margaret and her adherents 26 July, 1469; the earl and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury cross was destroyed by the Puritans. Banbury cakes are represented to the queen at Banbury 30 Nov. 1896.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, see Gentlemen-at-Arms.
BAND OF HOPE, see under Temperance, 1855.

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Bawean island was ceded to the English in 1619. The Bandaese were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1819.

BANDA ORIENTAL (South America), a portion of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, one part of which, in 1828, was incorporated with Brazil, while another part became independent, as the republic of Uruguay.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under Lord Cornwallis, 6 March, and taken by storm, 21 March, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippeen in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore. Population, 1801, 15,069; 1910 (est.); 17,800.

BANGKOK, capital of Siam. Estimated population in 1910, about 500,000, of which nearly half are Chinese.

BANGOR (Banchor Iesuw, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous, if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelred, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 607. Tanner.

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 510. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; and the bishop Ballyclay alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1533.

The see is valued in the king's books at 1388. 108. 4d. An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph he united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded in 1847.

Present income, 4,100/. Bangor was incorporated in 1883. North Wales University College opened, 18 Oct. 1884. Population, 1881, 9,065; 1901, 12,749; 1910, (est.) 13,498.

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1586. Wm. Childs, translated to St. Asaph. 1586.
1658. Christopher Bethell, died 1 April, 1659.
1663. James Moray, collated to Bangor, 28 April, 1682.
1695. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, elected 27 May; installed 29 Nov. 1695; died 4 August, 1700.
1695. Watkin Herbert Williams, elected 2 January, 1695.

The cathedral was re-opened after restoration, 11 May, 1823.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., 3 March, 1717, upon the text, "My kingdom is not of this world" (John, xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the church and kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANIAN DAYS, a sailor's phrase for the days on which no flesh meat was served in the British navy, possibly from allusion to the esoteric habits of the Hindu Banians.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1587) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned; see Transportation.

BANK. The name is derived from banco, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 828, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. authorized the moneyers to abandon it, and its place was taken by the London bankers. See Bank of England; Bankers' Books; Drafts; Savings Banks.

Egbe's bank at Babylon, mentioned about B.c. 700.

[The Bank of England (1694) possesses a Chinese bank note, supposed to be of the 14th century, A.D. 1 Bank of England (earliest existing bank) founded about 1694.

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank, 1656 and 1668.

Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1661; he died 1713.

Run on the London bankers (said to be the first) 1667.

Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of monies deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313.

2 Jan. 1672.

Hoare's bank began about 1680.

Bank of England established (see next article) 1694.

Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established 1716.

Drummond's bank, Charing-cross, Westminster, was founded by Andrew Drummond, brother of viscount Strathallan, a Jacobite, who was killed at Culloden, 16 April, 1746.

[Andrew was cleared from the charge of complicity in the insurrection, and private accounts of George II. and George III. were kept at his bank.]

A list of bankers given in the "Royal Calendar," 1765.

Forgeries of Henry Fairliebank, banker, executed, 30 Nov. 1824.

Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks (which see) 1826.

Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, absconds, default to the amount of 260,000/. 179,000/ in exchequer bills; (caused a great depression among bankers) 27 Dec. 1828.

Establishment of joint-stock banks 1834.

Roger's bank robbed of nearly 50,000/. (bank notes afterwards returned) 24 Nov. 1844.

Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured, 11 Jan. 1855.

Cheque Bank (which see), opened in Patent Mall, 23 July, 1873.

Prescott's, Dinsdale's (London) united with Tegwell's (Bath) and Miles's (Bristol) as a company 1 Jan. 1891.


Death of Mr. Bertram Woollhouse Currie, of the firm of Glyn Mills, Currie & Co. 1899.

Charles Deane, cashier, pleads guilty of stealing 157/. 14d. from the Bank of Australasia, sentenced to 3 yrs. penal servitude 13 Sept. 1899.


Chas. Edw. Goss pleads guilty, sentenced to 7 yrs. penal servitude 13 Sept. 1900.

The Dumbrell bank case (see More, Isle of Wight).

Goodie, a clerk in the bank of Liverpool, absconds, his detectives about 17000/. 21 Nov. 1901.

Death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris firm of de Rothschild Freres, appointed one of the governors of the bank of France in 1834; aged 75 26 May, 1905.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

125

issuing notes for 20l. and upwards, and discounting bills for 4l. to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1724, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1806, 1808, 1816, 1832, 1844. 

Lancs.

Run on the bank: its notes at 20 per cent. discount; 
capital raised to 2,001,172l. 10s. 
Nov. 26, 1857.
The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act) 
1808.
Capital raised to 5,559,037l. 10s. 
1760.
Bank post bills issued (1st year) 
12 Dec, 1758.
Run for gold through rebellion in the North; bank 
hills paid in silver; terror supported by the bank 
1745.
Rd. Vango hanged for forging notes 
11 May, 1725.
A 12s. notes issued 
1759.

Gordon riots; since then the bank has been protected 
by the military 
1780.
A 5l. notes issued 
1793.

Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an 
order in council 
26 Feb, 1797.
A, and 2l. notes issued 
March, 1797.
Bank restriction act amended 
29 May, 1797.
Voluntary contribution of 200,000l. to the govern 
ment 
1798.
Loss by Aslet's frauds (see Esquaire) 
1798.
Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years as cashier 
18 Aug, 1807.
Bramah's machine for numbering notes adopted 
1809.
The bank issues silver tokens for 3l. and 2l. 6d. 
5 July, 1811.
Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments 
July, 1819.
Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint 
price, 1 May, 1821; in the current coin of the realm, 
1 May, 1823.
Great commercial panic—many 1l. notes (acciden 
tally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects 
Dec, 1825.
The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks 
breaks up the monopoly 
1826.
By the advice of the government, branch banks 
open at Gloucester, 15 July; Manchester, 21 
Sept.; Swansea, 23 Oct.

And at Birmingham, 1 Jan.; Liverpool, 2 July; 
The bank loses 360,000l. by Fauntleroy's forgeries, estimated, in 
1839.
Statement of the bank affairs published quart 
1833.
Peel's bank charter act (2 & 3 Vict. c. 32); renew 
charter till 1 Aug, 1853, and longer, if the debt 
due from the public to the bank (11,015,000l.), with interest, &c., be not paid after notice has 
established the issue department; requires 
weekly returns to be published; limited the issue 
of notes to 12,000,000l., &c. 
19 July, 1844.
Commercial panic; lord John Russell authorizes 
relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted 
on); bank discount 8 per cent. Sunday, 24-25 Oct. 
1847.
Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery 
of gold in Australia) 
21 July, 1852.
Branch bank, Burlington gardens, London, W. 
opened 
1 Oct, 1856.
Committee on the bank acts appointed 
12 May, 1857.
Bank discount 5 per cent.; lord Palmerston autho 
rizes addition to issue of notes (to the amount of 
2,000,000l. were issued) 
12 Nov.
Much alarm through the announcement of the bank 
solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been 
stolen from the makers (forged notes soon ap 
peared) 
1 A. M, 28 June, 1862.
The culprits, soon detected, were tried and con 
victed (see Trials) 
7-12 Jan, 1863.
See Bills of Exch. eng. 1852.
For the Vagabond case, see Trials; 2 Nov. 1858.
Branch bank, in Fleet Street, opened 
1 Dec, 1833.
The bank authorised in accordance with the Act of 
1844, to increase their issue of notes by 250,000l. 
about 
1863.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Pat Macfadyen, principal of the firm of 
P. Macfadyen & Co., committed suicide a short 
time after the announcement that his firm had 
suspended payment, Sept. 25, 1856.

Failure of the Missouri National Bank of Com 
merce; liabilities nearly 5,500,000l. 
5 Dec, 1858.

By means of forged imitations of the transfer of an 
account, several branches of the London and 
South-Western bank were defrauded of the total 
amount of 2,392l. by a person signing the name of 
D. Stanley Wendell. See trials, 1859. 23 Sept.

**Bank in 1845.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank of England</th>
<th>Notes allowed to be issued</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of England</td>
<td>£14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English private banks</td>
<td>4,999,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English joint-stock banks (see Banks, Joint Stock)</td>
<td>67,315,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks in Scotland</td>
<td>3,067,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks in Ireland</td>
<td>6,334,424</td>
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</tbody>
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200,000l. 1859,444

Banks of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venice formed</th>
<th>1757</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>1735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>1740</td>
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<td>Naples</td>
<td>1739</td>
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<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>1716</td>
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<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>1719</td>
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<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>1735</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>1736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caisse d'Escompte, France</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peterburg</td>
<td>1756</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the East Indies</td>
<td>1794</td>
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<tr>
<td>In North America</td>
<td>1794</td>
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<tr>
<td>France, founded by Napoleon, aided by count</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moliens</td>
<td>1800-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Bank of Germany (formerly of Prussia)</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank of Persia (foreigners excluded)</td>
<td>6 Feb. 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Turkish</td>
<td>1 Apr. 1869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see Darien), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 mer 
chants (aided by Charles Montague) subscribed 
500,000l. towards the sum of 1,200,000l. to be lent 
to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, 
but the bill (a tamago act) obtained the royal 
sent 25 April, 1694, and the charter was granted 
27 July following, appointing sir John Houblon 
the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first 
deputy-governor. The bank commenced active 
operations on 1 Jan. 1695, at Grocers' Hall, Poultry,

* Supported by laws passed 14 April, 1803, and 22 
  April, 1806. The statutes were approved 16 Jan. 1805. 
  In 1810 Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money 
at all times at 4 per cent. interest; average rate of dis 
count till 1815, 6 per cent.; much variation since; in 
1853, 2; 50; the lowest in Europe. In 1790 the bank 
jointed with others to support Messrs. Baring. See 
London, Nov. 1890.

* The foundation of the building in Threadneedle street 
  was laid 1 Aug. 1792, by sir Edward Bellamy, governor, 
  and the bank was removed there 1843, its site now 
  occupied by G. Sampson, architect. Great additions have 
  been made from time to time by successive architects: sir 
  Robert Taylor, sir John Scane, and Mr. C. R. Cockrell. 
  It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all 
  the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The churchyard 
  is now termed "the garden." Another entrance opened 
in Princes-street, 1852.


1888, 3 per cent. Feb. 1.

1880 (demand for gold in France), 6, Nov. 13.

1881, 7, Jan. 7; 3 demand for money in France, India, United States, N. Y. 3, Feb. 14; 5, Nov. 7.

1881, 23, Jan. 3, April; 24, July; 2, July 24; 3, Oct.

1883, raised to 4 per cent. Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; reduced to 3, April 3; April, 4; May 1,; reduced to 3, June 23; to 5, in Nov. 21; reduced to 3, Dec. 7.

1884, raised to 6. Jan. 18; reduced to 4, Feb. 12; to 6, April 16; to 8, May 23; to 9, June 28; to 10, July 24; reduced to 3, Aug. 1, to 8, Sept. 15; reduced to 3, Oct. 23; to 5, Nov. 28; to 6, Dec. 23.

1885, reduced to 5, Jan. 17; to 3, July 24; to 2, July 24; raised to 3, Aug. 28; to 4, Oct. 4; to 5, Oct.

1885, reduced to 3, Jan. 10; to 2, Jan. 31; raised to 3, March 25; raised to 3, May 30; (minimum omitted in bank notices, Jan. 1), raised to 3, July 23; to 4, July 4; to 4, Aug. 1; to 5, Aug. 12; to 6, Oct. 4; reduced to 5, Nov. 21.

1879, reduced to 4, Jan. 16; to 3, Jan. 30; to 2, March 14; to 2, April 10; raised to 3, May 6.

1876, reduced to 4, Jan. 25; to 3, Feb. 15; to 3, March 1; raised to 4, May 10; reduced to 3, Sept. 13; to 3, Sept. 27.

1874, raised to 3, Feb. 7; raised to 3, Mar. 11; to 2, April 3; to 2, June 17; raised to 3, Oct. 9; to 4, Oct. 30; to 5, Nov. 6.

1875, raised to 4, Jan. 29; to 3, March 19; to 3, May 7; to 25, May 14; to 2, May 28; raised to 3, Nov. 12; to 4, Dec. 17.

1876, reduced to 3, Jan. 21; to 2, Feb. 18; raised to 3, May 1; reduced to 3, June 10; raised to 3, Aug. 28; to 4, Oct. 21; to 5, Dec. 16.

1883, reduced to 4, Feb. 3; to 3, March 10; to 4, March 24; to 2, April 14; to 2, April 23; raised to 3, Aug. 4; to 4, Oct.

1888, reduced to 3, Jan. 12; to 3, Jan. 19; to 2, Feb. 16; to 2, March 15; raised to 3, May 10; reduced to 2, June 7; raised to 3, Aug. 9; to 4, Sept. 13; to 5, Oct.

1890, reduced to 3, Jan. 10; to 3, Jan. 24; to 3, Jan. 31; to 2, April 18; raised to 3, Aug. 8; to 4, Aug. 29; to 5, Sept. 26; to 6, Dec. 30.

1890, reduced to 5, Feb. 20; to 4, March 6; to 4, March 13; to 3, April 10; to 3, April 17; raised to 4, June 26; to 2, July 31; reduced to 4, Aug. 21; raised to 5, Sept. 25; to 6, Nov. 7; reduced to 5, Dec. 4.

1891, reduced to 3, Jan. 8; to 3, Jan. 22; to 3, Jan. 29; raised to 3, April 16; to 7, May 7; to 5, May 14; reduced to 4, June 4; to 3, June 12; to 2, July 22; raised to 3, Sept. 24; to 4, Oct. 29; raised to 3, Dec.

1892, reduced to 3, Jan. 21; to 2, April 7; to 2, April 29; raised to 3, Oct. 28.

1892, reduced to 3, Jan. 26; raised to 3, June 8; to 2, June 15; raised to 3, Aug. 10; to 5, Aug. 23; reduced to 4, Sept. 14; to 3, Sept. 21; to 3, Oct. 5.

1894, reduced to 2, Feb. 17; to 2, Feb. 22.

1896, uncharged.

1896, raised to 3, Sept. 10; to 3, Sept. 24; to 4, Oct. 22.

1897, raised to 4, Jan. 21; to 3, Feb. 4; to 2, April 8; to 2, May 22; to 2, Sept. 25; to 3, Oct. 14.

1898, raised to 3, April 7; to 3, May 26; raised to 3, June 21; to 3, June 30; raised to 3, Sept. 22; to 4, Oct. 12.

1899, raised to 3, Jan. 10; to 3, Feb. 2; raised to 3, July 11; to 4, Oct. 3; to 5, Oct. 5; to 6, Nov. 28.

1894, raised to 3, Jan. 11; to 3, Jan. 18; to 4, Jan. 25; to 3, March 24; to 3, June 14; raised to 4, July 1.

1895, raised to 3, Jan. 27; reduced to 4, Feb. 7; to 4, Feb. 21; to 5, June 9; to 3, June 15; raised to 4, Oct.

1896, raised to 3, Jan. 23; to 3, Feb. 6; raised to 4, Oct.

1897, reduced to 4, May 21; to 3, June 18; raised to 4, Sept.

1898, raised to 3, April 14.

1899, redaced to 3, April 21; to 2, May 9; raised to 3, Sept. 7; to 4, Sept. 23.

1906, reduced to 3, April 4; raised to 3, May 3; reduced to 4, June 2; to 4, June 17; raised to 3, Sept. 13; raised to 5, Oct.

1897, reduced to 5, Jan. 17; reduced to 4, April 11; reduced to 4, April 25; raised to 4, Aug. 15; raised to 4, Oct. 31; raised to 6, Nov. 4; raised to 7, Nov. 7.

1898, raised to 3, Jan. 6; reduced to 3, Mar. 5; reduced to 3, May 17; reduced to 2, May 22.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

£30,090,179. 67,067,079 44.453.778 30,230,620 reduced £29,484,000.

£57.505,540 raised 55,560,422 57.594,133 raised 58,497.293 65,634,19s reduced 52,786,516 31,823,066


Notes issued, 36,515,000/. Balance of rest, 3,140,747.

July 3, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 24,859,637.

Notes issued, 31,650,000/. Balance of rest, 3,217,899.

July 3, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 22,719,383.

Notes issued, 31,650,000/. Balance of rest, 3,217,899.

Jan. 1, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 17,116,690.

Notes issued, 31,650,000/. Balance of rest, 3,168,057.

Jan. 2, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 20,074,600.

Notes issued, 31,650,000/. Balance of rest, 3,145,093.

Jan. 7, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 23,352,635.


July 1, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 27,285,500.


Jan. 6, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 21,660,900.


Jan. 4, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 23,832,500.


July 5, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 27,945,093.

Notes issued, 43,992,955/. Balance of rest, 3,349,424.

Jan. 3, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 22,853,700.

Notes issued, 39,173,720/. Balance of rest, 3,544,432.

July 4, 1859.—Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,184,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 36,565,453.


BANK OF IRELAND.
July

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1895.— Goveniinent

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BANKS OF SCOTLAND.

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Otiier Keciirities, 22,512,705/. Golil coin niid liiiUioii, 37,933,838/.
14,481,477/.
Balance or rest, 3,074,457/.
issiicil, 26,309,820/.

Notes

seciirities, 5,784,900/.
(ioUl coin and bullion, 42,968,325/.
11,015,100/.
— Goveniniput
Notes issued, 59,768,325/. Balance or rest, 3,111,056/.
Otlier se<'urities, 5,784,900/. Gold coin anil bullion, 46,129,400/.
1896. — Government debt, 11,015,100/.

1896.

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Notes i.ssued, 62,929,400/. Balance or rest, 3,123,614/.
1897.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Otlier secuiilies, 5,784,900/. (iold coin
Notes issued, 49,262,763/. Balance or rest, 3,406,871/.
July 7, 1897.— Government debt, 11,015,103/. Other securities, 5,784,900/. Gold coin
Notes issued, 51,201,990/. Balance or rest, 3,331,673/.
Notes issued, 45.988,060/. Balance or rest, 3,368,138/
July 6, 1898. Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,784,900/. (iohl coin
Notes issued, 51,536,595/. Jialance or rest, 3,436,734/.
Jan. 4, 1899.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 5,784.900/. Gold coin
Notes issued, 45,218,120/.
Balance or rest, 3,284,950/.
July 5, 1890.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other .securities, 5,784,900/. Gold coin
Balance or rest, 3,415,616/.
Notes issued, 47,114,865'.
Other securities, 5,784,900/. Gold coin
Jan. 3, 1900. Government ilebt, 11,015,100/.
Balance or rest, 3,337,866/.
Notes issued, 47,545,660/.
Jan.

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and bullion,

32,462,765/.

and bullion,

34,401,990/.

and

bullion, 29,188,060/.

and bullion,

34,736,595/.

an<l bullion, 28,418,120/.

and bullion,

30,314,865/.

and bullion, 30,745,660/.
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July 4, 1900. — Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 6,759,900/. Gold coin and bullion, 30,980,750/.
Balance or rest, 3,381,817/.
Notes issued, 48,755,750/.
Gobi coin ami bullion, 27,991,970/.
Jan. 9, 1901. — Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other .securities, 6,759,900/.
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Balance or rest, 3,511,725/.
Notes issued, 45,766,970/.
Gold coin and bullion,
1901.— Government debt, 11,015.100/. Other securities, 6,759,900/.
Balance or rest, 3,213,740/.
Notes i.ssued, 53,310,305/.
Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 6,759,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
1902.
Balance or rest, 3,218,295/.
Notes i.ssued, 48,^08.890/.
Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 6,759,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
1902.
Balance or rest, 3,424,240/.
Notes issued, 53,180,51c/.
Government debt, 11,015,100'. Other securities, 7,159,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
1903.
Balance or rest, 3,500,655/.
Notes issued, 46,973,700/.
1903.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities. 7,159,900/. G(dd coin an<l bullion,
Balance or rest, 3,218,378/.
Notes issued, 53,330,23c/.
1904.— Government debt, ii,oi5,ico/. Other securitief, 7,434,90c/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 45,460, 83c/. Biilancf or rest, 3,207,587/.
1904.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other secuiitie.-;, 7,431.900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 50.718,850/. Balance or rest, 3,379,562/.
1905.— Government debt, 11,015,10 /. Other securities, 7.434,000/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 47,989,990/. Balance or rest, 3,307,466/.
Gold coin and bullion,
1905.— Government debt, 11,015,10c/. other securities, 7,474.900/.
Balance or rest, 3,342,904/.
Notes issued, 55,123,720/
1907.— Government debt, 1 1,015, ico/. Other .securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 47,720,476/. Balance or rest, 3,405,574/.
1907.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin, and bullion,
Notes issued, 52,426,04c/. Balance or rest, 3,352,536/.
1908.— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 50,052,515/. Balance or rest, 3,291,494'.
1908.— Government debt, ii,oi5,ico/. Other .securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 55,484.385/. Balance or ri-st, 3,214,365/.
1909.— Government debt, 11,015,10c/. Other securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 48,199,465/. Balance or n-st, 3,339,181'.
1909.— Government debt, 11,015,10c/. Other securities, 7,434,900/. Gold coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 58,073.555/. Balance or re.st, 3,349,989/.
191a— Government debt, 11,015,100/. Other securities, 7,434,900'. Gobi coin and bullion,
Notes issued, 51,241,210/. Balance or rest, 3,360,154/.

35,535,305/.

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30,633,890/.

35,405,510/.

28,798,700/.
35,155,230/.
27,010,830/.
32,268,850/.

29,539,990/.
36,673,720/.
29,270,470/.

33,976,040/.
31,602,515/.
37,034,385/.
29,749,465/.

39,623,555/.
32,791,210/.

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENOLAND.
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INSTITUTE,

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Lubbock president
Sir John
1878;
II March, 1879, 1st piMural meeting 23, May,
One inaugurated at Dublin, 29 Oct. 189S.
1879.

May,

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BANKS OF SCOTLAND.
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empire lending money to the crown was pro:

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21 July,
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BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE ACT,
39 & 40 \ let. c. 48, passed II Aug. 1876; repealed
by a fresh act 23 May, 1879.

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BANKERS'

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Irish liouse of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish
banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758: this led
gradually to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at 'St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, I June, 1783.
The business was removed to the late parliament
house, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch
banks of this establishment have been formed in
most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since

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BANKS. — England and Ireland: Easter Monday: Monday Bank Holiday. First Monday in August: 20th December (at a week day). St. Patrick's Day legalised as a bank holiday, in Ireland, by Act of 1893. — Scotland: New Year's Day; Christmas Day (if either falls on Sunday, the following Monday to be a bank holiday); Good Friday: first Monday in May and August.

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 et seq.) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, 1861, 1865, 1869, 1883. See Debtors.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming. 1788.

Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats. 1812

Lord Kilcom's Act for bankrupt commissioners. 1825.

New Bankruptcy Court (including a court of review), 3 judges erected by 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Lord Brougham's Act); official assignees appointed, &c. 1834.

Bills for reforming bankrupt law were in vain brought before parliament. 1839, 1860.

Bill by the lord chancellor Westbury (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 Feb. c. 1347. The changes made: the court for relief of insolvent debtors abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, &c.; the new orders in council. 1861.

By lord Hatherley's Bankruptcy Act, passed 9 Aug., 1869, a new bankruptcy court was established in place of the commissioners, which sat last time, when above 300 petitions of bankruptcy were received, 31 Dec. 1869. "Paid trustee system," clauses 175, 176, termed "a gentlemanly way of getting rid of debts." The new judge, the hon. James Bacon, s.c. 1870.

Justice Giffard, the judge of the Bankruptcy Appeal Court, decided (in the case of the duke of Newcastle) that a person can be made a bankrupt, Nov. 1869, which decision was affirmed on appeal to the house of lords in the following year; other petitions against peers have been filed. It was decided that bankrupts cannot sit in the house of peers.

to 10 Feb. 1874.

BANKRUPT DISQUALIFICATION ACT disqualifies a peer from sitting or voting in parliament, passed 13 July.

Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in 1857.

Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856 and further amended in 1872.

New Bankruptcy Act for Ireland, passed. 6 Aug. 1872.

Four Bankruptcy bills introduced by lord chancellor Cairns, and withdrawn. 1876-80.

Bankruptcies have diminished through great number of liquidations by arranged compositions; many said to be fraudulent; 3641 of these in 1870; 1176 in 1879; about 20,000,000. wasted.

New bankruptcy bill brought in by Mr. Chamberlain. 2 April, 1874 (dropped).

New Bankruptcy Act passed, 27 Aug., 1883, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 57, places bankrupts' assets in charge of board of trade, and makes other important changes. By this act bankrupts are disqualified for election and sitting as members of the house of commons.

The court in Portugal Street closed; business transferred to High Court of Justice, Jan.; new judge first sat. 15 Feb. 1884.

Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act passed, 1887.

Sir Albert Roths' bankruptcy Act, 1873, 46 & 47. 18 Aug. 1896.

Mr. E. T. Hoddy, manufacturer, and promoter of companies, became bankrupt, his statement at his public examinations commencing 27 July, respecting monetary transactions with various persons emphatically denied by them. 17 Aug. 1878.

Case resumed 2 Nov.; he gave about 40,000. in clearances in 1877, plate to Sir F. Park's c. 1881. adjourned till 14 Nov. 27 Nov. his public examination closed. 18 Nov.
having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. (2) At Sanuchiburn, near here, James III. was defeated and slain on 11 June, 1498, by his rebellious nobles.

BANXS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind: hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the English church about 1200.


BANTAM (Java). Here a British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683; Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

BANTINGISM, see Corpulence.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet bringing succour to the adherents of James HI. attacked the English under admiral Herbert, 1 May, 1659; the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed en flûte, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1756. MUTINY of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec., 1801. In Jan., 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the Majestic, Centaur, Formidable, Tendre, and L'Achille, 8 to 19 Jan. 1802. Mock battle here, 30 June, 1855.

BANTU, a widely-spread race in the S.S.W. and S.E. of Africa; generally termed "Kaffirs," the name, which means "unbelievers," being given to them originally by the Mohammedan traders. The Bantus are distinct from the aboriginal Bushmen and Hottentots: their original habitat being in the north and in equatorial Africa. The Zulus in Natal, the Matabele and Mashonas in Rhodesia, and the Damara in S.W. Africa belong to the Bantu race.

BANZAI, the Japanese cry of joy, victory or applause, equivalent to English hurrah, French, vite, German, hoch. Came prominently under European notice during the Russo-Japanese war, which began 8 Feb., 1904.

BAPAUME, N. FRANCE, the site of severe indecisive engagements between the French army of the north under Faidherbe, and the Germans under Manteuffel; the French retreated, 2, 3 Jan. 1871.

BAPHOMET, the name of an imaginary idol or symbol having two heads, male and female, surrounded with a crescent moon and serpents, which the knights templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites. The word is said to be a corrupted form of Mahomet.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the church, practised by all Christian sects except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 30. (Matt, iii.) Infant baptism is mentioned by Ire-
BAPTISTS. 131

BAPTISTS. (see 

A discontented by their opinions respecting (1) the proper subjects, and (2) the proper mode of baptism; the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular), &c. The first Baptist church formed in London was about 1698. They published their confession of faith in 1643; revised in 1689. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

A Baptist Union of the United Kingdom; annual meeting held.

At the Baptist Missionary Society, 1792.

The Baptist College, Regent's Park, founded 1810.

Mr. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist tabernacle, Newington Butts, opened, 31 March, 1851; burnt down, 1 p.m., 20 April, 1852; reconstructed at a cost of about 45,000, and re-opened 1 Sept. 1852.

Mr. Charles Haddon Spurgeon was born 15 June, 1834, and when quite a youth became a powerful preacher, attracting large congregations. He died at Bournemouth, 31 Jan., 1895. There was a very great concourse at his funeral in Woodrow Cemetery, 12 Feb., on which day S. London appeared to be in mourning. His "Autobiography" published, Dec. 1897, and vol. Aug. 1898. His son, Thomas Spurgeon, received as pastor, 12 April, 1894.

A Baptist Tabernacle at Shoreham (rev. Wm. Cuff), opened 11 Nov. 1879.

In United Kingdom, 4,735 chapels; 354,302 baptised members in 1883; 3,842 chapels, 371,770 members, Dec. 1897, 3,560 chapels, 377,747 members, Dec. 1902.

First Baptist "world congress." open in Exeter hall, London; accredited delegates 4,000, (1,000 from abroad), congress preceded over by Judge Wilberforce. The president of the Baptist union, 28th, is stated that the Baptists of the world number 23,000,000; telegram of loyalty sent to the King, who sends a gracious reply. 11-15 July, 1895.

Baptist Congress, including number of English ministers, opened in Berlin by Dr. Clifford, 29 Aug., 1898.

424,608 members, 4,124 chapels and 2,973 pastors opened 1908.

Baptist Union—annual assembly opens in London, 29 April, 1909.

BAR SUR AURE, N. E. France. Here the French, under Oudinot and Macdonald were defeated by the allies, 27 Feb. 1814.

BARBADOES, a West India island, one of the Windward isles, discovered by the Portuguese about 1600, taken possession of by the English 1655, and settled by sir Wm. Courten, who founded Jamestown, 1625. As many royalists settled here, the island was taken by the parliamentarians in 1652. Population, 1908, 194,477. Capital, Bridgetown. Population, 1908, 30,500.

A dreadful hurricane destroyed 4,000 deaths, 10 Oct., 1720. A large plantation with all its buildings destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregination, 17 Oct., 1724.

An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec., 1796.

Bishopric established 1821.

Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives and immense property, by a hurricane, Aug. 1831.

Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera, 1849.

Property to the amount of about 300,000l. destroyed by fire at Bridgetown, 14 Feb., 1850.

Great increase in growth of cotton, 1854-5.

Governor, James Walker, 1861.

Rawson, W. Rawson, 1863; retired 1875.

John Pope Hennessy, 1877.

Proposed confederation of the Windward isles; supported by the governor in a speech, 3 March; opposed by the planters, 23 March, 1876.

The coloured population ignorantly expecting advantage from the confederation, rise, plundering and destroying much property and cattle; negroes killed and wounded by police, 21, 22 April.

Great panic among the planters; the governor and clergy said to have acted judiciously; peace restored, 24 April.

The governor exonerated from serious blame, July.

Trial of 450 rioters; 82 punished (72 penal sentence; others light sentences), 12-21 Oct.

Capt. Geo. C. Strahan appointed governor, Nov. 1890.

Sir Henry Bulwer, governor, 1880.

Sir William Robinson, governor, 1881.

Sir C. C. Lee, governor, 1885.

Sir Walter J. Scrope, governor, 1889.

Sir James Shaw Hay, 1892.

The hon. A. J. Pile, speaker in the house of assembly, dies of wounds, inflicted by an unknown assailant, 2 Sept., 1893.

Great hurricane, 112 deaths (see West Indies), 10 Sept.

(Hom government grants 40,000l. to aid the distress.

Reciprocity treaty between U.S.A. and Barbadoes, signed by Gt. Britain, 26 June, 1899.


Much incendiarism of sugar-cane crops, Feb., 1901.

Sir Conrad Reeve, chief justice, shot in the street, 21 Oct.

Sugar crisis, cost of production greater than the sale, Feb.

Estimated fall of 2,000,000 tons of volcanic dust in the island from Mt. Soufriere in St. Vincent; which sick, 7-9 May.

Outbreak of smallpox reported, 2 August.

Smallpox not at Bridgetown, April.

Epidemic cease 4 April, 1903.

Deputation of merchants to governor to protest against the removal of the Royal mail steam packet company's head quarters from the island, 12 March, 1904.

Sir G. T. Carter appointed governor, 11 July.

Shock of earthquake felt, 3 Dec., 1906.

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa about 1518.

BARBERS, lived in Greece in the 8th century, and at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was designated a Barber-Surgeon. A London company was formed in 1588, and incorporated, 1462. This union was partially dissolved in 1549, and wholly so in 1745.

No person using any shaving or barbering in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth. 32 Hen. VIII. 1549.

BARBUDA, a small West India island, a dependent of Antigua, which see.
BARCA

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barca, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subdued by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the viceroy Soliman combined Barca with the newly conquered partholik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient maritime city, said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the Carthaginian Hannibal, about 230 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent country about A.D. 864, and incorporated with Aragon. 1142, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French in 1814 was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell; but it was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and returned to 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1834, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero. Frequent disturbances have been made by the working classes in 1874. An exhibition opened by the king, Alfonso XII., March, 1877. Barcelona very prosperous, 1879. Violent riots on account of French treaty, March; Catalonia in a state of siege, 30 March, 1882. Barcelona tranquil, 1 April, 1882. Population, 1887, 475,874; 1902, 533,000.

An international exhibition opened 8 April, by the queen of Spain, in the name of the infant king, who was present. Kitchen and dining-hall of Edinburgh and other royal personages, 20 May; there was also an unexampled national exhibition representing the fleets of ten powers, closed 9 July, 1882. For the disturbances which took place in Catalonia, see Spain, March of 1874, and Feb., 1875.

By the explosion of a bomb thrown into the midst of the audience, at the Lyceum theatre, during the performance, 10 persons were killed and many wounded; many anarchists arrested, 7 Nov.; royal decree charging the power of arresting suspected persons, 9 Nov.; 120 arrests at the house of an anarchist club, of these, Miguel Sardà, (president), and over 20 persons under arrest, 22 Nov. 1885.

An anarchist labourer discovered in a cave, with 40 bombs and large quantities of explosives, near Barcelona, 26 Feb., 1886.

Six men sentenced to death for attempt on the life of various congressmen, and others, and for participation in the outbreak at the Lyceum theatre, a sentenced to hard labour for life, 30 April; executed, 21 May, 1884. Solano, Franco, condemned for the bomb outrage at the Lyceum theatre, 7 July, executed, 21 Nov. 1884.

During a religious procession, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, and persons were killed and killed; 50 arrests made, 29 June, 1890.

Thomas Assad was arrested, actual perpetrator of the crime, and all anarchists sentenced to death; executed, 4 May, 1894; 500 arrested; 259 convictions; (judicially); 1500 arrests; 100 persons in prison; 127 arrested, 20 June, 1896.

Naval war between the United States and Spain, in course of construction, begins in Dec., 1897.

Attacked by sea and land, Count de Casals, assassinated, 26 June, 1898.

S. salvador Vitoria, a local politician, assassinated, in the calle la Vitoria, 3 June, 1898.

In August, 1898, Admiral Bellot was sent, with a fleet, to the Strait of Bahia. He was successful in his enterprises.

Again, April; state of siege proclaimed, 1 May, 1899; quiet restored, 1 May, 1903.

Many strikes, and labour troubles, Jan.-Nov. 1899. 

A bankruptcy of the state by an explosion, 8 Feb., 1898.

General strike, lasting several weeks, started, 14 Feb., 1899; some anarchists arrested, 11 Feb., 1899.

Further riots, the police fire on the mob, killed seven, wounded 27; 500 arrested, 16 Feb., 1899.

Strikes, 1898, many out, June: strike at 22 p.m., city in darkness, 29 Oct., 1898.

Attended, assassination of a sailor, Marca, Spanish seaman, by an anarchist, 1898. Bomb explosion in palace of the governor-general causes much damage, 10 persons arrested, including two Italians, 2 June, 1896.

Called meeting, surprised in the Gracia quarter. Military supplies found, 26 March, 1896. Anarchist plot discovered, 16 anarchists arrested and eight bombs seized, reported 7 May, 1896.

Execution of Saladas Perrier, 13 Oct. 1899.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesan, of Mesopotamia, who confirmed the errors of Valentinus, after refusing them, and added denial of the incarnation, resurrection, &c., about 175.

BARDS. Democedes is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The Welsh bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eisteddfod (properly Eisteddfodau), meetings of bards, are a prominent feature of the National Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turloch O'Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, died in 1738. Chambers. Evan Davies, termed the Arch-Druid of Wales, an eminent Welsh scholar, aged 89, died at Pontypridd 23 February, 1888. In 1880 the bards determined that the Annual National Eisteddfod should be held alternately in North and South Wales. Above 100 Eisteddfodau are held every year. Clywdyfarth, the Arch-Druid, aged nearly 15, died, 30 Oct. 1894. "Eisteddfod Caerlyd" held in the queen's hall, London, 12, 23 Feb., 1899. Arch-Druid, 1903, Hefa Men. 1903. Dyfed.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scotland and live from Ireland, met, as a parliament, 4 July, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbon." The majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, &c. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, 13 Dec. 1653, and Cromwell made lord protector.

BAREILLY, province of Delhi (N. W. India), ceded to the East India company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On 7 May, 1858, it was taken from the cruel sepoy rebels.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, William, duke of Normandy, met Henry I. in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 25 Nov. 1120, when the prince, his bride, and many others perished. Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Creve, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, 19 May, 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 6th century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the eastern empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on 1 Oct. 1658, when the
filioque article of the creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion. Conflicts between the military and populace with bloodshed, 9 Jan. 1894; and 1898.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850–1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1839.

BARLUM (Greek, barys, heavy), a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognised as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele, in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy, in 1808. Watts.

BARK, see Jesuits' Bark.

BARLAAMITES, followers of Barlaam, a learned Calabrian monk of the order of St. Basil, who maintained various peculiar tenets, attacked the Greek monks, supported the Latin against the Greek in the controversy at Constantinople, 1337, and acted as the emperor's envoy in an attempt to reconcile the churches in 1339. Died about 1348.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802. His visier Giasfar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1370, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II. c. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1806. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent lord mayor of London. Barnard Pervage case, see Trials, 30 May, 1802.

BARNARDO HOMES (named National Watts Association 1899), Dr. T. J. Barnardo, of German extraction, born in Ireland, came to London, and in 1866 began energetically to promote the welfare of homeless children.

His home for boys at Stepney, founded 1872, was followed by one for girls, at Barkingside, Essex, with infantary, schools, &c.; all were reported successful in 1874.

A Babes' Castle at Hawkhurst, Kent, for 100 infants, opened 1 Aug. 1856.

His disinterestedness and management having been impugned, he gave up the management to trustees, and invoked the aid of the public. The arbitrators (Canon Miller and Messrs. J. B. Manley and Wm. Graham) in their report, after commenting on the imperfect evidence, commended the charities, and generally exonerated Dr. Barnardo. 15 Dec., 1873.

See Coffee Palaces and East End Juvenile Mission.

Several legal decisions, requiring Dr. Barnardo to produce children who had been committed to his charge, were set aside by the courts in 1889.

Dr. Barnardo's appeal respecting a boy named Gossage to the house of lords was dismissed, 30 July, 1874; again, 25 July, 1875. The boy was not found, May, 1893.

Judgments testimonial 1417, nos. 464, to Dr. Barnardo at Exeter-hall by 1,000 subscribers, presented by lord Kinmail; 26 Nov. 1895.

Mr. E. H. Watts gives large building at North Elmham, Norfolk, and 3,000, etc. Bambrose, Dec., 1910.

The duke of Argyll laid the foundation stones of new buildings at the Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex, 11 July, 1913.

55,962 children admitted to the homes (now 149) since their foundation up to 31 Dec. 1924. Children maintained and educated in 1924, 10,950. Boys and girls emigrated to the colonies in 1924, 1,296. Total emigrated 1867–1924, 16,160. Over 50 separate institutions are maintained in the United Kingdom and the colonies, including an immigration depot in Ontario, and an inducement farm in Manitoba. Annual displays of the children at Albert Hall now held. Death (sudden) of Dr. Barnardo, aged 60, 19 Sept. 1925. Mr. William Baker welcomed as Dr. Barnardo's successor at Exeter Hall, 15 Feb. 1926.

2,518 admitted and 8,245 children under the care of the Homes, 1926.

Contributions to funds of the homes, 1909, 263,010.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here, at Gladsmo they, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montague, or Montague, were killed. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Albans and Hatfield roads. Is celebrated for its horse fairs.

BARNUM'S SHOW. The great show of Messrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. J. A. Bailey, conveyed from Brooklyn, New York, arrived at Olympia 1 Nov., opened 11 Nov. 1859, closed Feb. 1860; re-opened England 1868; travelled into a limited company, Feb., 1869. See Olympia, 1867, et seq.

Visited by the prince of Wales and family, 29 Nov. 1869.

George Stevens, an attendant, accidentally killed by an elephant, 3 Dec. 1869.

The show closed 15 Feb. Mr. Barnum reported his success, and thanked the British public, 17 Feb. 1869.


BARODA. See India, 1874–5, 1892, 1869.

BAROMETRES. Torricelli, a Florentine, knowing that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643.

Pascal's experiments (1647) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1662; pendulum barometers in 1655; marine in 1700; and many improvements have been made since. In the antarctic barometer (from a, no, and meres, watery) no liquid is employed, the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conte, in 1758, but due to Vidi, who lived in April, 1809) excited much attention in 1848–9. Barometers were placed at N.E. cost stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

Mr. James H. Jordan's very delicate glycerine barometer, in which one inch is expanded to nearly eleven inches, was described to the Royal Society 22 Jan., 1855, and was set up during the year at various and other places. The publication of two-hourly variations of one at the office began in the Times 25 Oct. 1859.

A new very delicate barometer, invented by Mr. C. O. Harryman and made by Mr. J. Hicks, of Hatton Garden, London, announced Aug. 12, 1851; Col. H. Watkin's mountain aneroid and others described Times, 17 Dec., 1858.

BARON, formerly the only title in our peerage, now the lowest. Its original name in England, Vasaun, was changed by the Saxons into Thane, and by the Normans into Baron. The council of the realm was composed of the greater barons, the lesser barons were merely tenants of the crown. Many barons had undoubtedly assisted in, or been
BARROWISTS, or Barrowists, is punishable by old statutes (of Richard II., and others), with fine and imprisonment. Charms are an illegal bargain with either plaintiff or defendant to share in the profits of the matter in dispute.

Mr. Bradlaugh's action against Mr. Nelliegate for maintenance in the case of Clarke v. Bradlaugh (see Parliament, 1883) was dismissed, 28 Sept. 1883.

BARRIEL-ORGANS, see Organs.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made barricades by means of chariots using earth and compelled the royal troops to retire. During the war of the Fronde, a barricade was erected in Paris on 27 Aug., 1648. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of 27-30 July, 1830, and 23-26 June, 1848, when sanguinary conflicts took place; and also 2 Dec. 1851.

BARRIER TREATIES. The first, between England and the Netherlands, was signed at Hague, 29 Oct., 1706, for mutual support; annulled 1712; another treaty was concluded at Utrecht, 29 Jan., 1713. The third, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, 15 Nov. 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates. They are of various ranks, as king's or queen's counsel, sergeants, &c., which see. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the inns of court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. See Women, 1855.

A committee of the bar, formed about 1835 to protect the rights of barristers in relation to the inns of Court, merged into the general council. At a meeting of the bar in Lincoln's Inn hall, called by the general council, a compromise was arranged. The inns of Court agreed to give an annual contribution of 100l. to the bar, 19 June, 1855.

BARROSA, or BAROSA (S. Spain). The British army, commanded by major-general Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lyndoch, totally defeated the French under marshal Victor, 5 March, 1811, the French leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 116 men killed and wounded.

BARROW IN-FURNES (Lancashire), in 1857, was a village with a population of about 350, which, in 1891, had increased to about 1,700, and in 1891 to 35,000. In consequence of the large manufacture of iron from the ore (haematite) found there, 10 Sept. 1867, new docks were opened in the presence of the dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch (proprietors of the land), Mr. Gladstone, and others. Barrow was made a municipal borough in 1867. Sir James Ramsden, an eminent promoter of the prosperity of the town and its first mayor, died 74, 19 Oct. 1869. Population in 1901, 57,881; 1911 (est.), 62,996.

BARROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea), discovered by Captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the Brownists, which see.
BARROWS, circular or oblong mounds, found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold; Nov. 1808. 230 barrows were opened and discovered made chiefly in Yorkshire, 1860 et seq., under the supervision of the Rev. Canon Wm. Greenwell, who published his elaborate work, "British Barrows," in December 1857.

Barrows at Aldbourne, North Wilts, were opened by Canon Greenwell and Rev. Walter Money, Sept.-Oct. 1858. Canon Greenwell gave urns and other results of his explorations to the British museum in 1859.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edwd. Parry, as far as Melville island, lat. 74° 20' N., and long. 143° 47' W. The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on 2 Aug., 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.


BARTHOLOMEW, ST., THE APOSTLE, martyred 71. The festival (24 Aug. o.s., 3 Sept. N.S.) is said to have been instituted 1130.

Monastery of St. Bartholomew (of Austin Friars) founded by Robert, a minister of Henry I, 1102. The hospital founded by him was adapted about 1123. Refounded after the dissolution of monasteries (it then contained 100 beds, with 1 physician and 3 surgeons), 1544; incorporated 1546. William Harvey, physiologist, physician here 1669-93.

Earliest record of medical school 1262. Hospital rebuilt by subscription 1729. Medical college founded 1843.

New buildings for Medical School, museum, etc., opened by the Prince of Wales 1879.

The present House of Surgeons, Kent, for which C. T. Kettewell gave 10,000l., was opened by the Prince of Wales 7 July, 1883.

Acquired portion of site of Christ's Hospital. Mansion House committee of inquiry as to enlargement, 300,000l., required, present income £7,555l.; Lord Sandhurst and 8 others; Jan., 1893.

Influential meeting at the Mansion House approves the appeal for 300,000l. to rebuild Bartholomew's hospital on its present site; 40,000l. given or promised, including 10,000l. from the Queen. Jan. 1894.

King lays foundation stone of new building 7 July, 1894.

King Edward presents 1,000l. and the Prince of Wales 500l. to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone 2 July, 1894.

Bartholomew the Great, St., near Smithfield. The building of the church said to have begun 1120, restored by subscription and re-opened 28 March, 1883; again 13 March, 1893; further restored; re-opened by the archb. of Canterbury, 5 June, 1893; the Lady Chapel re-opened 18 May, 1897.

Bartholomew Fair. The charter was granted by Henry I, to the long-held guild, which sec. The shows were discontinued in 1588, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations.

The Massacre of St. Bartholomew commenced at Paris on the night of the festival 24 Aug. 1572.

According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestant, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medics.

La Popeliniere calculates the victims at 20,000; Mirian, De Serres, and De Thon say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Perdix makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 14,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered a Te Deum to be performed, with other rejoicings.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian island, held by Sweden. It was colonised by the French in 1658; and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785; captured by the English and restored, 1801; ceded to France, 1877.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order expelled from Armenia, settled at Genoa 1597, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, at a height of 39 feet above the river; completed in 1761.

BASEBALL, see American Baseball.

BASEDOW SYSTEM of education, having as its leading idea "everything according to nature," was inaugurated by Johann Bernard Basedow (1723-90), a German educational reformer, under the auspices of Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. In 1774 an educational institution called the Philosophenhaus was opened by Basedow, an institution in its character for the pursuit of intellectual, moral, and physical studies. He retired from its direction 1778, and the school was closed in 1793. The system led, however, to a reform of the earlier methods of education in Germany.

BASEL (Basle, French Bâle), a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from Dec. 1431 to May, 1433. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1466. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Peru were concluded in 1763. It was made a free imperial city 1392, but joined the Swiss confederation 1501. Pop. 1001, 11,000; 1905, 19,862. Zionist Congress held here 23 August, 1903, and 27 July, 1915.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, employed partially in the Crimean war, 1854-56, and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78.

BASIENTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of Otho II, in an ambuscade, was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens 13 July, 982; the emperor barely escaped.

BASILIANs, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil (who died 379); was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1594.—A sect, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, which rejected the books of Moses, the enchanter, and baptism, and are said to have had everything in common, 1100. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILICA, a body of law, in Greece, including the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, &c., arranged by order of the emperor Basil the Macedonian, and his son Leo the Philosopher, 875-911. The term basilica (palace) was applied to
places of worship under the early Christian emperors from their general resemblance to the Roman basilica.

**Basilikon Doron (Royal Gift),** precepts on the art of government, composed by James I of England for his son Henry, and first published at Edinburgh in 1597. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1647-55, in one vol. fol.

**Basque Provinces, N.W. Spain (Biscay, Gipuzkoa, and Alava).** The Basques are considered by some to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580, and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. The origin of the Basque language, like its ethology, is very obscure; it is polysynthetic, and no connection between it and any other language has yet been determined.

**Basque Roads (W. France).** Fourteen French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and 4 were destroyed, 11—12 April, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him. At a court-martial, 26 July—4 Aug., lord Gambier was acquitted.

**Bassano (N. Italy).** Here the Austrians, under Wurmser, were defeated by the French under Massena, 8 Sept. 1796.

**Bassetin, Bombay; a Maharatta town, taken by the British, 1774, 1780; finally annexed by them, 1818. By treaty here, 31 Dec. 1802, they engaged to support the peisalas's rights.**

**Basseterre-Roads, St. Christopher's, West Indies.** Here the French admirals, the comte de Grasse, was repulsed with loss in three desperate attacks on the British fleet, commanded by sir Thomas Graves, 25, 26 Jan. 1782.

**Bassett, or Bassette, or Fourat Court, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the 15th century; introduced into France, 1674.**

**Bassoon, a wooden double-reed wind instrument, said to have been invented by Ateoico, a canon of Ferrara, early in the sixteenth century.**

**Bassorah, Birrass, or Bassrah (Asia Minor, a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.**

**Bass Rock, an isle in the Firth of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Landers, 1316; purchased for a state prison, 1571; taken by the Jacobites, 1688; surrendered, 1691; granted to the Dalrymples, 1750.**

**Bass Strait, Australia.** Mr. Bass, surgeon of the Reliance, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1798, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1798.

**Bastard, a child not born in lawful wedlock.** An attempt in England, in 1290, to legitimate bastard children by the subsequent marriage of the parents, failed. The barons assembled in the parliament of Merton answered: *Nolumus leges Anglie mutari* ("We will not have the laws of England changed."). Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. In Scotland, bastard children could not inherit their movable estates by will until 1756. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 1843. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act was passed 10 Aug. 1872. See Russia, 1891.

**Bastarne, a warlike tribe in Podolia and Moldavia, hired by Persius, king of Macedonia, in his wars with Rome, 168 n.c.; driven across the Danube by M. Crassus for their encroachments, 30.**

**Bastille, Paris, a castle built by Charles V, king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383, and afterwards used as a state prison. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war (1587—1594). "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner known, died here, 19 Nov. 1703; see Iron Mask. On 14—15 July, 1789, the Bastille was pulled down by the populace; the governor and other officers were conducted to the Place de Grève; their hands and heads were cut off, and the heads carried on pikes through the streets. A centenary was celebrated 14 July, 1889.**

**Basuto Land, near Orange River, South Africa, including the Transkei territory, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871. Population in 1875, white, 4,959; natives, 127,707: in 1904, 417,731 natives, and 805 Europeans. Resident commissioner, Herbert C. Sloley, 1902-9; revenue, 108,337; expenditure, 166,215; imports, 23,748; exports, 193,122. There is no public debt.**

BATALHA. 137

Battles between Kathesia, Masupha, and Loroithoi 23 March, 1834

Basuto land reported quiet and prosperous 1837-39

Masupha (died, July, 1899) refuses to give up his son Moketsi (for assault and gaol-breaking in the Orange Free State; Loroithoi, the paramount chief, captures Thaba Besigo) 7 Jan., 1898

Moketsi given up to Loroithoi, 18 Jan.; Masupha surrenders, 31 Jan.; is banished and flogged; Moketsi sentenced to over a year's imprisonment (Feb.).

Loroithoi and his chiefs pledge loyalty to the queen, sir Godfrey Lagden present 24 Oct., 1899

Joel, a minor chief, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for treason, etc. 17 July, 1902

Lettie inaugurated as paramount chief of Basuto-land 19 Sept., 1905

Lord Selborne, high commissioner, and Lady Selborne arrived at Maseru and received an enthusiastic welcome from the natives, 24 Feb., 1906

Four Basuto chiefs received by King Edward; they had come to England with a petition from their paramount chief with regard to the status of their country in view of the proposed union of South Africa 18 Feb., 1906

A national gathering of 5,000 Basutos express confidence with Great Britain on the death of King Edward 22 June, 1910

BATALHA, Portugal. The monastery here was built by John I., of Portugal, as a token of gratitude for his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 14 Aug. 1385, securing the independence of his kingdom. The restoration of the monastery began in 1839.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, see Holland.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken from the French (who had seized it) by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 26 Aug., 1811; restored to the Dutch in 1814. See Java.

BATH (Somerset), named "Aqua sola" by the Romans, being remarkable for its hot springs. They built extensive baths, the exact site disputed. Cœl, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, 973. See Population.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in the abbey church commenced in 1405; finished 1489

Beau (Richard) Nash, "king of Bath," who promoted fame of the waters, and amusements, died 17 July 1818

Present assembly-rooms built 1731

Pump-room erected 1704; rebuilt 1747;

Theatre, Beaumont-square, opened 1805

Bath philosophical society formed 1817

Bath royal literary and scientific institution established 1825

Victoria park opened by princess Victoria 1839

Theatre burned 18 April, 1852

Restoration of the abbey by Sir G. S. Scott 1863 (est. 1869)

British association met here 11 Sept., 1864; and 3 Sept., 1888

Museum destroyed by fire 26 Jan., 1867

Bath and West of England society centenary celebrated, 4 June; fall of Widcombe bridge, 2 persons killed and in my injured 6 June, 1877

Remains of Roman baths discovered 1857, 1869

The art museum, containing pictures, was opened 1852

Baths removed by the Earl of Pembroke to the Victoria gallery, and named the Queen's Bath 25 June, 1864

New pump-room opened and the Victoria art gallery founded by the Duke of Cambridge 18 Oct., 1867

Ladies' hospital unveiled memorials to the two Pitts 25 Oct., 1868

Presented with the freedom of the city, 27 Oct., 1868

State visit of the lord mayor of London, 10, 11 Sept., 1892

Lord Roberts presented with the freedom, 26 Sept., 1892

Helium and radium discovered in the waters Jan., 1904

BATH AND WELLS, Bishopric of. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 905, Adeline first bishop. John de Villula, bishop, transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1088. Tanner. Disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, were compromised in 1115. Hereafter the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 531l. Is. 3d. per annum. Present income, 5000l.

Recent Bishops

Richard Beadon, died 27 April, 1824

George Henry Law, died 22 Sept., 1845

Robert Bagel, died 5 May, 1854

Robert John, Baron Auckland, resigned 8 Sept., 1866

Lord Arthur Charles Hervey died 9 June, 1894

George Wyndham, bp. of Adelaide, elected 4 Sept.

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to king George II, 10 Feb., 1749, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pitt, earl of Bath. This expired on 12 Feb., while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it were: the earl of Bath, first lord of the treasury; lord Carlisle, lord privy seal; lord Winchilea, first lord of the admiralty; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket. "To be a means to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power.

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted 14 Oct., 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower, when he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and bathed. After the coronation of Charles II, the order was neglected until 18 May, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 57.

The prince regent (afterwards George IV.) created classes of knights grand cross (50), knights commandors (150), with an unlimited number of companions

By an order, the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by new statutes, the order hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians

Dr. Lyon Playfair and other promoters of the Great Exhibition received this honour

Constitution.

Military. Civil.

1st class. Knights grand cross. 50

2nd class. Knights commanders. 50

3rd class. Companions. 200

The order was further enlarged, June, 1861.

BATHOMETER (Greek, bathos, deep), an apparatus invented by Dr. C. William Siemens to measure the depth of water without submerging a sounding-line, 1861-70. Its action depends on the diminution of the effect of gravitation on the surface of the water as compared with its effect on the earth, owing to the mass of water (of less density) which replaces earth (of greater density), which is duly registered.

BATHS were early used in Asia and Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome, where many were constructed by Augustus and his successors. The theme of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage)
were summary. The marble group of Lacedaemon was found in 1899 in the baths of Titus, erected about 84, and the Etruscan Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected 214.

In London, St. Aldate's, in old streets, was a spinet, of great antiquity, baths said to have been opened by St. Chad's well. Gray's Inn road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield, 697.

A bath opened in Ramsmead, now Bath street, Newgate street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing, in 1796.

Old bath house, Old Bath square, in use, in 1597.

Petries (Petre's) Pool, Baldwin-street, City road, now Bower Lane St. John (died 1603), enclosed as a bathing place in 1744.

Tolbooth's, of bath, became popular, in 1588.

The oriental baths in Victoria street, Westminster, opened in 1882.

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbour-
hood of the London docks, in 1844.

The public baths and wash houses in Liverpool found much use through the instrumentality of Catherine Wilkins, who in 1832 began to lend her room and apparatus to poor people for washing.

A law passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash houses, 'for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts, in England and Ireland,' in 1846.

Public baths and wash houses have since been established throughout the empire.

Baths at Workhouses. Acts authorise establishment of cheap swimming baths, Nov. 29 May, 1871; amended, 1872. Swimming baths when closed may, by licence, be used for mass or dancing.

BATHYBIUS HEECKELII. (Greek, bathos, deep; hoo, life), the name given by Huxley, 1868, to a supposed low form of animal life, a gelatinous substance found on stones at the bottom of the sea, in Deep Sea Soundings (where see). Described by Huxley, 1870. Its existence is now doubted by naturalists. Dr. Boscobel dredged up from the bottom of Smith's Sound, 1870, a substance similar to bathybius, which he named parabathybius.

BATHYMETRY, the art of measuring depths in the sea, especially for scientific investigation; see Deep Sea Soundings.

BATON, a lance-throw or javelin, used by the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made general-in-chief of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the baton as the mark of the high command, 1569. Henriett.

The baton used by conductors of concerts is said to have been introduced into England by Spohr, in 1829. See Musical Times, June 1829.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, United States, was captured by the Federals, 5 Aug., 1862, after a fierce conflict; see United States, 1862.

BATOUM, or BATHUM, a seaport in Muscovia, on the Black Sea. After having repulsed the Russians in the war, 4 May, 1870, the place was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, 17 July, 1878, to become a free commercial port. The port was closed by Russia on and after 15 July, 1876.

The inhabitants at first resisted, but were persuaded to submit, many emigrating, July 1876. The Russians erected, 1872, a foundation of a new cathedral by the sea, 1872.

An explosion of a mine, near the town, 23 July, 1876.

BATHYCHOMYOMACHIA. "The War of the Frogs and the Mice," a Greek mock-heroic poem in hexameters, erroneously ascribed to Homer (8. between 750 and 650 B.C.), with whose works it is usually printed. The ancient name Phryges of Caria, brother of queen Artmisia, as its author. The poem is a parody on the Iliad. Baumeister's edition of the B. published 1852, Brandt's, 1888, Mitzschke's, 1874 and 1892.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-1547). The ten floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the siege of that fortress, were invented by D'Aron, a French engineer. They resisted the heavy shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, 15 Sept. 1782; see Gibraltar. Formidable floating batteries are now erected. See Navy, Electricity.

BATTERING-RAM. Testudo Aries, with other military implements, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedemonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's cathedral, 1675.

BATTERSEA parish, on the S. side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Chelsea. Associated with the district are the names of the poet Pope, and Lord Bolingbroke, to whom a monument is erected in the parish church, near to which was the house where he was born and died. In Battersea fields was fought the duel between the duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, 21 March, 1829. Battersea returns 2 members to parliament by the act of 1885. Constitute a municipal borough by the London Government Act, 1899 (6 end. c. 53 councilors). Area 2,160 acres; pop. 16,992, 26,957 (met. bor.); 22,230 (pari, borough). The Shaftesbury park estate on which industrial dwellings have been built, covers 40 acres. Mr. Cyril Flower, junior Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's last ministry, on his elevation to the peerage, 1892, took the title of baron Battersea.

BATTERSEA PARK: an act of parliament passed in 1835, empowered her majesty's commissioners of works to form a royal park in Battersea-fields, Acts to charge their powers were passed in 1836, 1837, and 1838. The park, laid out at a cost of 1 millions, and the new line of the railway connecting it with Chelsea, were opened in April 1838; the bridge from tolle, 24 May, 1835. Albert Exhibition palace opened here, 5 June, 1851; closed 1852. The park, 120 acres in extent, is used for its fine sub-tropical garden of about 4 acres. See Parks.

BATTERSEA TUNING COLLEGE, founded 1832.

New Battersea bridge opened by the earl of Rosebery, 21 July, 1890.

Polytechnic hall opened by Mr. Balfour, 3 Feb., 1898.

St. Charles Felix opens public baths and wash houses, 29 April, 1901.

Bicorn and princesses: Wales visit Battersea poly-
tech, 24 Feb, 1904.

Grenade established in Battersea for the children of working mothers, opened, 17 Feb., 1906.

Battersea museum and branch library, first part opened, 16 Sept., 1904.

The Battersea movement. The "memorial to a little known day" involved in the Battersea ver-sonation, ground led to police-court proceedings. Nov. 1907 and 1908, removed to March, 1915.

BATTLE. TRIAL BY, or WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence; see Appeal.
BATTLE-ABBREY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 14 Oct., 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland; see Hastings. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 620, and called 'Roll of Battle Abbey'; and among these chiefs the lands and titles of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed. "The Roll of Battle Abbey," edited by the duchess of Cleveland, was published, with notes, &c., in 1889. The abbey and domain, 6,118 acres, sold to Sir Augustus Webster for 200,000l., 26 Nov. 1891; pictures and heirlooms, etc., realized, 16,500l., 8 March, 1892.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe, Boors. At the battle of Bannockburn King Robert Bruce drove an English champion down to the chin at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. The battle-axe guards, or beaumets, vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet; see Yeomen of the Guard.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF, see Shrewsbury.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is mythically said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword, and to have thus become trenchantly slain by the Greeks before Troy. See Naval Battles, British. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order; further details of the greater part are given in separate articles; &c., signifies naval.

The following are the battles described by Professor Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marathon</td>
<td>490 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>413 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbela</td>
<td>401 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metapontum</td>
<td>280 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teos</td>
<td>122 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalons</td>
<td>451 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tours</td>
<td>262 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham defeats Canaan</td>
<td>940 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua subdues five kings of</td>
<td>937 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaan (Josh. x).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gideon defeats the Midianites</td>
<td>1350 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trojan war commenced</td>
<td>1473 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy taken and destroyed</td>
<td>1210 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jephthah defeats Ammonites</td>
<td>1210 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymbra (Gath) defeated</td>
<td>1210 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Lycurgus (Lycia)</td>
<td>1210 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon (Greeks defeat Persians)</td>
<td>499 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermopylae (Thermopylae)</td>
<td>480 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salamis (Greeks defeat Persians)</td>
<td>480 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himeria (Greeks defeat Carthaginians)</td>
<td>480 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycale (Greeks defeat Persians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platania (Greeks defeat Persians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephesus (Greeks 3,000 against Persians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themistocles (Persians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynopectes (Athens defeat Macedons)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth (Macedons defeat Athens)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delium (Greeks defeat Athenians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphipolis (Sparta repels Athenians; Cleon and</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantinea (Spartans defeat Athenians)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens defeated before Syracuse</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyzicus a. (Athens defeats Spartans)</td>
<td>479 B.C.</td>
<td>Athens defeated Persians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arminius a. (Cumaena defeats Spartan foot) | 1065 | Arminius a. (Cumaena defeats Spartan foot) |
<p>| Corinthis (Sparta defeats Corinth) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Musela (Sparta defeats Corinth) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Cunaxa (Corinthis defeats Massala) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Corinthian War | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Halicarnassus (Sparta defeats Corinth) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Cynopectes (Athens defeat Macedons) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Corinth (Macedons defeat Athens) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Delium (Greeks defeat Athenians) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Amphipolis (Sparta repels Athenians; Cleon and | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Mantinea (Spartans defeat Athenians) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Athens defeated before Syracuse | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |
| Cyzicus a. (Athens defeats Spartans) | 479 B.C. | Athens defeated Persians                                                    |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Battle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Aug. 658</td>
<td>Pharsal (king Robert, victor, killed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nov. 690</td>
<td>Zola (Cassam, Boela, killed; war in Ven. Vidi, vict. Boela)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 732</td>
<td>Tournon (Odo II. victor, by treaty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April 737</td>
<td>Munda (737)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 746</td>
<td>Mathias (hostile African)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 July 754</td>
<td>Philippa (hostile, enrolled and killed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sept. 754</td>
<td>Actium (Hostile, enrolled and killed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Sept. 754</td>
<td>Treburia (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 July 755</td>
<td>Shapla (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 July 755</td>
<td>Pinxata (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 755</td>
<td>Uithacc (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 755</td>
<td>Vicara (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July 756</td>
<td>Bassacitellu (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 July 756</td>
<td>Cantart (hostile, enrolled in Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 July 756</td>
<td>Zethunim (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Brownford (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Assington, Ashdon (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Chichester (hostile, enrolled and killed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Civitella (hostile, enrolled, feigned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Dunsmuir (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Pulferi (hostile, enrolled English)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Stanworth (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Hastings (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Fulteric (hostile, enrolled Henry defeated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Cranstone known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Alnwick (hostile, enrolled, Malcolm slain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Lurselma (hostile, enrolled Turks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Axford (hostile, enrolled, victorious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Beverley (hostile, enrolled, Henry V.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Alorly (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Arrou (hostile, enrolled Saracens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Paris (hostile, enrolled Philip II.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Croix (hostile, enrolled and killed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Alnwick (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Bembridge (hostile, enrolled Henry III.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Arscott (hostile, enrolled Saracens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Freonville (hostile, enrolled Philip II.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Heapham (hostile, enrolled and killed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Alnwick (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Essex (hostile, enrolled Spanish)</td>
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<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Newcast (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
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<td>11 Aug. 756</td>
<td>South for (hostile, enrolled of Northumberland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Lewes (hostile, enrolled English)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Day of the Oath (hostile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Summer defeated by monarch in Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Trench (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>North for (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Auchon (hostile, enrolled, unless)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Verneuil (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Rouen (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Angers (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Poitiers (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Fortuna (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Flanders (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Greece (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Algeria (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Bays defeat king Edward of Last Anglia</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Alcassar of Ashdon (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Hasted (hostile, enrolled, Henry)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Wilton (hostile, enrolled, Henry)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Attacapuch (hostile, enrolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Elmslie (hostile, enrolled, Henry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Zamara (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Bayr (hostile, enrolled and Saracens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Aug. 756</td>
<td>Tyne (hostile, enrolled)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BATTLES.

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Carberry Hill (Mary of Scotland defeated) 15 June, 1567
St. Denis (Huguenots defeated) 16 Nov.
Langside (Mary of Scotland defeated) 15 May, 1568
Jarmur (Huguenots defeated) 13 March, 1569
Monsentour (Cambrai defeated) 3 April, 1569
Lejoan, n. (John John def. Turks) 7 Oct.
Dornais (Swiss def. Huguenots) 10 Oct.
Alexandia-quer (Huguenots defeated Portuguese) 4 Aug.
Alexandria (Spanish defeated Portuguese) 24 June, 1572
Zutphen (Dutch & English def. Spaniards) 22 Sept.
Contrus (Henry IV. def. League) 20 Oct.
Arras (Henry IV. def. League) 14 March
Ivy or Yves (ditto) 14 March
Epernay taken by Henry IV. of France 26 July, 1562
Fontaine Francoise (Henry IV. sets Sp. & Eng. at bay) 5 June,
Blackwater (Tyrolese rebels def. Bengali) 11 Aug.
Neuport (Murats defeated Austrians) 1600
Kinsale (Tyrolese defeated by Murats) 1601
Kirchhohn (Poles def. Swedes) 1605
Gibraltar (Dutch def. Spaniards) 1607
Puents (Dutch def. Spaniards) 7 Sept.
Leech (Imperialists def. Turks) 5 May, 1626
Lippstadt, Lutschingen, or Lutzen (Swiss victorious; Swedish victory) (S. S.) 16 Nov.
Nordlingen (Swedes defeated) 27 Aug.
Arras (taken by the Sp.) 16 June
Leipsic (Swedes def. Austrians) 23 Oct.
Rexover (French def. Spaniards) 5 May
Friedburg (Swiss defeated) Aug.
Nordlingen (Toursne def. Austrians) 1645
CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND

Worcester (privy Rebel victor) 23 Sept.
Edgefield light (Rose defeated) 15 Dec.
Braddock-down (Parliamentarians defeated) Jan.
Brannagh Moor (Fife def. West) 23 March
Stratton (Royalists victorious) 16 May
Chalgrove (Hampden killed) 18 June
Atheron Moor (Royalists victorious) 30 June
Laundelaw (Royalists victorious) 5 July,
Dunwich (Dutchman defeated) 13 July
Newbury (Jan. to Royalists) 20 Sept.
Chertsea or Alresford (ditto) 23 March
Croquett Bridge (Charles I. victor) 29 June.
Martin Moor (private Rebel def.) 2 May
Tippernour (Montrose def. Covenanters) 25 March
Newbury (Indecisive) 1 Oct.
Alford (Montrose def. Covenanters) 2 July
Kilsyth (ditto) 15 Aug.
Philippinage (Covenanters & def. Montrose) 13 Sept.
Berwick (O'Neill defeated English) 26 Aug.
Duncahill (Irish def. English) 8 Aug.
Possom (Covenanters defeated) 17 Aug.
Rathmiles (Irish Royalists def.) 2 Aug.
Dreghorn (taken by storm) 12 Sept.
Corbiehall (Montrose def.) 27 April
Dunbar (Covenanters def.) 13 July
Worchester (Covenanters def. Charles II.) 3 Sept.
Solway Cranstoun (Covenanters) 1661
Dover (Covenanters def.) 23 May
Dover (Covenanters def.) 23 May

ARRAS, FRANCE (Teureue def. Condé) 1664
Dunkirk (ditto) 14 June, 1668
Estremoz (Don John def. by Schauenburg) 8 June, 1663
Gotthard (Modenese def. Turks) 1 Aug.
Villa Vittoria (Parma def. Spagnou) 1665
Pentland Hills (Covenanters defeated) 25 Nov.
Canis, (taken by Turks) 6 Sept., 1672
Chokvam (Sobieski def. Turks) 11 Nov.
Senef (French & Dutch, indecisive) 11 Aug.
Essenbeiss (Teureue def. Imperialists) 1 Oct.
Mathausen (ditto) 31 Dec.
Turcibeh (ditto) 1665
Salzaesch (Furman kilted) 27 July.
Dumbock (Covenanters def. Churbach) 1 June.
Bothwell Brig (Montrose def. Covenanters) 22 June
### Battles

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<td>Tartous (Mamelouk successful)</td>
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<td>20 August</td>
<td>Lutzen (French victory)</td>
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<td>9 August</td>
<td>Turin (Turin battle)</td>
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<td>12 October</td>
<td>Prague (Disraeli defeats Cuxa)</td>
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<td>21 June</td>
<td>Maestrat (French victory)</td>
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<td>13 May</td>
<td>Vienna (Turkish victory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June</td>
<td>Prague (D'Estrées defeats Austrian allies)</td>
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<td>25 July</td>
<td>Fontenoy (French victory)</td>
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<td>Battle of Saint-Jean-d'Acre (Turkish victory)</td>
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<td>Battle of St. Cloud (French victory)</td>
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<td>Maurice de Saxe (French victory)</td>
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<td>23 June</td>
<td>Battle of Blenheim (Austrian victory)</td>
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<td>14 September</td>
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<td>Battle of Parnawa (French victory)</td>
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<td>2 August</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 August</td>
<td>Battle of Fontenoy (French victory)</td>
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### American War

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<tr>
<td>12 August</td>
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### French Revolutionary War Begins

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<tr>
<td>26 April</td>
<td>Battle of Culloden (British victory)</td>
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<td>13 June</td>
<td>Battle of Fontenoy (French victory)</td>
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<td>10 September</td>
<td>Battle of Toulon (British victory)</td>
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### Seven Years' War, 1756–63

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<td>6 May, 1757</td>
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<td>24 May, 1757</td>
<td>Battle of Fontenoy (French victory)</td>
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<td>12 August</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 July</td>
<td>Battle of Blenheim (Austrian victory)</td>
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<td>Battle of Kolin (French victory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 July</td>
<td>Battle of Kolin (French victory)</td>
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</table>
Battles.

Battles.

Abensberg (Austrians defeated), 20 April, 1809
Alsace (ditto), 21 April
Eckmühl (Dufour's forces defeated), 22 April
Ebersberg (French defeated Austrians), 4 May
Oporto (ditto), 29 March, 12 May
Austerlitz, 2 (Napoleon defeated), 21, 22 May
Wagram (Austrians defeated), 5, 6 July
Talavera (Vellesey's forces defeated), 27, 28 July
Silistria (Turks defeated Russians), 26 Sept.
Ocana (Murat's forces defeated Spaniards), 19 Nov.
Basaco (Wellington repulses Massenac), 27 Sept, 1810
Barrosa (Schievani defeated at) 31 March, 1811
Bayone (taken by the French), 16 March
Puente de Omona (Wellington defeats Massenac), 16 March

Irish Rebellion begins, 3 May, 1798
Kilkenny (rebels successful), 23 May
Naas (rebels defeated), 23 May
Tarco (rebels defeated), 28 May
Oulart (rebels successful), 5 June
Gorey or New Ross (rebels defeated), 6 June
Antrim (rebels defeated), 7 June
Arklow (rebels beaten), 16 June
Ballynahinch (Napoleon's forces defeated), 26 June
Vinegar Hill (Lee's forces defeated), 21 June
Castlebar (French auxiliaries defeated), 27 Aug.
Pyramids (Bonaparte's forces defeated), 13, 21 July
Nieuw Amsterdam (taken by British), 5 Aug.
Ballinamuck (French and rebels defeated), 8 Sept.
El Arish (French defeat Turks), 18 Feb., 1799
Jaffa (stormed by Bonaparte), 7-10 March
Stolokh (Austrian defeat), 23 March
Verona (Austrian defeat French), 21-23 March
Magnano (Kray's forces defeated), 5 April
Mount Tabor (Bonaparte's forces defeated), 16 April
Cassano (French defeated Austrian), 27 April
Abbe (Suvorov's forces defeated), April
Seringapatam (Tippoo killed), 4 May
Angham (defeated by Sydney Smith), 28 May
Zurich (French defeated), 30 June
Trebia (Suvorov's forces defeated), 17-19 June
Alessandria (taken from French), 21 July
Aubert (Austria's forces defeated by Bonaparte), 25 July
Novi (Suvorov's forces defeated), 15 Aug.
Zuyper Sluys (French defeated), 9 Sept.
Bergen (Allies defeated), 13 Sept.
Zurich (French defeat Russians), 24 Sept.
Alma (French defeated), 6 Oct.
Helopolis (Kheber defeat Turks), 20 Mar., 1800
Engen (Moreau's forces defeated), 3 May
Moskow (ditto), 5 May
Biberach (ditto), 5 May
Montebello (Austrians defeated), 9 June
Marengo (Bonaparte's forces defeated), 14 June
Hohenlinden (ditto), 3 Dec.
Mincio (French defeated Austrians), 25-27 Dec.
Abovitz (French defeated), 3 March, 1800
Alexandria (British victory), 21 March
Copenhagen (bombarded by Nelson), 2 April
Ahmeneggar (Wellesley victor), 13 Aug., 1803
Nauburg (British victory), 23 Sept.
Argaum (Wellesley victor), 24 Nov.
Parruckabob (Lake defeat Holkar), 17 Nov., 1804
Blairyport (taken by Lake), 2 April
Kichingen (Napoleon defeated), 3 Oct.
Ulm surrenders (Napoleon defeated), 17-20 Oct.
Trafalgar (Nelson destroys French fleet; killed), 21 Oct.
Austerlitz (Napoleon's forces defeated Austrians & Russ), 12 Dec.
Hohenlinden (ditto), 3 Dec.
Maida (Stuart's forces defeated), 4 July.
Salißac (French defeat Prussians), 10 Oct.
Auerstätt (French forces defeated), 4 July.
Jena (French forces defeated), 14 Oct.
Halle (Napoleon defeated), 28 Oct.
Puttkem (French and Allies, indecisive), 26 Dec.
Mähringen (French forces defeated, Russ. & Pruss.), 25 Jan., 1807
Montevideo (taken by), 3 Feb.
Eylau (indecisive), 7, 8 Feb.
Ostrolenka (French defeat Prussians), 16 Feb.
Pyla (French and Austrians defeated), 18 June
Buenos Ayres (Whitehead defeated), 25 July
Copenhagen (bombarded by Cuthbert), 13 Sept.
Medina de Rio Seco (French defeat Spaniards), 13 July, 1808
Baylen (Spanish defeat French), 20 July.

Peninsular Campaign begins.

Vineira (Vellesey's forces defeated), 21 Aug., 1808
Tudela or Erro (French defeat Spaniards), 23 Nov.
Corunna (Moore forces defeated), 16 Jan., 1809

American War.

Fort George, at Niagara (taken by American), 18-19 May, 1813
"Stoney Creek," Upper Canada (Americans routed), 6 June.
BATTLE OF FLANDERS. 144

BATTLE OF FLANDERS.

Flensburg (Danes defeat rebels). 7 April, 1848.

Dannevirke (Danes defeat Danes). 9 April.

Cuttarone (Austrians defeat Italians). 20 May.

Custoza (ditto). 21 June.

Culm (Confederates defeat Austrians). 25 June.

Moedling (Sikhs repulsed). 7 Nov.

Chinianwallah (Gough defeats Sikhs). 13 Jan., 1849.


Gran (Hussars victories). 28 Feb.

Novara (Koutchiky defeats Serbians). 23 March.

Vellveti (Roman Republicans defeat Neapolitan). 15 May.

PEREW (Russians defeat Hungarians). 26 May.

Perew (Russians defeat Hungarians). 20 June.

Aca (Hungarians defeated). 28 May.

Wainten (taken by Russians). 17 July.

Sisgassburg (Russians defeat French). 31 July.

Gorovsk (Hungarians defeated). 20 Sept.

Istebot (Danes defeat Holsteiners). 25 July, 1856.

Nankin taken by Imperialists. 15 July, 1854.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Ostrolenka (Turks repulse Russians). 4 Nov., 1853.

Shompe, n. (Turkish fleet destroyed). 30 May, 1854.

Soflo (Turks defeat Russians). 6 Jan., 1854.

Malakoff (ditto). 12 June.

Girigove (ditto). 5 July.

Bayazid (Russians defeat Turks). 29 July, 1856.

Kurtuk-Dereck (ditto). 5 Aug.


Imberg (ditto). 5 Nov.

Empetina (Turks defeat Russians). 18 Feb., 1855.

Malakoff tower (Allies and Russians; indexes night conflagration). 22, 23, 24 May.

Capture of the Mamelon, &c. 7 June.

Unsuccessful attempt on Malakoff tower, and Redan (Allies and Russians). 16 June.

Tschernaya or Bridge of Traktie (Allies defeat Russ.). 22 June.

Persian War.


Kosseh (ditto). 8 Feb., 1857.

Mohammed (ditto). 26 March.

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

Conflicts before Delhi. 30, 31 May; 8 June.

Victories of General Havelock, near Futehapore. 11 July, Cawnpore, &c. 12 July to 16 Aug.


Assault and capture of Delhi. 14-20 Sept.

Conflicts before Lucknow, 25, 26 Sept.; 18, 25 Nov.


Futtellgham (ditto). 2 Jan., 1858.

Calpee (victory of Ingla). 4 Feb.


Jahang (Besar victorious). 4 April.

Kooloh (ditto). 11 May.

Gowaloo (ditto). 19 June.


Moolsea Khura (Oehly defeats Henri Mahato). 24 Nov.


Nana Sahib. 10 Feb., 1859.

ITALIAN WAR. (See Italy.)

Austrians cross the Ticino. 27 April.

French troops enter Piedmont. 28 May.


Palestra (ditto). 30, 31 May.

Maiorca (ditto). 3 June.

Malaga (ditto). 8 June.

Sorrento (ditto). 24 June.

Trento (ditto) to Austrian, agreed to, 6 July.

Taken, at the mouth of the Po, by Trenchino.

English attack on the Chinese forts defeated. 24 June.

Taken, forts taken (see China). 25 June.

**BATTLES.**

**SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. (See Brazil.)**

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<td>Santayuna (Allies defeat Paraguayans; Uruguayan taken)</td>
<td>18 Sept. 1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paso de la Patria (Siege)</td>
<td>18 April</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama (Allies victors)</td>
<td>2 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estero Vallejo (Allies)</td>
<td>16 July</td>
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<td>Tuyutí (Allies victors)</td>
<td>25 Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compuquí (Allies)</td>
<td>30 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuyutí (Allies victors)</td>
<td>15 June</td>
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**SEVEN WEEKS' WAR (Austria and Prussia).**

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<td>Custozza (Austrians defeat Italians)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lissa (Allies, naval battle)</td>
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**Prussian victories (as inscribed on shield exhibited at Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866, see Prussia).**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Nachod, Langensalza (which see), Osowiec, Huhner</td>
<td>27 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Münchberg, Soor, Trautenau, Skaltiz</td>
<td>28 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gitschin, Königshof, Jaromer, Schweinacher, Habsburg</td>
<td>29 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Königgrätz, Sadowa</td>
<td>3 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jena, 3 July; Hünfeld</td>
<td>3 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wahlrode, Hansen, Hannemburg, Friederichshain, Kissingen</td>
<td>10 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ludwigslust</td>
<td>13 July</td>
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<td>.as-a-aafussen</td>
<td>14 July</td>
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<td>Todtou, 15 July: Blaumberg, 22 July; Hof</td>
<td>15 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tauber - Bischofsheim, Wersbach, Hochhaus</td>
<td>14 July</td>
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<td>Neubrunn, Holmstadt, Gersheim</td>
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<td>Rosslarn, Warmburg, Baireuth</td>
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**MONTE ROTondo (garibaldini victors) | 27 Oct. 1867**

**Mentana (garibaldini defeated) | 3 Nov. 1867**

**Arcier or Falba (Augustinians defeated) | 10 Aug. 1868**

**Magdeburg | 13 April**

**Russians defeat Bokharians and occupy Samaran | 25 May 1873**

**Aachen (Spanish republicans defeated) | 27 Aug. 1870**

**Villeta (Lopez defeated by Republicans) | 11 Dec. 1871**

**Lopez defeated | 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. 1873**

**Aguascalientes (Lopez defeated and killed) | 1 March 1873**

**FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (which see).**

**Saarbrück, taken by the French, and Prussians repulsed | 2 Aug. 1870**

**Wiesbaden (French defeated) | 4 Aug. 1870**

**Würth (defeat) | 6 Aug. 1870**

**Saarbrück or Forbach (defeat) | 6 Aug. 1870**

**Courtrèges or Pange (defeat) | 14 July 1870**

**Atraubenberg | 16 July 1870**

**Vieuville or Mars-la-Tour (defeat) | 16 Aug. 1870**

**Gravelotte or Rezonville (defeat) | 18 Aug. 1870**

**Boumange (defeat) | 30 Aug. 1870**

**Carignan (defeat) | 31 Aug. 1870**

**Metz (defeat) | 31 Aug. 1870**

**Sedan (defeat) | 31 Aug. 1870**

**Besançon (French defeated) | 30 Sept. 1870**

**Thury (Germans took the fortifications) | 2 Apr. 1871**

**St. Remy (French defeated) | 6 Oct. 1870**

**Before Metz (defeat) | 7 Oct. 1870**

**Armentéry (defeat) | 1 Oct. 1870**

**Cherry (Germans repulsed) | 1 Oct. 1870**

**Orléans (French defeated) | 11 Oct. 1870**

**Evreux (defeat) | 14 Oct. 1870**

**Châteaudun (French defeated) | 15 Oct. 1870**

**Courhier, near Orleans (Germans defeated) | 9 Nov. 1870**

**Near Amiens (French defeated) | 27 Nov. 1870**

**Villiers, before Paris (French repulsed) | 9 Dec. 1870**

**Bagnoles-de-l'Orne (French defeated) | 2 Dec. 1870**

**Before Orleans (French defeated) | 4 Dec. 1870**

**Heugely (defeat) | 7 Dec. 1870**

**Nuits (defeat) | 18 Dec. 1870**

**Pont à Noyelles (French chases victors) | 23 Dec. 1870**

**Baptive (defeat) | 2 Jan. 1871**

**Le Mans (defeat) | 6 Jan. 1871**

**Le Mans (Cherchez la pe, Fr. Citot), 10-12 Jan. 1871**

**Belfort (Bavarians defeated) | 15 Jan. 1871**

**St. Quentin (French defeated) | 17 Jan. 1871**

**Paris (Troesch y gained victory repulsed) | 19 Jan. 1871**

**Orogracia (Garibaldini defeated) | 4 May, 1870**

**Eilunia (Austrians defeated by British) | 13 June, 1870**

**Elmetta (Contemporary and Republicans. which see) | 6 Oct. 1870**

**Moret (Contemporary Republicans. which see) | 6 Oct. 1870**

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* There were many smaller conflicts, of which the accounts were very uncertain.
BATTLE.

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Dec. 1395; 4. 9. 10 Jan., taken... 1381

 tran-vam war.

Laing’s Neck British defeated... 1831

Ingego River (ditto). 8 Feb.,

Majuba Hill (ditto). 27 Feb.,

War in Egypt (see Egypt).

Bombardment of forts at Alexandria... 1832

Tel-el-Mahuta and Massanah (rebels defeated by British... 1832

Kassassin (ditto). 22 Aug., and 9 Sept.,

Tel-el-Kobari (ditto—deaths)... [See Soudan].

Rebels in the Soudan defeated by Hicks... 9 April, 1833

El Obeid or Khashal (The clearance of British destroyed... 35 Nov.,

Torkor (Egyptians defeated). 7 Nov.,

Near Telb, Baker with Egyptians was defeated by rebels... 24, 25 Feb.,

Tel (Kromah totally defeated rebels)... 5 Feb.,

For Chinese and French war, see China and Tonquin.

Au Klee (stewarts defeated rebels). 17 Jan., 1885

Ghib (rebels totally defeated... 19 Jan.,

Kochek (families killed... 10 Feb.,

Hashem (rebels defeated). 29 March,

Rebel attack near Smuin repulsed... 22 March,

Ak Tasha (Portuguese defeat Afghans). 9 July,

Chalimbana (British defeated and killed). See America, Central.

Fish Creek (Gaudins defeat rebels). 24 April,

Battleford (ditto). 11 April,

Katesa (ditto). 5 May,

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,

Russia

Bulgaria, 1879,
BATUM.

Belmont (Boers defeated) Dec. 23, 1859
Endin (Graspan) Feb. 25, 1886
 Moldova River (Athenry forced from the river) Feb. 22, 1804
Stromberg (British defeated) 23 May, 1803
Magersfontein (dissolved) 11 Dec., 1828
Colenso (dissolved) Dec. 15
Ladysmith (Boers defeated) 5 Jan., 1896
Spion Kop (captured by the British and afterwards evacuated) 24-25 Jan.
Paardeberg (Boers defeated) 16-17 Feb., 1900
Kriens (Kloof) 5 May
Sanna's Post (British defeated) 31 March, 1838
Reddersburg (dissolved) 3 April, 1881
Senegal (British defeated) 25 May, 1861
Johannesburg (dissolved) 29 May, 1838

(Russio-Japanese War.

Attack on Port Arthur 3-4 Feb. 1904
Yalu (Russian defeated) 29-30 April, 1904
Kinechau (Kushon Sharka) 26 May.
Telissan or Wuska-Kang (Russians defeated) 25 Aug., 1904
Wolf Hill (captured by Japanese) 22 July
Port Arthur (Russian fleet defeated in attempted sortie) 14-15 June
Liao-Yang (Russians defeated) 21 Aug., 1904
Shasho (Russians defeated) 18-27 Sept.

(For lesser engagements see RussoJapanese War.)

BATUM, see Batoum.

BAUGÉ, see Anjou.

BAUTZEN, a town in Saxony, near which desperate battles were fought 20, 21, and 22 May, 1813, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th, with the outputs, which each army had lost before of 2000 men. On the 20th (at Bautzen) the French were more successful and on the 21st (at Wurzen) the allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage. Durack was killed at Reichenbacht by a cannon-ball, on 22 May.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vin- delicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 130 and 200 A.D. and was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tad- lon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The margrave Leopold, 803., father of Arnulf the Bad, is styled the first duke. Bavaria made a kingdom in 1825, was made a constitutional monarchy, 20 May, 1918. It joined the German Empire, 28 Nov., 1870. Population, 1871, 4,830,535; Dec. 1875, 5,224,540; 1885, 5,420,191; 1900, 5,200,000; 1905, 5,247,532.

See Munich.

Bavaria supports Austria in the contest with Prussia.

Made peace with Prussia 27 May, 1866

Population (after revisions, 1866), 1,524,471; Dec. 1876.

BAYERN.

An international exhibition in a crystal palace opened 22 July, 1874.

The chambers dissolved, as through a party struggle, no president was elected 6 Oct., 1874.

Resignation of the ministry, 25 Nov., only partially accepted by the king 9 Dec.

The Bavarian contingent highly distinguished itself in the war; Otho, duke of Bavaria, killed at Bogie 27 Jan., 1870.

Vote of want of confidence in prince Holshinde, the president, 12 Feb.; he resigns 14 Feb.

The king announces his intention of joining Prussia in the war with France about 20 July, about 20 July, President of council, and foreign minister, A. de Pretetcheine.

[See France-Prussian War].

The king in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes that the king of Prussia should be made emperor of Germany about 5 Dec.

Dr. Bollinger excommunicated for opposing papal infallibility, 18 April; elected rector of the university of Munich 29 June, 1871.

Government protests against papal infallibility (see Germany).

New Ultramontane party (popular Catholicism) formed 6 March, 1877.

International exhibition at Munich opened 15 July, 1877.

Seventh centenary of foundation of the dynasty of Wittelsbach made duke by the Emperor Maximilian of Bavaria 29 Aug., 1877.

Prince Leopold proclaims Regent on account of the king's mental illness 10 June, 1878.

The king drowns himself in Starnberg Lake Dr. Giesbol drowned in attempting to save him 15 June, 1877.

The emperor William II. present at the Bavarian military manoeuvres near Munich 7 Sept., 1891.

An arrangement between the emperor and prince regent regarding military judicial procedures announced 24 Nov., 1878.

Death of Baron von Asch, war minister in Bavaria from 1854 to 1891. Born in 1840, died 15 Feb., 1907.

Death of prince Karl Eugen von Bayernstein in his 58th year about 15 May, 1877.

Death of Baron von Riegel, Bavarian minister of finances, 1877-1904, in his 75th year 14 Aug., 1907.

Death of prince Arnulf, b. 1852 12 Nov., 1907.

DEDS.

1576. Gustaf I., an illustrious warrior.
1610. Gustaf II.; married the countess Matilda, 1589.
1616. Henry the Black; brother.
1616. Henry the Proud; son. (He competed with Count of Holstein for the crown, failed, and was deprived of Bavaria)
1618. Leopold, margrave of Austria; d. 1632.
1618. Henry of Austria; brother; d. 1627.
1618. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), ancestor of the Brunswick family, restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but expelled by him 1150. (see Brunswick); d. 1165.
1630. Otho, count of Wittelsbach, made duke; d. 1059.
1633. Louis; son.
1634. Otto III., the Illustrious; son; gained the patrimony; assassinated 1231.
1635. Louis III.; three sisters: son; d. 1242.
1637. Louis III.; son (without the patrimony); 1237.
1637. Stephen I.; son; d. 1237.
1637. John; brother; d. 1242.
1637. Ernest; brother; d. 1248.
1439. Albert I.; son; d. 1470.
1450. John II. and a son; d. 1470.
1654. Albert IV.; brother; d. 1382.
1658. William I.; son; opposed the reformation 1520; d. 1530.
1659. Albert III.; son; 1473;
BAVENO, a village of Piedmont, on the Lake Maggiore. At a villa here queen Victoria resided from 28 March to 23 April, 1879.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the bay of Honduras, central America, belonged to Spain till 1821; then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1832, but ceded them to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859; see Honduras.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, mythically said to have been wrought by Mathilda, queen of William L., or to have been made under the direction of his sister Oda, bishop of Bayeux. This is 260 inches wide, 23 feet long, and is divided into 72 compartments showing the events from the visit of Harold to the Norman count to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the public library of Bayeux near Caen. The earliest existing historical mention of the tapestry is made in an inventory of the ornaments of the cathedral in 1726; it remained practically unknown except to the inhabitants of the city until 1724, when a description, based on a drawing at part of the tapestry was presented by M. Landot to the Académie des Inscriptions.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on 20 July, 1808, the French, commanded by generals Dupont and Weeld, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Companny, and other generals.

BAYNET, the short dagger fixed at the end of the armed, said to have been invented in Bayonne, in France, about 1417, 1760, or 1660. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1695; with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter so formidable a novelty." The ring-bayonet was adopted by the British, 24 Sept. 1873.

New pattern of bayonets adopted in 1856; asserted to be defective in the Sudan campaign 1884-5. See under Arms.

New pattern bayonet issued for trial in the army, 1 Feb., 1855.

New sword-bayonet for use with the short rifle is 5 in. longer than its predecessor, and straight-edged.—*Times*, 14 Jan., 1869.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1205 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met the cruel duke of Alva here, June, 1556, it was supposed to arrange the marriage of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, 1 May, and his sons, Ferdinand prince of Asturias, don Carlos, and don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, 6 May, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, 9 Dec., 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, 14 Jan., 1814; on 14 April, the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and Lieut.-Gen. sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.—A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July, 1864.

"BAYOU STATE," a name given to the state of Mississippi, from the numerous bayous (streams or canals connecting other streams or rivers in the southern United States) it contains.


BAY STATE, the popular designation of the state of Massachusetts, United States, from its original name, the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1620, united with Plymouth Colony in 1692, the two colonies took the name of Massachusetts.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a magnificat, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Asnapuch abdicated by the reigning king in favour of the hero of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806. National Theatre, erected for the performance of Wagner's works, completed 1875. Opened with grand representation of his Nibelungen trilogy 1876. Wagner buried here, 14 Feb., 1883.

BAZAAR, or covered market, a word of Arabic origin. The magnificent bazaar of Isphahan was excelled by that of Taurs, which has held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1810 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war, offered for sale 1870, closed shortly afterwards. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000L., 25 May, 1820. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened 30 Sept. 1834. The Jew's bazaar (built by Mr. Crockford) in 1832. The Pantheon, made a bazaar in 1834, closed March 2, 1867; see Pantheon. The Corinthian bazaar, Argyll-street, Oxford-street (to replace the bazaar at the Pantheon) opened 30 July, 1867; closed in 1868. The Lowther
Arcade, a covered walk from West Strand to St. Martin's Churchyard, built 1830-32; closed 1902. Burlington arcade opened, 20 March, 1810. The last public bazaar in London closed 1902.

BAZAINÉ, 119

BAZAINÉ, MARSHAL, trial, &c., Dec. 1873 and Aug. 1874. See Metz and France.

BAZÉILLES, a village in the Ardennes, N.E. France. During the dreadful battle of Sedan, 1 Sept. 1870, Bazéilles was burnt by the Bavarians, and atrocious outrages were said to have been committed. Of nearly 2,000 inhabitants it was asserted scarcely fifty remained alive, and these indignantly denied having given provocation. Much controversy ensued, and in July, 1871, gen. Von der Tann asserted correctly that the number of deaths had been grossly exaggerated, that there had been much provocation, and denied the alleged cruelties.

BAZOCHE-DÉS-HAUTES, near Orleans, central France. Here a part of the army of the Loire, under gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated after a severe action, by the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 2 Dec. 1870. See Orleans.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory, S. E. Sussex, near which the British and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under admiral Tournville, 30 June, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men.

BEACONS, see Lighthouses, Jubilee, 1887.

BEACONSFIELD ADMINISTRATION, see Disraeli and People's Tribute.

BEADS were early used in the east for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermite is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominie de Guzman is ascribed the rosary of the Beads (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honour of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited. Beads have been found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309. Stat. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794; see Weights and Measures.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, abstinere a fabis, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquility," Cicero. The finer kinds of beans were brought here with other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by parliament in 1835.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1490 B.C. Lev. xix. 27. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to the enemy. Much controversy ensued. In England, they were not fashionable after the conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of officers, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. About 1831 the custom of wearing the beard increased in Great Britain until about 1890, when moustaches only became popular: after about 1905 it became the fashion to wear no hair of any kind on the face.

BEARER COMPANY, introduced in the British army 1873 for the removal of the wounded from the battle-field and to render first aid. On active service a company is attached to each division.

BEARN, S. France, the ancient Benechammor, was held successively by the Romans, Franks, Goths, and Gascons, and became a hereditary fief of the king of France, in 1819, under Count L., son of Loup, duke of Gascony. From his family it passed to the houses—of Gabaret, 1134; of Moncau, 1170; of Foix, 1290; and of Bourbon, 1590. Its annexation to France was decreed by Henry IV., 1591; affirmed by Louis XIII., 1620.

BEARS and BULLS, see Stocks.

BEAUGÉ, see Ajouy.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, (reformed Benedictines) founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary. It became an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, 14 April, 1471; and to Perkins Warbeck, Sept. 1497.

BEAUMONT, a village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. Near here a part of the army of marshal MacMahon under De Failly, which, after vainly endeavouring to reach Metz, was retreating before the Germans under the crown prince of Prussia, was surprised, defeated, and driven across the Meuse at Mouzon, 30 Aug. 1870. The French loss included about 7,000 prisoners, many guns, and much camp equipage. The victory was chiefly gained by the Bavarians.

BEAUMONT TRUST. Mr. John Thomas Barber Beaumont, artist, financier, founder of the London and County Fire Office (born 1774, died 1830), bequeathed 12,500£, to establish an institution for the moral and intellectual improvement of....

A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Tsar. Blessed Virgin, 29 May, 1724; her beard measured 14 yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. Hier. de Thiron. The present Margaret, grand-niece of the last, had a long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Welfius, a virgin had a long black beard. Millic. Bois de Chene, born at Geneva (was said) in 1814, was exhibited in London, in 1852, when, excepting only her hair, she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and from her neck on her back, and masculine features. One or two bearded women were exhibited by Barnum 1889 and 1889.
The working classes of east London, which was opened in Beamont-square, Mile-end.

By the mummification of the Drapers Company, the Royal Family, the duke of Westminster, and many others, who died in June, 1868, a number of 3,750, the true number, is believed. A "People's Palace," to include a public library and reading rooms, technical schools, summer and winter gardens, a concert hall, swimming baths, rooms and gymnasium. Queen Victoria was patron of the undertaking, which is partly supported by subscriptions.

The foundation stone of the "Queen's Hall" was laid by the Prince of Wales (now king) 28 June, 1868, opened by Queen Victoria and laid the foundation of the Territory Schools; 29 May, 1857; Mr. John Rogers Jennings, Master of the Drapers Company, knighted.

The undertaking supported by sir Edmund Currie, and the late Mr. afterwards sir Walter Bessant.

Exhibition of East London Industries opened in the Queen's hall by Lady Rossebery 24 May 1857.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee; 10,000 girls and 10,000 boys entertained by the Drapers Company 23, 24 June, 1857.

Educational classes, Nov., open 3 Oct. 1859. In Oct. 1859, when opened by Sir Edward, and reported as most successful.


The palace opened on Sundays for reading and sacred music. About 3,000 persons attended 1 Oct. 1859.

Industrial and art exhibition opened by the prince and princess of Wales (now king and queen); 6 June, 1867.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLLANDE, a village in the Loire, France, a chief seat of the Burgundian wine trade, giving its name to one of the best of the Burgundies. Here the French army of the Loire, under general D'Aurcille de Paladines, was defeated by the Germans, under prince Frederick Charles, in an attempt to march in the direction of Fontainebleau to relieve Paris, 28 Nov. 1870. The French loss was reported by the Germans to be 10,000 dead, 4,000 wounded; above 1,000 prisoners. Their own loss was heavy. Pop. 12,000.

BEAUVS (N. France), the ancient Beloyum, or Cassinumagus, formerly capital of Picardy. Where Charles the Bold died, holds Burgundy, with 50,000 men, the widow of Jeanne Fourchet or Lainez, also de la Huchette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke raised the siege, 10 July, 1472. In memory of this the young girls of Beauvais walk in procession on the anniversary of their deliverance, bearing a banner commemorating the tearing down by Jeanne of the standard of the Burgundians.

BECHUANALAND. South Africa is divided into 5 British Bechuanaland, annexed in 1885; transformed to Cape Colony in 1895. Chief towns: Maun, noted for its siege in the Boer War 13 Oct. 1900 to 15 May, 1900; Veity, and Kuruman, area 31,000 sq. miles, pop. 16,000, 84,210 (including 82,700 white persons). (ii) Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1895, area, 38,000 sq. miles, pop. 1897, 112,000 natives 1,100 whites. It extends from the Molopo river in the south, northward to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Colony and Matobeland, on the west by German S.W. Africa. The most important tribes inhabiting the country are the Bamangwato, under the chief Khama; the Bakwana, under Mosawi; the Bakwana, under Kobeni; and the Bangwaketse, under the chief Sekele. For this Afrika has the power of making laws by proclamation for the protectorate, where he is represented by a resident commissioner. Kolobeng, a town in the protectorate, was twice the residence of David Livingstone.

The Bechuanas invade Griqualand West, and are repelled, as a part of their territory subsumed by British volunteers.

Rev. John MacKenzie (an active missionary, died 23 March, 1830) appointed British resident, 13 March; compelled to resign by the Dutch party, 29 Sept., 1834.

Sir Charles Warren made special commissioner Oct.

The Boer filibusters seize and annex the territory of Montes, under British protection; compelled to retire. Sept. Oct.

Military expedition against Dutch freebooters Nov. (Stellaland and Godsen republics) who accept allotments of land, announced, 27 Nov.; this policy of the Cape government strongly disapproved by colony.

Dec.

Sir Charles Warren meets president Kruger, 24 Jan., and comes to an agreement 20 Jan.

Military government established by sir C. Warren, announced 24 Feb.

Arrest of Mr. Van Niekerk, president of Stellaland republic, and others, on charge of murder of Mr. Honey, an Englishman, in 1885. Announced 24 March, 1885: released about 27 May. Sir C. Warren thanks the volunteers. 8 July, judge (cattle) and president-appointed nominal superintendent; sir C. Warren after great success recalled.

Bechuanaland proclaimed British territory.

A proposal to annex it to Cape Colony was negatived, autumn, 1885; adopted 11 June, 1895.

Sir Sydney Sheppard nominated commissioner-administrator, Sept.

Khama and 2 other chiefs received at the Colonial office by Mr. Chamberlain, 11 Sept.; visited Birmingham and other places, Sept., Oct.; received presents from Queen Victoria, at Windsor, 20 Sept., left England. 23 Nov.

Dilemmas with the S. Africa company settled by Mr. Chamberlain; imperial government granted. Bechuanaland to have a protectorate. Mr. F. A. Newton appointed resident commissioner; announced 19 Nov.

Monsignor and Bannin withdrawn from the British S. Africa company and placed under the high commissioner; Mr. Sermon appointed assistant commissioner; announced 8 Feb.

Native rising through the killing of diseased cattle at Pookwani; expedition sent under major Peakman; reported 23 Dec.

Pokwani, Galashwe's stronghold, taken by Mr. Robinson and natives routed, 27 Dec.; many natives captured, rising quelled. 9 Jan.

Mr. Robinson, a trader, murdered on the Moshawing river; the Batlans tribe in revolt; reported 9 Jan.; further and reported 16 Jan.

Rebels frustrated; defeated, 40 killed in the Tukwane district; reported 16 Jan.

Capt. Wood and a small patrol surprised by rebels in Langendrije; bent, Hopkins and private Venn killed, rebel loss heavy; reported 18 Dec.

Ganasep, Liitaks Jantje's village, captured and burnt, bent, Harris killed, 6 April; other kraals burnt by col. Dalgety's column, announced 10 April; further fighting, reported 30 April.

Tolos stronghold captured by col. Dalgety, 3 payxes killed.

Rebels reported with les at Ganasep 9 May.

Reinforcements sent to Langeneur, 30 June; several skirmishes reported, 25 July; decisive victory over the rebels, at Langeneur 30 July and 1 Aug.; many surrendered.

Major Goodwin-Adams appointed resident commissioner; reported 29 Dec.

Ralph Chapman, Williams, C.M.G., resident commissioner, appointed in Jan.

Visit of Lord Selborne, high commissioner, who received a warm welcome from a large gathering of natives 14 April.

Goodwin and the Mabila rebel proclaimed public hangings 1 June.

Natives in Upington district restless. Drought injures operations; matters complicated by inadequate police force; reported 25 Dec.

(See S. Africa War.)

BECK CASE, see Trials.
BECKET'S MURDER. - Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, 29 Dec. 1170. The crime was abounded of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220. They were ordered to be burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 24 April, 1538. A stone coffin, supposed by some persons to contain Becket's bones (?), discovered in a crypt at Canterbury cathedral, 1888. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket." A Roman catholic church at Canterbury, dedicated to him, was opened by cardinal Manning, 13 April, 1875.

BECKET-DENISON ART COLLECTION (including much of the Hamilton Collection) sold for 92,231l., 6 June—15 July, 1885.

BECKFORD, see under Libraries.

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. An air-cushion is said to have been used by Heligabalus, 218-222; air-beds were in use in the 16th century. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry II. The beds of the Egyptians and other Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.

The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts., capable of holding twelve persons, is of the 16th century. Referred to in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

A bedstead of gold was presented to queen Victoria on 2 Nov. 1855, by the Maharajah of Cashmeer.

Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1833; and by Macintosh in 1824.

Many patent beds obtainable 1910.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed a "bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 19 Nov. 1787, to raise a loan.

BEDE MEMORIAL is a cross consisting of a base stone bearing a dedicatory inscription: "To the glory of God, and in memory of his servant Beda the Venerable, who was born between Wear and Tyne DCLXXIII., and died at Jarrow, Ascension day, DCCXXV." The stone is 5 ft. 6 in. square and 3 ft. thick, and weighs about 6 tons. The shaft of the cross, which is handsomely carved, is 17 ft. 5 in. long and is sunk 11 in. into the base. The headstone of the cross is 4 ft. 11 in. high, with a spread over the arms of 3 ft. 10 in. The total height from the level of the ground is 23 ft. 6 in. On the east side of the cross are expedite from two twelve foot. The west side depicts scenes from his life, with scenes of the city of Durham. There have been introduced some designs taken from the Lindis-
ascribes its invention to the goddess Isis, and Xemrophos refers to the use of beer in Armenia. Pliny mentions an intoxicating liquor made of corn and water in common use among the peoples of western Europe, including the Gauls, Mead and alcohol were drunk in Britain prior to the Roman invasion. In the 8th cent. ale booths were subject to legal regulations. Beer is manufactured in a primitive manner from malt by native tribes in Africa, and from maize by the Indians of South America. There are numerous varieties in 1891, including ale. England is known as pale ale, "bitter beer," "mild ale," etc., the most celebrated of the mild ales being those manufactured at Burton-on-Trent. Porter and stout, dark-coloured varieties of beer, are produced chiefly in London and Dublin. "Lager beer," a German beer, which in recent years has come into use in this country, is also manufactured in England and in America. The annual consumption of beer in gallons per head in various countries of Europe and in the United States and Canada is shown as follows:—Belgium, 1900; United Kingdom, 20-27; Germany, 20-70; United States, 11-17; Denmark, 11-05; Holland, 8-29; Austria-Hungary, 7-10; Norway, 6-30; Sweden, 5-32; France, 3-21; Canada, 3-17; Russia, 0-84; Italy, 0-178. Beer and ale exported from the United Kingdom: 1879, 45:910 barrels; 1880, 41:102; 1889, 50:712; 1893, 310:806; 1898, 551:051. Excise duty on beer (1893) 6s. 3d. per barrel; addition of 6d. June, 1891; raised to 1s. April, 1892. Beer for purposes of taxation is defined by the inland revenue acts of 1880 and 1888. Adulteration, or addition of anything except finings for clarification, or even the mixing of small beer with strong beer, means a fine of 500, and forfeiture of the beer. In the case of a beer seller conviction of adulteration is registered and may be imposed on his license; see Mr. Brookes, Pater, Testaments, Asn. 

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hyppetricus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. Bees were introduced into New England, in 1670, and have since spread over all the continent of North America. The satirized "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Heber published his observations on bees in 1762. The Apian Society had an establishment at the Asn. 3-mill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1876. A British Beekeepers Association, founded in May (Mr. John Leek, first president), first exhibition in Crystal Palace, 8 Sept. 1874; at other places since. C. M. Prendergast, of American origin, introduced into London influenza of 1742; first at Holloway. Geographical, musical, and bees began early in 1876. 

BEES, ST., Cumberland. A monastery was founded here by St. Begga, 650; a grammar school by abp. Grimold, 1383; a clerical training college by bp. Law, 1847. 

BEET-ROOT is extensively grown in England. Beta vulgaris. red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margratt first produced sugar from the beet-root in 1747; M. Adlard produced excellent sugar from the beet-root in 1764; and M. Dechamps, a chemist of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. More than half the sugar consumed in France is now manufactured in that country from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries, especially in Germany. 

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In 1388, 1530, 1535, 1547-50 severe laws were passed against them. By 14 Eliz., c. 5, 1572, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear," punished capital for the third offence: acts consolidated 1731. By the Vagrancy Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83; all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. See Poor Laws, Mendicity Society, and Vagrants. The "Beggar's Opera," by John Gay, a satire against the government of Sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-field-theatre, 29 Jan., 1727-8, and had a run of 63 nights; see Geneva. 

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns first established at Liége, and afterwards at Nivelle, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could become sinless. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1511. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and the abandoned, &c. 

BEHEADING, the Decollatio of the Romans introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Walthoef, earl of Huntington, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. After this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, when men of the noblest blood thus perished, the aged Queen of Salisbury, 27 May, 1541; lady Jane Grey, 12 Feb. 1554. 

BEHINSTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions of Darius Hystaspes about 518 B.C. in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1831-6, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. 

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are connected by a water passage thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. In 1728 captain James Cook surveyed the coasts of both continents. See United States, 1890-91. 

The ear Alexander L., in 1821, declared the Behring seas closed to foreign fishing; this was at once repudiated by Mr. J. Quincy Adams, secretary of the United States. Alaska was purchased in 1867 from Russia, by the states, who afterwards assumed the Russian claim upon the seas, and seized the British Columbus sealing vessels. The seizure of the Black Diamond sloop by the U.S. revenue cutter Rush, 3 July, was declared legal by Mr. Secretary Blaine, U.S. 1 Aug. 1859; while the British government claimed, as heretofore, the right of fishing in waters beyond the territorial limits. The governments agreed to refer the question to arbitration, Feb. 1890. President Harrison proclaimed the Behring seas closed to unauthorized sealing, 24 March. A Blue Book was published, 1 Aug., containing the correspondence between the two governments from 1 Sept. 1859, to 2 Aug. 1876. The reports of Salisbury demanded that, pending arbitration, British sealing vessels should not be molested, adding that so, they should be protected. 2 Aug. 1879. Negotiations paused, arbitration refused by Mr. Blaine. 

Negotiations resumed, arbitration, refused by Mr. Blaine, end of Oct. 1879.
Dispute renewed; despatch from Mr. Sherman to col. Hay, U.S. ambassador, London, for the suspension of pelagic sealing, 19 May, 1897; negotiations; U.S. Britain declines to join a conference where Russia and Japan are represented.

7 Oct. 1897

Conference between Russia, Japan, and United States, Mr. Foster chairman, at Washington, 15 Oct.; convention signed for a temporary suspension of pelagic sealing.

Nov. 1897

Canada refuses consent to a year's suspension of pelagic sealing, but agrees to a joint commission. The Canadian and U.S. commissioners report to their governments; awarding 454,000 dollars to Canadian sealers for losses by seizures of U.S. cruisers, 1885-97, 23 Dec., 1897, see 24 June, 1898; 30,000 dollars indemnity received by Canada from Russia. 4 March.

Hague court of arbitration decrees Russia to pay the United States 25,053 dollars, and 33,444 dollars, with interest from 1894 and 1895 for seizure of U.S. vessels.

29 Nov. 1897

A company, for driving a tunnel underneath Bel- ling Strait, incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, with a capital of 1,200,000, reported Sept, 15, 1895.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS.

A fund of 50,000, left by Mr. A. Beit, increased to 215,000, for the purpose of founding Beit memorial fellowships for medical research, Dec. 1900.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, N. Ireland. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce, 1315; see Orange. Belfast returns four M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1885. Population, 1881, 321,177; 1888, 208,123; 1901, 348,605.

Belfast granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, 1612, and erected into a corporation 1615.

The long bridge (21 arches, 250 feet long) built 1822-25. The first edition of the Bible in Ireland printed here 1724.

The castle burnt 4 April, 1730.

The mechanics' institute established 1825.

The Queen's bridge (3 arches) built 1823.

Of three colleges established in Ireland in 1845, one inaugurated in Belfast (see Colleges).

Victoria Channel opened 25 June, 1853.

Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna's open air preaching July-Sept., 1893. Victoria chambers burnt down; the loss estimated at 100,000 dollars.

Exciting religious revivals Sept., 1893.

Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Prot- estants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin, lives lost and 150 persons injured.

10-27 Aug. 1894

Rioting again.

10-19 April, 1895.

Rioting of the lord lieutenant, the marquis of Abercorn, and the Duke of Bedford, 22 Oct., 1865.


End of strike of linen manufacturers 26 Aug., 1874.

Riots at W. Belfast between Catholic and Protestant workmen, with loss of life; suppressed by the military and police, 21 June; the town proclaimed, 28 July; violent conflicts between the mobs and the military and police, 11 killed, many wounded; order restored by additional military.

16 Oct., 1876.

Renewed rioting suppressed 14, 15 Aug., 1874.

Quietness reported 12 Aug.; occasional rioting, 17 Aug., 1874.

Part of Albert bridge falls with loss of life 15 Sept., 1875.

Rioting (2 deaths) 19, 20 Sept. 26 Sept., and 22 Sept., 1875.

A commission to inquire into the riots began to sit Oct., 1875.

Report published; Protestant attacks on the police; weak-mastigial action referred to, about 25 Jan., 1876.

Renewed rioting; the police compelled to fire, about 50 arrests.

29-30 Jan., 1876.
BELGIUM, the southern portion of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belges, who were finally conquered by Julius Caesar. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland. The population (31 Dec.) 1862, 4,580,506; 1869, 6,147,041; 1904, 7,074,940. Revenue 1910, 25,375,701l., expenditure 25,317,707l. National holidays, Jan. 1, May 1, 21, 24, 30; import duties, 1860, 21,852,000l.; exports, 1860, 21,000,000l.

The revolution commences at Brussels. 25 Aug. 1830.


Antwerp taken (except the citadel). 23 Dec.

Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers. 26 Dec.

Due de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent). 3 Feb. 1831.

Sir A. de Clocher is elected regent. 24 Feb.

Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg, accepted the crown, 12 July; enters Brussels 19 July.

War with the Netherlands commences 3 Aug.

French sends 4,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensued. 3 Aug.

Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification, 15 Nov.

Convention between England and France against Holland. 22 Oct. 1832.

Antwerp besieged, 30 Nov.; the citadel taken by the French. 23 Dec.

The French army returns to France. 27 Dec.

Preliminary convention with Holland signed 21 May.

Riot at Brussels (see Brussels). 5 April.

Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed. 9 Nov.

The chambers dissolved; reassembled. 10 Dec.

The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war. 18 May, 1859.

Birth of prince Leopold Ferdinand. 12 June, 1855.

Death of M. Potter. 22 July.

The king visits England. 18 June, 1860.

Vague rumours of annexation to France produce a warm body of address to the king. 13 June.

The octrois abolished. 21 July.

Successful military volunteer movement. 8 Aug.

Commercial treaty with France signed. 1 May, 1861.

Continued illness of the king, with occasional amendment. May, 1862.

Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the chambers. 22 Aug.

Great distress through decay of trade. 8 Aug.

Fierce discussions through Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, 4 Feb.

Abdication of the chambers, 17 July; the Protestants superior in the election. July. 1864.

Death of Leopold I. 16 Dec. 1865.

The new king and queen visit England, 5 July; and Ghent and other Belgian cities. 21 July, 1866.

National election meeting (15th). 12 Dec.

Mr. Phillips, lord mayor of London, and 100 English volunteers visit Belgium under col. Loyd Lindsay, other foreigners attend; grand banquet given by the king at Brussels. 26 Oct.

This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of 15 Nov. 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium to the territories adjudged to Holland was declared inadmissible.

At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they had struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1855, M. Becker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose, but was compelled to withdraw it, and eventually to resign.

BELFORT. 154.

Prize Albert Victor of Wales opens the new Alexandra docks. 1 May, and lays the foundation of Albert bridge. 22 May, 1879.

Victoria channel extension opened for traffic. 15 July, 1891.

Meeting of Upper Convention (which see) against Home Rule. 12 June, 1892.

See Upper, Viscount; Fighting between Catholic and Protestant at the shipbuilding trade; begun, 11 Oct., about 1850, closed, an advance conceded to the men. 17 Dec.

Visit of the duke and duchess of York. 8 Sept. 1897.

Sharpe fighting (Shiphill-end) suppressed by the troops and police, horses killed, 24 March, 1894.

A man and woman burnt in a house at Eyam. 22 May, 1894.

Death of the rev. Dr. Kane, benefactor. 20 Nov.

Statue of the queen (Guildhall) unveiled by the lord mayor. 24 Nov.

Frequent disturbances at St. Clement's against ritualistic practices. Feb.–March, 1899.

Anti-ritualistic meeting in the Ulster Hall, 20 March.

Rebellion, attributed to offensive language used at certain official meetings, 21 May, United Irish demonstration, fighting, 7 p.m.; riot act read, troops called out, 5 June; again in July, police ordered, 48 arrested. 6 June.

Mr. J. H. Lowry, the White Star line receives the freedom of the city. 20 July.


Lady Shettleston lays the first stone of the cathedral. 6 Sept.

Sir George White (the defender of Lady-shettis) receives the freedom. 12 June, 1900.

Lord Kelvin opens a new municipal school of art. 28 Sept.

Collapse of a spinning mill at Millisle, 14 deaths, many injured. 25 Dec., relief fund, 29 Jan. 1900.

Twenty plant workers burnt down, 1 death, over 1,000 injured. 23 Dec.

British association met here (1st time) 17 Sept.

Mr. A. cartridges given 15,000 s., for a library. 9 Nov.

Dr. Dole's lays first stone of a technical institute. 8 Dec.

J. Mc. Earl Roberts receives the freedom. 8 Sept.

King visits the city. 27 July, 1903.

Sale of the new cathedral consecrated. 2 June, 1904.


Visit of the lord mayor and lady Aberdeen, who receive numerous addresses from public bodies. 26 May, and 6 June.

A statue of the late lord Belford, erected by the financial association, unveiled. 19 June.

Lie at the Palace hospital, the children being entirely destroyed. 19 Aug.

Serious labour strikes, and riot; local police courted into different parts of the county, and several soldiers wounded. 30 Aug. 500 armed troops, 2,000 men, three cities burned, several police and soldiers injured. 21 Sept.

Gallows strike settled. 20 Oct.

Seven men hanged by the hospital. Police ordered to restore order. One child killed, several persons severely injured. 24 Nov.

Alexandra bravery, Mr. Dean, in a保姆, who destroyed; damage about 2,000/. 24 Nov.

BELFORT, or BEFORT, a fortified town in Alsace, E. France, was invaded by the Germans 3 Nov. 1870; capitulated 16 Feb. 1871; reserved to France when Alsace was ceded 26 Feb.; quitted by the Germans Aug. 1875.
Violent rioting in mining districts (Marchienne-au-Font) on account of reductin in wages; suppression of the military 22, 26, 1867.

About 2,000 Belgians (of the garde civique and volunteers) visit England; arrive, 10 July; received by lord mayor, 12 July; by prince of Wales at Wim-blemdon, 14 July; by King, 15 July; at a ball at Agricultural hall, 18 July; received by Miss Burdeitt-Conts, 19 July; attend the review at Wimbledon, 20 July; leave London 22 July.

New ministry (under M. Frere-Orban); liberal. 1 Jan., 1868.

Serious riots in the mining districts; put down by the military. 10, 29 July.

Monument to Charlemagne at Liége; inaugurated 26 July.

Intern. congress of workmen at Brussels, 6-13 Nov.

The crown prince Leopold Ferdinand, duke of Brabant, died. 22 Jan., 1869.

Concession of a Luxembourg railway to a French railway company, without the assent of the state, prohibited by the assembly, 13 Feb.; dispute with the French government arranged. 29 Sept.-2 Oct.

International rifle meeting held at Liége 19 Sept.

Resignation of Frere-Orban ministry, 19 June, 1870.

M. d'Anethan's ministry announced 3 July.

Wanted goods from to Great Britain expressed by the king and people. 8 Aug.


After surrender of sedan many French soldiers enter Belgium; disarmed and interned. 1-2 Sept.

Strong opposition to the ministry by M. Birey and others; riots at Brussels. 22-25 Nov.

Resignation of D'Anethan; M. Malon (a moderate) forms a ministry. 7 Dec., 1871.

The route de Chambord arrives at Antwerp, 17 Feb.; compelled to quit Belgium through popular demonstrations. 27 Feb., 1872.

The French government denounce the treaty of commerce with Belgium. 27 Feb., 1872.

Treaty of commerce with France signed 5 Feb., 1873.

The czar at Brussels 22 May.

M. Van de Weyer, statesman; active during the revolution of 1830; ambassador to England 1821-67; died 23 May.


Notes from the German government, complaining of publications favoring the crowned German ecclesiastics, Feb.; respecting the Dohres's procuring a pass to the archbishop of Paris. 25 April, 1875.

Dignified Belgian replies. March and May.

The court at Liège cannot interfere, May; modifying its proceeding 18 July.

The king visits England. 29 May, 1876.

Catholic successes in the elections; riots against them at Brussels and Antwerp about 16, 17, June.

Status of Van de Weyer, at Louvain, inaugurated by the king. 1 Oct.

International congress respecting hygiene, &c. 14 Oct.

Catholic minority in elections; the Malon ministry resign, 13, 14 June, M. Frere-Orban forms a liberal ministry.

Gigantic water-distribution at La Gillep, near Verviers, inaugurated by the king, 28 July.

The king's silver wedding enthusiastically celebrated.

Engage, T. Kindl of Roswil, Veke, a clerk, convicted of embezzlement of 20,000,000 francs of the Bank of Belgium (145 thefts); the governor Fortanpes, of fraudulently repurchasing shares, &c. 2 Dec.

The king's sanctions the new law of public instruction. 1 July, 1879.

Pastoral of the R. C. hierarchy against the government plan of civil education (sacrarium to be referred to teachers and parents, &c.) published in Germany. 9 Sept.

Archduke Rudolph of Austria betrothed to the princess Stadion of Hungary, 1880.

Permanent international exhibition opened at Brussels. 1 June, 1887.

Electors for parliament; severe struggle between liberals and clerical party resulting education bill passed. 16 June.

Liberals retain the majority 6 June.

National exhibition at Brussels opened by the king and queen. 16 June.

Jubilee to celebrate national independence. 16 June.

Statue of Leopold I. unveiled at Laken 21 July.

Patriotic fete in the Brussels exhibition 16 Aug.

Trial of Armund and Leon Pelzer, for the murder of Wilhelm Harnay, an injured husband (a faithless wife and her accomplices). 27 Nov.

Sentenced to death (commuted). 29 Dec.

Dynamite explosion at Ganshoren, near Brussels, 6 Dec; 1 death (arrested). 7 Feb., 1883.

Henri Conscience, eminent national Flemish poet and novelist, died, aged 73. 6 Sept.

Death of cardinal Dechamps, archb. of Mechlin, the prime. 29 Sept.

The king and queen warmly received at Amsterdam. 15 Oct. et seq.

King and queen of Holland warmly received at Brussels. 20-22 May, 1884.

Great meeting of burgomasters at Brussels to oppose M. Jacobs' new reactionary education bill, 9 Aug., which is accepted by the deputies 9, 20 Aug.; by the senate (49-31) 8 Sept.

Liberal riots at Brussels and Antwerp. 7 Sept.

King Leopold proclaimed sovereign of the new Congo state. 20 Aug.

Universal exhibition opened at Antwerp by the king. 2 May.

Death of Charles Rogier (aged 68), member of the provisional government in 1830, six times prime minister. 29 May.

Robust strikes in the coal districts between Namur and Liège and collision with the military, many killed and wounded; convents, country houses, factories, &c., pillaged, works stopped about 22-23 March.

Liège quieted by vigorous action; great disorder in Charleroi. Mons, &c. 29 May.

Outrages greatly attributed to the criminal classes; order restored, reported 2 April.

M. Vandansserken, a clerical member for Brussels, convicted of killing his wife, a scandalous case; 15 years' penal servitude. 2 June.

Revival of strikes; arrival of French dynamists; universal suffrage demanded; the strikes resume about 3 May.

State trials of 27 socialists at Mons, nearly all acquitted, 23 May; the minister of justice was censured for the proceedings. 29 May.

Great colliery strike at Charleroi, &c., about 20,000 men out. 21 Dec. et seq.

Settled by compromise. 1 Jan.

The castle of Laken, built 1782, 4 miles from Brussels, a royal palace, destroyed by fire; the government of princess Clementine, Madame de Granboeuf, perished. 2 June.

Gambale works of art, furniture, historical documents, &c., lost. 2 Feb.

The king visits England. 10-28 May.

Loan to Congo State, see Congo. 10 July.

National fest, 23th anniversary of the king's acces- sion; ghastly procession of giants, &c., at Brussels. 19 July.

Strike of about 100,000 miners at Mons, 22 Aug.; strike over. 27 Aug.

Death of prince Baldwin, aged 21, greatly lamented. 23 Jan.; grand funeral 29 Jan.

Great political strike of colliers at Mons, Charle- roi, and other places; with rioting about May. 27 May.

State of siege in the Liège district, about 100,000 men out. 27 May.

The king visits Paris. 27 May.

Strike of the metallurgists in Charleroi district, the progressist party demand the revision of the constitution. 27 May.

End of the coal-miners' strike of 70 days. 2 July.

Coal-mining explosion at Forchies in Hainault. 27 July.

The houn. sir Edmund Monson succeeds lord Vivian as British minister. 1 Jan.

Death of M. emile de Laveleye, eminent poet and writer. aged 54. 3 Jan.

The commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary and Germany adopted by the chamber, 28 Jan.; by the senate, 5 Feb.

Discussion in the chamber on the revision of the constitution of 1831. 2 Feb.
BELGIUM.

Electors; clerical majority, June; the new senate and chamber unite to form a constituent assembly to consider the revision of the constitution, Aug.

Riots at Ghent and Brussels; disorders and universal suffrage, made by police, 2 Nov.

The chambers opened by the king, who advises revision of the constitution, 8 Nov.; universal suffrage rejected, 12 Nov.

Referendum: manhood suffrage voted for at Brussels.

Election proposals rejected by the chambers, 25 April; consequent large strike of workmen in the Mons district, etc., 15 April; riots at Brussels, 18 April; the civic guard on the mines duty killed, above 1,000 deakers on strike at Antwerp, 27 April.

Manhood suffrage with plural voting for some persons adopted by the chamber (151-112), 15 April; by the senate, 25 April.

The strike ends; order restored, 12 April; Sir Francis Plunkett appointed British minister.

Strike of miners in the centre coal fields in the Charleroi district, reported 25 Sept., closed by compromise, 19 Oct.

The Flemish Volkstaat (people's council) opposes the submission of French indifferent, 26 meeting at Brussels.

New electoral bill passed by the chamber, 17 Feb.

Resolution of M. Berraert the premier, and M. Le Bon, minister of justice, 20 Nov.

M. de Burlet, premier, 25 March.

Exhibition opened at Antwerp, which closed, 5 May.

M. Buylemaer, the first-class daughter of the count of Hanners, to marry Charles of Holten, Eilandergaringen at Brussels, 28 May.

Treaty with Great Britain respecting the Congo, signed by the agents at Brussels, 19 May.

Parliamentary elections; 94 catholics, 95 liberals, 24 socialists, and radicals, 21 Oct.

Annexation of the Congo state proposed by the cabinet, 23 March.

Mone, Jannaux, after 21 days' trial, sentenced to death for poisoning relatives, Feb.; committed, 15 May.

The chamber of representatives adopt the bill for the conversion of the 21 per cent, rent into 3 per cent, stock, 1 Feb.

General strike ordered by the labour syndicates against the communal electoral bill, 22 March.

Stopped by the leaders, 21 March.

Riots at Tournai, collision with the police, one killed, 30 March.

The masters yield women's demands, March.

Readjustment of the ministry; M. de Burlet becomes foreign minister, 25 May.

Prompted payment of the debt of the Congo state, voted, 22 June.

National demonstration against the government education bill; religious instruction made compulsory, 14 July.

Annexation of the Congo state postponed, 8 Sept.

Parliament opened, with an address by M. Berraert, 1 Nov.

M. Christy, emancipated liberal statesman, born 1751, died, 30 Jan.

Reorganization of M. de Burlet, 25 Feb.; succeeded by M. Smet de Nayer, 8 Feb.

Robbery and murder following the proposition of the annexation of the Congo state, read in the chamber, 1 June.

New chamber of deputies; 141 elected, 26 liberals, 25 socialists, reported, 5 July.

Jan Verhaes, eminent painter, died, age 72, 5 July.

Gen. Resa, minister of war, resigns, on his subsequent return, before being recalled, 5 Nov.

Chamber, 8 Nov.

Official use of Flemish ordered, 1 Feb.

Coal miners strike, 13,500 men out, round Mons, April.

General strike, 15 June.

The Anglo-Belgian commercial treaty (1893) to be annulled in 1925, announced, 1 Aug.

Coal Miners at Antwerp, the king present, 13 Oct.

George Hobart, novelist and poet, died, 20 Dec.

Stormy scene in the chamber, soldiers called in, 24 March, 1894.

Explosion in the fortress at Huy, 5 deaths, 7 April, 1894.

Rioting in Brussels, agitation against the electoral reform bill, 1 death, 23-30 June.

Socialist obstruction in the chamber, sitting suspended, 28, 29 June; cabinet resigned, 1 Aug.; new ministry; M. de Smet de Nayer, secretary of state for finance, proposes the adoption of proportional representation; long debate in the chamber, 3 Aug.; motion for considering the revision of the constitution rejected by the deputies (59-31), 31 Aug.

Vandelay's tercentenary, see Antwerp, 12 Aug.

The king presents his royal coat to the nation, 28 April, 1890.

Parliamentary elections; new chamber, 83 catholics, 33 liberals, and 13 radicals.

Dedicated in the chamber on the extradition of 10 men from Paris (26 Oct.); see Rubens, prince of, 1900.

Prince Louis de Ligne's chateau de Beheoe, near Tournai, with art collections, burnt down.

Socialist and anarchist meetings held in Liége and Brussels in favour of universal suffrage, 7, 6 April.

Agrarian scene in the chamber, the proposal for restoring temporal power to the king, 12 June.

Charleroi glass-workers' strike begins, 1 Aug., 1900.

Closed, 28 May.

Congo state bill passed by the chamber; annexation postponed, 7 July.

Old-age pensions act comes into operation, 175,000 applications.

Mathilde Ramboulot, "Hilda Ram", popular Flemish poetess, died, aged 43, 21 Aug.

Early Aug.


Dedicate on the prosecution of M. Smet for using seditions language at a meeting; wild uproar, sitting suspended, many arrests, 30 Jan.

Military reform bill passed the chamber, 24 Jan.; the senate, 20 Mar.

Anti-gambling bill finally passed (Ostend and Spa granted 7,000,000 frs. as indemnity, 7 May), 22 Mar.

Socialist agitation for electoral reform at Brussels, Liege, and elsewhere; general strike; fatal rioting, 8-12 April.

Eight rioters killed at Louvain, 13 April; strikes closed, except in the coal district, 22 April.

Revision of the suffrage question, rejected in the chamber; government majority (56), 18 April; budget passed, 24 April; May.

Elections; Catholic majority increased to 24 in the chamber.

The king opens an early Flemish art exhibition at Bruges, 13 June.

International congress on lunacy returns at Antwerp, 22 June.

Death of the queen at Spa, 19 Sept.

Further riots between French and Belgian statesmen, 12-14 Oct.

Attempt to assassinate king Leopold by Rubano, an anarchist (sentenced to life imprisonment) 10 Feb., 1903.

Dynamite outrage in Brussels by Vandenberghe (sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment) 4 Feb., 1903.

International congress of miners at Brussels, 1 June.

Interpellation on the government, 20 July; debates closed, M. Woeste's order of the day passed (91-35), 8 July.

British minister-opposing grant of monopolies, employment of hired labour, &c., in the Congo Free State, presented, 19 Aug.

Visit of the king to Paris, received by M. Loubet, 29 Aug.

Reply of the king to the powers; denies charges of cruelty to natives in the Congo Free State, and rejects proposed arbitration, 19 Sept.

Demonstration in Brussels against British aggression on the government of the Congo, 27 Sept.

Official reply to the British note, 10 Oct.

Protracted debate in the chamber over liberal and socialist demand for compulsory education, and the abolition of subsidised schools; motion defeated; budget of public instruction voted by large majority.
Bomb explosion at Liége in doorway of the office of the chief post-stock of the well-known French anarchists, Lamblin and Godefroid, arrested... 18 March, 1904.

Report of Mr. Casement, British consular, containing a dramatic official statement of the proceedings of the officials of the Congo, partly confirmed by lord Cromer's report on the condition of the Upper Nile border country, created much excitement and indignation in Belgium; government sent... 3 non-belgian inspectors general... 23 March.

Law-suit arising out of the will of the late queen claims to the property of the late king; judgment given in favour of the king; the will of the late queen has been revoked, the king being sued by the creditors of his daughter, princess Louise of Coburg, who claimed that the Belgian law, setting up a joint partnership of property derived... 29 Feb.; judgment given in favour of the king against the claims of the princess Louise and her sister, princess Stephanie, the marriage contract being held to be in the nature of a diplomatic treaty, and the administration of the late queen's will to proceed on this basis... 20 April.

Motion by Mr. Herin, leader of the radical party, to abolish plural voting in favour of universal suffrage, rejected by 15 majority... 5 May.

Election for one-half of the members of the chamber of deputies of provinces, gain two seats to the chamber, two seats to the senate... 29 May.

Commercial treaties with Germany and Holland, signed... 1 June.

Commission of 3 appointed to inquire into the condition of the natives of the Congo... 23 July.

Fifty Swedish sub-officers appointed for service in the Congo state... 27 Aug.

Anglo-belgian commission for the delimitation of the Uganda-Congo state frontier reports that lake Albert Edward lies entirely within Congo territory... 5 Aug.

Arbitration treaty concluded with Russia... 8 Nov.

Coal miners' strike in the Mons district... 23 Jan., 1905.

General strike proclaimed in the Mons and Charleroi districts by the national miners' federation, who refuse any concession... 3 Feb., Members of commission of inquiry, Congo Free State, leave Bruxelles to return home end of Feb. Two committees, one Anglo-belgian, the other Belgian, the other Belgian, reported at work on delimitation of eastern frontier in region of lakes Tanganyika and Kivu; revolt of the Bakubas in Kasai district suppressed... 12 Feb.

Large strike in Charleroi district reported; strikers refuse any concession... 16 Feb.

International conference on marine law holds its final sitting; final convention signed by the respective delegates before ratification by the legislatures of the governments interested... 25 Feb.

End of strike at Liége... 26 Feb.

Death of baron Lambermont, veteran diplomatist, aged 86, after 61 years' service in the Belgian office... 6 March.

End of coal strike in Mons and Charleroi districts, reported; strikers refuse any concession... 11 March.

M. Bertrand's motion to reduce the war budget by 450,000 francs (83,000) in respect of salaries paid to agents of the Congo state... 24 March.

International commission of musicians and manufacturers' associations meet in Brussels, under the presidency of M. C. W. Macara... 14 April.

Death of M. Constantine Meunier, member of the Belgian academy of fine arts, sculptor and painter, aged 72... 14 April.

Ratification treaty between Denmark and Belgium, signed at Brussels... 26 April.

Large exhibition officially opened by prince and princess Albert of Belgium... 17 May.

Antwerp communal council passes a resolution accepting the government scheme for the extension of the port of Antwerp, the undertaking will, it is stated, greatly increase the capacity of the port and make Antwerp the first port in the world. Estimated cost, 100,000,000£, guaranteed by the state; 10 years will be required for its construction... 17 May.

Parliamentary committee passes by 5 votes to 2 that portion of the bill for the extension of the port of Antwerp which provides for the enlargement of the port and make Antwerp the first port in the world, the entire bill, including the construction of a maritime canal and the dock extension, voted by 50 to 35... 25 June.

House of representatives rejects by large majority the proposal to postpone until Nov. the discussion of the government bill for the extension of the port of Antwerp, and decides debate shall begin in July... 29 June.

Official celebration of the 75th anniversary of Belgian independence at Bruxelles, residence of the king Leopold of the foundation stone of a new Ecole Mondiale, or colonial institute, in the park of watermen, Brussels. Institute built and maintained at the expense of the Congo state of Belgium... 29 June.

Death of M. Elie Rees, eminent French geographer and philosopher, at Trounson, near Brussels, aged 73... 30 June.

Inter-parliamentary conference at Brussels concludes its sittings... 26 Aug.

Sir Constantine Phipps presents his letters of recall to King Leopold... 20 Aug.

Port of Antwerp bill, including both the commercial and the military portions of the scheme, passed by the chamber and becomes law... 24 Jan.

Supreme court gives final judgment for the king in the law suit arising out of the will of the late queen of the Belgians... 23 Jan.

Commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary signed... 19 Nov.

Final sitting of the Congo commission... 1 Mar.

Heavy rains and rapid melting of snow in the S. and W. of the country cause an almost unprecedented rise in the Meuse, the Scheldt, Meuse, and the upper Meuse, resulting in serious floods at Namur, Mons, Liége, Charleroi, and the district of the Ardennes, causing loss of life and damage estimated at many millions of francs... 9 Mar.

The overflowing of the Scheldt causes the deaths of 12 persons in the villages around Antwerp... 12 Mar.

The Belgian training ship, Coote de Saint d'Ixwor, founded in the bay of Biscay; the commander and 33 others were rescued... 3 Apr.

An arrangement, signed in London, by sir E. Grey and baron von Settvede, ending the difficulty between Brit. Britain and the Congo State respecting the territory on the Upper Nile... 3 May.

Polling throughout Belgium to supply vacancies in the chamber of representatives, half of whom seek a renewal of their mandates at the end of four years, results in the reduction of the clerical majority from 20 to 12. New chamber will contain 46 catholics, 47 liberals, 25 socialists, and 4 Christian democrats... 24 May.

A serious mining accident, by which nine men were killed by the breaking of a cable, occurred at Marchienne, in the Charleroi district... 28 May.

Death of M. Leon Verhaeghe, minister of the interior, in Paris... 2 Aug.

Strike of manufacturers at Verviers... 17 Sept.

Belgium.
BELGRAVE, capital of Servia, a city on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1672; gallantly defended by John Hunimedes against the Turks, under Mahomet II., July to Sept. 1456, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by Sultan Soliman, Aug. 1521, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1526, from whom it was again taken by the Turks, 1687. It was besieged in May, 1716, by prince Eugene. In that year the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and on 5 Aug. a second battle was fought at Peterwardein, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. Eugene defeated the Turks, Aug. 17, and Belgrade surrendered Aug. 28. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after nine fortifications had been demolished. It was retaken in 1788, and restored to the peace of Reichenbach, in 1799. The Servian insurgents had possession of it, 1860-13. In 1872 it was placed under prince Milosh, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1824. On 14 June, 1854, the Turkish pasha was dismissed.

BELL, M., born May 17, 1727; at 1 M. Delisle's, public works, 2 May 17, 1777. 


BELL, J., 20 July, 1821, son of James, seaman, born in London, July 20, 1821. 

BELL, J., 20 July, 1821, son of James, seaman, born in London, July 20, 1821. 

BELL, J., 20 July, 1821, son of James, seaman, born in London, July 20, 1821. 

BELGRAVID, a south-western district of the metropolis, built between 1826 and 1852 upon land belonging to the marquis of Westminster, who is also viscount Belgrave.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Roman ceremony of excommunication (which see), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunication from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 47 feet in length, and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water. It was erected in 1806-10. It has two bells for hazy weather.

BELLEAIR, North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, was killed, 30 Aug. 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, erected into a duchy for marshal Belleisle, in 1732, in reward of his military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, 7 June, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRRES, or POLITE LEARNING, see Academies, and Literature.

BELLEVILLE, the red republican stronghold of Paris, defended by seven barricades, was captured by L'Admiral and Vinoy, 27, 28 May, 1871, when the insurrection was suppressed.

BELLEVILLE BOILERS, final report of Admiralty committee on navy boilers, issued, Aug., 1897; see Navy Boilers.

BELLE, a Swedish explosive invented by Mr. Varg Lamm in 1885.

BELMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1536. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS, Anacharis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; and to him is ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c.

Bellows, upon this rock, it is said, the abbeys of Aberbrochack fixed the Lochren bell, so that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners. It is also said that a Dutchman, who took the apparatus away, was haste lost with his ship and crew.
BELLS. - They were anointed and baptized in churches, it is said, from the 13th century. In France the bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c. The great bell of Notre Dame, of Paris, was baptized by the name of Duke of Angoulême, 1426. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity.


750 changes can be rung upon 12 bells; 1,475,000 changes rung upon them, require 20 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

Nell Gwynne left the ringer of the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1657, and many others have done the same.

A central council of Church Bell-Ringers, representing many societies, was established at the hands of Court Hotel, London, on April 24, 1882.

CARILLONS, a collection of bells, arranged in two or three chromatic scales, played by pedals or keyboards, or by machinery. The first: was done at Lausanne, 1531. The present, of the Rev. R. H. Hayes, at the place, Feb. 18, 1789, was well illustrated. See Imperial Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bell</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Diameter (ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Ben</td>
<td>15,884</td>
<td>23 3/4</td>
<td>13 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul's</td>
<td>10,152</td>
<td>22 3/4</td>
<td>12 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>7,257</td>
<td>21 1/2</td>
<td>11 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>20 1/2</td>
<td>10 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>4,283</td>
<td>19 3/4</td>
<td>9 7/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The metal has been valued at the lowest estimate at 50s. per cwt, or more.

The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after Sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Hardington, in Dorsetshire, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett-Denison, and the Rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 34,871 18s. 9d. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 6 in.; the height, 7 ft. 10 1/2 in. The clapper weighed 34 cwt. Rev. W. Taylor.

The bell "Big Ben" having been found to be cracked on the 11th of Feb., the bell-clapper and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1852, by Messrs. Monmouth Whitehead. It is rather different in shape from its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is the quarter of the bell, and the height is the quarter of the bell, and the height is 32 ft. The clapper was struck for the first time, 11 Nov. 1852. The clapper weighs 6 cwt., half that of the former bell. The tone of the bell is natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F, and C. On the 10th of Oct., 1851, this bell was also found to be cracked. The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 108 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet (Mr. Walshe says 38 ft. 9 1/2 in.), and its thickness 38 in. The hour strikes upon its bell by means of two smaller bells, the one of the hour and the other of the quarter.

- Height, 8 feet 10 in.; diameter, 9 feet 6 in.; note C3; materials tin and copper; cast by Taylor; at Longbrough; raised to its place on 3 May, dedicated 3 June, 1852.
- Height, 11 feet 3 in.; diameter at the mouth 11 feet 12 in.; note C6 or D; made chiefly French cannon; cast by Andreas Mann of Frankenthal; dedicated July, 1837.

BELLOOCHISTAN. The ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia), Khelat, the capital, was taken by the British in the Afghan war, 1839; abandoned, July, 1840; taken and held a short time, Nov. 1841; a area of British administrative territory is 496,000 square miles, and population about 5,560,000.

The khan was subservient in 1844, under certain conditions, which were not observed; the arrangement was broken up in 1853; the negotiations of treaty (after Sir Robert) MacDonald in 1854 were successful.
and Quetta was occupied by the British in 1877, and has since become a prosperous station. The Khan professed assistance at the defeat of gen. Burrows in July, 1908.

Quetta, with districts of, Pishin, Thal Chotahali, and Sabi, annexed to British territories, and placed under a chief commissioner; announced, Nov. 1877.

Col. Sir Robert G. Sandeman, the chief commissioner, took possession of the place on Jan. 18, 1878; was succeeded by Lord Lonsdale, Feb. 1879; and died at Quetta, Jan. 6, 1879.

The Chief Vicar, appointed by Sir Robert Sandeman at the request of the chiefs (1878), 25 Dec. 1878. The first station was named Fort Sandeman. Good report received, Dec. 1879.

Khan of Khowst, Mir Mahmud Khan, 1879.

Lieut. George J. Home and 6 men killed near Fort Sandeman ...

Lieut. Col. Bender appointed commissioner in settling the frontier between British Beloochistan and Persia; announced, Feb. 1879.


A survey party under capt. J. M. Burn and Lieut. Turner attacked at Kaj, in Makrak, by Gichkis, native guards-killed, ramp hoisted, 1,000 rapists captured, 25 killed by Pasut hosts; rising among the tribes general ...

26 Jan. 1878

Enemy (1,000) routed by col. Mayne near Turbat, about 750 men killed ...

Mir Bab Khan took Turbat by col. Mayne; evacuates the fort ...

27 Feb. 1878

Lieut.-col. Gairdner murdered by a Ghazi, 15 March ...


British captain was killed by Indians on the 3rd of Dec. 1879.

Railway from Quetta to Nushki begun, autumn 1880.

Land on the Upper Sindh frontier leased to the Indian government, reported, 6 August, 1883.

Railway to Nushki completed, May, 1883.

A tribal revolt occurs in Beloochistan; British force sent out from Quetta ...

Aug. 11, 1886

Major B. J. Bull makes a settlement ...

Nov. 1886

BELVEDERE EXPLOSION, see Gau-
powder (note).

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-543), who introduced the monastic life into Western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Cassin in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His Rule Monachorum (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cluniacs, founded in 910, and the Cistercians, founded in 1096, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1080. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066; see Battle-Abbey. William le Greve, earl of Warwick, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 400 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4,000 bishops, 12 emperors, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3,600 saints. Their founder was canonised. Baronia. The Benedictines have taken a notable part in politics, but have produced many valuable literary works.

The Benedictines with other orders were expelled from France by decree of the National Assembly on 29 March, 1790. 128 Benedictine monasteries, 4,665 inmates, in 1900.

50th anniversary of the return of the monks to Thetford, celebrated at Margate, 24 July, 1906.

First meeting of all the abbots of the Benedictine order throughout the world, at Rome, to regulate the affairs of the order, 5-22 May, 1907.

Pope Pius X. announces his intention to revive the Latin Rule, and offers the task of the order of Benedictines, Commission appointed; Abbot Caspar, president of English Benedictines, at its head; and the international college of the order is at San Anselm Rome chosen as headquarters of their work.

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favour), or FINE. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties; till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, such as archbishops. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or none. All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. Nobilia Monastica. Union of Benefices (Metropolitan) Act was passed in 1860; amended, 6 Aug. 1864. An act for the augmentation of poor
BENZOLE.

Mr. H. L. Leith Fraser

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, see Friendly Societies.

BENEVOLENT, see Clergy.

BENEVOLENT (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diceodemos the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, 26 Feb. 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1233; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1698, when the archbishop's palace and many other houses were dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, was made prince of Benevento, 1806. Benevento was taken by the French, 1798, and restored to the pope in 1815.

BENEVOLENT or Strangers' Friend Society, established 1785; Loan Society, 1817; Society of Blues, 1824; Society of St. Patrick, 1784.

BENGAL, chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. Its governors were appointed by the sovereigns of Delhi till 1710, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1520; see India and Calcutta. Area, 115,819 sq. miles. Population 1901, 50,722,697.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal. 1613.

They establish a settlement at Hooghly, about 1628.

Factories of the French and Danes set up 1660.

Bengal made a distinct agency 1684.

Mr. William Hedges appointed agent and governor 1685.

The English settlement removed to Fort William 1698.

Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the crown, by which it gained the sovereignty of the country 1690.

Mr. Warren Hastings governor 1772.

Indi-Bengal made chief presidency; supreme court of judicature established 1760.

Bank of Calcutta appointed 1784.

Railway opened 1855.

Arya Samaj in Orissa (see below) 1859-60.

Lient.-governor, hon. Wm. Grey 1867.

Drought; consequent famine (see India) Oct. 1873.

Cyclone: Mednapore destroyed; about 2000 perish Oct. 1874.

Lient.-governor, sir Richard Temple 1875.

Mr. (aft. sir) Rivers Thomson 1882.

Mr. C. S. Bayley 1885.

Sir Chas. A. Elliott 1890.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie 1893.

Sir John Woodburn 1896.

Died 20 Nov. 1902.

Bengal Tenenny Bill passed 11 March 1855.

Cyclone on the Orissa coast; about 5000 perish 22 Sept. 1892.

For changes in the jury system, see India. 1892.

Mr. (aft. sir) H. H. Leith Fraser 1895.

The indigo crops much injured by floods 30 Aug. 1895.

Epidemic of malarial fever called in Sept. 1896.

Destructive cyclone at Chittagong, 3 deaths 24 Oct. 1897.

Plague epidemic severe in parts, Feb.-March 1899; 4,723 deaths week ending 17 March 1900.

Tornado over Dacca 416 deaths, crops destroyed 1 May 1902.

Home government's decision to reconstitute the provinces of Bengal and Assam, announced 19 July 1905.

Death of Mr. A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., of the Bank of Bengal 19 July 1906.

Mr. E. N. Baker appointed lient.-governor in succession to sir Andrew Fraser 1 May 1908.

A serious religious riot occurred at Titaghur, Calcutta, owing to a proposed sacrifice of cows, at a Mohammedan festival, having been prohibited 3 Jan. 1909.

Dacca, Maimansingh, Barisal and Faridpur, in Eastern Bengal, made a proclaimed area in order to prevent the holding of meetings in which it was believed, agitators from Calcutta intended to take part 15 March 1910.

Calcutta police bill passed by the Bengal Legislative council 5 April 1912.

See Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BENIN RIVER, see Oil rivers protectorate.

BENI NEVIS, a mountain in Inverness-shire, the loftiest in Britain, 4,406 feet above the sea; see Meteorology, 1885-4.

BENWELL TOWER, about two miles W. of Newcastle [value above 12,000/], was presented by Mr. John Wm. Pease to be the palace of the new bishopric of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 1881.

BENZOLE, or BENZINE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in the oils of portable gas (1825), obtained by Mitscherlich from benzoic acid (1834) and by C. B. Mansfield in 1839.

- The effect of the proposals agreed upon, and introduced. 16 Oct., will be to create a new province, with the status of lieutenant-governorship, consisting of the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshah divisions of Bengal, the district of Midnapore, the state of Hill Tipperary, and the present chief commissionership of Assam, Butanding will remain with Bengal; the province will be entitled Eastern Bengal and Assam, its capital Dacca, with subsidiary headquarters at Chittagong. It will comprise an area of 10,64,790 sq. miles and a population of 11,000,000 (10,800,000 Mohammedans, 200,000 Hindus). It will possess a legislative council and a board of revenue of 12 members; the jurisdiction of the high court of Calcutta is undisturbed. The existing province of Bombay, diminished by the surrender of territory on the east and the Burmese states of Chittagong, but increased by the acquisition of Sambalpur and the 5 Utria states, will consist of 14,75,920 sq. miles, with a population of 5,000,000 (4,700,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans). The territory now comprised by Bengal and Assam will thus be divided into two compact and self-contained provinces with clearly defined boundaries, and equipped with the resources of an advanced administration. Parliamentary Paper, 8 Aug. 1895.

Mr. J. B. Fuller first l.t.-gov. of E. Bengal; Sept. 1895.
BERLIN.

coals (1838), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it. 26 Feb. 1855. Berzno has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it unolin (which see), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, and many others; see Aromatic and India.

Aromatic essences and perfumes have been obtained from Berzno by Polham, Temann, Hartmann, and others. Fixative medicines, by 0. Fischer, Dewar, Mikkelsen and others, in 1824; and saccharine, a principle at once sweeter than cane sugar, by Fahlberg and Kremers, patented in Britain in 1826.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the 6th century, supposed to have been written subsequent to 957. An edition by Kember was published in 1855. It has been translated by Kember, Thorpe, and Weckerth. An excellent translation by W. Morris and A. J. Wyatt (1862).

BERRICK (S. America), settled by the Dutch, 1629, who surrendered it to the British, 23 April, 1799, and 22 Sept. 1803; and finally in 1814. It was united to Demerara and named British Guiana, 1831. Code riot, mob fired on, 6 killed, reported 8 May, 1813.

BERDITSCHEF, Kiev, S. Russia. At the burning of a circus here about 300 persons perished, 13 Jan. 1883.

BERENGARIANS, followers of Berengarius, an ideologue of Angers, who, about 1240, opposed the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation, or the real presence in the Lord's supper. Several councils of the church condemned his doctrine, 1265-79. After much controversy he recanted about 1279, and died grieved and wearied on 6 Jan. 1288.

BERESA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army, after its defeat by the Russians, 23-29 Nov. 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of its line of counts, in 1314, was incorporated with Jülich. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1809. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGAMO (Italy), a Lombard duchy, was annexed to Venice, 1428; which chiefly held it till it revolted, and was joined to the Gasparine republic, 1797. It was awarded to Austria in 1814, and ceded to Sardinia, 1859.

BERGEN (Norway), founded 1070; was the royal residence during the 12th and 13th centuries. Population 1801, 72,751; 1911, 54,000.

BERGEN (in Germany). BATTLE OF, between the French and Allies, the latter defeated, 13 April, 1758.—In Holland. 1. The Allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, 19 Sept. 1799. 2. In another battle, fought 2 Oct., same year, the duke gained a victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Aikman, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which his army was exchanged for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, 16 Sept. 1757; and again in 1759. An attempt made by the British under general Sir T. Graham (afterwards lord I'ynedale), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, 8 March, 1814.

BERGERAC, France. Here John of Gaunt, then earl of Derby, defeated the French, in 1344, and here a temporary treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants, establishing liberty of conscience, was signed 17 Sept. 1577.

BERI-BERI, a disease known from ancient times, said to be mentioned in the oldest extant work, ascribed to Huang-ti, 2607 B.C. Known in Japan since the middle of the 18th century under the name of kokke. It is also epidemic in Africa, the W. Indies, China, and India; but in the last two countries is now comparatively rare, and has been brought to England by sailors, and sometimes occurs among ships' crews long after they reach port. The cause of the disease is unknown, but is supposed to be due to unwholesome food; the disease itself is regarded as a form of peripheral neuritis, characterised by oppressive breathing, edema, anaemia, paralytic weakness and numbness in the lower limbs.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, 21 Sept. 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the stocks, near London, 20 Nov. 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death, 1357.

The Berkeley peerage suit in the court of Chancery, due to a disputed marriage, lasted from 1416 to 1600. In another suit owing to a disputed marriage in 1811, Thomas Morton Fitz Hardinge Berkeley became 6th Earl. Fitz Hardinge died unmarried in 1813. His next brother Maurice's claim for the barony of Berkeley was not granted, 23 July, 1825. The committee of privileges of the house of lords met to consider the claim, and Fitzhardinge and his sister, Mrs. Ranford, married Thomas Berkeley for the Berkeley Peerage, 23 April; committee decided in favour of Mr. R. M. T. Berkeley, 15 July, 1827, thus confirming lord Eldon's decision in 1811.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), and since 1871, of the German empire, alleged to have been founded by the margrave Albert the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia and greatly improved by the sovereigns. It was taken and held by the Russians and Austrians, 9-13 Oct. 1760. Establishment of the Academy of Sciences, 1702, of the university, 1810. On 27 Oct. 1866, after the battle of Jena (14 Oct.), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous Berlin decree, an interdict against the commerce of England, 21 Nov. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On 5 Nov. 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain. See Prussia, 1866, 1871. Population in 1901, 1,921,573; 1911, 2,690,485.

The railway to Magdeburg opened . . . 10 Sept. 1844
The first constituent assembly held here . . . 23 June 1848
An insurrection commenced here . . . . . March, 1849
Berlin was declared in a state of siege . . . 12 Nov. 1918
The continuation of this state was declared to be
BERLIN.

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illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber April, 1845.

A treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed — 28 Oct., 1856.

The monument of Victory, in memory of the wars with Denmark, 1863, was unveiled in a note 15 May; accepted by Italy and France; received in London, 15 May; its acceptance by the earl of Derby declined, as her majesty's government had not been consulted. 15 May, this note not presented through the revolution in Turkey.

The Berlin note " printed in the Times 4 July.

Meeting of chancellors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, 11, 12 May; they agree to an urgent note to Turkey on the eastern policy expressed in a note dated 15 May; accepted by Italy and France.

Abronement of 2 Sept., 1873.

International hygienic exhibition opened; great loss 15 May, 1874; opened 12 May, closed 15 July.

New parliament-house opened by the emperor.

Address from 50,000 Berlin citizens presented to prince Bismarck.

International art exhibition opened by the emperor.

Monument to Frederick William IV. unveiled by the emperor.

Queen Victoria warmly received here 24 April; meets prince Bismarck 25 April; left 26 April.

New parliament-house opened by the emperor.

Visit of the kings of Sweden and King George.

Visit of the king and queen of Denmark to the emperor.

Meeting of the German society of naval architects, at which the emperor was present.

The garrison church completely destroyed by fire.

International historical congress formally opened.

First session of the international congress opened by the emperor.

The Journal d'Afrique, a French weekly paper, first published in Berlin.

Visit of the Chinese naval commission: prince Tusi.

Exhibition of 14th century French masters at the Royal academy of arts opened by the emperor.

Mephibosheth's disease: serious conflict between the crowd and the police; 25 persons more or less seriously injured, 40 arrests.

Mr. Roosevelt delivers a lecture on "The World Movement" at Columbia university.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves Berlin.

Violent storm; 65 persons struck by lightning, six of whom were killed instantly.

BERLIN construct on the lower Rhine.

Representatives (with resident ambassadors) of Germany, prince Bismarck, president; Russia, prince Gortschakoff; Turkey, Alexander Carathéodory; Great Britain, lord Beaconsfield and marquis of Salisbury (lord Osto Russell ambassador); Austria, count Andraus; France, M. Waddington; Italy, count Corti.

First meeting, 13 Dec.; 20th and last meeting, treaty signed — 13 July, 1873.

Articles 1—12. Bulgaria constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the sultan; the Balkans southern limit; the prince to be elected by the population, approved by the
sultan and other powers: public laws, and other details.

Article 12: 22. New province of Eastern Roumelia constituted a partially autonomous; boundary; Christian government to be appointed by the sultan; to be organised by an Austrian commission; a Russian army of occupation to remain nine months.

Christian of Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

23. Montenegro to be independent; new frontiers; Antivari annexed.

31. Serbia to be independent, with new frontiers.

32. Romania to be independent, losing point of Beresina to Russia, with compensation.

40-49. Regulation of navigation of the Danube, &c.

55-57. Legal reforms in Crete, &c.

10. The Porte cedes to Russia Arakan, Kars, and Batoum, and settles boundaries.

59. Batoum to be a free commercial port.

60. Aksitped and Bayazid restored to Turkey.

62-63. The Porte engages to realise legal reforms, and to grant religious liberty, &c.

93. The treaty of Paris (30 March, 1856), and of London (15 March, 1851), maintained when modified by this treaty.

94. Treaty to be ratified in three weeks time. Ratified ...

3 Aug. 1856.

Berliner conference (16 June-1 July, 1883).
The ambassadors for Great Britain and France, and the German foreign minister, agree to a collective note presented to the sultan of Turkey (urging the surrender of Dulcigno and cession of provinces to Greece), which is presented.

15 July.

Bernal Conference respecting the condition of the working classes proposed by the German emperor, 2 Feb. The delegates meet 15 March, 1895.
The conference opened 15 March, closed 29 March, 1895, and recommended the abolition of labour in mines, of Sunday labour, and of the labour of children and youths. Recommendations adopted referred to the respective legislatures.

For other Berlin conferences, see Beaufort, West African Settlements, Dulcigno, Turkey and Greece, 1856.

Berlin Treaty—England and Germany recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by signing their consent to the abrogation of article 28, 9 April; Russia and France take the same action to April, 1898.


Royal engine officer at Prospect burn down.

Bermuda, Sampson and Z. U.S. warships wanted. received at Bermuda on 14, 21, 24, 1889.

Destructive cyclone, 12 Sept.

The great floating dock arrived, 8 Aug.

Severe hurricane in the Islands, much damage done to property.

Inauguration of new line of the Imperial D. W. Indies mail service from London to Bermuda on 15 Feb. 1895.

Bernal Collection of articles of taste and vertu, formed by Raphael Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died 26 Aug. 1851. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680l. 0s. 8d.

Bernard, Mount St., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Monthen on 1852. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginians by this pass into Italy (218 B.C.); and by the same route, in May, 1800, Bonaparte led his troops to Italy before the battle of Marengo, 14 June. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is the ancient monastery, still held by monks, who entertain travellers.

Bernalines, or White Monks, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, about 1115.

Berne, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League, 1352; the town Berne was made a free city by the emperor Frederick, May, 1218; it successfully resisted Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1288. It surrendered to the French under general Berne, 12 April, 1792. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose. It was made capital of Switzerland, 1838. Population, 1908; canton, 624,411; city, 78,500.

The 700th anniversary of the foundation of Berne by duke Berchtold V. of Zihlungen, celebrated 3 Aug. 1891.

Meeting of the International Geographical congress on 10-14 Aug.

Labour riots: 80 men arrested, about 21 June, 1893.

Russian minister at Berne, shot at and wounded by Hunzicke, a Russian.

10 June, 1904 International Copyright Conventions held here.

1824, 1829, 1896, 1907; see Copyright.

Berne Copyright Convention, see under Copyright.

Berridge Bequest of 152,000l. for philanthropic purposes. Different sums were given to the National Society for Promoting Education and similar societies, to the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, to the Plumbers' company, to King's College and University College, London, and other bodies, reported, 7 Oct. 1892.

Berry (the ancient Rutnicum regis), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest by Caesar (58-50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in A.D.
BERTRILLON SYSTEM OF ANTHROPOMETRY, see under Crime.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England, the theatre of many bloody contests while England and Scotland were two kingdoms; it was claimed by the Scots because it stood on their side of the river. Here John Balliol did homage for Scotland, Nov. 1292. It was annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the Scottish inhabitants have been numbered. The borough was absorbed into Northumberland in 1885 in respect to parliamentary elections. By an explosion in a room for manufacturing cartridges, Mr. A. M. Caverhill, the proprietor, and 2 others were killed, and much damage done in the neighbourhood; 22 Aug. 1896. Population 1901, 13,938.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks, 1474, seized by the Russians, 1770, and ceded to them in 1812. The part annexed to Roumania in 1859 was restored to Russia at the close of the war in 1878, in exchange for the Dobrudja, by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, and given up, 21 Oct. 1878. Severe drought, crops destroyed, May, 1899; serious disturbances, troops called out, 20 peasants killed at Bolgrad, early Aug. 1899; famine reported, May, 1901. Massacre of Jews at Rishincu, 19, 20 April, 1901. Pop. 1897, 1,533,457; 1910, (est.) 2,300,000.

BESSEMER, see Steel and Steam Navigation.

BETHELL'S ACT, see Fraudulent.

BETHESDA, see Strikes.

BETHLEHEM now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birthplace of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helenia in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where the manger in which Christ was laid is said to be preserved; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1570, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's Fields, was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1876 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

BETHNAL GREEN. E. London, a poor populous parish; said to have been the seat of Henry de Montfort, hero of the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green" (Percy Ballads). Many churches have been erected by the Instrumentality of the bishops of London and others, and the district has been much favoured by the baroness Burdett-Coutts. The East London Museum here, a branch of that at South Kensington, was opened by the prince of Wales, 24 June, 1872. Sir Richard Wallace lent it for a time a collection of fine pictures and valuable curiosities collected by the marquis of Hertford (died 25 Aug. 1870). Queen Victoria's jubilee presents were on view here, 1887. Sir Richard Wallace died 20 July, 1889. See Green, W. H. The gardens opened 19 May, 1875. See Parks, Returns two M.P.'s by Act of 1885; Created a metropolitan borough by London government act of 1889 (5 aldermen, 30 councillors). Population 1901, 129,681 (metropolitan borough); 1910, (est.) 152,000.

Boundary-street estate, buildings erected by the London county council (cost over £600,000), for the housing of 5,936 of the working-classes, opened by the prince and princess of Wales, 3 March, 1905.

BETHUNE, France, an independent lordship since the 11th century, was annexed to the monarchy by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, after several changes.

BETTERMENT, is a term in American law, applied to the improvement of property in any locality by the expenditure of public money or otherwise, and it is therefore held that such property ought to be called upon to contribute more to taxation. The question much discussed in 1889-90 in relation to the Strand Improvement bill.

The principle introduced in the London Improvement Bill, 26 June, 1891: referred to a committee by the lords, May, 1894: report favourable with conditions, July, 1894. H. Rowland, the opposite principle to betterment, was introduced in the Tower bridge South Approaches Bill, 27 May, 1895. Betterment of London assc., founded 1900, president W. B. Richmond, early 1900.

BETTING-HOUSES, affording much temptation to gaming and consequent dishonesty in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119). A Parimutuel, or mutual betting machine, in Aug., and the "Knightsbridge Exchange," a betting company, 2 Nov. 1879, were declared illegal, see Races. New Betting Acts passed, 1874 and 1892.

In 1874 this Act was applied to betting stations at races; legal proceedings, against Mr. H. Chaplin, as steward of the Jockey Club, were quashed by the magistrates at Newmarket.

Betting reported to have greatly increased, 1873, 1875. Mr. Justice Hawkins and 5 other judges, in the cases of Hawke v. Dunn and McInaney v. Hibbert, decide that bookmaking and betting in Tattersall's and similar enclosed places are illegal in accordance with the Betting Act of 1853: 13 March, 1859.

Powell v. the Kempton park racecourse company, a similar case to Hawke v. Dunn: decision reversed by the court of appeal; the house of lords sustains their appeal, 14 March, 1890. House of lords committee report increase of betting, in smaller amounts; localisation and restrictions advised, 4 July, 1891.

Bill to amend the Betting Acts of 1853 and 1874 introduced in house of lords by lord Davey 25 Apr. 1901: rejected: contents 39, not contents 45.

Street betting. Lord Davey's, receives royal assent, Aug. 1906.

BEVERLEY. E. Yorkshire, the Saxon Bever- lye, or Beveringe. St. John of Beverley, archbishop of York, founded a stately monastery here, and died 721; and on his account the town received honours from Athelstan, William I., and other sovereigns. It was disfranchised for corruption in 1870, after a long investigation. Population 1901, 13,183; 1910, (est.) 15,000.
BEYROUT (the ancient Beirut), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 364; was rebuilt, and was afterwards occupied by the Christians and Saracens; and after many changes, fell into the power of Amurath IV. It was taken during the Egyptian revolt by Ibrahim Pacha, in 1858. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrut (the Egyptians losing 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoner), and twenty pieces of cannon, took place 20 Oct., 1856. Sir G. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrut suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May, 1860. In Nov., 26,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving. Pop., 1910, about 140,000, of which 2,000 are Europeans. See Syria.

BHURTOAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made 25 April, 1774. After useless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec., 1894, in consequence of injuries threatened an envoy. See Indus, 1894-5.

By an insurrection the Deh-Rajah was deposed, Aug. 1866. Treaties of 1874 between India and Bhootan by which Bhootan procures peace, a year from Jan., 1870, and agrees to be guided by the advice of the British regarding its external relations. (Concluded 8 Jan., 1871). End March, 1870.

BHALIPAL, capital of a native state in Central India, founded in 1723 by Dost Mohammed Khan, and made dependent on the British government in 1818. The able female sovereign, the Begum Suhri Jaham, received the grand cross of the Star of India in 1872. Bhalipal was visited by the vicerey of India, Nov. 1891; when the Begum welcomed him with a very loyal address; she died much regretted, 16 June, 1901, succeeded by her son, Nawab Nasrun Khan.

BHUTTORE (India), capital of Bhuttoore, was besieged by the British, 3 Jan., 1805, and attacked five times up to 21 March, without success. After a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Maharatta chief, 2 April, 1805, the fortress was surrendered to general Lake. By a treaty, the rajah of Bhutapore paid to the Christians of rupie induced territories that had been granted to him, and delivered his son as hostage, 17 April, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhuttoore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, 18 Jan., 1817. See Indus. The maharatta set aside for incompatibility; the British resident governs provisionally, appointed 17 March, 1805.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1586, in favour of the Gabriels or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri or Blacks, headed by Cosimo I. The latter banished their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1532. "Bianchi" were also male and female pedestrians, clothed in white, who travelled through Italy in Aug., 1530, and were suppressed by pope Boniface I., 1598.

BIANCHI, When the king of Spain died, he left two sons, twins, Erictheus and Procles; and the people, not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first bishopric, 1102 a.C. The descentant of each reigned for about 800 years. [Revised.

BIARRITZ, a bathing-place near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eudoxie, empress of the French, till her marriage, 29 Jan., 1853. It was frequently visited by the emperor and empress.

Visited by Queen Victoria, 7 March—2 April, 1849.

Visited by King Edward VII, 5 March—10 April, 1901.

BIBERACH (Wurttemberg). Here Maximilian twice defeated the Austrians—under Lautron, 2 Oct., 1796, and under Kray, 9 May, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek biblos, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 438 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants; see Apocrypha.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Genesis contains the history of the world from B.C. 4004—1635

Exodus, 1485—1525

Levitical, 1480—1455

Numbers, 1455—1414

Deuteronomy, about B.C. 1414

Joshua, from 1451—1420

Judges, 1425—1120

Ruth, 1122—1312

1st and 2nd Samuel, 1011—1007

1st and 2nd Kings, 1015—562

1st and 2nd Chronicles, 1004—536

Book of Psalms (principally by David), about 1063—1015

Proverbs written about 1000—760

Song of Solomon, about 1014

Ecclesiastes, about 977

Job, about 800

Hosea, about 785—787

Amos, about 787

Isaiah, about 700—698

Micah, about 750—710

Nahum, about 713

Zephaniah, about 630

Lamentations, about 588

Habakkuk, about 626

Daniel, from 607—534

Isaiah, about 574

Obadiah, about 587

Ezra, about 536—456

Nehemiah, about 521—495

Zechariah, about 550—516

Sennaiah, about 466—434

Malachi, about 397

* In April, 1903, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to illustrate the Bible by archeological and scientific investigation; see Palæstine.

† The division of the Bible into chapters has been ascertained to archbishop Latrobe in the 17th, and to archbishop Langley in the 18th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Canto, about the middle of the 16th century. The division into sections was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athanas, a Jew, in 1564. The present division into verses was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1567-8).

‡ Fragments of portions of this book, on leather, asserted to have been written about the 5th century B.C., obtained from Arabs in Jerusalem by M. Shapiro, were exhibited in the British Museum, Aug., 1833, under a critical examination by Dr. Ginsburg and others, declared to be forged. M. Shapiro, probably insane, committed suicide at Rotterdam, 5 March, 1834. Dr. Harkav, of St. Petersburg, published a report, about Aug., 1834, describing some apparently ancient Hebrew MS. rolls of Lamentations and other books, said to have been found by Jews in Rhodes about 1850.
NEW TESTAMENT.


Acts of the Apostles 5 A.D. 33

Epistles—1st and 2nd of Paul to the Corinthians. 54

To Galatians 1867

1st Corinthians 66

2nd Corinthians 60

Romans 60

Of James 60

1st of Peter 60

To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Thessalonians, and Timothy, and 2nd to Timothy 66

2nd of Peter 66

Of Jude 66

Revelation 66

The date and authorship of the various books are much disputed by Biblical critics. Consult "New Dictionary of the Bible" (Hastings), and "Encyclopaedia Biblica"; see Higher Criticism.

The most ancient copy of the Hebrew Scriptures existed at Toldeo, called the Codex of Bile; it was of very early date, the first edition was printed without date, some say about 500 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1000.

The reputed oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in Portugal, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, was printed in England, edited by Wode and Baker, 1756—1761. Codex Ephraemi, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 6th century, in the Royal Library, Paris, published by Phillips in 1687.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Vulgate经 had been printed in Rome in 1482, and the Greek Testament edited by Erasmus at Rotterdam, in 1516. Alcion's edition was printed in 1528; Stephens in 1546; and the lexicon recepta (or revised text) by the Elzevirs in 1635.


The following are ancient versions—Syriac, 1st and 2nd century; the old Latin version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384, who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the Vulgate (which see), the first edition was printed without date, about 1455; the first dated 1462; Codex, 2nd and 3rd century; Ethiopic; Arabicum, 4th or 5th century; Sebastian, 5th century; and the Mose-vulcanus, by Ulrich, the nephew of the Angelus, about 1515, a manuscript copy of which, called the Codex Argenteus, is at Upsal.

The Psalms were translated into Saxon by bishop Aldhelm, about 730; Codrington's metric paraphrase of the Psalms of the Bible, about 1740; parts of the Bible by Bede, in the 8th century.

Bible translation society, founded by Baptists and others, 1824, March 24.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

BIBLE. 167

William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek, printed, 1525; of the whole New Testament, 1525; 6 editions, 1525—30.

Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible; printing finished 4 Oct., 1535.

Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the church of every town, "for every man that will to look and read therein."

T. Matthews (said to be fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale and Coverdale), 1537.

Cranmer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised), the first printed by authority, 1540.

Bible printed at Cambridge, 1545.

Geneva version, "Breeches Bible" (the first with figured verses), 1540—1557; published by Robert Estienne, 1550.

Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishops' Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops), 1568.


The translation of the English version now in use was recommended by the bishops in convocation, 10 Feb., 1870. The committee, including eminent scholars of various denominations, appointed in May, held their first meeting at Westminster Abbey 22 June, 1870.


Punograph Bibles published in England by John Reeve, 1888; by the Tract Society, 1888; at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Dr. Colt, 1889.

Smallest Bible known (4½ x 4½ inches; weight under 3½ oz.), issued from Oxford University press, Oct., 1875.


A MS. of Wycliffe's Bible (date about 1410) sold for £250, 16 May, 1904.

First edition copy of the "Breeches" Bible sold at Sotheby's for 5 guineas; first edition of the Bishop's Bible, with the "trenched" reading in Jeremiah fetched £1, May, 1607.

Pope Pius X. announces his intention to revise the Latin Bible, according to the teaching of the Bishops of England. A committee was appointed, with Abbot Gasquet, president of the English Bishops, its head, and the international college of the order at San Asinello in Rome was chosen as headquarter.

Dr. M. Gaster delivers a lecture before the Royal Asiatic society on his discovery of the Aramaic MS. of the Book of Joshua according to the Samaritan recension.

In Time, 17 June, 1928.

MODERN TRANSLATIONS.

N. 1845. BIBLE.

Evanion 1847

Spanish (Valencian) 1875

French 1875

German 1879

English 1854

Italian 1879

Russian (parts) 1862

He was strangled at Antwerp, 6 Oct., 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes to see 14 editions of his testament had then been published. His statue on the Thames embankment was uncovered 7 May, 1887.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS, a branch of the Methodists, began in 1815, formerly termed Brymstons after Wm. O’Bryan, their leader. In the United Kingdom they number about 30,000 joined members; they are numerous in N. Zealand and Australia.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—


2. Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701.


5. Naval and Military Bible Society, 1816.


7. French Bible Society, 1794.

8. British and Foreign Bible Society, begun 1804; organised 1805, inaugural meeting at the Mansion house under the presidency of the lord mayor. Speeches by right hon. A. J. Balfe, lord Northampton (president), and others, 6 Mar., 1805. Centenary fund of 250,000 guineas started, the king contributes 100 guineas; 1805-06, received 4 March, 1804. Centenary celebrations held in London, 4 March, 1844. "Bible Sunday" observed throughout the world; queen Alexandra with prince and princess of Wales attend the Thanksgiving service in St. Paul’s cathedral, the king absent through indisposition, 5 Mar., 1894. Centenary fund completed in March, 1897. In the year ending 31 March, 1910, the society’s issues exceeded 6,600,000. The years receipts were 234,289; expenditure 233,737. In the year 1897, 22,500,000 copies of the Scriptures in 424 different languages and dialects.

9. Hibernian Bible Society, 1764.

10. City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1764.


12. A ball in the popes, Pius VII., against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the poor), consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, "New book," rerurned early in the 13th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A fac-simile was published by J. R. Smith, in 1859.

BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY, Society for, established by Dr. Samuel Birch, and others, 1871. Besides a journal, it has published, "Records of the Past," translations from the Assyrian, Egyptian, and other languages, 1873-89.

* The foundation-stone of the Bible-house, Queen Victoria street, London, was laid by the prince of Wales, 1 June, 1879; opened 3 May, 1889. The society had promoted translations of the Bible into 424 languages or dialects in 1910.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books.

Gesner’s "Bibliotheca Universalis" appeared 1545.

Bochart’s "Biblia Sacra" appeared 1596.

Peignot, Manuel, 1823.

Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, 1824.

English, Watt’s Bibliotheca Britannica, 1767.

German, Hummel’s Vorlesungen, 1826.

French, Querét, 1828-64.

Lorenz, 1840-1891.

English Catalogues, by Sampson Low, 1835-1895.

Scriptural, Oxford University, Bibl. Brit., 1856.

Bibliography, 1853-5.

Classical, Fabricius, Clarke, and Dilsm. 1856.


Allibone’s Dictionary of English Literature, 1859-71; supplement by John F. Kirk, 1893.


"Bibliographica," parts I—VI, published, 1894-5 and many minor publications and lists.

BIBLIOMANIA (or book madness) prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin’s work with this title was published; see Bacroce, and Printing, 1450-5.

BICOCCA, N. Italy. Lautree and the French were here defeated by Colonna and the Imperialists, 20 April, 1522.

BICYCLE, see Cycling.

BIDDENDORF MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Bidden-dorf, Kent, on Easter Mondays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, in 1875 yielding about 20l. a year, the reputed bequest of the Bidden-dorf maids, two sisters named Chulhurst, said to have been joined together like the Siamese twins, and to have died in the 12th century. In 1860, Wm. Horner, the rector, was nonsuited in an attempt to add the "Bread and Cheese lands" to his glebe.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; and in England the punishment, formerly, was death. An act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. ‘Fower’s Statutes. Declar’d to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1663. Punishable, by imprisonment or transportation, 35 Geo. III. 1794; by imprisonment, 23 & 25 Vict. c. 100 (1860).

Bristol bigamy case—Arthur Hyne, 38, a German Jew, practising as a dentist, was sentenced to 7 years’ penal servitude at Bristol for bigamy, 13 Feb. 1898. The prisoner had married a married woman more than five women in England; he was identified by the New York police as George A. Witzhoff, a dentist, indicted for bigamy in New York, 9 June, 1894, and very much wanted by the New York police; he had practised the same methods as in England, and swindled women in many different states.

BILBAO (N.E. Spain), founded about 1300; was taken by the French and held a few days, July, 1795. It was delivered from the Carlists by Espartero, assisted by the British, 24 Dec. 1830. It was besieged by Carlists from Feb. to May, 1854; when the siege was raised by marshal Concha, who entered Bilbao 2 May, Pop. 1890, 55,000.

Strike of ironworkers, riotous proceedings, conflict with the police, state of siege, and military occupation.

14—16 May, 1859. Great fire in the dockyard, estimated damage, 2,500,000 pesos.

1 May, 1894.
BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Great strike of miners, middle Jan., disturbances; included by Act of sight, 27 Jan.; work resumed, 8 Feb.; quiet restored: 16 Feb. 1892.

Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute: 1 Sept. 1896.

The king lays first stone of the new harbour: 7 Sept. 1892.

General strike proclaimed, 22 Aug.; collision between strikers and troops, many killed and injured, 23 Aug.; the king visits Bilbao and interviews the leaders, reported: 7 Sept. 1896.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.
The right of tendering such a bill to a judge, either to his charge, to his definition of the law, or to other errors of the court, at a trial between parties, provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 15 Edw. I, 1284, was abolished by the Judicature Act, 1875.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

International conference for the unification of the law of bills of exchange opened at the Hague.

Thirty-nine states represented: 23 June, 1896.

BILL OF PAINS, &c.; see Queen Caroline.

BILL OF RIGHTS, &c.; see Rights.

BILLIARDS (Old French billiard, "a stick with a curved end"). The French ascribe the invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, about 1571; the game was mentioned by Spenser about 1591, and 1607. It was played by Cotton in his "Compleat Gamester," 1674. Slate, billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827; other changes since.

American tournament (14 competitors) at the Egyptian hall, London, Jan. 1899. The game is now popular; tournaments frequently held.

The Champion Cup has been won since 1870: by W. C. Peall, 1870; W. S. Diggle, 1871, 2nd March, 1872, 4 Feb. 1874; J. Roberts, jun., 14 April, 1873, 30 May, 1875, 30 Jan. 1871, 24 May, 1875, 20 Dec. 1878, 25 May, 1877, 30 March-1 April, 1883, 1-3 June, 1883, by J. Bennett, 25 Nov. 1870, 2 Nov. 1870, 12-13 Jan., 1881. From 1883 to 1892 J. Roberts, jun., held undisputed claim to the title of champion, when in the fast-named year, challenged by C. Diggle, the match taking place under the new rules regulating the "spot stroke" and "push stroke," the width of the pockets, and the distance of the billiard spot from the top cushion. The new rules, however, the billiard Association, came into force 1 Oct. 1892. A match of 18,000 up was played March-April, 1892, between Roberts and Dawson, the former winning by 1,314 points.

The American "Billiard Championship," instituted in 1883, has since been won by Mr. H. O. Lonsdale, 1883; Mr. A. P. Gaskell, 1888, 49-91; Mr. W. D. Courtney, 1890-91; Mr. A. R. Wisdom, 1892-93, 1903; Mr. S. S. Christie, 1892-1902-13; Mr. A. H. Vahid, 1897; Mr. S. H. Fry, 1893-1900; Mr. H. Mitchell, 1893-94; Mr. T. Vaughan, 1894; Mr. A. W. T. Good, 1902-3; Mr. W. A. Lovejoy, 1904; Mr. E. C. Breed, 1906; Mr. H. C. Viner, 1907-8; Major Fleming, 1909.

The duplicating of the dates in the foregoing list is due to the fact that the championship was competed for twice each year until it became an annual tournament in 1903.


The Highest Spot-barred Break was: 14,657 by T. Taylor, 1871, 25 Apr., 1876; 14,393 by F. C. Ives, Humphrey's hall, Knaresborough, 1 June, 1893; 13,792 by J. Roberts, junr., R. Diggle, at Manchester, 17-24 May, 1891; 8,935 by E. Diggle, r. J. Roberts, r. Diggle, Argyll hall, 4 Jan., 1907.

Highest Breaks in Exhibition Matches (ordinary tables): 3,394 (3, l. 179, 123, 172, 4, 90 spots) by W. J. Peall, at Westminster Aquarium, 4-6 Nov. 1895; 1,538 (434 spots) by W. J. Peall, at Cambridge, 19 April, 1895; 1,700 (1,543 spots) by W. J. Peall, at Westminster Aquarium, 3, 4 Nov. 1895; 1,621 (436 spots) by W. Mitchell, at Westminster Aquarium, 4 Nov. 1895; 4,473 (344 spots) by W. J. Peall, at Westminster Aquarium, 4 Nov. 1895; 1,896 (169 successful cannon) by H. W. Stevenson, at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, 10 Jan. 1905.


Highest Break was by W. Stevenson of London: 2,222 by H. W. Stevenson v. C. Dawson, at the Grand Hall, 16 Feb., 1905.


World Record Break under I.A. Rules: 905-135 (including 349,552 cradle stroke) by C. Diggle, by 21 Nov., 1892.

The "anchor" or "cradle" stroke was productive of immense breaks, which reached a climax in the game between F. Reece and J. Chapman of 905-135, June 4-June 7, 1892. Reece's last break of 490,135, was not officially recognized by the Billiard Association owing to play having been protacted into the night after the exclusion of the electric light, and was not accordingly "made in public." Reece's next best break of 490,001, 27 May-1 June, was beaten by W. Cook of 472,790 in June. The stroke was eventually barred by the Billiard Association to obviate the otherwise inevitable destruction of interest in the game by reason of the monopoly of this stroke, 1907.

Billiards Cup at the Exhibition Hall, London, 1905.

World's Record Break under I.A. Rules: 836 (41 off red ball) by George Gray, at Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 25, 1906.

BILLINGSGATE, the fish-market in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lucius, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred the Unready 1016. It was not until 1044 that it was made a free market, 1059. Chamberlain. Fish by land—carriage, as well as sea-borne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was extended and improved, and a new one was erected in 1852, Mr. Bunning, architect. Another new one, erected by Horace Jones, founded 27 Oct. 1874; completed Sept. 1875. The Billingsgate market was declared to be insufficient for the fish supply of the metropolis in the report of the commission appointed by the city corporation, presented to the common council, 11 Aug. 1881.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160. Anderson. Bills are said to have been used in England, 1097. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June 1801; and since. It was made legal capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1721. In 1825, among the various speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The
BILLS OF MORTALITY.

Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution proposing an international conference on bi-metalism negatively by the commons, 1837.

18 April, 1860

The marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Goschen declare their neutrality to a deputation, 26 May, 1862.

The Bi-metallic League declare that their chief object is to prevent the opening of the metals leading nations, to the untested coining of silver and gold at a fixed ratio, Nov. 1860; annual meeting 2 March, 1862, and since. See Monetary Conference.

International monetary conference at Brussels, 13 countries represented.

22 Nov.

The commons rejects bi-metalism.

28 Feb. 1853

Annual meeting of the Bi-metallic League at Manchester, 6 Feb. 1854; London.

3 April, 1855

International bi-metallic conference at the Mansion-house, London.

2 May, 1854

The principle accepted in Germany, April, May, 1855; United States, which see.

The Gold Standard Defence Association founded in the summer of 1859; the German bi-metallic league meets in Berlin, professes cooperation with England.

7 Nov.


A resolution, proposing a conference with foreign powers respecting the currency, adopted by the commons, 26 Feb. 1855; a similar resolution, adopted after powerful speeches in defence of the gold standard, by sir M. Hicks Beach and sir J. Lubbock.

Statement of the Bi-metallic League (Times), 17 March, 1856

International conference held at Brussels, 20 April; resolutions favouring bi-metalism adopted.

27 April, 1857

A gold standard adopted by Japan from Oct. 1869, announced.

26 March, 1853

Memorial of London bankers and merchants to the government against bi-metalism, 15 Oct.; an international conference at Washington declined by the British government, announced, 22 Oct.; the Bi-metallic League protests to the government against any modification of the gold standard.

27 March, 1862

Major L. Darwin's "Bi-metalism" was published in America.

1858

American commission appointed by the U.S. Government for co-operation with a commission appointed by the Mexican and with the European governments with the view to establish a stable ratio between gold and silver, visit Europe and confer personally with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries, during.

23 March, 1853

See United States.

BINARY ARITHMETIC, which that counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Leibnitz of Leipsic, about 1703. For the Binary theory in chemistry, see Compound Radical.

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs plus or minus; a term first used by Recorde, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated binomial theorem of Newton is said to have been discovered in 1643.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek bios, life, and graphein, I write), defined as "history teaching by example." The book of Genesis contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospel of the passion of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Caesars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laertius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 205).—Bowell's Life of Johnson (published in 1796) is the most remarkable English biography. Mr. John Wilson Croker's edition appeared in 1831.


**BIRKENHEAD** (Cheeshire), a modern town on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Kendall, and opened in Aug. 1847 by Lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. He died 29 Oct. 1873. Birkenhead received a charter of incorporation in 1878.

Population in 1881, 200; 1901, 165,171; 1909 (est.), 121,123. For the week see **Weeks**, 1852.

**BIRMINGHAM** (Warwickshire) existed in the reign of Alfred. There were "many smithies" here in the time of Henry VIII. (Lebland), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. Population in 1901 (est.), 5,613,280.

Grammar school founded by Edward VI. 1542. Rescued and taken by prince Rupert. 1643. Button manufactures established. 1692. Solo works established by Matthew Bolton about 1764; and steam engine works about 1774. Birmingham Canal originated 1777. Dr. Ash's hospital founded, 1765; first Birmingham musical festival for it 1768. Riots against Dr. Priestley and others commemorating the French Revolution, much property destroyed 1791.

Theatre destroyed by fire 1791; theatre burnt 1792.

Political Union, formed by T. Attwood Feb. 1813. Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act (2 members) 1832.

Town-hall built 1834. Political Union dissolved itself 1854. Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the **Grand Junction** 1837.

London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length 1838.

Great Chartist riot; houses burnt 1842. 1837.


Birmingham and Midland Institute incorporated 1854.
BIRMINGHAM.

Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Aldridge) 3 Aug. 1856.

New music-hall opened 30 Sept.

Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge, 10,000 persons present (ground given by lord Northcote) 6 June, 1837.

Death of G. F. Muntz, M. P. 17 July, 1852.

John Bright elected M. P. 10 Aug., 1852, and April, 1859.

The queen and prince consort visit Birmingham, Warwick &c., for the first time, and open Aston Park 28 June, 1859.

The Free Library opened 4 April, 1854.

Factory explosion, 2 killed 23 June, 1862.

People's park purchased by corporation 7 Sept., 1864.

New Exchange opened 2 Jan., 1867.

The bank of Attwood and Spooner stops payment and causes much distress 10 March.

Meeting of British Association (phil.) 6 Sept.

Stoppage of the "Banking Company" 13 July, 1866.

First Birmingham Reform meeting.

Great Reform meeting.

Violent riots at the lectures of Mr. Henry S. Maclure, an anti-papal orator, at a tabernacle 17, 18 June, 1867.

An additional M. P. given to Birmingham by Re-form Act 15 Aug.

Meeting of Nat. Social Science Association, 7 Oct. 1867.

First church home opened 5 May, 1859.

Erlington orphan houses, endowed by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of steel-pens, begin 1858; finished 1874.

Explosion at Kynoch's cartridge factory, Witton, many deaths and injuries 17 Nov. 1879.

Explosions at Messrs. Ludlow's cartridge factory at Witton, 19 killed and 53 injured, several dying soon after; won, 9 Dec.; 23 dead up to 17 Dec.; 51 up to 26 Dec.

Prince Arthur opens Royal Horticultural Exhibition 25 June, 1872.

Sir Josiah Mason (knighted 1872) endows a college for practical science 1873.

Cannon-hill park (presented to the town by Miss Blythe) 1 Sept.

Speech of Mr. Bright (after re-election on remaining office as chancellor of duchy of Lancaster) to about 70,000 persons in Bingley hall 22 Oct.

Statue of Mr. Bright (commemoration of his discovery of oxygen) unveiled by prof. Huxley 1 Aug. 1874.

Visit of the prince and princess of Wales 3 Nov. 1875.

Foundation of Sir Josiah Mason's college laid by himself and Mr. Bright 23 Feb. 1875.

Birmingham Philosophical Society founded 28 Feb. 1876.

Win. Dudley bequests 100,000l. for charitable purposes in Birmingham 30 March.

Annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society 17-24 July.

Great Western arcade opened 22 Sept.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone addresses about 9,000 persons in Bingley hall 21 May, 1877.

Fire at Mr. Demson's, confectioners; Mrs. Demson and others perish, 25 Aug.; verdict at inquest, arson, criminal unknown 30 Sept. 1873.

Central library, comprising the chief free reference library and the Shakespeare library, Ceramics collection, &c., with president's rooms, destroyed by fire 22 Nov. 1874.

Death of Sir Josiah Mason 16 June, 1874.

Discovery of nitro-glycerine manufacture carried on by Alfred Whitehead and John Boddie; beconveyed to London seized April; a large quantity, made into dynamite, at great risk burnt in a field 3 April, 1875.

BIRMINGHAM.

The prince of Wales opens a suburban hospital and new art gallery 27 Nov. 1875.

Returns seven M. P. s by act passed 25 June, 1876.

An industrial arbitration opened 21 May, 1876.

The queen lays foundation stone of the "Victoria (Law) Courts"; about 50,000 persons present; no disturbance or casualties 23 March; Mr. T. Martin, the mayor, killed by a bomb 25 March.

Miss Rylands presents 2,000l. to enlarge Victoria park.

Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association; Mr. Chamberlain elected president, 25 May, 1872.

Mr. Ph. Muntz, an eminent townswoman, died 23 Dec.

Birmingham created a city 1 Jan. 1883.

Death of Miss Louisa Ann Rylands, great benefactress to the town, aged 75 27 March.

Death of Mr. John Bright, M. P. 27 March.

His son, Mr. J. Albert Bright, elected his successor as M. P. 15 April.

The Victoria law courts opened by the mayor of Wales 27 July.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, 13 May; censured in Europe, as to Gt. Britain's isolation, &c., May, 1875.

Establishment of a Birmingham university with faculties in arts, science, medicine, and commerce, 95,244l. donations (50,000l. from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, May, 1899), total fund, 325,000l. Charter opened 28 July.

Mr. Richard Cadbury, philanthropist, born about 12 Nov., died 22 March, 1899.

Mr. Richard Chamberlain (ex-mayor 1879) bequeaths over 45,000l. to charities; dies 27 Feb., 1896.

Turner exhibition opened here, in the gallery 22 July.

Death of Mr. F. Schnallhorst, an eminent liberal organizer, aged 59 2 Jan. 1900.

Sir John Zilzie, public benefactor, dies, aged 81 4 Jan.

Scheme for a 2,000,000l. shilling fund for Birmingham proposed at a meeting of clergy and laity 3 Jan.

Diamond jubilee statue of queen Victoria presented by Mr. H. Barber, unveiled 18 Jan.

Serious damage by a canal burst 28 Jan.

Mr. Chamberlain opens a new temperance hall 14 Feb.

Demonstration against Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., in Victoria-square, some rioting, 1 death, 15 Feb.

Mr. Chamberlain, chancellor of the university court; the lord mayor elected vice-chancellor, 11 May; prof. sir Oliver Lodge appointed principal, 21 June; 50,000l. from Mr. James Chance (died about 7 Jan., 1921) and land valued at 23,000l. from lord Cathohre and son; July; parliamentary grant 2,000l.; total fund 450,000l., in hand, Jan. 1902.

The Lighthouses estate acquired as a public park 20 Oct.

Farewell banquet and torchlight procession in honour of Mr. Chamberlain on his departure to S. Africa 17 Nov.

Important speech by Mr. Chamberlain at the town hall on the Colonies and preferential tariffs 13 May, 1903.

Lord Roberts receives the freedom of the city 18 July.


Mr. Chamberlain unveils the clock erected to commemorate his visit to S. Africa 30 Jan., 1924.

Birmingham's new water supply at Radford, constructed at a cost of 5,255,000l., inaugurated by the king 22 July.

Birmingham Bishop's hall royal assent 15 Aug.
BISHOPS IN ENGLAND*

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND* were coeval with the introduction of Christianity. The see of London is mythically said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179. Restitutus, bishop of London, is said to have been present at the council of Arles, 314. The early dates given below are doubtful.

Bishops made barons

Intervention of the pope in regard to bishops, 13th century.

The Coage d’Elire of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement by king John.

Bishops were elected by the king’s Coage d’Elire, 23 Henry VIII. 1534

Bishops to rank on barons by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. 1540

Seven were deprived for being married. 1554

Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, see Protocols.

Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. 1641

Several protest against the legality of acts of parliament passed while they are deprived of votes, 29 Dec.; committed to the tower 27 Dec.

The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the parliament.

9 Oct. 1649

Bishops regain their seats

Nov. 1661

Seven bishops (Canterbury, Bath, Chichester, St. Asaph, Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough) sent to the tower for not reading the king’s declaration for liberty of conscience (intended for Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), 5 June; tried and acquitted, 29-30 June 1688

The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sandford) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived.

1690

Retirement of bishops: The bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities.

1693

The bishop of Norwich resigned.

1684

The Bishops Resignation (for Infradit) Act authorising the appointment of bishops, passed 11 Aug. 1689; made perpetual by Act passed 14 June 1687

Bishopric of St. Albans created, and dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester re-arranged, 16 Aug. 1576

Bishopric of Truro founded, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 54; passed 29 June 1875

The Bishops Act, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 65, authorises the endowment of four new bishoprics, Liverpool, Newcaste, and Wakefield (York), and Southwell (Nottingham); the number of bishops in parliament is not to be increased. 16 Aug. 1878

Confirmation of election of bishops, discussions in convocation.

26, 27 Jan. 1576

See Canterbury, Archbishops, 1661.

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ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

London (ob.) (1) 175 West Saxons, (after York (ob.)) 4th cent. 1756

Sandwich (ob. and Man) 4th cent. 794

Llandaff 5th cent. Mercia (afterwards

St. David’s 5th cent. Llandaff

Bangor 6th cent. Hereford

St. Asaph 6th cent. Llandaff

Canterbury (ob.) 597 Lincoln (afterwards

Rochester 680 Winchester

London (or London) 680 Sherborne (afterwards

East Anglia (afterwards

Norwich 1593 705 Norwich

Cornwall and Devon

Lincoln, or Holy 635 Cornwall and Devon

Worcet

Island (afterwards

Exeter, 1593 909

Durham, 995 635 Wells

* Bishops have the titles of Lord and Right Rev. Father in God. The archbishops of Canterbury and York have the title of Prince. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

+ An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon; this order, as regards the union of the sees, was rescinded 1847.
BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 2nd century; see Church of Ireland.

Prebends were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by Cardinal Papae, erected from pope Eugene III.

Several prebends privy to Queen Mary.

Ep. Affronted with death ignominiously.

Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary.

Church Indemnities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3& W. IV. c. 37, passed 14 Aug. 1833.

By this statute, the four archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, the first two were to be abolished on the demission of the present archbishops, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then-eighteen bishops should, as they become void, be forthwith united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1835, so that the Irish church at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were probably nominated in the fourth century.

The Reformation, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Land," having taken up arms and declared themselves a nation, Mary of Scots, called a parliament, which set up a new form of church policy on the Genevan model, in which bishops were replaced by "superintendents." 

Episcopal synod held by the regent Melville, see Tolbooth Kirk.

Three prelates for Scottish sees consecrated at Lambeth: John Spottiswoode, Gavin Hamilton, and Andrew Anderson for Glasgow, Galloway, and Dunkeld.

BISHOPS, COLONIAL, &c. By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52 (1852), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49 (1853), the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

Episcopacy restored; an archbishop (James Sharp) and three bishops consecrated by Sheldon, bishop of London. 15 Dec. 1661.

The Scotch convention expelled the bishops: abolished episcopacy; declared the throne vacant; drew up a claim of right; and proclaimed William and Mary.

Episcopacy formally abolished, and the bishops' revenues sequestered. 11 April, 1684.

New episcopacy formally restored when it was agreed to pay the revenues.

The Episcopal church was thus reduced to the condition of a Non-conforming body, at first barely tolerated, and then after the Revolution of 1688, it was quite established.

Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that of form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1683 till 1728, and having been deposed in 1688. Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrews, so called in 1684) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1757) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1749). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1688. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1845, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

BISHOPS, AMERICAN. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four non-jurating prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 14 Nov. 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Feb. 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1789. Several American bishops formed part of the Pan-American synod, at Lambeth, 21-27 Sept. 1865. The first R. C. bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, in 1780.
BISHOP'S RING. 175  BLACKBURN.

Adelaide, S. Australia 1847  Rangoon  1857
Cape Town  1834  Transvaal
Melbourne  1853  Lahore
Newcastle, N. S. W.  1867  Pretoria
Sydney (Metropolitan Province)  1857  Pretoria
[South Australia]  1870
Rupert's Land  1849  New Caledonia (B. C.)
Victoria, Hong Kong  1856  New Westminster
Singapore  1855  Mackenzie River
Graham's town  1853  Q'Appelle
Natal, S. Africa  1854  Monibah
Loban (now with Sinai)  1852  Uganda
ape, and so-called  1855  Kewatin
Christchurch, N. Z.  1856  Bloomfield
Port, W. Australia  1858  Saltzland
Wollongong, N. Z.  1858  Lebombo
Nelson, N. Zealand  1859  Workerly
Brissbane, Queensland  1859  Osko, Joyne
British Columbia  1863  Carpentarina (Ams.
St. Helena  1854  Lachlan
Waiapu, N. Z.  1859  Galway
Melanesia  1860  Koodenay
Ontario, Canada  1861  Carpentaria (Alts.
Nassau, Bahamas  1861  Melali
Goulburn, N. S. W.  1863  New Cairo
Dunedin, New Zealand  1866  New Cairo
Hobart, Australia  1867  New Cairo
Maritzburg, S. Africa  1869  New Cairo
Auckland, Newzeland  1870  New Cairo
Ballarat  1861  Honolulu
Frankfort, Isle  1861  Zanzibar
Haroon  1871  Equatorial Africa and
Trinidad  1872  Niger Territory
Moonee  1872  Madagascar
Algona  1873  North China
St. John's, Kaffraria  1873  Korea  1876
Athabasca  1874  Mid China
Saskatchewan, W. Equatorial Africa  1875
Ballarat  1875  Western China
Niagara  1875  Kikiona
BISHOP'S RING, the name given to the halo or coronet extending from 20° to 30° from the sun, caused by the diffusion of solar light through the minute particles of volcanic dust suspended in the air after the great volcanic eruption at Krakatoa, in Java, 26 Aug. 1883. The phenomenon was first observed by Mr. Bishop at Honolulu, 5 Sept., 1883, hence the name.

BISHOPS, SUFFRAGAN, to assist metropolitan, exist in the early church. Twenty-six, appointed by Henry VIII. 1534, were abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558. The last appointed is said to have been Sterne, bishop of Colchester, 1666. The appointment of suffragans bishops was revived in 1869, and archdeacon Henry MacKenzie, suffragan bishop of Nottingham (diocese of Lincoln), was consecrated 2 Feb. 1870, and archdeacon Edward Parry, suffragan bishop of Dover (diocese of Canterbury), 23 March, 1870. Others have been appointed since; there were 9 in 1889; 10 in 1892; 28 suffragans in 1905; 29 suffragans and 5 assistant bishops in 1906; 39 suffragans in 1917; 30 in 1919. See Suffragan.

BISLEY, see Volunteers.

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1530. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTEILE, see Calendar and Leap Year.

BITHYNIA, an ancient province in Asia Minor, is said to have been invaded by Thracian tribes, some named Bithyini, who gave it the name of their tribe. It was successively occupied by the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were rebuilt by Greek colonists.

Blackburn, Lancashire, so called in Domascade-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn check, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1757, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812 the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture. The Blackburn mills are equipped with, approximately, 80,000 looms and 1,200,000 spindles. For a long period the town has ranked as the greatest weaving centre in the world. In his late Majesty, King Edward VII., laid the foundation stone of a technical school on May 9, 1888, and thus inaugurated a large scheme of town improvement, a great clearance of slums, and a growth of industries for the purpose. Since then the clearance has been continued by stages, and early in 1910, on another portion of the site, the corporation commenced the erection of a session-house and extensive school premises. Blackburn murder, see Trials, July, 1876. See Riots, 1878. Population, 1901, 134,069.  

* Transferred to the American Church, Jan. 1902.
BLACK FLAG.

GIANT of the chapter of insurrection
First municipal election, Mr. W. H. Hornby, mayor.
Population 45,626.
Coronation park opened.
Blackburn and Wigan railway opened.
Fire disaster at Newton's reservoir.
Accident at Great Northern train at Houghton.
Fatal wounds.

Index.

BLACKFRIARS, Bridge.

LONDON. The first stone of the new bridge was laid 30th June, 1863, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1866. It was frequently repaired, 1853-58, and then began to sink. In 1894 it was pulled down, and a temporary bridge erected. The foundation of a new five-arched bridge, designed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt, was laid by Lord mayor Hale, 20th July, 1863, and the bridge was opened by Queen Victoria 6th Nov., 1869. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the new railway bridge, Blackfriars, 6th Oct., 1864. Another railway bridge was opened 7th Jan., 1884. Fatal accident during operations for widening the bridge: 5 men killed, 23 Nov. 1897; the bridge widened, and new portion opened by the lord mayor, who drove the first train across on 14th Sept., 1899.

BLACK FRIDAY, 11 May, 1868, the height of the commercial panic in London, through the stoppage of Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited), on 10th May. Messrs. John Henry and Edmund Gurney, and their partners, committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud, 21st Jan., 1869, were tried and acquitted, 13th-23rd Dec., 1869. On Friday, 21st Nov., 1869, a temporary panic was produced by the embarrassments of Messrs. Baring Brothers.

BLACK HAND, the terror of the Italian colonies in New York. This was not a secret society like the "Mafia" and "Camorra," but a collection of individual blackmailers, working in groups, and using the sign of a black hand. In 1895, 21 "Black Hand" outlaws were recorded—tenarched by being held without any serious harm, or stabbed with stiletto wounds. Twenty-three similar crimes are recorded for 1900. Lieut. Petrosino, of the New York detective force, who had gone to Italy to prosecute enquiries regarding the society, was murdered at Palermo in Sicily, 12 March, 1909. See Spring, 1885.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled 12 June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1 June, 1450; see Tyler and Cade. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannock's insurrection quelled, 22 June, 1497. The ancient cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, popularly termed "the retreat of Cade," and of bandits in the times of civil commotion, was covered in 1780. Several daring highway robbers were committed near the heath, and the youthful culprits punished, in 1877. See Trials. Murder of Mrs. Arabella C. Tyler at Kidbrook-park-road, 14 Aug., 1848.

BLACK LEGS. A name commonly given to cheating gamblers, was unjustly given to non-unionist workmen by the unionists and others during the labour agitation in 1889 and 1890.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469: Pliny's Natural History was then printed in the new characters.

BLACK LIST, name given to printed lists of insolvent, bankrupts, and other matters affecting the credit of firms and individuals, published in London, weekly or bi-weekly, drawn from public registers. The legality of the publication of this kind has been questioned, but, in the case of the Scottish Mercantile Society's Record in 1846, the house of lords found "such publication" was not slandering. Private lists of a searching kind issued to subscribers were first started by Mr. Thos. Perry of Cornhill. Similar systems widely used in America and elsewhere as a "Black list" in regard to drunkards came into operation under the Licensing Act of 1862.

BLACK MAIL, a compulsory payment for protection of cuttage, &c., made in the border counties was prohibited by Elizabeth in 1601. It was exacted in Scotland from the lowlanders by the highlanders, till 1735. It checked agricultural improvement. The term black-mail has been applied to the payments of new commercial companies for notices respecting them in certain newspapers, 1889-90.

Five men convicted and sentenced for black-mailing (Andrew Grant and Herbert Colloton—penal servitude for life). July 5, 1897.

Richard, Edward, and Leonard Chrimse sentenced to several years penal servitude for blackmailing women. 20 Dec., 1898.

Oliveier Fletcher sentenced to 7 years and John Cox to a months imprisonment. 15 April, 1899.

Franz von Veltheim, on a charge of demanding large sums of money with menaces from Mr. S. B. Joel, was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. See Trials. 12 Feb., 1908.

Robert Stoudin and Sevier, charged at Westminster to obtain by menaces the sum of 5,000, from Jack Barnard Joel, was found not guilty. See Trials. 12th July, 1909.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, 14 April, 1360. "So full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold." Now. The day on which a number of the English noblemen and gentry met near Dublin, in 1209. The day of panic when the Scottish rebels in 1745 were reported to have arrived at Derby, and the Bank of England paid in sixpences.

BLACK MONEY. base foreign coin so termed. 1333.

BLACK MUSEUM. Scotland Yard, a collection of relics connected with crime, begun in 1874.
BLACKPOOL, Lancashire, a watering place. The foundation-stone of an Eiffel Tower was laid here 25 Sep. 1891.  
Clarence esplanade cost 150,000/-; completed during 1900. New promenade and sea wall, constructed at a cost of 300,000/-, opened by the mayor 25 July, 1905. Population in 1851, 1664; 1901, 48,000; 1910 (est.), 60,000.

BLACK PRINCE, Edward, eldest son of king Edward III., born 15 June, 1330; victor at Poitiers, 19 Sept. 1356; at Najara, 3 April, 1367; died 8 June, 1376.

BLACK REPUBLIC, see Hayti.

BLACK ROD has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the order of the knights of the garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons. Gen. sir M. Biddulph, G.C.B., died 23 July (aged 80), 1904; succeeded by adm. sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 19 Aug. 1904.

BLACK SEA, the Euxine (Fontus Euxinus of the ancients), a large internal sea between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikale, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kakhovka, 10 July, 1774. It was partially opened to British and other traders (since when the Russians gradually obtained the predominance). Entreated by the British and French fleets, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, 30 Nov. 1775, 2 Jan. 1854.

A dreadful storm in this sea raged, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See Russo-Turkish War.

The Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations by the treaty of 1856. The article of the treaty of Paris, 30 March, 1856, by which the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, and interdicted to any ships of war; and the erection of military maritime arsenals forbidden, was repudiated by a Russian circular dated 10th Oct. 1870.

After some correspondence, the meeting of a conference on the subject, in London, was agreed to by all the powers concerned in the treaty. The conference met in London 27 Jan., 1871, and a treaty was signed by which the neutralization of the sea was abrogated; but it was agreed by a special protocol, that no nation shall liberate itself from the obligations of a treaty without the consent of the others who signed it.

Blockade of the Black Sea declared by Turkey during the war, 3 May, 1877; Revival of the Black Sea fleet: Tethis, ironclad, launched by the Czar at Sebastopol (others to follow), 18 May, 1886; the Black Sea territory recognized as a Russian province by decree; announced, 4 Aug. 1886.

BLACKS, or Neri; see Bianchi.

BLACKWALL (London), the site of fine commercial docks and warehouses. See Docks. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, 4 July, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch street. See Tunnel, 1841, et seq. and Nary, June, 1848.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monroes, etc.) employed to watch the highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment, enrolled as "The Royal Highland Black Watch." Their removal for foreign service probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called Black Watch. They have served with distinction in many campaigns.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE of, in Ireland, 14 Aug. 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neil defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII., sent O'Neil a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as crusaders.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, established 1817.

BLADENSBURG, see Washington, 1814.

BLANC, see Mont Blanc.

BLAND ACT, see United States, Feb. 1878.

BLANDFORD'S ACT, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104, for augmentation of benefits, etc., passed, 1856.

BLANK VERSE, see Verse.

BLANKETERS. A number of operatives who, on 10 March, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See Derby. Eventually the ring leaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKET SCANDAL, see under South African War.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by Thos. Blanket, in the 14th century. This is doubtful.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (Lev. xxiv.) 1491 B.C.; and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 6 March, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

BLASTING GELATINE (a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton), a violent explosive prepared by Alfred Nobel, and modified by professor Abel, 1879. See Nobel Explos.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. See Heraldry.

BLEACHING. In Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul, Pliny. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England in 1598. The first large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet's discovery, about 1783. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it
is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ur published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. A new and more rapid process invented by Mr. Jacob Baynes Thompson, tried at Bolton, and reported successful, April, 1884. Improvements made by Mr. William Mather, 1885. The manufacture of bleaching powder was cheapened by Mather's process, which is now extensively utilized, by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., reported, Oct. 1885. In 1856 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories Act.

BLENEHEIM (or Plintheim) a village in Bavaria on the left bank of the Danube, near the town of Hochstett, the site of a battle fought 2 Aug. (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter was defeated with the loss of about 12,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British parliament gave Marlborough the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Hanry, at Paris in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1796. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Hanry in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1828. Louis Braille, born near Paris, Jan. 1809, died 1852, became blind from an accident at the age of three. He adapted from M. Barbier’s system his own simple and beautiful one of dots, for reading and writing for the use of the blind, which he published in 1829 and fully developed in 1842. The Braille musical notation is also much used. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the late rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his forty years’ exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. He aided the establishment of a college for the blind of upper classes at Worcester, in 1866. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction. Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after. She was so well taught by M. Hoeve, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able interpreter of blind and dumb persons; she died May 22, 1885. By the census of 1891, there were in Great Britain, 21,475 blind persons; 14,253 males; 10,221 females; about one in 975 blind. The number of the blind in Great Britain has proportionately decreased since 1851, according to the census, 22,800 in 1851. In 1881 about one in 1138 blind. Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the blind, established 1873, at Norwood, Surrey, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Francis Joseph Campbell, an American, himself blind, and an able teacher, aided by the marquis, ait. duke, of Westminster, purchased for 22,000l. by the London school board, 1874, for the use of the blind, Jan. 1876. Mr. Campbell ascended Mont Blanc in 1880. There were 8 societies for the blind in London in 1910.

Royal Commission on the condition of the blind; extended to the deaf and dumb, Jan. 1886.

According to the census of 1851, the number of blind in the United Kingdom was 22,532. Scotland 3,545, Ireland 6,611; 1760, estimated at 35,000 in the United Kingdom. The royal commission appointed to inquire into their condition was appointed 28 July, 1886, and on the 20th Jan. 1886, additional members were appointed, and its inquiries were extended to the deaf, dumb, and imbecile in the United Kingdom, Paris, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The commission, after 166 sittings, and many visitations and examinations of witnesses, issued their first report July, 1889. The number of the deaf and dumb under instructions in the United Kingdom was in 1851, 1,200; in 1891, there were about 20,000 deaf and dumb persons in the United Kingdom, 50 public institutions for children’s education and 75 for adults.


Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, passed in 1893, death of Dr. Wm. Moon, inventor of the largely adopted system of printing for the blind. 9th July, 1894. International congress for improving the condition of the blind, opened at Brussels . . 6 Aug. 1897. M. Dessand’s new writing system for the blind reported on May 18th, 1897. New post-office regulations for the benefit of the blind, by which paper impressed in “Braille,” or other special type, might be sent at special rates, came into force on 22nd Aug. 1897.

BLINDING by consuming the eyeballs with lime or souring vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army of Bulgarians was deprived of sight by the emperor Basil, 104. Several of the eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (160-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides (which see).

BLIZZARD, an old term applied in the Midland counties to the snow-blust, also signifying anything blazing, blinding, or stifling. Of late years violent snow-storms have been termed blizzard in the United States of North America, as well as in Britain. See Horse, 14-15 Jan.; and 11-13 March, 1888, and since.

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy’s ports to commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1784. The primitive reason why the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. Cadiz blockaded 17-47; the Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1873; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1858-49 and 1863; the gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by Great Britain, April 16, 1861. See Orders in Council, and Berlin.

BLOCK BOOKS, see Printing.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1784. In 1893, Mark T. Brutel in-
ventilated a mode of making blocks by machinery, which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000, a year.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the capital of the Orange River Colony, on the river Modder, healthily situated, 4,518 feet above the sea level on an extensive plateau, 744 miles by rail N.E. of Cape Town, 200 miles W. by N. of Durban; line from Cape Colony to Bloemfontein opened 17 December, 1900, and since then the rail connecting it with Johannesburg and Natal. Capital of the Orange Free State, formally annexed to the British Empire 28 May, 1854. The Magistrate of Bloemfontein contains the council chamber of the former republican government, a museum, and other public buildings. A new system of water supply estimated to cost 110,000/. drainage costing 70,000/. and a bridge over theBloem spruit are in course of construction (1903). It is the seat of an Anglican bishopric of various colleges, and a considerable trade in wool is carried on. Pop. 1914, 15, 301 whites and 18,328 natives.

Conference between Sir A. Milner and presidents Kruger and Steyn . 31 May-5 June, 1899
Proclamation formally annexing the Orange Free State to the British Empire 28 May, 1900
Lord Milner sworn in as governor of the colony at Bloemfontein.
23 June, 1902
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. Chamberlain at Bloemfontein 3 Feb.; he receives a deputation of Boer Delegates headed by gen. Christian Be Wet.
6 Feb, 1903

Intercolonial conference, Lord Milner president 19-23 March.

Twenty-three lives lost and 176 houses destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir 17 Jan., 1904
Lord Selborne sworn a governor of the Orange River Colony 29 May, 1905

The Orange Union congress opened 3 May, 1906
Lord Selborne cut the first sod of the Bloemfontein-Kimberley railway 17 Dec., 1906

The government buildings destroyed by fire 28 Oct., 1906

BLOIS, France, the Roman Blesum. The count Guy II sold it with his domains to Louis duke of Orleans in 1391, and eventually it accrued to the crown. The states-general were held here 1570 and 1588, on account of the religious wars; and here Henry duke of Guise was assassinated by order of the king Henry III. 23 Dec. 1588. The empress Maria Louisa retired here in 1814.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Casalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honours of the discovery of this circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628. Freund. A memorial window in the church at Folkestone, his birthplace, was uncovered 9 April, 1874, and a statue at the same place, 6 Aug, 1891.

Eating Blood was prohibited to Noah, Gen. ix., to the Jews, Ecc. xii., &c., and to the Gentiles converts by the apostles at Jerusalem, Acts vii. 52, Acts x., 19.

Blood-drinking was anecdotally tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI. in his last illness drank the warm blood of his servants in the vain hope of restoring his decaying strength, 1461. Barsault.

In the 16th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by transfusion of their veins the blood of young persons. It was condemned in France by the physicians about 1688, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict: "An English physician (Leaver, or Lowin practised in this way; he died in 1721." Frielit. It was attempted again in France in 1726, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. Tried at Philadelphia, U.S., April, 1877; in London, unsuccessfully, 10 May, 1877.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a disbanded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, intending to hang him, and had got him to Tyburn, when he was rescued by his friends, 6 Dec. 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, 9 May, 1671; yet notwithstanding these other offences he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500/. per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died 24 Aug. 1680.

"BLOODY ASSIZES," held by Jeffrey in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgemoor. Upwards of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., who met at Bloomsbury House, the residence of the duke of Bedford. The marquis of Stafford, the last survivor, died 26 Oct. 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), where, 23 Sept. 1459, the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing machines, were erected by Mr. Meaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dockyard, Woolwich. The hot-air blast, a most important improvement, causing great economy of fuel, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died 18 Jan. 1865.

BLOW-PIPE. An Egyptian using one is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy, by Antony Von Swahl, at Swede, about 1773, and improved by Wellington and others in 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newmam's improved blow-pipes, in 1810, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. Works on the blow-pipe by Challenger and Murray, 1815; G. Pleydell, 1814, and W. A. Ross, 1819-80.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the 17th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1770. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar; see Anthrac. Blue-coat Schools, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school, formerly in Newgate-street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1553; see Christ's Hospital. Blue-stocking, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1738) by Sarah Neild, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue wored stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jenningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the conversations of Mrs. Montague. Blue Ribbon Army, see Temperance, 1882. s 2
BLUE-BOOKS. reports and other papers printed by order of parliament, are so named on account of their wrappers; many hundreds are published annually.

BLUE-PRINTS. Lower Austria: on 22 July, 1866, the Austrians in possession of this place were attacked by a French and English column marching towards Vienna, a severe conflict was interrupted by the news of the armistice agreed to at Nikolsburg; and the same evening Austrians and Prussians bivouacked together.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, EDUCATION, &c., see under Admiralty, &c.

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1600; see Life-Boat. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Brown, near London, in 1861. Charles Clifton's valuable Boat-lowering apparatus was invented 1830. See Canal-Boats and Life-Boats.

Boat Voyage. Alfred Johnson, a young man, started from New York in the Centaur, a boat 20 ft. long, on 15 June, and landed at Abercastle, Pembrookshire, 11 Aug. 1856. Two young sailors crossed the Atlantic in the City of Bethesda, a boat 14 ft. long; arriving at Falmouth, 24 Aug. 1851. Mr. Terry formed a boat on the framework of a tricycle, and on it went from London to Dover, crossed the Channel to Calais and proceeded to Paris, July, 1853.

Submarine boats, one is said to have been invented about 1658; and one tried in the Thames early in the nineteenth century, and one at Plymouth in 1874. Robert Fulton's experiments in this direction were not accepted (early nineteenth century). Unsuccessful attempts made by several European powers in 1845, and since, Nordfelt's submarine boat first constructed at Stockholm in 1883, to be employed in naval warfare, exhibited at Land'skrona in presence of effects sent by all the European powers in Aug. 1885; the boat, made of wood, 42 ft. long; motive power, steam; crew of 3 or 4 men, breathe for six hours by means of sealed-up compressed air; the boat may be raised or sunk at will of the crew, and by means of torpedoes may cause the destruction of any vessel. The boat was successfully tried in Southampton water, 19-20 Dec. 1885; the boat, made of steel, 64 ft. long; motive power, steam; crew of 3 or 4 men, breathe for six hours by means of sealed-up compressed air; the boat may be raised or sunk at will of the crew, and by means of torpedoes may cause the destruction of any vessel. The boat was successfully tried in Southampton water, 19-20 Dec. 1885. A similar submarine boat, launched 8 Sept. 1885; Gustaf Zob, named after the constructor of the Gnome (19) successful trip between London and Malvern, mid Jan., 1886; submarine boats tried successfully at Chersé, 7 Jan. 1881; 1st British launched at Barrow, 62 ft. long, 11 ft. 6 in. wide, 2 Oct. 1881; the boat, launched at Chersé, 20 Oct., 1881; 4th British launched at Barrow, 23 May, 1882; 1st British powered by air. Isaac Peral's submarine boat, travelled for one hour under water near Cadiz 7 June; he was captured by a British government, 17 June, 1870. The Spyke, a boat 14 ft. long, with, capt. William Andrews crossed the Atlantic from New York in 63 days, arriving at Havre, 7 Sept., 1895. Lieutenant H. R. Sayre, of Bristol, crossed the English Channel in his patent collapsible life-boat, weighing under 31 lbs., length, 8 ft. 1 in., on 16 July, 1871. Mr. J. M. Porter crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne in a canoe, 14 ft. 6 in. long, in 10 hours on 29 Aug., 1871. Mr. Sayre in a canvas boat, supported by sails of air bags, designed by himself, crossed from Dover to Calais in 14 hours on 16 June, 1871. Mr. John Rock, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Wicker, crossed from Folkestone to Calais in a tandem cycle-boat in 2 hrs. 15 min. on 12 May, 1875.

Harbro and Samuelson, Norwegians, cross the Atlantic from New York in a rowing boat 16 ft. long, in 43 days; arrive at Seville, 3 Aug. 1866. Capt. Sloan alone in the Spray, a tins reg. net, 17' croa crossed the world 1853. Capt. H. Blackburn crossed the Atlantic in a small boat, alone, in 48 days, reaching Lisbon, 23 July, 1891. Exhibition of boats and boating apparatus at Earl's Court, opened 1 March, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat, 16 ft. long, from Nova Scotia, arrived at Dover, 27 July. Capt. Newman and his son (60) left New York 9 July in an oil launch 26 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and reached Falmouth 14 Aug. 1903. Mr. E. F. Gold, the inventor of the water kite, crossed from Dover to Calais in his collapsible kite-boat, 6 Nov. Capt. Eisenbrow crossed the Atlantic from Boston, Mass., in a sailing-boat 10 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, in 100 days, reaching Gibraltar 20 Nov. New hydroplane boat, or skimmer, constructed by Mr. Thornycroft; trials carried out at Chiswick, June, 1909.


Edward Hanlon, for several years world's champion sculler, dies, aged 72, 4 Jan. 1905.

HENRY ROGATTA.

Great Challenge Cup (8 oars.) M. 8.

1865...Leander C...........................7 12
1864...Leander C................................7 22
1863...Cambridge, Trim, Hall (a)........7 30
1862...Leander C. (b)........................7 43
1861...New Coll., Oxford......................6 51
1860...Leander C................................7 13
1859...Leander C................................7 12
1858...Leander C................................7 6
1857...Leander C. (c)..........................7 5
1856...Trinity, Dublin, Cambridge (d).....7 17
1855...Leander C................................7 9
1854...Leander C................................7 4
1853...Leander C.(e)..........................6 58
1852...Club Nautique de Gand (f)...........7 27
1851...Belgium*..................................7 31
1850...Christ Church College, Oxford......10 10
1849...Cercle Gantois, Baie de Gand, Belgium (g) (1) defeats Cornell, U.S.; (b) defeats Yale; (c) defeats Pennsylvania; (d) defeats Toronto; (e) two foreign crews rowed for the Cup, Vesper R.C. from Philadelphia, U.S., and the Sport Nautique de Gand, Belgium; (f) defeats Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

DIAMOND SUTLES.

1862...J. D. K. Ovens, Neptnians R.C., Amsterdam 10 95
1861...G. Nickalls, G.C.B.R.C.................9 12
1860...G. Nickalls, G.C.B.R.C.................9 32
1859...Hon. H. Guinness, Leander................9 11
1858...Hon. R. J. Monckton, Leander...........9 15
1857...H. E. Ten Eyck, U.S.A..................8 35
1856...B. H. Howell, C.T.C.R.C................8 13
1855...B. H. Howell, L.R.C.....................8 38
1854...E. G. Hammender, Un. C. (a)..........8 42
1853...C. V. Fox, Gts. Brigg R.C................8 59
1852...F. S. Kelly, Balliol......................8 41
1851...F. S. Kelly, Leander........................8 10
1850...H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C..................8 35
1849...Capt. W. Airbags, Household Brigade (a)...........................................9 24
1848...A. McCulloch, Leander R.C................8 25
1847...A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C................8 30

(a) on a record. *First foreign victory.
BOHEMIA.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE. a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirizing the clergy, deemed to have been related in art days, during the plague of Florence in 1338. Boccaccio lived 1313-75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdorfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the sale of Roxburgh's sale, to the Duke of Marlborough, for £120, 17 June, 1812. This copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for £75 guineas 5 June, 1819.

BOHEMIAN LIBRARY. Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died 28 Jan. 1617). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. In 1609, it contained about 250,000 volumes; in 1685, 435,417 volumes (MS. 20,588). For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican. Mr. Murray's "Annals of the Bodleian Library," 1828. Tercentenary celebrated 8 Oct. 1828.

BOEOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known previously as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygi, and Cadmeis. Thebess, the capital, was celebrated for the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Boetian was usual by the Athenians as a synonym for dulness; but unjustly, since Pindar, Heiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epeimidonos, and Croton, were Boetians. The early history and dates are mythical; see Thebes.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmeis Thebes, 935 B.C. 1403

Beg of Polyeuctus

Laodamus succeeds the throne

Anaximenes and Zethus besiege Thebes, and take the city

Myth of Oedipus; he kills in an altar his father

Lucius, confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son, 127; receives the Sphinx's enigma

War of the Seven Cities

Thebes besieged and taken

Thersander regains Thebes; claim

The Thebans abolish royalty (loss of obscurity following)

The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Platae

The Greeks among the Thracians defeat the Athenians near Tanagra

Battle of Corone, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians

Thebes presided under Eumachus and Pelopidas, erected their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta

Eumachus decree the land-dwelling at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence

Pelopidas killed at the battle of呦分钟; one

Eumachus gains the victory of Mantineia, but is slain

Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chaerone

Alexander deposed Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar

The Boeotian confederacy dissolved by the Romans

But the chief part of the fortunes of Greece, and was conquered by the Tangiers under Assam and Nathuram

BOERS (Boers, a name given to the Dutch settlers in South Africa, since the 16th century, who still retain their national character, distinguished by the British rule in the Cape since 1814, large bands of them in 1835-7 emigrated northwards, and founded the Orange Free State 1858, and the Transvaal Republic 1852, after much fighting with the natives, see Transvaal and South African War.

BOG OF ALLEN, the name given to an extensive series of bogs in Ireland, on the E. side of the Shannon.

BOGOTÀ SANTA FE DE, capital of New Granada (Colombia), founded 1538.

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1839. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1839, Mr. Reeve Reeve took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London. Fuel for railway engines and other purposes was made from peat (April, 1873); and a peat, coal, and charcoal company established.

A considerable trade is carried on in Dublin in bog- oak jewelry and ornaments, originated on the occasion of the visit of Geo. IV. to Ireland, 1821.

Much destruction has been caused by the motion of bogs. Ireland (about 1530) speaks of Chat Moss doing so.

A mischief was done at Enaghmoone, Ireland, 3 Jan. 1533; and farm houses and fields near Dunmore were covered, Oct. 1779. Through heavy rains and the percolation of water, the Knockneaskagh bog a mile long and 5 miles broad at high tide in E. Ireland, has been sunk, and every thing in its course for about 2 miles; the Donnelly family (8 persons) at quarry-bodge, on lord Kenmure's estate, were drowned; so also were fish, and small farmers ruined, 28, 29 Dec. 1856; bog slipped near Lismore, West Wick, much damage and livestock lost, 11 Nov. 1891.

BOGUE FORTS, see China, 1851.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Bohemian forest (Bohemum, Fracisca), derives its name from the Bohi, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by duked (Borivj) the first, 1093; Wenceslas, 1076; Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire; and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,705,525; 1,000, 7,515,000; est. 7,400,000; see Prague. For Bohemians, see Gypsies.

The Czechs (Slavonians) conquer Bohemia about 9th century.

City of Prague founded

Introduction of Christianity

Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III, who expels dukes through the country

Ottocar (Fremslak), first king of Bohemia

Ottocar, vanquished by the emperor Rudolph and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, 1272

Killed at Marchfeld, 28 Aug. 1278

Kings John (Boe), slain at the battle of Crew, 1346

John Huss and denouned at Prague, two of the first reformers, burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection

Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1420

Dissolution of the Hussites

Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary

The succession intrusted by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Poles, a protestant dean

Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia

The emperor Ferdinand I marries Anna, sister of Louis, bishop of Tars, and obtains the crown

The emperor Ferdinand II, opposing protestants, is deposed and Frederick the elector-palatine, elected king

Friedrich, totally defeated at Prague, flees to Holland

Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty

Silesia and Graatz ceded to Prussia

Prague taken by the Prussians

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Ottocar (Fremslak), first king of Bohemia

Ottocar II, ruled over Austria and obtains, 1272

But is deposed and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, 1277

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BOHEMIA.

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Prussian defeat Austrians at Prague 6 May, 1877
Revolt of the peasantry 1775
Edict of Toleration promulgated 1871
The French occupy Prague 1866
Invasion of Austria in 1866
Austrians received Prague 20 July, 1867
The revolt in Upper Bohemia, which became the seat of war (see Germany, 1866) 23 June, 1866
Agitation of the Czechs, who require the emperor to be crowned king of Bohemia with the crown of St. Vitus. Autumn 1867
Riots in Prague; hence corporal act suspended 10 Oct., 1868
Bohemian agitation for self-government; addresses to the emperor 14 Sept. and 5 Dec., 1871
Manifesto of the emperor 14 Sept., 1871
Bohemian deputies absent from the reichsrath, Dec.

The "Young Czech" party defeated in the elections July, 1874
Czech deputies enter reichsrath 3 Oct., 1874
The motion of the Young Czechs in the assembly for the coronation of the emperor as king of Bohemia negatived, after several days' warm debate 6 Nov., 1874
Peaceful settlement of the disputes between Czechs and Germans, in a conference, by the intervention of the emperor 17-19 Jan., 1875
Peace confirmed at a meeting of the diet 15 May, 1875
Strikers at Nuremburg on strike with military; five men killed 19-20 May, 1875
The diet re-opened 14 Oct., the Young Czechs obtain legislative admiss 1876
Meeting of the diet; the Young Czech party obstructive; the reconciliation of Germans and Czechs delayed 1876
The Brix mine inundated through heavy rains; 57 colliers perish, announce 30 Nov., 1876
The emperor intervenes to promote the passing of the compromised bill by the diet; the Young Czechs require autonomy like Hungary 1876

Gradual dissolution of the Old Czech party (moderates) Dec., 1876
The Austrian government determines to make no more concessions to the Czechs; announced to the diet 5 Jan., 1877
Useful legislation in the diet obstructed by the Young Czechs, about 1877
The Young Czechs victorious in the elections; Dr. Rieger, the venerable leader of the Old Czechs, and his party, totally defeated. 2 March, he retires from public life (died 3 Mar., 1880)
The emperor visits Prague to promote peace between the Germans and Czechs 26 Sept., 1880
Explosion of a boiler at Bosenthal factory in which the emperor was expected to pass 29 Sept., 1880
The government compromise discussed in the diet and strongly opposed 24 March, 1881
Fire in the great mine, Birkenfeld, Przibram, about 395 deaths 31 May, 1881
Disagreements in the diet; ordered to be closed 17 May, 1883
Disturbances of workmen at Prague and Brno, suppressed 1883
Repression of the Young Czech agitation in Prague, about 1884
Amnesty granted for political offences; announced (see Prague, Dec., 1897) 5 Nov., 1897
New language ordinance issued 1 Jan., 1898
Parochy (Czech historian) centenary of birth celebrated 10 June, 1898
Striker riots at Nachod, 7 Jewish shops sacked and burnt, troops called out 5, 6 April, 1899
Carl, catchy Bohemian, of Prague, dies 1899
aged 55, about 25 June, 1899
Fatal riots at Gratz, troops called in, 20 Aug., 1899
Language ordinances repealed, announced 23 Oct., 1899
The Young Czechs received at Prague, 12 June, 1901
Diet elections completed, Czech majority, 17 Oct., 1901
Budget and language question discussed in the diet 24 July, 1902
Death of A. Dvozak, composer 21 May, 1903

BOHEMIA.

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To Josef H. s edict of toleration, 1781; and theme to the present time. The Bible translated during the 14th and 15th centuries. Thomas of Stity, theo. and phy. 1373-1492; John Huss, theo. 1369-1415; A. J. Puchmajer, p. 1794-1795; Polish's poem, "Sublimity of Nature," 1813; Dr. F. Pohicky's history completed in German, 1877, in Bohemia.

KING.

1189. Premysl Otakar I.
1250. Wenceslas III.
1255. Premysl Ottokar II.
1278. Wenceslas IV, king of Poland.
1305. Wenceslas V.
1346. Rudolph of Austria.
1347. Henry of Carniola.
1419. Sigismund I, emperor.
1438. Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440. Ladislas V.
1453. George von Podiebrad.
1457. Ladislas VI, king of Hungary (in 1450).
1456. Louis, king of Hungary (killed-at Mohács).
1473. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I elected king. See Germany, emperors.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN. a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the CaUixtines (which sect, a branch of the Hussites in 1467). Duppa says: "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple lines, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to King Ladislas in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." Luther, in 1532, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Mennonitism commences their discipline. They were dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES. Mr. H. G. Bohn began the publication of his "Standard Library" in 1849. This was followed by the classical, antiquarian, scientific and illustrated libraries, above 500 volumes. These were bought by Messrs. Bell and Duddy in 1863, who have added many other volumes. Mr. Bohn died 22 Aug., 1883; aged 90. His pictures, china, and works of art by sale, realized 43,000/. in 1885.

BOIL, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Volturnian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Sapius Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILERS, STEAM. Many lives have been lost by their explosion. 23 persons were killed at Glasgow iron-works, 5 March, 1874; and 21 killed at the Birchin iron-works, near Walsall, 15 May, 1880. Boilers Explosion Act, passed 1882, annulled in 1890. See also NAGY BALTER.

The average number of deaths in the United Kingdom from boiler explosions in recent years is 1 per 1,000. Committee of inquiry issued report favourable to boiler inspection, 29 July, 1880.

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by stat. 22 Hen. VIII, 1531 (repealed in 1547). This act was passed seventeen centuries having been punished by Richard Rosse, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davy, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, 28 March, 1512. Now.

BOIS-LE-DUC. Dutch Bramant, the site of a battle between the British and the French repub/ic.

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BOKHARA.

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BOLOGNA.

Schynkel, 14 Sept. 1794. This place was captured by the French, 10 Oct. following; it surrendered to the Russian army, under Bilibow, in Jan. 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 765. After various changes of dominion it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoys, colonel Stoddart and captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, about 17 June, 1842. Bokhara was visited by Dr. Joseph Wolff in 1844. In the war with Russia, begun in 1846, the emir's army was defeated several times in May, 1868, and occupied Samaracand the next day. Further conquests were made by the Russians, and Samaracand was secured by treaty, Nov. 1868. A new political and commercial treaty with Russia was published 1872-73. The right of the present khan, Sayid Abdul Kadir, since 1885, to the government being disputed, he appealed to Russia for protection Dec. 1890. Population 1891, estimated 1,250,000; 1893, 2,150,000. The emir visits Russia at Moscow, 8 Jan., at St. Petersburg, 13 Jan.-9 Feb., 1893; again May-June, 1898. See Asia.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru, pop. 1,900,000, 1,910,000, 1,910 (est.), 2,100,000; estimated revenue, 1904, 1,274,030£; estimated expenditure, 1,324,000£, imports, 1906, 5,521,835£; exports, 3,797,624£; Internal debt, 1907, 317,722£, besides treasury bonds amounting to 200,000£.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru, 1780-2, suppressed by the victor, 1872. The country declared its independence, 6 Aug., 1825. Claimed by the viceroy of Ayacucho, 9 Dec. Took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bologa.

First congress met, 1833.
General Suarez governed ably 1833-6.
Slavery abolished 1836.
Succumbed to Guerro 1839.
Gen. Velasco, president, 7 Feb., 1842.
Jose Ballivian, president, 1847.
Gen. Belza, until 24 Nov. 1855.
Elected president 1855.
Vincent Cordova, president, 1856.
Succeeded by Jose Maria Linarez 24 March, 1859.
Gen. Cordova, constitutional president 1860.
Succeeded by Jose de los Santos 12 May, 1864.
General Molinaro defeats the troops of president 1864.
Dr. Acha, 23 Dec., 1864.
Becomes dictator of the republic 1865.
Puts down an insurrection under Belza, March, 1866.
Totally defeats Ayacucho at Viacha and publishes an amnesty 24 Jan., 1867.
Supplies a revolt 1867.
Proclaims an amnesty 21 Dec., 1867.
Civil war 1867-73.
The president, A. Mordose, 1871, said to have been murdered, 1872.
President, Dr. Tomas Frias 14 Feb., 1874.
Carril's insurrection suppressed 1874.
General Hilary Diaz, president, 4 May, 1875.
Bolivia in war with Peru against Chili (see Chile) April, 1879.
Revolution; Diaz deposed; flies; Campano president 1 Oct., 1879.
Peace with Chili; conditions finally settled 1 Dec., 1883.
Revolution of 1885.
Bolivia joins the Latin American confederation, 1909.
Bolivia has signed the treaty of 1910 with Peru and Chile, 16 Dec., 1910.
Bolivia suppresses the insurrection of Camacho, 1911.
Bolivia and Peru sign the treaty of 1912, 12 Feb., 1912.
Ultimatum addressed to Peru, demanding satisfaction, within 24 hours, for invasion of territory during the civil war, 22 July; Bolivian minister recalled; invasion of Peruvian troops, reported 15 July; the dispute to be referred to arbitration 1 Aug., 1912.
General Matta, the Chiliam minister, assassinated by Colonel Guerder, 16 Aug.; died 16 Aug., 1916.
Severe Monaco, a president, on the presidency, reported 20 Aug.; 1916.
Revolutionary outbreak; government forces defeated near la Paz 17 Jan., 1833.
The Conquistadores' war attacked by the Indians, the manager kills his wife and colleague and himself to avoid surrender; reported 3 Feb., 1879.
Revolutionary guerrillas near Porteno; presidente, pres. Alonso dies; reported 21 April, 1879.
Front line of Cunha to Gomez adopted, Sept., 1879.
Hippolyte with Brazil; Bolivians defeated by Brazilians in the Acre territory, state of siege declared 9 Nov., 1892.
Arbitration treaty with Peru respecting boundaries signed 12 Jan., 1893.
Medius vitendi re Acre disputes signed March, 1893.
Dr. L. Montes elected president 6 Aug., 1894.
Treaty signed with Chili; Bolivia recognises the delinquent sovereignty of Chili over the province of Antofagasta, and undertakes the payment of the claims arising out of the war of 1879; the most-favoured-nation clause is cancelled, and an arrangement made for the construction of railways; Germany appointed arbitrator in the event of any difficulty arising between Bolivia and Chili 17 Oct., 1894.
Treaty signed between Bolivia and Brazil, by which the territories of Upper Acre, Upper Purus, and Upper Jurua are ceded to Brazil, in exchange for the cession of Bolivia to Brazil of territory on the frontier of Matto Grosso, and the river Madeira, 2,000,000£; to be paid to Bolivia, and certain commercial facilities granted 21 Nov., 1894.
Strike of railway navies in the Oruro district, serious disorders, 50 men killed, reported 7 Feb., 1896.
Anti-Argentine demonstration at la Paz, arising out of the arbitral decision of Argentina in the frontier dispute with Peru, 13 July; the arbitration award accepted 17 Sept., 1899.
Eduardo Villazon, president 1899.

BOLLANDISTS, see Acta Sanctorum.

BOLOGNA (central Italy), the ancient Felix, afterwards Bononia, a city distinguished for its linguistic architecture, made a Roman colony, 189 n.c. Population 1891, 152,000; 1898, 105,000.

A university said to have been founded by Theodosius, about 415; really in 1046.

Bologna joins the Lombard League 1167.

Populus Julius H. takes Bologna; enters in triumph 11 Nov., 1506.

It becomes part of the states of the Church 1513.

In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini draws his meridian line (once drawn by Father Ignatius Danti in 1575) 1653.

Bologna was taken by the French, 1795; by the Austrians, 1797; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in 1815.

A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference 1813.

Rebellion, 1834; taken by Austrians 1836.

The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Ferretti departs, the citizens rise and form a provisional government 12 June, 1839.

Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of King Victor Emmanuel," &c.

He enters Bologna as sovereign 2 May, 1859.

Exhibition opened by the king and queen 6 May, 1859.

The king unveils statue of Victor Emmanuel 24 June; establishment of the University celebrated 29 June, 1859.

Serious affray between the army and the populace of Bologna, through caricatures in a Bologna paper, 1, 2 Aug., 1851.

Strike riots reported; several soldiers injured by stone throwing 9 and 10 May, 1856.
BOLOMETER. 185

BOLOMETER (Greek bolos, a throw or cast), an electrical instrument, invented by prof. S. P. Langley, of U.S., who also terms it an "actinic balance." It is much more sensitive to radiant heat than the thermopile (Nature, 5 Nov. 1884). By its means he made discoveries in the ultra red rays of the spectrum.

BOLTON, Lancashire, was stormed by prince Rupert, 1644. It was an early seat of the cotton manufacture. Cotton velvets were made here in 1756, and muslins in 1782. Temple Opera-house burned 14 Apr., 1882. Bayley's cotton works burned, several persons killed, and many injured; about 60,000. worth damaged, 16 Aug. 1882. See Strikes 1887, 1890. Population 1910, 185,205; 1890 (est.) 187,524.

Theatre Royal burnt, 4 Jan. 1883; suspected incendiary; Robert Preston sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for arson, 7 Feb. 1883.

Great fire at the co-operative stores, estimated damage 35,000L., 1 Jan. 1907; bleachers gutted, estimated damage 12,000L.

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by Sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, 15 Aug. 1854. The governor, Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and southern of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000L. in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infant Catherine of Portugal, 1662. In 1668, by the Treaty of Breda, it was granted to the East India company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10L. Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Goans (sprung from early contact with Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity. Population: presidency, 1911, 25,500,000 (city and island, 821,764).

First British factory established at Ahmednuggur, 1612.


Captain Keewin usurps the government, 1681-84.

Bombay Tadjah, chief over the company's settlements 1687. Threatened the fort, and seized and held for a time by the musalig mutineers, 1699.

Bombay becomes a distinct presidency, 1703.

Additions to the Bombay territory: Ranee river, 1759; island of Salsette, 1775.

Bengal established, 1756.

Lord Elphinstone governor, 1781.

The benevolent sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.), dies 15 April, 1857.

Sir G. R. Clerk, governor, 1857.

Sir Henry Barle Freere, governor, 1862.

Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, which demanded speculation, 1864.

Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Canee, a Parsee, for 3,300,000L. other failures, and great depression; the projected international exhibition in 1876, Postponed, May, 1865.
BOMBS.

Serious riot in Calcutta, 300 killed; reported Jan. 11, 1868.

Explosive riot against the plague measures at Sudder, a hospital assistant killed; 150 arrests Dec. 29.

Daneel Chapekar confesses to the murder of Mr. Hand and his wife (see above), June 4, 1899; tried, sentenced to death July 3. Great increase of plague since Dec. 1897: exodus and starvation of bouses; 71,000 deaths from Sept. 1927 to end of Feb. 1928; serious rioting and loss of life; troops called out; many arrests, Jan. March; town quiet, Mar. plague riot; woman amidst thousands, 40 persons killed, 33 April. Dr. Hadik cut reports 2,000 persons inoculated during the winter, 1897–8.

Plague commission (Prof. T. R. Fraser, F.R.S., president) 25 Nov. 1898; see India, Nov. 1898 and Nov. 1899; exodus of natives continues, Feb. 1900; and epidemic, average deaths daily 250 to Sandhurst; actively continues. Feb. – 1899; and measures, 1900; camps and plague hospitals in Bombay, segregation successful, total deaths 6,669, up to 3 March, 1899.

Two Brahmins named Prasad, witnesses against Chapekar, secured at Poona, Feb. Vasudev Chapekar and two others sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Hand and wife. June 4; Saleh, an accomplice, to 15 years imprisonment, March 4, 1900.

Lamington, 26 March, late commander-in-chief, died, aged 62, Feb.

Serious riot in the Tintwull and Mahasindhi districts. 20 villages attacked: houses burnt; 25 persons killed, 16-18 June; quiet restored, 23 June; failures of the monsoon, famine relief started.

Famine increasing; many deaths reported, 25 Dec. 1899; high mortality, 126 deaths on 12 Jan. 1900, 45 deaths on 9 Feb. 1900.


Famine reappears in Bombay; many deaths, Feb. 1900.

24 deaths, 23 Feb. 1900.

24nish M. Petit, eminent Parsee millionaire and benefactor, died, Dec. 25.

Land revenue bill passed by the legislative council, 31 Aug., 1900.

Good rainfall, rapid decrease of famine relief, report, Sept. 1900.

Loud Lamington at pointed governor in succession to Lord Northbrook, Aug. 1899.

Description of Lord Northbrook, Sept. 1899; see India, July 1899.

W. H. E. Carbuccy, six months in office. 30 Sept. 1899.

Levi Lamington appointed governor of Bombay, Jan. 1900.

Loud Lamington in office for four years to be terminated, April 26, 1900.

14 Persian lives for Englishmen, 14 April, 1899.

Both of the most rev. the de la Balbéd, E. P. E.,archbishop of Bombay, died, 3 May, 1899.

Mr. Justice Bonham-Lyon of the Bombay high court, distinguished Whig lawyer, died, in Bombay, 5 Sept.

500-pounder strike for an increase of the Railway rates, Oct. 1900.

Joseph Dr. Haslam, distinguished Indian, judge of the Bombay high court, died, 16 March.

Sir Charles Haines, prominent government, in succession to Loud Lamington, resigned, July 1899.

First meeting of the enlarged council, 4 July, 1899.

Sir Cumbrallay Eastham gives press for the enclosure of scientific training and research, the money to be applied at the institution of the scientific training college.

A violent storm caused 11 native engravers to be lost in the harbor; 131 lives were lost, 27 June.

See India, July 1900.

BONAPARTE FAMILY.

BONAPARTE. or BUONAPARTE FAMILY. The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 14th century; in the 15th a branch settled in Corsica. See Table in Vincent's "Dictionary of Biography."


Lucien, prince of Canino, born 1775; at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. His fastidious life was devoted to his beautiful and charming wife. His attempts to unite the British colonies under a king, born 1824, died about 12 Feb. 1822. His grand-daughter, Marie Studholme Bonaparte Wyse (Kattazi), a brilliant woman and writer, died, aged about 71, 6 Feb., 1893. Louis, an eminent philanthropist, born 1812, published his translation of parts of the Bible in several English dialects; received a pension of 2500l. from the British government; died 3 Nov., 1841.

Louis, born 25 Sept., 1777; made king of Holland, 1806; died 15 July, 1824. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the emperor Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: 1. Napoleon (born 1803, died 1873); 2. Louis (born 1804, died 1831); and 3. Charles Louis Napoleon, born 20 April, 1808; educated under the care of his mother at Aarenburg, Switzerland, and at Han, under general Bouchin; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831. Attempted a revolt at Strassbourg, 30 Oct., 1836. Son to America, 17 Nov., 1836. Received, London, 22 Oct., 1837.


Escapes from Han, 23 May, 1840.

Arrives at Baden, 2 March, 1843.

Died in deputy, 1 June, and takes his seat in the National Assembly, 25 Sept. 1848. See France, 1848-51: died at Chambord, July, 1873.

Sis: Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born 11 March, 1802, educated at military academy, Woodstock; killed in Zululand, June 1, 1879. Both brothers at Chambord removed to a mausoleum at Tournenburg, Jan. 2, 1882.


Napoleon, born 25 Sept., 1802; married prince Charles of Saxony, 30 Jan., 1839, died 7 March, 1873. Issue: 1. Louis, born 15 July, 1852; died 15 July, 1874. 2. Marie, born 20 Dec., 1856; prince Victor separated from his father; accepted as chief by the Bonapartists; the father publishes painful correspondence, June, 1834. Expelled from France by the Jews, 1836. See France, May, June, 1825; disinherited March.
BOND.  187  BOOK.

BOND. Dutch for league, a name adopted by the Dutch-speaking population of Southern Africa, see Africander and Boers. Bonds, see Foreign.

BONDBAGE, see Vlakalboe.

BONDED WAREHOUSES, see Excise.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the enteryl manufacture, i.e., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fish) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounted to 363,613l. in 1851, to 659,416l. in 1871, to 741,892l. in 1877, to 617,748l. in 1883, to 315,765l. in 1887, to 449,326l. in 1890. Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. Bell.

The ignorant "bone-setters" often did good and often harm; the principle upon which they acted is now adopted by surgeons; and is set forth in Dr. Wharton Hoole's work on "The Setting and Treatment of Joints," 1751. Show very satisfactory results with small fractures.

BON MARCHÉ (cheap). Name given by some shopkeepers in London to their mode of selling goods to the poor at very small profits; now applied to great establishments in London, Paris, and many large provincial towns. The system was originated at Paris by Mme. Boncienaut, originally a shop-girl; about 1832, she, with her husband, opened a shop in the time of deep distress for meeting the wants of the poorest people. In time her business greatly increased with enlarged premises, and she adopted the system of the division of profits with her employed. She realised a large fortune, and became a munificent benefactress of the city. She died in Dec. 1887; worth it is said four million pounds. She lived at Villarceaux, and was a singular eccentric character, died at Paris 20 Feb. 1888.

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna), was in the eleventh century the seat of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The academy founded by the elector in 1777, made a university 1784; abolished by Napoleon; re-established and enlarged, 1818. Here Albert, our late prince consort, was entered as a student, May, 1857. Population 1893, 63,060.

Three days' festival in memory of Robert Schumann, who died at Bonn, May 20, 1856, by W. W. Howitt, 28 May, 1857.

BONNY RIVER, Green, West Africa; a seat of the palm oil trade; king George visited England in 1878. A sanguinary battle was fought between the king Obo Jumbo and the people of New Calabar, who were defeated, 9 April, 1882. Peace made by British intervention on Aug. 14, 1882. King Obo Jumbo visited London, summer 1883; left 15 July, 1883; his death reported Aug. 1884. Government offices, etc., destroyed by fire at Old Calabar, 24 Nov. 1861.

Death of king Jumbo, the last of the Old Calabar kings at Duketown, early Nov. 1866. See Niger Coast Prelim. Report.

BONHS HOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called le bon homme by Louis VI.

BOOK (Anglo-Saxon, boe; German, buch). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees; afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 195 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The first printed books (see Printing) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back. See Libraries.

Title-pages to printed books in England were not introduced till shortly before 1450, they were used by Wynikyn de Worde, but not by Caxton, in the 15th century. Mr. A. W. Pollard's "Last words on Title-pages" appeared in 1874. See Printing.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 2 Edw. VI. (1552).

Anne's act, 1553, relating to the price of books, repealed 1577.

503 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in 1819.

335 new works, and 115, new editions, and 96 pamphlets, were published in 1822.

1555 volumes were published in 1824.

Published in Great Britain:

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<tr>
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<th>New Works</th>
<th>New Editions</th>
<th>New Books</th>
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The production of a Universal Catalogue of books printed in the United Kingdom, proposed by the Society of Arts, in the "Journal," 14 April, 1799. See Bibliography.

Papers or Books: Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for a book on geomorphology, about 890. The first English Bayle was published for about 30s., and a bounty was exchanged for sheep, and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or triple their weight in 8d. They sold in armies by the thousand, and the book was a copy of Mocking Bird, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 9 guineas. Book. Yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3,000l. See Bibliography.

Petreens by Bernardino de Novara, 1478, at the Syndecchan's bought it, 8,000 for a talent. 11 Nov. 1482, he gave for st. John de Mars, Monastic Bible, 36l. 15s., and his "Vulgate," 2,000 for. 1 Dec. 1494.

Book, Riviera. - The book of St. Columba, a very early illuminated book, is supposed to have been bound about 820.

A Latin Psalter was bound in eik bos, 4th century. A MS. of the book of Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I to Edward VI took their coronation oath, was bound in eik bos nearly an inch thick, and the velvet was the covering in the 14th century, and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornate bound about 1490.

Leather came into use about the same time.

The rolling machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Burroughs, was substituted for the beating-instrument, and his states began to take the place of the eik bos, the leather being pasted to it. See England.
Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about 1831. Canvas-covered red rubber backed accounts-books and large volumes were introduced in 1841. The use of thin metal plates instead of paste-board introduced about 1640. Exhibitions at the Society of Arts opened 24 Jan., 1836.

Book-Hawking Societies (already in Scotland) began in England in 1851 by archedoonen Wigram (archbishops bishop of Rochester). The hawkers V and moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

A Book Plate or Library society was formed in 1831; exhibitions held in London 1831-4.


First published book of verse, “Victor and Caesar,” by the poet Shelley, printed at Worthing, 1832, sold at Sotheby’s for £90, to Mr. T. L. Wise, the possessor of the only one other copy known to exist.


Family Bible of Robert Burns, sold at Sotheby’s for 350/. 1833.


Original MS. of the “Autograph” of the Breakfast Table, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, bought by Mr. J. P. Morgan for 4,000/. 1836.

Copy of Sir Philip Sidney’s “The Countess of Pembroke’s Arcadia,” 1590, sold for 150/. In 1836, it was purchased for 175/. by J. Pearson the bookseller.

March, 1836, John Scott library realised at Sotheby’s for £2,350.

April, 1836, Original autograph MS. of Sir Walter Scott’s “The Bonnets of Beanie Dubed,” sold at Sotheby’s for 130/. 1836.

Caxton’s “Book of Canon,” 1483, the largest and finest copy in existence of the 9 perfect copies known, sold at Christie’s to Mr. Quaritch for 1,750/. 12 July, 1836.

Tudor’s “Pantathene,” 1549, a perfect copy of the first edition of any portion of the Old Testament in the English language, and larger by 5 in, than the Grenville copy in the British Museum, hitherto considered the only perfect one in existence (Quaritch, 94/.) 15 July.

Mr. Josey Foster, Rom. M.A. (convent, antiquary and genealogist, author of many important genealogical, the “Alumni Oxonenses,” and “Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage,” 1836, 24, dies aged 92, sold at Sotheby’s for £2,500. 29 July.

A Shakespeare quartos sold at Sotheby’s for 1,750/. 12 July, and 3 Shakespeare quartos for 2,350/. 29 July.

Mr. Henry Sotheran, founder of the well-known bookselling firm in the Strand and Pimlico, and publisher of Gould’s ornithological works, dies, aged 79, 5 July.

Copy of Shelley’s “Queen Mab,” sold at Sotheby’s for 80/. 21 Feb., 1837.

Copy of the Autograph 19th edition of the Latin Bible, sold to Mr. Johnson’s own copy, sold at Sotheby’s for 250/. 30 May.


Nine Shakespeare quartos produce a total of 2,060/. at Sotheby’s, in May, 1837.

Collection of 17 pre-Shakespearean plays sold at Sotheby’s for 2,750/. 31 July.


English medieval MS. of the life and miracles of St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, 1214, bought by Mr. Quaritch at Sotheby’s for 1,750/. 23 July.


BOOK SOCIETY, 28, Paternoster-row, estab-
lished for the gratuitous distribution of bi-
bles and good books, 1750.

BOOKS, National, Coloured. See under Blue-
Books.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like haw-
kers, became known as stationers, from their
practice of having booths or stalls at the corners
of streets and in markets. They were long sub-
ject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were
enabled to escape in 1758.

The earliest bookseller's catalogue is said to be that
published by Andrew Cunliffe, of Lorthbury, dedi-
cated to Queen Elizabeth, 1565.

"Booksellers' Provident Institution" founded 1837:
"Retreat," Abbott's Langley, Herts, 1843.

The Bookseller, a monthly newspaper of British and
foreign literature, published in 1828; commenced
publication as a weekly, 1847; with it was incorpo-
rated Bead's Literary Advertiser, established in 1850.

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION. On
29 Dec. 1828, the chief publishers in London
formed themselves into an association and fixed
the amount of discount to be allowed, and
restricted the retail book-sellers from selling copies
of works under the full publishing price. A
dispute arose which was referred to lord chief
justice Campbell, at Stratheuden house, 14 April,
1852. His lordship gave judgment against the
association, which led to its dissolution, 19 May
following. The London Booksellers' society was
formed: the inaugural dinner took place 2 Oct.
1890. An association of booksellers of Great Britain,
conferences held 1895 et seq.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, N.W.
point of America, discovered by sir John Ross in
1830, and named after sir Felix Booth, who had
presented him with 20,000£. to fit out his polar
expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the
Caribi, were mentioned by Homer, 907 B.C., and
frequently by the Roman authors. A variety of
forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in En-
gland." An instrument of torture termed "the
boot" was used in Scotland upon the covenanters
about 1666.

A new system of boot-making introduced by Mr. M.
Lang, and Mr. G. Cuthan, reversing the ordinary
1852, et seq. 6 March-19 April, 1855.

Conference of the boot and shoe trade at
Leicester, Jan., 1894. Leicester arbitration board dissolved, 28 Feb. 1895.

Boots and shoes of our ancestors, as exhibited by the
Cordwainers' company, by W. Burton, 1895. Army
boot-makers at Banuds, Nottingham, strike,
and march to London (see Strikes) 8 May, 1875.
480 Leicester unemployed boot-makers march to
London, leaving Leicester 4 June; 440 reach
London 14 June.

BORAX (Borax), known to the ancients, used in
soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other
metals, was called chrysocolla. Borax is produced
naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was
brought to Europe from India about 1713. Homo-
berg in 1702 discovered in borax boracic acid, which
latter in 1828 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac,
Thénard, and H. Davy, into oxygen and the pre-
viously known hydrogen. Borax has since been
found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured
from the boracic acid found in certain lagoons in
Tuscany. Very largely used as an anti-
septic and in preservation of perishable foods, 1903.

BORDEAUX (W. France), the Roman Bur-
digallum, in Aquitania, was taken by the Goths, 412;
by Clovis, 508. It was gained by Henry II. on his
marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1151. Edward
the Black Prince brought John, king of France,
liberating it from the English after the battle of
Oxford 27 Feb. 1814.—13 vessels were burnt and others
injured in the port through the ignition and
explosion of petroleum spirit, 28 Sept. 1869. The
French delegate government and the representa-
tives of foreign powers removed here from Tours,
11 Dec. 1870. M. Gambetta remained for a time
with the army of the Loire. By the "pacte de
Bordeaux," between the different parties of the
national assembly, M. Thiers became chief of the
executive power, 17 Feb. 1871. The French Asso-
ciation for the Advancement of Science held its
first meeting here, 5 Sept. 1872; M. Quartages,
president. Great fire in the pine forests, 10 persons
perish, about 28 Aug. 1891. The Bordeaux wines,
Alsace, Claret, etc., are largely exported. Fines,
1890-91, and Wine Pop., 1099, 251,900.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the
largest in the world except Australia and New
Guinea, was early known to the Chinese.

The Dutch trade here in 1604; establish factories.
1669; abandon them, 1673; re-establish them, 1776.
Sarawak settled by sir James Brooke; appointed
raja
1841.
The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British
in 1813, and by captain Keppel in March, 1813.

By a treaty with the sultan, through the instru-
mentality of sir J. Brooke, the island of Labuan,
or Laboo (W. of Borneo) became, by successive
incursions, incorporated with the British empire, and
taken possession of in presence of the
Bornean chiefs, 1846.

James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak (1846), governor of
Labuan and consuli-general of Borneo, visits
England and receives many honors.

He destroys many of the Borneo pirates.

Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop (F. J. Mac-
donagh) consecrated at Dublin, the first English
bishop consecrated out of England.

The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and
massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke
escapes by swimming across a river; he speedily
returns with a force of Malays, &c., and
chastises the insurgents, of whom 200 are killed.

He comes to England to seek help from the govern-
ment, without success.

Deputation of merchants awaits on the call of Derby,
recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is
declined.

Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo.

Returned to England; died, succeeded by his
nephew, sir Charles Johnson Brooke (born 3
June, 1829).

British North Borneo company gazetted, 8 Nov.

The rajah of Sarawak, with an expedition of Malays,
and Dyaks, defeats and punishes a marauding
decapitating tribe of Dyaks.

June, 1870.

British North Borneo company gazetted, 8 Nov.

Threatened protest of Spanish government, Nov.

Meeting of committee in London.

Meeting of committee in London.

Freedom of trade in the archipelago settled by
Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, 1877; further
with Spain, 1879.

Sultan Hasim Jatiah Alun succeeds.

May, 1878.

North Borneo reported prosperous.

May, 1878.

Sir Ira Broke, after the war over Sarawak, 1878.

Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, annexes the Limbang
region of Brunei.

17 March, 1878.
BOSNIA.

Borough-Bridge (W. R. of York). Here Edward II. defeated the earls of Hereford and Lancaster, 10th March, 1322. Lancaster was mounted on a lean horse, led to an eminence near Pontoise, and behaved.

BOSNIA, English, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits. It is mentioned in occurring 823, prevailing in some old boroughs in Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Somerset. Abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

Borstal Scheme, see under Prisons.

Boscoreil, near Donington, Shropshire. Charles II. (after his defeat at Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651), disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills, remained from 4 to 6 Sept. at White Ladies; on 7 and 8 Sept. he lay at Boscoreil house, near which exists an oak, said to be the sion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with Col. Careless. Sharp. The "Boscoreil Tracts" were first published in 1660.

Bosnia, in European Turkey, formerly part of Pannonia, was governed by chiefs till a brother-in-law of Louis king of Hungary was made king, 1370. He was defeated by the Turks in 1390, and became their vassal. Bosnia was incorporated with Turkey in 1463. Many efforts have been made by the Bosnians to recover their independence. A rebellion, begun in 1839, was quelled by Omar Pasha in 1851. The Bosnians joined the insurgents in Hercegovina, Sept. 1875; revolt was subdued, Aug. 1877. See Turkey.

About 200,000 Bosnian fugitives said to be in Austrian territories.

Proclamation of the emperor before his troops enter Bosnia in conformity with the treaty of Berlin, 15 July, 1878.

Advance of the Austrians, 25 July, vigorously resisted by the Bosnian beg, aided by Turks.

The Bosnians defeated between Zecepe and Maglaj, 7 August.

The Austrians occupy Travnik, the old capital, 11 Aug.; slightly repulsed 16 Aug. Victory of Philippovich at Han Belavici, 12 Aug.; of Tetschhoff, 13 Aug. Serjevo, the capital, bombarded and taken by storm 19 Aug.; 12,000 men discussed by Aust., 5 Sept.

The fortress Trebicja voluntarily surrendered 6 Sept.

Belice firmly resist, 10 Sept.; taken 19 Sept.

Sevish, burning forts, with arms and ammunition, taken, 21 Sept.

Zvantek, a strong-hold, surrendered about 25 Sept.

Living bombarded and taken, 28 Sept.

Other places surrender, about 12 Oct.

Resistance ended; general amnesty issued about 9 Nov.

Austrian loss estimated 5,500 killed, wounded, missing.

New Ministry, 12 Nov.

The country settled, gradual political reforms.

Jay, 16 Sept. 1830

Bosn. Bosnian appointed Imperial Minister of Foreign and Administrator, reported 25 July, 1903.

Town of Travnik almost destroyed by fire 3 Sept.

Earthquake shock, during severe storm, occurred 10 April, 1906.

Resolution adopted by the municipal council of Asmung, Croatia, to send a deputation to meet the emperor Francis Joseph, with a petition for the union of Bosnia and Hercegovina with Croatia, reported 30 Aug.

Bosnian nullified by the provincial government, 13th Aug.

Annexation by Austria-Hungary announced 7 Oct. 1908

Draft constitution for the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Hercegovina signed by the emperor Francis Joseph 26 Feb.; the statutes promulgated 22 Feb. 1910.
BOTANY.

Visit of the emperor Francis Joseph; reception at the capital, Sarajevo. . . . . 30 May 1910.

The emperor left for Herzegovina. . . . . 3 June, 1910.

BOSPHORUS, THRAracAN (now Channel of Constantino-ple). Darius Hystasipes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See Constantino-ple.

BOSPORUS (or also Bosphorus) Cimmerian. The name given by the ancient to the strait which leads from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov. Called also the straits of Kerch or Yenikale. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity. It was named Cimmerian, from the Cimmeri, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B.C.

The Archenaetides from Mitylene rule. . . . . B.C. 502-480.

They are succeeded by Spartacus I. . . . . 438.

Seleucus, 411; Satyrus I. . . . . 407.

Leucos, 393; Spartacus II. 133; Pharnaces . . . . 348.

Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed. . . . . 318.

Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus. . . . . 309.

Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309, and is killed. . . . . 304.

The Scythian conquer Bospors. . . . . 285.

Mithradates I., of Pontus, conquers Bospors. . . . . 80.

He renounces himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king. . . . . 63.


Asander usurps the crown.

Cesar makes Mithradates of Pontus king.

Ponemon conquers Bospors, and favours by Agrrippa, reigns. . . . . 14.

Ponemon killed by barbarians of the Palms Meotis A.D. 33.

Ponemon reigns. . . . . 41.

Mithradates II. reigns. . . . . 41.

Mithradates conducts a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius; Codos I. king. . . . . 49.

A list of kings given by some writers ends with

Sauronates VII. . . . . 344.

BOSTON, Lincolnshire; a trading seaport, growing since making of docks, &c., 1882-1900; made a staple for wool. 1357; St. Botolph's church, with a lofty tower, was erected about 1399. Population, 1901, 15,585.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of 1765, laying duties on tea, paper, etc., &c. (passed June, 1767), greatly excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston. Population, 1800, 560,802; 1910 (est.), 650,000.


The duties on paper, &c., were suspended, that on tea, retained; the duties on tea seize the tea in three vessels in the harbour, and cast it into the sea. . . . . 16 Dec., 1773.

Boston seaport shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the ten lost. 25 March, 1774.

Arrival of General Gage as commander-in-chief of the Colonies, with troops. . . . . 13 May.

The town beset by the Americans, and 400 houses destroyed. . . . . 1775.

Battle of Bunker Hill, between the patriots and independent troops; the latter defeated. . . . . 17 June, 1775.

The city evacuated by the king's troops. . . . . April, 1776.


Great peace jubilee; concert of about 10,771 voices and 1,044 instruments, with awiks, bells, &c. begun. . . . . 15 June, 1864.

International peace jubilee; orphans about 20,000; orchestra, 200; with military bands and other performers of different nations, including the

British grenadier guards' band; a day allotted to each nation. . . . . 17 June—4 July, 1872.

Tremendous fire; great loss of life and property; about 53 acres of buildings burned; (125 dwellings); 55 persons killed. 9, 10, 11 Nov.

Great fire; many buildings destroyed; estimated loss, 5,000,000 dollars. Two firemen killed. . . . . 12 May, 1875.

Many buildings destroyed by fire; five deaths, estimated loss, 5,000,000 dollars. 19 March, 1893.

Another fire, 800 families homeless, 13-18 May, and a great fire in three warehouses, estimated loss, by 1,000,000 dollars. 17 May, 1874.

Destructive blizzard, city blocked, 200 horses killed. . . . . 31 Jan., 1828.

Boston has the longest railway station in the United States opened 1858, direct electric railways (and subways), and an elevated line to carry 50,000,000 people annually, completed. . . . . 1931.

Visit of Hon. Artillery Company (London) to Boston, arrive . . . . 7 Nov., 1793.

Hon. Artillery Company of Mass. presented by King Edward VII. with signed portrait of himself in recognition of welcome extended to the Hon. Artillery Company of London. . . . . 1894.

Triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States and Canada (ap. of Canterbury present. . . . . 6 Oct.,

Largest missionary meeting ever held takes place in the Tremont temple. . . . . 10 Oct., 1879.

Two-thirds of the suburb of Chelsea destroyed by fire; loss estimated at over 100,000,000. 175 buildings consumed. . . . . 12 April, 1893.

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, 22 Aug., 1485, when Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VIII., and slain, through the desertion of sir Wm. Stanley. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science (about 347 B.C.). Historia Plantarum of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsins, Boek, Baulin, Celsianus, and others, wrote between 1530 and 1550. The system and arrangement of the great Linneas (see Linnaean System) were made known about 1735; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tonnertor's, and called the natural system, in 1758. At Linneas's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted to 11,500. The number of species recorded at present does not fall short of 100,000. J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1820. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematicus Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. 1. appeared in 1818), was continued by his son Alphonse, who died, aged 86, April, 1863. An International Botanical Congress was held, in London, 23 May, 1889, professor A. De Candolle, president; another at Amsterdam, 13 April, 1877. Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died June 10, 1858, aged 85, was long acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day.


Nature study exhibition opened by the duke of Devonshire, 24 July, 1872; laboratory opened a named. New botanical and horticultural laboratory in connection with Botanical society school opened April, 1871. Death of Mr. C. B. Clarke, F. R. S., authority in Indian botany, 1875, 22 Aug. 1876.
BOTANY BAY, Australia, discovered by captain Cook, 28 April, 1770, received its name from the great variety of plants growing on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which was however established at Sydney, near Port Jackson. The first governor, captain Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1788, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay; see New South Wales, and Transportation.

Bothie System, a system which prevails in the eastern and north-eastern districts of Scotland in building the outhouses (bars, stables, byres, &c.) of a farmstead in the form of barracks, in which the unmarried male servants reside.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch conductors, who took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II., and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Denham, 1 June, 1679, were totally routed by the Earl of Menteith at Bothwell Bridge, 22 June, 1679, and many prisoners were tortured and executed.

BOTTLE-CONJURER. In accordance with a wager, a person having advertised that he would jump into a quart bottle at the Haymarket theatre, on 10 Jan., 1749, the house was densely crowded and thousands anxious to gain admittance. The pickpockets had a rich harvest, and the duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was introduced into the Romans at least before 450; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Bottles were made in England about 1550. A bottle which contained two hog-heads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan., 1775-76; see Glass.


BOUILLON, Belgium, formerly a duchy, was sold by Godfrey, its ruler, to Albert, bishop of Liége, to obtain funds for the crusade, 1065. It was seized by the French in 1672, and held by them till 1815, when it was given to the king of the Netherlands as duke of Luxemburg. It was awarded to Belgium after the Revolution of 1830.

BOULEVARDS (Boulwars), sites of old fortifications in Paris and other French towns, now planted with rows of trees. The practice has been adopted in London and its suburban roads, 1875, &c. seq. See Playground.

BOUILLON, an important seaport in Picardy, N. France, added to Bourgundy, 1435; to France, 1447. Here Henry VIII. and Francis I. concluded a treaty to oppose the Turks, 28 Oct., 1532. Bouillon was besieged by Henry VII. 2 Oct. 1497, for a few days; taken by Henry VIII. on 14 Sept. 1544, but restored for a sum of money, 1550. Population 1686, 5117.

Lord Nelson attacked a flotilla here, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, 2 Aug. 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with losses. In a battle Parker of the Meluna killed, 16 Aug. 1804. Bonaparte assembled 16,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England in 1804. Next month the English and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into a volunteer corps; sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire machines called cata-marnus. The army removed on the breaking out of war with Austria, 2 Oct. 1804. Conflagration in another attack, and set on fire, 2 Oct. 1806. Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor) made a descent here with 5000 men, and in August 1814, and entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians, 5 Sept. 1854. Statue of Edw. Jenner here inaugurated 11 Sept. 1855. Potters here to adopt an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been miraculously brought in a boat, 1723. Law authorising construction of a new deep-sea harbour, by M. Stocklin (in 1855), cost about 650,000; passed 13 June; first stone laid, by M. Freycinet, 9 Sept. 1872. Great fire, shipping and timber destroyed, 28 Sept. 1875. British association entertained by the French association, in the town hall, a monument of Dr. Duchesne, eminent scientist, and a plaque in memorial of the post-Campbell, unveiled, 21 Sept. 1879. Pres. Longet lays first stone of the new dock, 6 July, 1903. French and English mayors and mayoresses entertained by the municipality of Bouillon, 27 June, 1906.

BOUNDARY ACTS. Commissioners were appointed by the Reform Bill, passed 15 Aug., 1867. Viscount Eversley, Russell Gurney, sir John T. B. Duckworth, sir Francis Crossley, and John Walter, first sat 16 Aug. England and Wales were divided into 18 districts, and other arrangements made. Another boundary act was passed 13 July, 1868. Boundary commissioners were appointed to the redistribution of seats bill Nov. 1868. Work completed, 10 Feb. 1869. [Sir John Lambert (chairman), hon. T. H. W. Pelham, sir F. R. Blandford, Mr. J. E. Harley, hon.-ced. R. O. Jones, and Major H. Tulloch.] Boundaries commission appointed by the Local Government (Boundaries) Act passed 16 Sept., 1887 [Earl Brown, vice-chairman], Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (lord Fitzmaurice, 1859), Sir Henry Selwyn Hotherton and Mr. Hibbert.] BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, importer of certain articles; a principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted to the herring fishery, on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods. See Queen Anne's Bounty and Sugar.

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the Bounty, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with breadfruit trees, 7 April, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Isles, 28 April,
BOURBON, HOUSE OF. 193

BOXING.

1789: these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a voyage of nearly 4,000 miles. Some of the mutineers were tried 15 Sept. 1792: six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of others, see Picturina's Island.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which came the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambaults, lords of Bourbon in Berry.

Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the hearse Beatrice in 1222: died 1247; and the son of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. 1327

The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I., Susanna, married Charles, duke of Montpensier, constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome on 6 May 1527.

From James, the younger son of Louis I., descended Antony, duke of Vendome, who married (1548) Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, Henry IV., born at Paris 14 Dec. 1553, became king of France 21 July 1589.

The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1520, and guaranteed by the marriage of Crenel (Naples), 1554.

Bouilly Family Court (a defensive alliance between France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies concluded by M. de Choiseul) 15 Aug. 1750.

The Bourbons in France 1750: restored 1814: again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "king of the French," 9 Aug. 1830: deposed, 24 Feb. 1848; and his family also was expelled.

The Bourbon family fled from Naples (6 Sept. 1806), and Francis H. lost his kingdom: expelled from Spain, Sept. 1808; restored by Alphonso XII. 31 Dec. 1874; see France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, English, and Legitimists.

The fusion of the parties supporting the conde de Chambord with the Orleansists, said to be accomplished, 5 Aug. 1879. The conde de Chambord, last Bourbons, disappeared 26 March 1885.

Prince Henry of Bourbons died 31 Oct. 1868.

Prince Charles of Bourbon married to princess Louise of Orleans 16 Nov. 1867.

Prince Robert of Bourbon, duke of Parma, born 1849, died 17 Nov. 1875.

See France and Orleans.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian ocean) discovered by the Portuguese about 1542. The French are said to have first settled here in 1629. It surrendered to the British, under Admiral Bowly, 8 July, 1810, and was restored to France in 1815. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829, did much mischief. Bourbon was named "I'He de la Reunion" in 1848; population, 1892, 171,731.

BOURGOGNE, L.A., see Weeks footnote, 4 July, 18.8

BOURJONISTS, a sect founded by Antoine Bourjignon, who, in 1673, took the Augustinian habit and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1676. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, 21 volumes 8vo, were published 1686.

BOURNEMOUTH (Hants). About 110 m. S.W. of London. Estate planned 1851. Pop. 1871, 2,600; 1909, about 72,300.

Serious train accident at Fairlight Glen; 7 persons killed, April 17.2

John McGuire charged with the murder of Miss Emma Sheriff on the cliffs near Bourne-mouth, on 12 Feb.—jury disagree and are discharged 31 May; a noble present was entered in regard to the indictment, and McGuire was released 27 June...

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 27 July, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France was victorious over the emperor Otto and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The counts of Flanders and Boheme were taken prisoners, and the earl of Salisbury, brother of king John.

BOVILL'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 31, 1860, relates to petitions of right.

BOWLS or BOWLING, an English game as early as the 13th century. Henry VIII. played at it, and also Charles II. at Wimbridge, Grinstead. Bowling clubs are general throughout England. Public bowling greens are provided in most London recreation grounds. Annual tournaments between England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

BOWS AND ARROWS, see Archery.

BOW-STREET RUNNERS, a name popularly given to the special officers attached to each police office of the metropolis, commonly called "Robin Redbreasts" from their red waiscoats. They were famous for the detection of hidden criminals, especially Townsend, who was a favourite of King George III. and his family, Linthurst, Macmanus, Jeffeul, Forster and others. They were superseded by the new police established in 1829.

BOXING, or Prize-Fighting, the pagi-

nibus of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess strong arms, giving them superiority in battles decided by the bayonet.

Boughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built 1742.

Schools opened in England to teach boxing 1752. Members opened the Lyceum in the Strand 1761.

Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1839. Tom Winter (nicknamed Spring), besides other victories, best Lagan (for 1000) 7 June 1814.

The longest bare knuckle fight on record was between James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, near Melbourne, Australia. It lasted 6 hrs. 15 mins., and was fought on 22 Nov. 1815.

Desperate conflict at Farnborough between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Swisse man, about 6 feet 5 inches, and John Heenan, the "Benedict Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 6 inches, fought several rounds, was defeated by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted, 17 April. Both men received a silver belt.

Tom King beat Marie, and obtained the champion's belt, &c. 22 Apr. 1845.

Tom King beat Marie, and obtained the champion's belt, &c. 22 Nov. 1863.

He beat Goss, 1 Sept., and Heenan (nearly to death) 12 Jan. 1878.

John Gilly, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth, and became M.P. for Pountney (1832-37), died 2 March 1879.

A trial, in consequence of the last fight, joined, the culprit's were discharged on promising not to offend again 3 April 1878.

Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden on 31 May 1879.

Contest for championship between Marsden and Black won, a fine, prevented by the arrest of Marsden 21 Oct. 1879.
BOY SCOUTS.

BOY BISHOP. During the middle ages a choir-boy was frequently elected on St. Nicholas' day, 6 Dec., and held office till the 28th. The custom was suppressed in England in July, 1542, but lingered for some time after.

BOYD'S LOTTERY for his Shakespeare gallery of paintings was up (1760) by alderman Boyell, lord mayor of London. Every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, 12 Dec. 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted by his will (18 July, 1691), by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his polite manners, wit, and benevolence, who died 20 Dec. 1691. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are to be delivered. The office of lecturer is tenable for three years.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., 1 July, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000 men) the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 36,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed by mistake by his own soldiers as he was Crossing the river, and here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry, in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1737 by the Protostats of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 88 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, 4 May, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

BOY SCOUTS. The movement was started by lieutenant-gen. sir R. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., Jan. 1908. Approximate strength 300,000, June, 1910.

11,000 boy scouts reviewed by lieutenant-gen. Baden-Powell at the Crystal-palace . . . 4 Sept. 1909
BOYS' BRIGADE. 195

BOYS' BRIGADE. (The) Founded 1883, by sir William A. Smith of Glasgow, with the object of "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends to bring towards the Christian manliness," the companies of the brigade are composed of boys of 12 to 17 years of age, formed in connection with the Sunday schools, churches and missions of religious bodies in all parts of the United Kingdom. The boys wear a simple uniform, and are exercised in military drill. The total number enrolled (1910) in the United Kingdom was 65,000. About 200 companies, under the London council, with a strength of 9,500. The movement has extended to the United States and the colonies; the total strength throughout the world being 120,000. Headquarters: 30, George Square, Glasgow. London office: 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

BOYDIE'S BOY'S TWINING APPARATUS. See under Life Boat, &c.

BRABANT, part of Holland and Belgium, an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the French Charles 1, 1346. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 1555. It descended to Philip II. of Burzundy, 1529, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. in the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1794, and in 1795 it was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but South Brabant was given to Belgium, 1830. The heir of the throne of Belgium is styled duke of Brabant; see Belgium.

BRACELETS are of great antiquity, and have been worn by almost every nation, savage or civilized. Bracelets were in use in Egypt at a very early period. Frequent mention is made in the Bible of this custom. Greek and Roman women wore this ornament, and a kind of bracelet (armilla) was conferred on the Roman soldier as a reward for bravery. Bracelets constituted the chief ornament of the ancient German tribes, and are frequently found in ancient graves.

BRADFORD, West Riding of Yorkshire, an ancient seat of the wooden manufacture; made a parliamentary borough in 1832; has thriven since 1851. Constituted a county by itself by local government act of 1888; made a city, June, 1897. Population, 1901, 271,757; 1909 (est.), 219,983.

New town-hall opened: 9 Sept., 1872
British Association met here: 17 Sept., 1872
Statue of Sir Titus Salt unveiled: 1 Aug., 1874
Statue of R. Cobden unveiled: 23 July, 1877
New technical school opened by the prince of Wales: 23 June, 1892

Fall of chimney of New Lunds mills, 24 killed, 250 injured: 29 Dec.
Statue of Mr. W. E. Forster, long M. P. for Bradford, unveiled by the marquis of Ripon: 17 May, 1897
Strike of about 15,000 operatives at the Manningham mills, Dec., 1892, 27 April, 1893
Rioting suppressed by military: 11, 14 April
Fire at Messrs. Sutcliffe and Sons' cotton mills, etc., damage, about 20,000: 27 Nov., 1891
Lord Masham offers 42,000l. to found an institute in Foster Park as a memorial of Dr. Cartwright: 13 March, 1893

Greenhill Mills burnt, damage 40,000l.: 11 March, 1893

BRANDY Exhibition opened by the prince of Wales: 5 May, 1904
Library association held its 29th annual meeting at Bradford: 4-5 Sept., 1906


BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw, assistant by Mr. W. J. Adams, in Dec. 1841. The Continental Bradshaw was established in 1848.

The beginning of railway guides is involved in obscurity. Mr. Bradshaw issued his first railway timetable in two forms, one for the Liverpool and Manchester district, and one for London and the Birmingham district, in 1896 and 25 Oct. 1839. His Railway Companion appeared in 1849.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alonso, natural son of John I. of Portugal (in 1122), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1490, threw off the Spanish yoke, John duke of Braganza was called to the throne as John IV., and his descendants have since reigned over Portugal.

BRAHIMINS, Hindoo priests, the highest of the four castes. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the Metempsychosis: and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The Brahmins derive their name from Brahman, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance He formed the world. Consult "Brahmanism and Hinduism," 1887, and "Indian Wisdom," 1893, by Monier Williams. See Vedas and Buddhism.

BRAHMO SOMAJ, see Deism.

BRAIN, see under Craniology and Nerues.

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex) decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAKES, see under Railways.

BRAMHALL (W. R. York); near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokey, the general of Henry IV., 19 June, 1408. Bramhall was defeated by the royals under the earl of Newcastle, 29 March, 1643.

BRANDBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of Bamber, which signified Guard of the Forest, according to some; others explain the name as Burg, or city, of the Bruns. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified "Bramburg," 926, as a rampart against the Han, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, 915, at Ringelheim, with the title of margrave, as protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, of the house of Hohenzollern, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, made elector in 1417. For a list of the margraves since 1134, see Prussia. Population (City): 51,239.

BRANDY (German Branntwein, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. Alcohol appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1823, 3,950,452; in 1866, 5,041,930;
BRAZIL.

In 1877, 2,602,407; in 1888, 2,653,003; in 1900, 2,592,265; in 1905, 2,643,265; in 1908, 1,753,270 gallons of foreign brandy were imported into the United Kingdom. In 1868, 45,332,345 gallons of spirits were manufactured in Britain. Cognac is distilled from wine grown in the two districts of Charente and Charente Inférieure.

See Têfos, Alfred, Aulët (7 Mar. 1868).

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British, under Howe, and the Americans under Washington, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, 11 Sept. 1777. Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors.

BRANKS, a kind of bridle constructed of iron bands, acting as a gag, formerly used in England and Scotland as an instrument of punishment for scolds, and slanderous women. The culprit was paraded through the streets by the bellman, bearhead, or constable, or chained to the market cross, where she was exposed to public ridicule. The date when it was first used is unknown. Found in Edinburgh, 1597; Glasgow, 1624; Stirling, 1640; Newcastle, 1623; Worcester, 1638. A brank in Walton-on-Thames is dated 1633. One called the "witches bridle" of Oxford, is a piece of plate with three sharp spurs in place of the usual gag. Examples are to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the Antiquarium Museum, Edinburgh, and elsewhere.

BRASS. That mentioned in the Bible was most probably bronze. When Lucius Mummian burnt Corinth to the ground, 140 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as Corinthians Brass. This is well doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper. De Fossioy. Some of the English sepulchral engraved brasses are said to be as old as 1277; a white brass produced by Mr. P. M. Parsons, about 1875.

BRAY CASE. Mr. Charles Delaunay Turner Bray, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously (24 June) last, at the house of Lord Stafford, at 18 April, 1876; open verdict at inquest; new inquest ordered, 26 June, 1876; began 10 July. Verdict: "Wilful murder by administration of tartar emetic; but not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person," 11 Aug. 1876.

BRAY, Berks. Fuller says that its vicar, Symon Symonds, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (1533-1589). Upon being called a turncoat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray." The story is doubtful. The modern song refers to the political changes of the 17th and 18th centuries. Bray, the "Irish Brighton," a beautiful seaside town 13 miles N.E. of Dublin, with esplanade a mile long. Pop. 18,888.

BRAY'S ASSOCIATES for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools. This society began in 1725. Dr. Thomas Bray, rector of Sheldon, appointed trustees to expend $500, bequeathed by Mr. D'Alonne for the instruction of negroes. In 1733 these trustees received their present name, and their fund was increased by legacies in 1767, 1782.

Dr. Bray, who was one of the founders of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and who had a life ecclesiastically as commissioner in Maryland for the bishop of London, about 1760, died 15 Feb. 1783, bequeathing part of his books to St. John's College and part to found a parochial library, under certain conditions, equipped with at Maidstone; and also money for other religious purposes at Hackney and libraries in the colonies, and parochial libraries at home.

BRAZEN BILL, said to have been contrived by Perlimus, at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C. It had an opening in the side to admit the victims, and a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death. Phalaris ordered the artist to make the first experiment. Pandar (522-522 B.C.) speaks of the cruelties of Phalaris, but later writers give him a different character.

BRAZIL, formerly an empire in South America, was discovered by Vincent Pinzon, 20 Jan. 1500. Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, driven upon its coasts by a tempest, April following, called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently claimed Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French had seized on Portugal in 1807; the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed 7 March, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Constitution of 25 March, 1824; modified 12 Aug. 1834 and 2 May, 1850. Population in 1888, 14,000,333; 1910 (est.). 21,000,000. Returns for 1890 from 24,000,000/. revenue, 34,750; expenditure, 30,875; balance of export, valued 65,724,440; imports, valued 57,319,551/. The total debt (external, internal and floating), 131,432,780 sterl. Dec. 31, 1908. See Portugal.

The emperor was deposed and a Federal republic styled The United States of Brazil, proclaimed 15, 16 Nov. 1821-22; and it was consequently proclaimed, 22 June, 1826, and 24 Feb. 1827. It consists of a president, elected for 4 years, secretaries of state, a senate and a house of representatives.

Brazil explored by Anhurry Veguarte, about 1504, divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal, 1520. Martin de Souza discovers Rio, and founds the first European colony at San Vincente, 1532. Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil, 1548. San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza, 1533. French protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro, 1555-60. Sebastian founded, 1567.


The British ship *Prince of Wales* wrecked at Aboukir, off the coast of Brazil, is plucked by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about 7 June, 1861.

Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British.

The Brazilian minister at London pays 3,200l. as an indemnity, under protest, 26 Feb., 1863.

The Brazilian government assures the British to express their regret for reprisals; declared: diplomatic intercourse suspended, 5–23 May.

Dispute between the governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro, June, 1862.) referred to the arbitration of the king of the Belgians, who decides in favour of Brazil, 21–26 July, 1874.

New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president.

Prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain, 30 Aug., 1864.

U. S. war-steamer *Wachusett* seizes the confederate steamer *Florida* in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, 7 Oct.; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologises. (The *Florida* (hazardously sunk)

War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Paysandu, and march upon Monte Video, 2 Feb., 1865.

The comte d'Eu and princess Isabella (on marriage tour) land at Southampton, 10 Feb., 1865.

Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic, 20 Feb., 1865.

Treaty between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic against Paraguay, governed by Lopez, signed 1 May.

Scientific expedition under Agassiz favoured by the emperor, 7 May.

Amicable relations with England restored, 1 Aug.

The emperor joins the army against Lopez Aug.

The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuma on the Uruguay, 31 Aug., 1865.

Uruguayans surrender to the allies, 1 Sept.

Indecisive battle between the allies and the Paraguayans, at Paso de la Patria, about 23 Sept., 1866.

Paraguayans defeated on the Parana, 18–20 Oct., victory of the allies at Estero Velasco, 2 Nov.; indecisive battle there, 24 May.

Bombardment of the allied camp on the Parana, 27–29 June.

Two days' fight at Tuyuti; allies defeated, 13, 15 July.

Fruteless meeting of president Lopez with the chiefs on 7 Aug., 1866.

The allies attack the fortress of Curupaiti; defeated with severe loss, 17–18, 22 Sept.

The allies' camp bombarded, 15 Oct.; the Paraguayans repulsed at Tunuyan, 16 Oct.

The Brazilians take Curuzu, 16 Jan., 1867.


The Paraguayans victorious, 2, 3, 17 Sept.; severely defeated 3 and 21 Oct.

Proposals for peace by Lopez declined, 26 Nov., 1867.

Severe defeat of Paraguayans before Tuyuti, 3 Nov.

Freedom decreed to slaves belonging to the nation who shall become soldiers, 6 Nov.

Three monitors pass Curupaiti, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; forced to leave the possession of Himmati; they find Asuncion abandoned, 24 Feb., 1868.

Fierce resistance of the Paraguayans; Lopez said to have armed 40,000 women.

After several conflicts Lopez is totally defeated at Villarta, and flees, 25 June, 1869.

The comte d'Eu appointed general of the allied army, 24 March.

The allies surprise and capture Rosario andarrison, 2 May, 1869.

Lopez defeated in severe conflicts, 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug., 1869.

Lopez defeated and killed near the Aguedama, 16 Nov., 1869.

Treaty of peace with Paraguay, quite abridged, 26 Nov., 1870.

The count and countess d'Eu arrive in England, 17 Dec.

New ministry under viscount St. Vincent, 13 Sept.

The emperor and empress come to Europe, and visit public and scientific institutions, manufactories in Great Britain and other countries, June–Aug., 1871.

Gradual slave emancipation bill passed by the senate; great demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, 27, 28 Sept., 1871.

The emperor and empress, after visiting the continent, return to Brazil, 31 March, 1872.

Treaty with the Argentine Republic, 6 Jan., 1873.

Prosecution of the archbishop of Parana and other prelates, for infraction of the constitution, 23, 26, 28 Sept., 1872.

In a settlement of German emigrants at Porto Alegre, a number of fanatics, popularly termed Mackeis (hypo-creits), headed by Jacobina Maurer, a prophetess who claimed to be a female Christ, and her priestess, Maria Louisa, set about converting their neighbours by force, and desolate the property of those who refuse. She and nearly all her band are killed after several conflicts with their neighbours, aided by the military forces, 22–26 July, 1874.

Great bank failure at Rio Janeiro, 1874.

Duke de Caxias president of ministry, 25 June.

Emperor and empress at opening of Philadelphia Exhibition, 10 May, 1876; travelled in Europe, &c., returned to Rio Janeiro, Sept., 1877.

A ministerial crisis respecting emancipation of slaves (see under above), 20 Dec., 1877.

The emperor supports his minister Dantas; 1,200,000 slaves in Brazil

Resignation of Dantas, anti-slavery minister, on account of differences in the cabinet, 3 June, 1878.

The new minister Senaia introduces a gradual emancipation bill, 12 May, 1878.

Ministry resigns, succeeded by Baron de Ory, about 20 Aug., 1878.

Bill for gradual abolition of slavery passed by senate and deputies.

New ministry under Sen. de Oliveira, 7 Sept., 1879.

Bill for total abolition of slavery passed by the chambers, 14 May; decreed, about 700,000 persons freed.

The empress visits Europe; arrives at Pari., 20 May, 1879; returns to Rio Janeiro, 22 Aug.

The emperor fired by Adriano Valte, a Portuguese republican; not injured, 15 July, 1879.

Revolution at Rio de Janeiro, begun by the army; baron de Laborie, minister of marine, wounded; a republic proclaimed; marshal Don Pedro da Fonseca, chief of a provisional government; people quiet; the emperor imprisoned, refuses to submit, 15, 16 Nov.; the emperor and family forcibly conveyed to the Atalanta; sail for Europe, 12 Nov.

The emperor, at St. Vincent, refuses the offer of the provisional government to remain in power for a year, 28 Dec., 1879.

Official announcement that the republic will respect all state engagements.

All the provinces support the republic, separate governments organizing; suffrage conferred on all who can read and write; the republic blessed by the Abb. de Brazza, several times.

The republic recognized informally by France; the United States of N. A. and Switzerland, 29 Nov., 1879.

The emperor and family arrive at Lisbon, presented by the king, 27 Dec.

Decree fixing the general elections for 15 Sept., and a meeting of the constituent assembly for 15 Nov., 1890.

Decree banishing the emperor and his family and viscount de Ouro Preto, the late premier, and recalling the grant to the emperor and suspending his annual allowance.

Mutiny of two artillery regiments at Rio suppressed with much bloodshed; about 200 executions; several civil officers arrested.

Sudden death of the empress at Oporto, 22 Dec.

Decree for the separation of church and state, 2 Jan., 1879.

The emperor arrives at Caneiras, 18 Jan.

The republic formally recognized by the United States N. A., 21 Jan.


Serious disturbances in Rio Grande in opposition to government financial measures, 5 May, calling for the military government.

New constitution promulgated, 1 May.

The republic formally recognized by Great Britain, about 24 Oct.
The first congress of the republic meets; the president transfers to its the powers of the provisional government.

Decree concerning the banishment of the late imperial ministers.

Secret decree to encourage immigration, 29 June, published in Warsaw, 26 Dec., about 25,000 Polish emigrants said to be received.

The first presidential ministry (Gen. J. C. de Faria Alvim and others). resigns.

New cabinet formed by Gen. Uchoa.

Reciprocal treaty of commerce with the United States, 5 Feb.

A new constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly, 22 Feb.—promulgated. 24 Feb.

Marcello dos Santos is elected president for four years, Gen. Floriano Peixoto vice-president.

The legislature session opens; cheerful speech of President.

The British foreign office warns emigrants against invitations to Brazil.

The congress, having passed a law opposing the veto of president Fonseca, is dissolved by him, and martial law is proclaimed, 3 Nov.; he assumes the dictatorship.

The provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Guia Parama declare their independence.

Insurrection in Rio Grande spreading; the governor, Gen. J. Castilho, deposed, 13 Nov.; provisional government established under Sen. Assis, about Jan. 10 Nov. The junta holds all the provinces, and prepares to resist the dictator Fonseca, reported 17 Nov., about 26,000 men in arms; Fonseca’s proposals rejected by the junta, 25 Nov.

President Fonseca proclaims the election of a new congress, 25 Feb., to meet on 3 May, 1892.

Insurrection of the navy and others against president Fonseca; he resigns and is succeeded by Gen. Floriano Peixoto; no bloodshed, 23 Nov.; he issues a manifesto declaring the re-establishment of legality.

Death of the ex-emperor Pedro II at Paris, 26 Dec.


Disturbances in Rio de Janeiro province suppressed with bloodshed.

Revolution in Sao Paulo, begins 12 Dec., the governor resigns.

Meeting of congress; the president’s message satisfactory.

Revolution in Espirito Santo; Vice-government deposed.


Commercial treaty with Portugal signed, 15 Jan. 1892.

Mating at the fortress of Santa Cruz; 2 forts captured by the rebels, who demand the restoration of Despacho de Fonseca; the mating suppressed by government troops.

The chamber prorogued till May 1992.

Revol of the province of Matto Grosso, 12 April; suppressed.

June.

The Bahia, armoured-clad war-vessel, founders off Cape Polonio, Uruguaia, about 100 men drowned.


Insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul, suppressed.

Outrages on Italians in Rio Grande, Nov. Dec., 1892; reparation claimed.

Disturbances in Rio Grande, conflict at Inhandy, reported.

Revolution in Santa Catharina, indecisive fighting.

Peace restored.

Revolt of the province of Guaiba, Ceadro de Mello against military government, bombardment of Rio de Janeiro stopped by the foreign admirals.

Bombarment of Rio, many killed.

Pres. Peixoto calls on the provinces for troops to defend Rio.

The state of Santa Catharina, Baquio in Rio Grande, and other frontier towns declare for the rebels.

The commanders of foreign warships protest against the bombardment of Rio, 8 Oct.; continued firing on the forts.

Government forces defeated in several parts of Rio Grande.

Sen. Frederico Lorenz appointed provisional president, by adm. de Mello, reported.

Daily bombardment of Niteroy, 4 Oct.

Collision between the Republic and Rio de Janeiro (transport), about 500 lives lost, reported 27 Oct.

Explosion of a powder magazine at Rio, three British naval officers killed, others missing, reported.

Renewed bombardment of Niteroy.

The insurgents boast the imperial flag, and are joined by adm. Salbador da Gama and other prominent persons.

New vessel Jeguary sunk by firing from Fort Sao João.

Indecisive warfare.

Renewed bombardment of Rio.

Insurgent successes in Rio Grande.

Adm. de Mello organizes a government in the state of Para.

The insurgents hold possession of the harbour of Rio; the foreign naval commanders telegraph to their governments for instructions.

Difficulties between the American fleet under adm. Benham and adm. da Gama’s fleet, shots fired on both sides.

Adm. Benham declaring that he acted only for the protection of American ships, his conduct approved by the U.S.A. government, and hostilities are suspended.

The British government maintains neutrality.

The blockade of Rio de Janeiro raised.

Indecisive engagements near Niteroy, much bloodshed.

Severe fighting in Para.

Explosion on the insurgent war vessel Venosa, the commander and 32 men killed, reported.

Insurgents defeated in Rio Grande, reported.

Dr. Prudente de Moraes elected president, 1 March.

Term of surrender proposed by adm. da Gama, rejected by marshal Peixoto; the firing of the government forts on the insurgent forts and ships not returned; ships deserted, and unconditional surrender of the insurgents.

Two Portuguese warships allowed to depart with adm. da Gama and 70 officers, 18 March; arrive at Buenos Ayres (to be conveyed to Portuguese territory).

The state of Para in the hands of the insurgents under Gen. Saraiva.

March.

Adm. de Mello proclaims president at Deserto, reported.

The insurgents defeated in Rio Grande with heavy loss, reported.

Adm. de Mello and squadron surrender to the Argentine republic at Buenos Ayres, as political refugees; the Bahia and other ships given up to the Brazilian minister.

Adm. da Gama and 225 insurgents escape from the Portuguese transport to Montevede, and join the insurgents in the south, 26 April; others taken to Ascension island.

April.

The president’s message to congress, declaring the country settled, reported.

Diplomatic relations with Portugal broken off with respect to the escaped insurgents, reported.

Brazilian refugees, 148, arrive at Lisbon.


26 July.

Gen. Saraiva defeated and mortally wounded at Cavoy.

16 Aug.

State of siege abolished by the president, reported.

1 Sept.

Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes assumes office as president; grants a political amnesty.

Annesty to desertors during the revolt granted.

1829.

2 Jan. 1895.
BRAZIL.

Agreement with Bolivia & Alve dispute, signed March, 1922.

New regulations for native and foreign insurance companies, materially modifying onerous regulations of April, 1919, without adverse comment. British insurance offices withdraw from Brazil, reported Feb., 1923.

Persistent drought causes famine and terrible distress in the states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte during 1921.

President Dr. Rodrigues Alves states that the treaty signed with Bolivia, 21 Nov., 1903, regarding the disputed territory of Acre (see below), had not met with public approval, which the dispute with Peru respecting the Acre territory was under the consideration of the government, who were drawing up a case against that country, and that pending the settlement of the dispute the Brazilian government would not allow the Brazilian population established there to be controlled by the Peruvian authorities; a note had been sent to the Peruvian government denouncing the evacuation of the Alto Purus and Alto Juruan territories occupied by the Peruvians. 2 May.

Order for the mobilization of the Brazilian troops issued. 3 May.

Peruvian government sends a conciliatory reply to the note. 8 May.

King of Italy, as arbitrator, signs his award on the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana which has been in dispute. 14 June.

Señor Surton de Herrera, ex-killing-arms of the royal palace, calling himself minister of Guiana, an independent republic of S. America, in 1897, was arrested in Spain on the charge of plotting against the Brazilian government, but is released. 19 June.

Wreck of the Brazilian battleship 'Aprievosa' by an explosion of the powder-magazines at Jaca pagua, 223 drowned, including 3 rear admirals, 36 miy ter, 68 saved. 21 Jan., 1906.

Dr. Moreira Penna elected president. 1 Mar.

Violent explosions, and destructive fires and landslips in the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro. 17 Mar.

Baron Penedo, for 33 years Brazilian minister at the Court of St. James's, died, aged 93. 1 April.

Railway strike. 5,500 men declare a strike in Rio de Janeiro. 12 Apr.

Dr. Moreira Penna, the new president, forms his cabinet. 15 May.

A bill creating a conversion fund and fixing the rate of exchange at 196, per milreis finally adopted by the Senate. 26 May.

President sanctioned a law for the creation of a conversion fund, and operations under the new measure will begin. 12 Dec.

Conflict between the different arms of the garrison at Niterói; soldiers on police and a number were wounded; order reported to have been restored. 7 Mar., 1907.

Awards states that the limit of the zone of territory over which the rights of sovereignty of one or other of the two parties must be regarded as established could not be precisely fixed: topographical lines previously adopted that the frontier between British Guiana and Brazil remains fixed by the line which starts from the left bank of the Mayapo, continues in an easterly direction along the watershed to the source of the Orinoco river, proceeds down the course of that river to its confluence with the Tacutu, follows the course of the Tacutu to its source, where it joins the line of frontier established by the declaration of 1899, and concludes in London by the high contracting parties concerned on 2 Nov., 1901. In virtue of that declaration, all that part of the zone in dispute lying to the east of the line of frontier will belong to Great Britain, all that part which is to the west will belong to Brazil. The frontier, along the rivers Içana (Malau) and Tacutu, remains fixed by the Treaty of 1899. The said river will be open to free navigation of the two States bordering on them. When the rivers divide into several branches the frontier will follow the Tholeoa of the most easterly branch. 1 Mar.
BREADSTUFFS.

Launch of the Minor Ganges, the first of three paddle steamers ordered by the Brazilian government at Newcastle.


Death of Dr. Poina, president, 14 June.

Sohor Nilo Pecuma, the new president, reconstitutes his cabinet.

Permanent arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

Marshal Huemes de Fonseca elected president.

2 Mar. 1909.

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1822. Dom Pedro (of Portugal); abdicated in favour of his infant son, 7 April, 1831; died 24 Sept. 1834.

1831. Dom Pedro II. (born 2 Dec. 1826); assumed the government of Brazil, 21 July, 1840; crowned, 23 July, 1844; married, 4 Sept. 1843, princess Theresia of Naples (born 14 March, 1822; died 28 Dec. 1833), 29 April, 1848. His cabinet, disposed 15 Nov. 1844; died at Paris 6 Dec., buried in the cathedral at St. Vincent, Lisbon, 12 Dec. 1868.

Chair, Isabella, born 21 July, 1849; married 15 Oct. 1854 Louis, comte d'Eu, son of the due de la Moriniere (born 29 April, 1821).


President, Nilo Pecuma, 19-9; Marshal Huemes de Fonseca, March, 1870.

BREAC H OF PROMISE: see Marriage.

BREAD. Ching-Young, the successor of Fohi, is reported to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. Uniit, Hist. Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages: see Exodus xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 1700 B.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 138 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained monopoly. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1591. Henri IV., in the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor, and now in Ireland, codfish, barley, and potato powder, is made into bread, as potato-dough is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1397. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1392, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops. Now, bread is made with yeast by the English bakers in 1551. In 1556 and 1587 Dr. Dolefield patented a mode of making "setried bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, and which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1682 a company was formed to encourage Stevens' bread-making machinery. An act for regulating bakehouses was passed in July 1824. In 1827 the London bakers of the metropolis, 23 Sept., was settled by concessions, 9 Oct. 1872. A Bread Reform League formed; meeting at the Mansion house, London, 17 Dec. 1880. The Bread Union, limited, established in London, Sept. 1889; failure, Oct. 1890. Delegated meeting of working bakers in London, demanding increased pay and hours of labour, 5 Sept.; strike averted by concessions, Nov. 1889.

BREAD-FOOT TREE, a native of the South Sea islands. A vessel under captain Bligh was fitted out to convey some of these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see Bounty), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1792. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1858.

BREADSTUFFS. The figures following show the relative proportions of the supplies of breadstuffs, wheat and flour (tons), received from British possessions and foreign countries during the period 1815-1898:

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FOODS.

| Country | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| France  | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,800 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 5,100 |
| Canada  | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 23,000 |
BREAKWATERS.

The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered 12 August, 1812. It stretches 5280 feet across the sound, is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than 30 at the top, and consumed 3,660,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half a year. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid 1 Feb. 1841. Breakwaters have been constructed at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, Middlesex, &c. A great barrier, about two-thirds of a mile long, erected to defend the harvestite iron mines near the Duddon estuary, was completed by Messrs. Lucas & Aikin, and John Cooke being the engineer, Oct. 1840. Sea-wall, the greatest structure of its kind in the world, built at Galveston, Texas, U.S., 17,593 ft. in length, 17 ft. above the mean low tide, 16 ft. wide at the base, 5 ft. wide at the top; cost 23,0624/., completed in 1844.

BREAK-PLATE. One was worn by the Jewish high priest, 1491 n.c. (Ezoth. xxxix.). Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 n.c. (1 Sam. xviii.). Breast-plates dwindled to the diminutive gorget. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver.

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin or Hunny-hill was fought between the earls of Huntly and Crawford, the latter defeated, 8 May, 1352. The see of Brechin was founded by David I., about 1155. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made primate when but a boy, 1356. The bishopric, disestablished soon after the revolution in 1688, was revived in 1751.

BREDA, Holland, was taken by the Spaniards under prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1580; retaken by the Spaniards under Spaniard, June, 1625; and by the Dutch, Oct. 1637. The "open promise of Breda" was a proposal to Philip II., depreciating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1606. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, and here he issued his declaration of a free general pardon, and promised religious toleration, 14 April, 1660; see Restoration. Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burgesses in 1813. Population, 1908, 7,287.

BRECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery, it was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Caesar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the breeccari, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome. The "Geneva Bible," termed the "Breeches Bible" (from the rendering in Gen. iii. 7), published 1560.

BRECHHON LAWS. The ancient jurisprudence of Ireland, said to have been administered by religious judges called Brechus. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brechon laws, 46 Edw. III., 1296. These laws, however, were recognised by the native Irish till 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, and a commission appointed. The publication of the "Ancient Laws of Ireland" by the government, began 1865; completed, by vol. vi., glossary, July, 1902.

BRETFIELD, see Leipsic.

BREMEN, (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 888 and long an archbishopric, and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League, was allowed a seat and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1409. In 1498 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark, by whom it was sold to Hanover in 1731. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1738. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810, but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1860. International agricultural exhibition opened 13 June, 1874. Population of the province, 1871, 122,202; 1905, 293,410; of the city, 214,911. See House Turrin. For the exposition at Bremen (the port of Bremen), 11 Dec., 1875, see Pyramit. The statue of the emperor, William I, unveiled by William II., 18 Oct., 1893. Herrmann H. Meier, founder of N. German Lloyd, died, aged 88, 18 Nov., 1898.


BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian Republics, being attached to Venice. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix, Feb. 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It was retaken 26 May, 1516. It surrendered to the Austrian general Hayman, 30 March, 1849, on severe terms. It was annexed to Sarcedo in 1859.

BRESLAIU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, Jan. 1741. A fierce battle between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated 22 Nov., 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained 21 Dec. same year. It was besieged by the French, and
BRESSA PRIZE. Dr. Cesare Antonio Bressa, by will of 4 Sept. 1835, bequeathed property to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, to give a prize every two years for some important discovery or valuable work published relating to physics, natural history, geography, history, statistics, &c. The first prize (of £s.) was awarded in 1879 to a foreigner; the second to an Italian, and so on alternately. The prize awarded to the late M. Pasteur in 1888.

BREST, a seaport, N. W. France, possessed by the English a.d. 1358. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty almsmen, burns, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, 10 July, 1783. From this port, most of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England, among them the fleet which Lord Howe defeated on 1 June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station, and is considered impregnable. Failure of sardine fishery, British subscriptions in aid of fishermen, Jan. 1862. Population in 1871, 45,248.

BRETAGNE, see Brittany.

BRETHREN, see Bohemian and Plymouth Brethren.

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France, 8 May, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guernsey, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Aiquit, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns at peace (about 1200L.) and to release King John, as a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in England.

BRETON, see Cape Breton, and Brittany.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxen heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The title was bestowed upon Egbert, 825; see Britain, Palgrave, Wamba, and Freeman ditto in regard to this title.

BREVARY (so called as being an abridgment of the offertory in the Roman Catholic service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz., Matins about midnight; Lauds (when not joined to Matins, about 3 a.m.); Prime (about 6), Terce (about 9), Sext (about 12), None (about 3 p.m.), Vespers (4 or 6), Compline (about 9). Lord Tate published a translation of the breviary, 1879. The breviary is ascended to pope Gelasius in about 492. It was first called the collect, and afterwards the breviary came into use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed is said to have given the name to the printing type called brevier.

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to the Greeks, Romans, and to the Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Tnuad, "One William Murie, a rich man or buccaneer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." See ne, Porter, and Vacuum.

Number of persons or firms licensed 1,452; barrels of beer produced 34,167,215; beer duty charged 12,867,715; exported from the United Kingdom 356,190 barrels, value 1,702,721, 1893.

BRIAR'S CREEK (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ash, were totally defeated by the British under general Prevost, 3 March, 1779.

BRIBERY forbidden (Dent. xvi. 19). Samuel's sons were guilty of it, 1112 n. c. (1 Sam. viii. 3). Thos. de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1818; he was chief justice of the common pleas, William de Thore, chief justice of the King's bench, was convicted of bribery in 1831. Another judge was fined 20,000L. for the like offence, 1816. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, Jan. 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1693) to 5 & 6 Viet. c. 184.

Messrs. Sykes and Rumford fined and imprisoned for bribery 18 March, 1776.

Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping imprisoned for bribery at Helester, 28 April, 1804.

Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manges Lopez sentenced to a fine of 600L. and two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound 18 March, 1819.

The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated, 1831.

The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery 20 Feb, 1835.

Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void 1840.

Sudbury disfranchised, 1846; St. Albans also. 1852.

Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery, 1853.

Corrupt Practices Act passed 1854.

In Cooper v. Smale, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery, 27 June, 1858.

Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Barnby.

Mr. Wm. H. Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield, 19 July, 1860.

Government commissions of inquiry respecting bribes, sat at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Lancaster, and Penzance; and disgraceful disclosures were made. Aug.-Nov. 1866.

The boroughs were disfranchised by the Reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867.

The Parliamentary Elections Act enacted that election petitions should be tried by a court appointed for the purpose, passed 31 July, 1868.

First trials under this act; Mr. Roger Eykyn (at Woodstock) was declared duly elected, 1 Jan., and sir H. Stracey (at Norwich) was unseated, 16 Jan. 1869.

Dr. Kinglake, Mr. Fowell, and others, were sentenced to be fined for bribery in parliamentary elections on 10 May, 1870.

Beverley, Bridgwater, Sligo, and Cashel disfranchised for bribery and corruption 1871.
BRIDGEWATER CANAL. 203

Much corruption during the elections of April 1828; members for Oxford, Chester, Boston, and other places, unseated. 1829.

Stringent Act against it; brought in by sir (tony) 1839) H. James, attorney-general, was passed in 1834.

Public Bodies' Conduct Practices Act. 1839.


"Prevention of corruption act, 1839," to suppress the giving of secret commissions, comes into force 1 Jan. 1849.

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., for Hartlepool, was unseated on 3 May, 1849.

Capt. F. E. Guest, M.P. for East Dorset, was unseated on 25 May, 1849.

BRICA-BRAC (French), old curiosities, such as cabinets, pieces of ironwork, &c. The collecting began about the time of queen Anne, 1702-14. The publication of Brica-Brac, a monthly price-list, began in 1806. See Strawberry Hill, Hamilton and Spitzer Fonthill.

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Chaldea, Egypt (cf. Ex. i. 12, 14), Greece, and Rome; in England by the Romans. The size was regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1754.

The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was £999,000,000; in 1850, above £1,000,000,000; and in 1870, £1,500,000,000.

The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery for brick-making, and many others followed. Brick-making by steam is now almost universal.

Paper read by Mr. Josiah Butler, on the manufacture of concrete bricks from the slag of blast furnaces, at Dudley. 1 Jan. 1843.

BRIDEWELL, once a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, 1210, was given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553.* The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGE, a popular card game resembling whist. First appeared in its present form and name in Paris about 1892. Introduced into London by Lord Brougham at the Portland club in 1834. In a different form the game was played in Constantinople in 1860; and a variation of it is known in Russia under the name of "Yerushal"; it is also popular in Holland.

BRIDGES were first of wood. There are ancient stone bridges in Egypt. Abidos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, in B.C. 480 n.c. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. Brotherheads for building bridges existed in S. France about 1180. The Devil's bridge in the Canton of Uri was built on two high rocks and many stories have been invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, 400 feet wide; there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799. See Hammarsmith, London, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, Forth, Tyne, Tower, Westminster, and other bridges, in separate articles. The chief Tournay bridges were freed from toll 21 May, 1879, and 26 June, 1880.

* Of the old buildings little remains: merely offices and a few cells for refractory City apprentices. By the Charity Commissioners' scheme (1860) the annual income (1,082l. in 1878) is devoted to the maintenance of two industrial schools: for boys, at Witton, Sarey; for girls, at St. George's fields.


BRIDGEWATER, support of Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John in 1200. Coasting trade about 1660 tons, 1692. In the civil war it was taken by the parliamentary forces, 23 July, 1645. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when proclaimed king in 1685. The town was disfranchised for bribery, 1870.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 17 July, 1761.

James Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-five miles.
time miles. The duke's canals connected the Thames, Humber, Severn and Mersey, and London, Hull, Bristol, and Liverpool.

**BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.** The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 5,000 £, to be given to the author or authors appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation." The essays by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Praet, Peter M. Rege, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby published 1833-35.

**BRIEFS** are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and written short, without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from bullis. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. Letters of the English sovereign, called "briefs," authorising collections in churches for charitable purposes, abolished in 1828. "Church Briefs," by Mr. W. A. Bewes, published Feb. 1897. A lawyer's brief is an abridgment of his client's case. It is written with the title of the suit and the action, and with the names of the counsel and the solicitor, and marked with the proper fee.

**BRIENNE, N. E. France.** Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, under Blucher, were defeated by the French, 20 Jan., 1814.

**BRIGNAND.** See Italia, 1804 et seq.; Grenz, 1870; Spone, 1870; and Turkey.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE**, a degeneration of the tissues of the kidneys into fat, investigated about 1830 by Dr. Richard Bright.

**BRIGHTON,** formerly Brighthelmstone, a seacoast town, Sussex, was made a place of fashionable resort by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Brighton returns two M. P.'s by Act of 1885. Population, 1891, 123,661; 1901 (est.), 133,030.

At Shoreham, near Brighton, Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester.

He founded the Pavilion 1751; it was greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Khedive at Mrs. 1757, and is said to be the finest house in Brighton.

The Old Steine was swept away in March, 1756. Part of the old cliff, great damage.

Champion of a foot long, 20 wide, completed.

Bridge of the military between the upper and lower river.

The tunnel of the Claydon tunnel, 25 persons killed and killed, opened.


Great aqueduct inaugurated by prince Arthur, Mar 3, and formally opened by the mayor, Aug., 1879.

British Association hosp. 1910 (lib.).

Free library, museum, and post office, opened.

Inauguration of statue of sir John, Lord Burrows, great benefactor to the town.

Avenue, 1852; and Belgrave and Holburn streets opened.

Anchors cast.

Grand concert room, A., burned.

New town hall, A., opened.

Electric railway tried, 20 April, 1904.

Protest park purchased for 852 £, aided by legacy.

from W. E. Louis opened by the mayor.

Bath opened, 1875.

International exhibition of arts and manufactures at A., opened.

New terraces, sheltered walk, halls, A., opened, by the mayor.

25 March, 1874.

Museum of British birds, bequested to the town by Mr. E. T. Booth, opened by the mayor, 3 Nov., 1890.

Visit of the prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone (extension) of the Sussex county hospital.

29 Feb., 1896.

Visit of the duke and duchess of York; see Teachers.

9 April.

New electric railway on the shore opened 28 Nov., 1898.

Cliff pier only destroyed by a gale, and other damage.

4 Dec.

Steam grade railway on the Devil's Dyke opened.

24 July, 1897.

Statue of the queen by prof. Nicoli, presented by mayor (sir John Baker), unveiled.

8 Dec.

New pier with marine palace, 1,700 feet long.

25 May, 1897.

Bronze statue of queen Victoria, unveiled 5 Feb., 1904.

Public art galleries, museum, newsrooms and library, cost 40,000 £, opened.

5 Nov., 1902.

Invention exhibition opened.

25 Nov., 1913.


**BRILL, OR BRIEL, Holland.** A seaport, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the seat of their independence, 1572. Brill, given up to the English in 1575 as security for advances made by queen Elizabeth to Holland, was restored in 1616.

**BRISBANE,** capital of Queensland, on the river Brisbane, Australia, was founded by Oxley, in 1823, settled as a penal station in 1825 by sir J. Brisbane, and made a bishopric in 1853, when the colony was constituted. Spacious dry dock opened at S. Brisbane in 1881. By the captaining of the steamer "Pearl" about 39 persons were drowned on the Brisbane river, 13 Feb., 1896. Rt. rev. A. V. Green, bp. of Ballarat, elected bp. of Brisbane, Dec., 1895. Population in 1901, 114,282. 1910 (est.), 140,000. For the great floods, see Queensland, 1893.

**BRISSOTINS,** see Girondists.

**BRISTOL, (W. England)** is mentioned in 430 as a birthplace city. It was called Caer Olex, a city in the valley of Bath; and, sometimes Caer Brito, the British city, and by the Saxons, Britomartis; place. Gibbon and Nennius speak of Bristol in the 5th and 7th centuries. From the 12th to the 18th century it was, next to London, the most flourishing port in England; it has since been surpassed by Liverpool. See under Orphnaes, an industrial and fine art exhibition for Somerset and Gloucester opened 2 Sept., 1884. Population 1901, 320,000; 1911 (est.), 377,012.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen.

1138

Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry II) died in the castle after 39 years imprisonment.

Church of St. Mary Redcliffe built 1295, restored 1540. Again 1451; spire completed.

1872

Bristol made a county by Edward III.

1373

Bishopric founded by Henry VIII.

1542

Taken by prince Rupert, 28 July, 1643, by Cromwell.

1645

Edw. Colston's hospital, a free school, and other charities established his birthday, 13 Nov., kept annually.

1708

Annual dinners: the Dolphin Society (conservative) since 1747; the Anchor Society (liberal) since 1752; Grateful Society (neutral) since 1792.

New charter.

1799

A post for new exchange; 1733: erected.

1741

Bread riots.

1733

Bridge built.

1755

Attempt to set the shipping on fire.

1777

 Riot on account of a toll: the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded.

1793

Banks built.

1804-9
BRISTOL, SEE OF.

Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the receiver, into the city, he being opposed to the reform bill; the mansion house, the bishop’s palace, several merchants’ stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), nearly 200 houses burned, and above 300 persons, killed by the military or perished.

Trial of rioters (four executed; 22 transported); 2 Jan.; suicide of col. Brenton, during trial by Wesleyan chapels.

Railway to London completed.

Clifton suspension bridge opened.

Industrial Exhibition opened.

Proposed foundation of a college for science and literature in the north-west of England; meeting, 15 June, 1874; medical school added; opened as University College, 10 Sept.

Great fire; Clutterbuck’s, drysalter’s, &c., loss between 20,000. and 300,000.; 24-25 May.

Avonmouth dock opened.

Merchant venturers’ technical college, founded 1877.

Statute of Mr. Samuel Morley, long M.P. for Bristol, unvouched.

Explosion of 300 barrels of naphtha on and about the Jersey jetty The United; 3 deaths.

Great flood; damage about 100,000.; 5-9 March, 1879.

Trade paralyzed by strikers; settled by compromise.

About 10,000 of the boot trade locked out, 23 Dec., 1885; settled by compromise, about 20 Jan., 1886.

Death of other strikers; rioting checked by the police and military.

Statute of Edmund Burke presented by sir Wm. Willis, unveiled by the Earl of Rosbery. 30 Oct. 1884.

Wesleyan chapel, Redland-road, burnt down, 24 Dec., 1896.

Visit of lord Dunfermline; receives the freedom of the city and lays the foundation of the Cabot tower, 24 June, 1875; opened by him, 6 Sept.

Coalcliff and Merrac’s factory burnt down.

Mr. Vincent Stuckey Lean, dies, 24 March; bequests 50,000., for free libraries and 29,000., to other charities.

Queen Victoria opens the Convalescent (Diamond Jubilee) Home, 15 Nov.

Exhibition of Jamaican products and industries opened, 14 April, 1901.

The prince of Wales cuts the first sod of the Royal Edward dock at Avonmouth, 1 March, 1902.

The dock committee and clears each amount to about 1,250,000 tons.

Church congress held.

15-16 Oct., 1907.

Failure of electric light supply owing to disastrous fire at works.

Fire at the Merchant Venturers’ Technical college almost destroyed the building, damage being estimated at 50,000.; 9 Dec., 1907.

Death of Mr. J. Bowyer, M.A., and 72 years prof. of modern history and English literature at the university college.

Visit of the Colonial premiers.

15 May, 1907.

Mr. H. O. Willis makes a gift of 100,000., towards the establishment of the university for Bristol and the west of England, announced.

15 Jan., 1908.

King Edward opens the Royal Edward dock at Avonmouth.

9 July.

BRISTOL. SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics erected by henry VIII. out of the spoils of the dissolved monasteries, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of the Holy Cross, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, 1178. The see is valued in the king’s books at 338l. 8s. 4d. Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1543.—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836, but was preserved to provide for their again becoming separate bishoprics. Amendment, 1851, and 1866. Subscriptions received Aug. 1865; the bishopric reconstituted by an order in council, 7 July, 1897. The cathedral (under repair since 1841) was reopened in 1868; a new nave opened 23 Oct. 1877; restoration of the Lady Chapel, tower, etc., proceeding 1873, & seq., the choir reopened, 5 May, 1895; a beautiful reredos unveiled, mid Oct. 1896.

BRISTOL (Biop. of).

1207. Tom G. Pelham, translated to Exeter, 1207.


1208. Wm. Lort Mansell, died, 27 June, 1208.

1215. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln, 1215.


1218. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1218. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)


BRITAIN. (called by the Romans Britanna, from its Celtic name Prydain (Cymru). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the Cassiterides or tin-islands by Herodotus, 535 B.C.; as Albion and Furn (England and Ireland) by Aristot., 350 B.C., and Polybius, 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anc. called Alban, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Alban to only one. (Pliny.) See Albion, England, Scotland, and Wales. Early history and dates doubtful.

Bvthincus, king of the Suevones, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain.

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cesar.

Second invasion: he defeats Cassivellanus, British general.

Cymbeline (Cymedon), king of Britain.

Aulus Plautius defeats the Britons.

Nero and Vespasian, sons of Britannus.

Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50.; carried in chains to Rome.

Romans defeated by Ambicca, queen of the Iceni.

70,000 slain, and London burnt; she is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 slain, place uncertain.

Agrippa, governor, conquers Anglesey, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government.

He defeats the Caledonians under Calgacus; surrenders the islands.

The emperor Vespasian visits Britain, 129; and建立a wall from the Tyne to the Solway. (Commodus, 196.)

Lucius, king of the Britons, said to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleuthérius, about 197.

The Britons (allies of Albion) defeated at Lyons by Severus.

Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces.

Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York, 21 Feb.

Caracalla usurps the throne of Britain.

He is killed by Allectus, another usurper.

Constantius recovers Britain and kills Allectus.

St. Alban and 12,000 Christians martyred (209).

Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York, 25 July.

British bishops at the council of Arles.

Seeds and Picts invade Britain, 575; routed by Theodosius.

Romans gradually withdraw from Britain.

Regn of Vortigern.

The Saxons and Angles aid in expelling the Picts and Scots.

The Romans quit Britain.

* The Romans eventually divided Britain into Brittonia et Pictorum (country south of the Thames and Severn); Britannia Secunda (Wales); Brittonia Secunda (between the Thames, Severn, and Hamlott; Mercia Central (between the Humber and Tyne); and Brittonia Occidentalis (between the Tyne and Firth of Forth). The figure of Britannia on coins was first struck by the Romans, S. 11, 1695.
BRITAIN.

The Angle-Saxon invaders drive the Britons into Wales and Cornwall. 

Many Britons settle in Armorica (Britanny) in 443-445.

The Angles conquer Britanny, by dividing it into seven kingdoms.

Elia invades South Britain, 457; founds kingdom of Sussex.

Supposed reigns of Vortimer, 494, Vortigern again, 470; Aurelius Ambrosius, 487; and Arthur Pen-dracan.

Great Saxon invasion under Ceolred.

The renowned king Arthur said to reign 500-532.

And at last, Augustine (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity.

Cymbeline, last king of the Britons, reigns.

Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen.

Edgbert, king of Wessex, virtually king of England.

KINGS OF THE HEPHTARCHY; see Bretwalda.

Kent. [The shire of Kent.]

Hengest. [470, Saxon Chronicle.]

Seax, or Excus, son of Hengest; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Excings.

Edith, son of Excus.

Heremon, or Ermenric, son of Octa.

St. Ethelbert: first Christian king (styled King Anderbold).

Edwald, son of Ethelbert.

Egfrid, son of Ethelbert; son of Edwald.

Eadbert, or Ethelbert Prym; deposed.

Cuthred, or Guthred.

Rildred, who lost his life and kingdom to Ethelphric, king of Wessex.

South Saxons. [Sassex and Surrey.]

Elia, a warlike prince, succeeded by

Cenwulf, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, succeeding 50 years.

[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]

Edwald, Edwic, Eadbrych, or Ethelwic, or Ethelwic.

Aethel and Beverin, brothers, reigning jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 688; kingdom conquered in 725.

West Saxons. [Berk's, Hampshire, Wilt's, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.]

Cenreth.

Cynegils, and in

Ceawlin, his son, reigned jointly.

Cenwulf, or Cenwulfr, or Cenwalh.

Seabra, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deceased.

Ewine, with Centwine; on his death.

Aestiges, in a coin; alone.

Ceawlin, went to Rome, to execute his deeds of blood, and died there.

Ina or Inan, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.

Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.

Egbert, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Umenius, 380, and the whole of Hampshire, was slain by one of his victim's retainers.

Cynwulf, or Kenwulf, or Cynulf, a noble youth of the line of Ceolred; murdered.

Ethelric, or Eadbrych; poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.

Doroth, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwald.

* The term "octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, separate kingdoms.
BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

BRITISH ACADEMY, for the promotion of historical, philosophical and philosophical studies; first meeting held at the British museum, 17 Dec. 1901; application to the king for incorporation, signed by 127 eminent men, issued London Gazette, 14 Jan. 1902; royal charter granted, list of 43 fellows; lord Rosbery, vise, Dillon, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Lecky (d. 22 Oct. 1903), and others, lord keye elected president 28 Nov. 1902.

Special meeting in commemoration of the hun threed anniversary of the death of hume of Kunt...

BRITISH AMERICA (see AMERICA) comprises the Dominion of Canada, in which are included British Columbia, North-west Territories, the provinces of New Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and that portion not in the Dominion, viz., Newfoundland and its dependency, Labrador. Delegates from the six first provinces met at Quebec on 19 Oct., and agreed to the basis of a Federal union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 46 members for life, and a house of commons of 194 members, 20 Oct. 1864.

The secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, 3 Dec. 1864. The plan opposed by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March, 1865. Messrs. Carleton and Gill came to England to advocate it, April, 1865.

The British North America Act: the Dominion of Canada to be divided into 4 provinces, viz.: Ontario, formerly Upper Canada; Quebec, formerly Lower Canada; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, brought into parliament by the earl of Carnarvon, 19 Feb., passed 29 March, 1867. (The British government guaranteed a subsidy of 3,000,000 to complete the intercolonial railway.) By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, 1871.

BRITISH AMERICAN, see Envoy, St., Sons of.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. J. Marchion, &c., in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1862. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on 27 Sept. 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing reports of the proceedings and about 60 local societies are now in union (1893). New observatory presented to the association by the queen in 1832. Superintendents, Francis Ronalds, the first; John Walsh, 1832; Balfour Stewart, 1839. It was purchased for the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gasquet, in 1871. See Women, 1850.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver island. Arid-gold diggers were in a few weeks above 20,000; and from all parts was the consequence; and Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 1858, and a bishop nominated in 1859.

Visited by the marquis of Lorne and princess Louise, 20 Sept. 1882. — For a dispute in July, 1859, see United States. Vancouver's Island was incorporated with the colony in 1866, and Victoria was made the capital, 21 May, 1868. Recent lieutenant-governors: Hon. T. R. Melmess, 1857; Sir Henry July de Lotbiillière, 22 June, 1898. The colony was annexed to Canada, 1871. Population, 1871, 100,000.


Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 21 May, 1877. (See Victoria, p. 47.)

The colony is subject to the laws of England, caused by the passing of the Fraser River, reported, 1894.

New coal mines opened and towns built in the Kootenay district, during 1883, rapid development of gold mining, reported Aug. of 200,000,000 dollars capitalization, in 1896.

Now sods on the Chilkoot and Dyea trails, over 10,000 deaths there.

Great fire at New Westminster, thousands homeless.

Bill prohibiting aliens from acquiring mining claims became law of 1883.

Anti-japanese laws dissolved by an order in council.

The Sedan ministry dismissed by the lord-gov.

Legislative assembly prolonged, 1 March.

Elections: the government defeated 9 June.

Mr. A. Dunsmuir forms a cabinet 27 June.

Legislature opened by the governor, 4 July.

The church, mission buildings, schools, etc., at Metlakatlal burn down 22 July.

Mineral production greatly increased 1895, 3,400,000,000 dollars.

Mineral output from all sources for 1895 was 4,000,000,000 dollars.


Prince Arthur of Connaught lands at Victoria from Japan.

Mr. James Dunsmuir appointed H.E. Gov.-Gen., 27 March.


Minerals produced during 1897 amount to 5,200,000,000 dollars.

Great bush fire. See First

Railway advances on the inter-colonial electric railway from 1886.

way between Vancouver and New Westminster, 14 persons killed 16 Nov., 1893...

Floods, caused by a storm of unprecedented violence along the Fraser coast, was a great disaster in 1898.

Minerals produced in 1907 amount to 5,000,000,000 dollars.

Great bush fire, Aug.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION. First conference at Hertford college, Oxford, sir W. Chance presiding, 12 July 1897.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, see under Africa, British South Africa Company, see Zanzibar.

BRITISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, see Economy.

BRITISH EMPIRE, see England, etc.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE, established to maintain the unity of the Empire, and to succeed the late Imperial Federation League, which see: the duke of Devonshire, president; Mr. W. Logan, (now Lord Avelbury), chairman, May, 1895; inaugural meeting.
BRITISH GUIANA.


BRITISH GUIANA AND HONDURAS, see Guiana and Honduras.

BRITISH INSTITUTE of Preventive Medicine, see Preventive Medicine.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (for the encouragement of British artists, Pull-mall, founded in 1805) opened 18 Jan. 1866, on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakespeare) were from time to time exhibited the works of 2,000 artists, deceased British artists and others, till 1867, when the lease of the premises expired. The fund of 16,200l. in the hands of earl Powis and other trustees, to be devoted to the promotion of the fine arts, had accumulated to 24,610l. in 1883.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, 5 May, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's, 11 Oct.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, see Medical.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (5 April, 1753) of 20,000l. to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of productions of nature; a grace of 50,000l. was raised, and a building was opened 15 Jan. 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases.

The old royal library was given by George II. 1757. A list of the more important additions is given below. See Memoires, 1868.

New buildings erected by sir R. Smirke 1823-47
Iron railing completed 1822
The great reading-room erected by Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian (cost about 150,000l.); height of dome, 166 feet; diameter, 140 feet; contains about 90,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers.
Open to public 18 May

1866. Incorporation of the library catalogues into one alphabet began. three copies made.

1861. The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections was discontinued by a commission in 1862, and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington rejected by the commons.

16 May, 1862
Number of books (estimated) 1,600,000.

Jan. 1870
1,300,000 (500,000 MSS.) 1874
6,000l. voted for a Natural History Museum at South Kensington 1 Aug. 1870
2 Aug. 1872
Photographs of above 5000 objects of antiquity supplying evidence of man's progress in civilisation published for about 1872.

Castellani collection of gold ornaments, gems, bronzes &c. purchased for 52,000l. 1872-3

The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending 31 March, 1870, was 78,445l.; 1884, 152,137l.; 1899, 172,285l. The number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,524,754; in 1863, 420,563; in 1865, 605,688; 1861, 216,614; 1864, 216,614; 1865, 216,614. Readers in 1889, 152,083; 1906, 221,097; 1909, 257,045.

The museum partly opened daily after 11 Feb. 1879
Electric light adopted in the reading-room for the first time in the winter months 1889.
The White bequest (60,000l.) 1880
The new British Museum for Natural History, South Kensington: building completed, Nov. 1880; part of the collection opened Oct. 1881. At a meeting of the Royal Society, the prince of Wales in the chair, it was resolved to place a marble statue of the professor in the hall of the Natural History museum, of which he was the chief originator, 21 Jan. 1893; statue, by T. Brock, placed, March, 1897; collections enriched by explorers from all parts of the world. Statue of sir George Onslow Ford, R.A. unveiled by the prince of Wales, 28 April, 1900.

John Gould's humming-birds, &c., bought April
New buildings opened in the Victoria street, founded by means of Mr. Wm. White's legacy of 63,640l. 23 Sept., 1882.

New Assyrian room (including Mr. Rassam's collection) opened Jan. 1874
New catalogue printing, Dec. 1881; et seq.; new catalogues of the Bible issued Dec. 1882
The Marquis of Northampton's archæological library presented by Capt. Wardlaw Ramsay Oct. 1877
New galleries opened; glass and pottery, 1888; Greek sculpture, 1889; mummies, &c. 1891

Electric light set in the public galleries, opened in the evenings, 6 to 10 17 Feb. 1879

Gallery of Relics in the museum at Bloomsbury, opened March 1893

Mr. R. Martin and his wife, Mrs. Victoria Woodhall Martin, the trustees of the British Museum and Mr. E. M. Thompson, librarian, for giving out books containing libels against Mrs. Martin, relating to the Beecher scandal (see United States, 1874-5), queen's bench division; verdict of the jury, the defendants acted with honest minds and not negligently, but did libel (on their others) (discharge their duties with proper care, caution and judgment, damages, 500. 25-27 Feb.; judgment given by baron Pollock for the defendants, with costs; appeal granted 3 March, dismissed 29 April.

British Museum Purchase of Land (of the duke of Bedford) Act, passed 17 Aug. 1857

The Malcolm collection of early drawings and engravings presented by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, July, 1875
Mr. H. Seehou bequeaths his collection of bird skins and skeletons to the Nat. Hist. department, Kensington.

The museum opened from 2 to 7 p.m. on Sundays 17 May et seq. 1866

Exhibition of Rembrandt's drawings and etchings March

Mr. Vincent Stuckey Joan bequests 50,000l. for the library and reading-room, see Bristol.

March

Dr. C. D. Fortnum, a trustee, dies 6 March. bequests a fund for the building of the Fortnum galleries for the Frank's collection, etc. see Ashmolean museum.

Antiquities from Benin city and other parts of W. Africa presented by lord Salisbury. spring, 30,000 tablet books devoted to the memory 1866-99

"The Royal Library of Assyria," about 22,000 tablets, from Nineveh, catalogued (5,000 vol.) by Dr. Carl Bezold, see Times 14 April 1899.

The "general Catalogue of Printed Books" began 1831, completed 18 April 1889, 8 volumes published; early British museum act passed 20 June, 1860.

Lord Cheylesmore died 10 July; bequest of 14,000 English mezzotint portraits to the nation placed here.

Dr. A. S. Murray, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, dies 6 Mar. 1896

Lord Exeter appointed by the king royal trustee in succession to the late sir Montague H. Bentinck 2 Jan. 1896.

A collection of playbills of over 30 London theaters, for a period extending over the greater part of the last century, presented by capt. the hon. Sidney Cobbold, 1901.

p
BRITISH MUSEUM.

Important Additions (bought or given) (Edwards).-These were 79 gifts or bequests.

- Solomon Da Costa, Hebrew Library, 1752.
- G. Thomasin, collection (political) from Geo. III, 1772.
- Scholander, fossils, 1827.
- Mitchell, library and MSS, 1839.
- Hamilton, laws, 1805-17.
- Miss. Mature library, 1866.
- S. C. Finley, 1799.
- Matthew Bumey, 1815.
- Mr. freelancer, 1827.
- Joseph Banks, 1827.
- Towndy marble, 1847.
- Grivett marble, 1840.
- Roberts, English coins, 1856.
- Hargrave library, 1853.
- Pindar marble, 1845.
- E. of Glamis, marble, 1846.
- Burney library, 1853.
- Banks archaeological collections, 1828.
- King George III's library, given by George IV, 1821.
- Sir A. Banks' library and collections, 1824.
- Erasman MSS, 1829.
- Amundsen MSS, 1853.
- Martin, fossils, 1859.
- Syr. MSS, 1844.
- Lycurgus marble, by Sir C. Fellowes, 1848.
- Crowe, library, collected by right hon. Thomas Crowe, 1849.
- Grivett (copy), 1847.
- Assyr. collections (by A. Layard), 1843.
- Halahamallus and Indian marble (by T. Newton), 1846.

Cathecumian antiquities (by T. Davis), 1829.
- Cyprian marble (by Smith and Fitch), 1830.
- Arden, English MSS, 1834.
- Duke of Buccleuch museum (bought for 25. e., 1834).
- Abyssinian antiquities, 1828.
- Shell collection (25. e., 1828).
- T. Moore, Smith's (one thousand) Assyr. collections, 1824.
- Cham. antiquities, by Mr. Ross, 1824.
- Unes, implements, ornaments, etc., from 234.
- Rear barbaros (see Bees), by Rev. Canon Greenwell, 1841.
- About 200 Babyloniom tablets purchased, 1842.
- Indian birds and eggs from Mr. A. O. Hume, 1849.
- The marquis of Tweedmouth's collection of birds given by Capt. Warhau Ramsay, 1850.
- Mr. Octavius Morgan's collection of watches, clocks, keys, rings, etc., reported, 1850.
- A great present of books and photographs from the Sultan of Turkey, 1851.

The collection of Sir Augustus Welby Pugin, 1850.

- Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's ethnographical collection, valuable, etc., called the Waddesdon bequest, presented, 1859.

- Boscawen prize. MSS of Keats's Hyperion acquired, 1851.
- Shaft of a column from the Treasury of Athens at Mycenae acquired from lord Elgin, 1851.
- Miss. present to the trustees of the national history museum of the British Museum, the skeleton reproduction of the dino-saurian reptile Diplodocus Bristis, found in the United States, 1852.
- The skeleton of a new species of Hadrosaurus, made in 1854 by Dr. H. B. B. Philpot, presented to the trustees of the national collections fund, 1856.
- Collection of the ancient coins of Judaea and the neighboring districts, presented by the late George Hamburger, 1856.
- Mus. of Ferries Main, purchased by the trustees of the museum, 1858.

Large collection of examples of Wedgwood were presented by Mr. J. H. H. Falke, 1899.

Collection of rare and valuable prehistoric antiquities from Persia, presented by a city merchant who wished to remain anonymous, 1870.

Falke's collection of Wedgwood were presented under the will of Mr. Isaac Falke, 1876.

- Nelson's land-map memorandum received, 1876.

- Collection of about 150 paintings by Chinese masters, varying in date from the eighth to the eighteenth century, as well as some of the Buddhist paintings of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 600-900), discovered by Dr. Stein in his latest expedition, acquired, 1895.

- A collection of 12 diamonds, being a series of specimens presented by the Premier (Transvaal) diamond mining company, 1896.

- Sailing collection of drawings, 292 in number, classified and opened to the public, 1898.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIANS.

- Dr. Gasco Knight, 1753.
- Dr. Matthew Maty, 1772.
- Dr. Charles Morton, 1779.
- Dr. Joseph Planta, 1783.
- Henry Ellis, 1807.
- Antonio Panizzi, 1816.
- Sir Alfred Jones, 1866.
- Edward Angier, esq., 1879.

Sir Edward Mandevill-Thompson resigns, after 43 years' service, June, 1899.

Mr. F. G. Kenyon, July, 1904.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, established 1872.

BRITISH PRODUCE Supply Association, directors, the earl of Winchilsea, lord Kesteven, and others; started early in 1876, for the purchase, sale, &c., of British agricultural produce.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, see Transvaal.

BRITONS, ANCIENT, Society of, established 1715, see Wales; 178th anniversary celebrated 1 March, 1893.

BRITON, an ancient treatise on English law written in French by or in the name of king Edward I. about 1254. Coke attributed the work to John de Breton, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. An edition of "Briton," with a translation in English by Mr. F. Nicholls, was published in 1865.

BROAD ARROW. All attempts to ascertain the origin of this mark have been fruitless. It is stated that timber trees fit for shipping in the forest of Dean in 1639 were marked with the crown and broad arrow. It is said to have been the device of Sir Robert Sydney, earl of Romney, master-general of the ordnance, (1615-1702). 'Bredar.

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. The Pelham administration (which see) was succeeded because formed by a coalition of parties, May, 1744.

BROAD CHURCH SCHOOL, in the Church of England, had its origin in a reaction from the Tractarian movement (see Tractarianism and Diocese), influenced by German rationalism and the growth of the scientific and critical spirit. It became prominent in 1876, through the lectures of Dr. Hampden, and still more through the "Theological Essays" of the late F. C. Maurice in 1853, and found fuller expression in "Essays and Reviews," issued in 1860, written by Dr. Temple (late Bishop of Canterbury), Dr. Rowland Williams, Professor Jowett, Baden Powell, Mark Pattison, H. B. Wilson, and C. H. Goulston. These essays, with the exception of that on the "Education of the World," by Dr. Temple, were of a destructive critical nature, dealing with the subjects of the inspiration of the Scriptures,
BRUMAIRE, a popular vehicle said to have been invented in 1836, and so named in consequence of its adoption by Lord Brougham. *Brougham's Jour.,* 13 & 14 Viet. c. 21; see Acts, and Bankrupt.*

**BROWNIST** or **BARROWIST**, the first Independents (which see), named after Robert Brown, a schoolmaster of Southwark, about 1720. John Penny, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, 29 May, 1513.

**BROWN'S INSURRECTION, see United States, 1838.**

**BRUCE'S TRAVELS.** James Bruce, the "Abys-sian traveller," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb., 1770. On 14 Nov., 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died 27 April, 1782.

**BRUGES,** Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1388, and the consequent repression. It was subjected to France in 1793, to the Netherlands in 1814, and to Belgium in 1830. Population, 90,089.

**BRUMAIRE REVOLUTION.** see Inventory, (179).
BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK (supposed to be near Ford, Northumberland). Aunia, with an army of Northmen from Ireland, and Constantine III. King of Scots, landed at the mouth of the Humber, and were defeated with very great slaughter at Brunswick by Athelstan, 937.

BRUNSWICK (now Brindisi), S. Italy, a Greek city, taken by the Romans, B.C. 607, and made a colony, 244. Here Virgil died 22 Sept., 19 B.C.

BRUNUX, capital of Moravia, since 1641; was entered by the French under Marshall, 18 Nov. 1805, and by the Prussians, 13 July, 1866. Population, 1613.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendency in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, 18 Sept. 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, 4 Nov. same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1097, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph duke of Carinthia in Bavaria) a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imiza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father. Guelph of Bavaria; see Bavaria. His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maid, daughter of Henry II. of England, and was the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, he was defeated by it in the battle of Abbey in 1180, through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Worms, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otto of Wittelsbach, ancestor of the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Acanus, founder of the house of Ahnhalt, and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the interest of our Henry II. Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815. Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1828, 1,853,847; in 1881, 1,293,762. Brunswick joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

1147 Henry, Duke of Bavaria.
1150 Henry the Lion (son).
1155 Henry the Long and William (sons).
1167 Albert I. (son of preceding).
1172 Albert II. (son).
1175 Albert II. (son).
1179 Otto, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
1180 Magnus I. (Templarius) (son of Magnus I.).

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

1460 Henry I. (son of Magnus I.).
1463 William I. and Henry II. (sons).
1469 Frederick and William II. (sons of William I.).
1485 Henry III. and Eric (sons).
1514 Henry IV. and Henry (son of preceding).
1585 Julius (son of preceding).
1615 Henry Julius (son).
1616 Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

1649 Augustus (son of Henry Julius of Luneburg).
1667 Redolph-Augustus, whose wife he married next brother Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died 1714.

1704 Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic, 1710; died in 1714.
1714 Augustus-William (son).
1731 Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
1755 Ferdinand-Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Bevem, married Catherine-Anna; daughter of Lewis Rodolph, and succeeded him.
1775 Charles-William (son).
1780 Charles-William-Ferdinand (son); a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married Princess Augusta of England; was mortally wounded at the battle of Augsburg, 22 Oct., and died Nov. 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
1806 William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipzig in Oct. 1813; fell at Quatre-Bris, commanding the army at the head of the Duke of Wellington, 16 June, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son.
1815 Charles-Frederick-William, (very eccentric); assumed government 30 Oct. 1823. (Revolution at Brunswick; the duke (declared incapable of reigning by the German diet) retired to England, 7 Sept. 1825; died at Geneva, bequeathing his immense property to that city, 18 Aug. 1837.)
1830 William, brother; born 25 April, 1806; succeeded provisionally, 7 Sept. 1835; and on the demand of the Brunswick diet, definitively, 20 April, 1837; married, in 1819, a lady at the court, of Saxony; in 1824, he retired to England; but at the interest of our Henry II. Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815. Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1828, 1,853,847; in 1881, 1,293,762. Brunswick joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well-street, East London, built to replace the Royalty (burnt down 11 April, 1826), was opened 25 Feb. 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of
the walls, too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately the catastrophe happened in the day-time (during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering"), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambrai, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, carpets, and tapestry. The Hôtel de Ville was erected early in the 15th century; has a turreted 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind; see Belgium. Population, 1908, 637,807 (including suburbs).

Cathedral of St. Gudule (begun 1025) completed 1273.

Made capital of the Low Countries 1509.

Ruled tyrannically by Alva 1577-79.

"Union of Brussels" to expel the Spaniards 1577-79.

Bombarded by marshal Villeroi; 14 churches and 10,000 houses destroyed Aug. 1695.

Taken by the French, 1794; by Marlborough, 1706.

Many of whose rules and by Dumba 20 Nov. 1792.

The revolution commences 25 Aug. 1830.

The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange 5 April 1834.

Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here 1853.

International philanthropic congress Sept. 1836.

International association for social science meet 22-25 Sept. 1862.

Brussels Conference. The Society for the Amelioration of the condition of prisoners of war sent circulars (dated 23 March) to the great powers. On 17 April Russia issued a programme for consideration at the conference, consisting of 71 articles, embodying all the "usage of war." Lord Derby (for Great Britain), in a despatch, declined the discussion of international law, 4 July. General sir Alfred Horsford was sent delegate for Great Britain to save prisoners: reserving liberty of action. The congress was opened 27 July; baron Jonini (from Russia) president. The United States not represented. The sittings were secret. The conference closed without important results, 28 Aug. 1874. British Report published in London Gazette 24 Oct. 1874.

Belgian Industrial exhibition opened Sept. 1874.

International congress of commerce and industry 6-10 Sept. 1880.

Commercial Museum opened 1882.

The magnificent new Palace of Justice opened by the king 20 May 1883.

The parliament houses burnt; valuable library destroyed; loss about £80,000 6 Dec. 1874.

International Exhibition opened 15 May 1885; closed 11 Nov. 1885.

Théâtre de la Bourse burnt 7 Jan. 1889.

Anti-slavery conference meets 23 Nov. of 1891.

Arrest of Mr. H. M. Stanley from Africa; entertainment by the king, 24 Apr. 1890.

Great fire at the palace of the Duc d'Ardenberg, formerly the residence of the Emont family, burned to the ground 31 Jan. 1892.

The International Colonial Institute founded; lord Reay, M. Leon Say and others present 8 June 1894.

A formidable explosion in a house in the Rue Royal; 5 deaths, 20 June 1894.

A large hall and buildings in the market burnt; attributed to explosives 21 July 1895.

Deed signed exchanging the city's name for "en de mer" 19 Oct. 1895.

Opening of the international exposition (British art well represented, a Congo village, 500 natives, etc.) in consequence of the death of the duchesse d'Alençon, see Paris, 4 May; opened by the king, 10 May; visit of the lord mayor, sir G. Fandel-Phillips, 31 July; entertained by the king and queen 15 Sept. 1897.

Monument to Charles Rogier, the Belgian patriot of 1830, unveiled 23 July 1896.

Socialist demonstration by the labour party, 3 Aug. 1896.

International colonial congress opened 16 Aug. 1896.

The city boundaries extended for shipping warehouses, etc. 1896.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Judgment given in the Probate division of the law courts in the royal Belgian lawsuit (see Belgium) 20 April 1894.

Monument in memory of the French troops who fell at Waterloo unveiled on the battlefield 23 June 1894.

Death of M. Constantine Menier, sculptor and painter, aged 75, member of the Belgian academy of fine arts, whose group, "La Glorification du Travail," gained him a European reputation 14 April 1895.


Death of M. Paul Faber-Kirche, professor of history at the university of Brussels 9 Nov. 1896.

Funeral of king Leopold II. 28 Dec. 1899.

Brussels exhibition opened by king Albert 8 April 1910.

Visit of ex-president Roosevelt 26-29 April 1910.

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Ola), S. Italy. The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 326 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277.

BUBBLE COMPANIES, see Companies, Late's Bubble, and South-sea Bubble.

BUCCANEERS, cruel piratical adventurers, French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the buccaneers. The first levy of ship-money in England 1613 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first buccaneers were Morgan, of Montmoreau, Colonos, and Morgan. Van Horn, of Ostend, captured Vera Cruz, 1603; Morgan took Panama, 1670; Grammont seized Campeachy, 1685; and Pointis took Carthagena, 1697; all gained enormous booty. The buccaneer confederacy was broken up through the peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept. 1697. BUCEANTUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wait the Adriatic, from the 12th to the 18th century.

BUCANIES (in Scotland); followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 pretended to be the woman of Rev. xii., and promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, &c. She died in 1791, and her followers dispersed.

BUCAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed 28 May, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty.

Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856. It is now capital of the kingdom of Roumania, established 20 March, 1858. Population, 1908, 500,000.

BUCKHURST PEERAGE, see Turks, 1876.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham-house was built on the "Mulberry-gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1701 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816;
BUCKLES. 224 BUDGET.

The prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and occupied by Mr. Victoria, 13 July, 1857. Further improvements were made in 1855. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, 29 March, 1851.

BUCKLES were worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive; about 1701 they fell out of use. Ornamental buckles became fashionable, 1873.

BUDDA (or OPEN) (Budapest), the ancient Aquincum, on the W. bank of the Danube opposite Pesth, and with it (termed Budapest) the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 793; and sacked by Solymán II., after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captive, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword and the city was connected to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1806. It suffered much in 1848; was entered without resistance by the Austrians, 5 Jan., 1849; stormed, 20 May, given up by Russians to Austrians, July, 1849. Here the emperor Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary, 6 July, 1875; see Budapest. Pest constituted the capital of Hungary, Nov., 1873; equal to Vienna, June, 1862. Great loss of life (about 120,000) and property by a storm, 26 June, 1875; another storm, 11 July following. Population of Buda-Pesth, 1870, 752,222.

The anniversary of the recapture of the capital of Buda from the Turks after ten weeks siege on 2 Sept., 1848, was enthusiastically celebrated on 2 Sept., 1868. Many drowned in the Danube, through the breaking of the ice, 4 Jan.; destructive inundations arising through the Danube, 15 March, 1891.


State visit of Prince Ferdinand and Princess Eleonora of Battenberg to the Emperor Francis Joseph, 23 Sept., 1878.

King Albert and Queen Victoria of Spain arrive on a visit to the capital, 19 Oct., 1879.

BUDDHISM, the chief religion in Asia beyond the Ganges, and in China, Japan, and Corea, originated with Gautama Siddhartha, the Sakyu Muni, generally termed Buddha, or the "enlightened," a prince of Kapilavastu in Central India, said to have been born 563, and to have died 483 B.C.

Buddhas, in the Buddhist world are estimated at 455,000,000. Buddhism in Japan reported to be declining, 3732 temples in Kyoto, the old capital, and 5,855 in 1866.

Mr. Brian Hodgson, eminent writer on Buddhism, etc., died, aged 49, 30 May, 1864.

The king of Siam subscribes to the publication of a translation of the "Great Scripture," 1885.

The reputed birthplace of Buddha and other antiquities discovered, 1825-7; a well-preserved shrapnel containing the ashes and relics of Buddha, authenticated by a direct descendent, the great painter, presented to the government by Mr. Win. Peppe, who presents it to the king of Siam, Jan., 1892.

Lord Minto presents the relics of Gautama, discovered at Peshawar, to a deputation of five Birmans, 19 March, 1916.

BUDET LIGHT (so named from Budet in Cornwall), the residence of Mr. (after Sir) Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor), consisted of two or more concentric argand gas or oil burners, one rising above another, fed by oxygen gas in place of air; patents 1839 and 1841.

BUDGET (from the French baguette, Latin buke, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of the exchequer's annual statement of the finances of the country, from the documents having been formerly presented in a leather bag. The budgets of Sir R. Peel in 1832 (including the income-tax) and 1836 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), were very important, for £6,000,000, was announced by Sir Stafford Northcote, 16 April, 1874. See Revenue. Mr. Childers in his budget proposed the reduction of consols from 3 to 25 per cent. for capital raised to 10s., and the coinage of 10s. pieces worth 9s. to meet the loss by wear of gold coinage. Coinage bill withdrawn 10 July, 1873.

Budget of Mr. Childers, 30 April, 1883, to provide for estimated expenditure of 88,825,000, and a vote of credit for 11,000,000, on account of war in the Sudan, and probable war with Russia, became tax raised to &d. Increase of duty on beer and spirits, succession duties, duty on property of corporate bodies.

Bill rejected on second reading (245-242), 25 June; modified by Mr. Childers, Hucks-Bowen's bill, carried, 3,000,000, and 4,000,000, exchequer bills, 16 July, 1885.

Mr. Goschen's budget introduced 21 April, 1887, included abstraction of 2,000,000, from the sinking fund, reduction of income tax to 2s., and of tobacco duty to 3d. to 3d. a lb.; a grant in aid of local rates, etc.

Mr. Goschen's budget introduced 26 March; aiming at a permanent equitable adjustment of imperial and local taxation; income tax reduced to 6d.; resolutions adopted 3 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment on the succession duties rejected (310 to 273) 23 April; act passed 16 May, 1888.

Mr. Goschen's budget introduced 13 April, 1889, provided for the increased expenditure for the army and navy, by dealing with the consolidated fund and slightly increasing the succession and beer duties.

Mr. Goschen's budget, surplus, 3,549,000.; house duty reduced to 4d. to 3d. and 4d. to 3d.; additional duty on spirit at 8d. per gallon—resolutions carried 17 May, 1890.

Mr. Goschen's budget introduced 2 April, 1891; surplus, 6,657,000.; succeeded grant for free (or assisted) education from a Sept. about 2,000,000. a year; resolutions agreed to, 27 April, 1891.

Mr. Goschen's budget proposed 11 April, 1892, surplus, 6,721,000.; proposed duty on sparkling wines equalized with 2d. a gallon, 16 May, 1892.

Sir Wm. Harcourt's budget introduced, 24 April, 1893; duty, 1,742,000., met by addition of 2d. to the income tax, increased to 8d.; proposed 7d. per gallon.

Sir Wm. Harcourt's budget introduced 16 April, 1894; duty, 8,700,000., income tax, raised from 2d. to 6d.; appropriation of sinking fund, death or estate duties, additional duties on beer (6d. per barrel), spirits (6d. per gallon); Finance Act, passed 31 July, 1894.
Buenos Ayres.

A province of S. America now part of the Argentine Republic. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital, Buenos Ayres, founded by don Pedro de Mendoza in 1580. In 1587 it was conquered by the Spaniards, and recognized; and made a bishopric, 1620; and a viceregality, 1775. La Plata, the new capital, founded by Dr. Kechua, the governor, 24 Nov. 1812; made seat of government April, 1824. Population 1899, 824,914. See Argentine Confederation.

A British fleet and army take the city, 27 June; it is retaken by the Spaniards, 12 Aug.; by the British 5 Oct., 1866.

Monte Video taken by storm by Sir Samuel Bent in mutiny, 3 Feb.; evacuated, 7 July, 1867.

General Whitelock and 6,000 British enter Buenos Ayres; repulsed with great slaughter, 5 July; relieved on degrading terms, 6 July.

Independence of the province declared, 16 July, 1816.

Recognised as forming part of the Argentine confederation, 2 Feb., 1822.

[A new civil war through the violent intrigues of Rossia, Oripa, Urquiza, and others, for many years.] Urquiza overthrows Rossia, and is made provisional dictator, 1842.

Oripa defeated by general Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates, 26 Feb., 1842.

Rossia Bees, arrives at Plymouth, 25 April.

Urquina deprived of power, invests the city, 21 Feb.; some successes he retires, Dec. 1842.

Constitution voted, 25 May, 1853.

Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognised as a distinct state by the first government, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected, 4 Dec., 1852.

War breaks out; Oripa, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an inoffensive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre, 26 Oct., 1852.

A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is reunited with the Argentine confederation, 11 Nov.
BUFFALO, a city in New York state, founded in 1801; incorporated 1822; burned by the British during the war, 1813. Population, 1832, 15,000; 1840, 255,403; 1850, 328,873; 1860, 378,557. Pan-American Exhibition, opened 20 May, 1893; president McKinley shot at and wounded by Leon Czolgosz, 9 Sept., 1901. See Niagara, 1896.

BUFFOONS were originally mounted-banks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98; see Jesters.

BUFFS, this famous regiment took its name from the distinguishing colour of its uniform—coats faced with buff, and white-knots, breeches and stockings. The Buffs of the Coldstream Guards were raised in 1679 (it is stated by some that they were raised by Charles II., and were called the "Hollond regiment"). At one period they were known as the "Buff Howards," from Howard, their colonel (1717-1741). The "Buffs" is the 3rd (East Kent) regiment, and is one of the three corps possessing the privilege of marching through the city of London with fixed bayonets and with colours flying. The "Ross-shire Buffs," the old 78th regiment, form the 2nd battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (the duke of Albany's). "Broer.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building material. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Titim by the king of Connought, in 1101; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the Wonderful Castle." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 887. It was adopted by the earl of Crumled, about 1178. London being then almost wholly built of wood; see Architecture.

Building acts were passed by Elizabeth in 1558, 1588, and 1622; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts on building and changes. The Building Act for the Metropolis, 5 & 6 Vict., c. 1 (1844), was amended in 1845, 1876, 1876, 1874, 1875, and 1879. Building societies, formed to enable a person to purchase his own property at a fixed annual rent; but usually too society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation. Their nature varied considerably; a new act was passed 30 July, 1874, another, 1889. Building Societies in United Kingdom: 1876, 213; 1895, 3,437; 1887, 2,367; 1889, 2,709; 1892, 2,930; 1895, 3,147; 1897, 3,608; 1900, 3,741. Scotland, 51; Ireland, 59; 1876, 199; 1895, 1,547; England and Wales, 2,391; Scotland, 135; Ireland, 58; 1829, and 1837.

BUCHAREST (Buzău), a port city in Romania, the capital of the county of the same name. It was founded in 1543 by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. It became the capital of Romania in 1866 and of the Union of Romania and Bulgaria in 1878. Bucharest is located on the left bank of the Dâmbovița River, about 30 kilometers northwest of the Black Sea coast. It is a major commercial and industrial center, with a population of over 2 million people.

Bulgarian beer, also known as Bulgarian beer, is a type of beer that is popular in Bulgaria. It is often brewed using traditional methods and ingredients. Bulgarian beer is known for its strong flavor and high alcohol content. It is typically served in a large glass or a plastic bottle. Bulgarian beer is also exported to other countries, including Russia, Turkey, and Greece. It is popular among locals and tourists alike, and is often enjoyed in pairs. The beer is served cold and is typically paired with traditional Bulgarian dishes such as Shopska salata (a fresh vegetable salad) and Shopska sarma (a type of stuffed pepper).

Bulgaria, the ancient Moria Inferior, a principality tributary to Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonic tribe, who harassed the Entrance and Italy from 991 to 1678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018. After defeating them in 1014, and taking 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to trace his countrymen back. The kingdom was re-established in 1186, but after several changes was conquered by Bagazet and annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1399. Bulgaria was a chief site of the Russo-Turkish war (which see), 1877-78. Population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, 4,035,623 in 1905; 4,188,749 in 1906. Revenue: 1905, 4,748,120; 1906, 5,098,430; 1907, 6,898,425. Expenditure: 1905, 4,171,083; 1906, 5,858,413; 1907, 6,885,160. Imports: 1906, 4,333,708; 1907, 5,255,338; 1908, 5,856,382. Exports: 1906, 4,588,030; 1907, 4,148,328; 1908, 4,295,260. Capital, Sofia (which see). The Bulgarians said to support the revolt in Herzogovina (which see), 1875-76.

BULGARIA.

The prince announces the summoning a national assembly, and threatens to resign. 9 May, 1834.

Zankoff and other liberal ministers arrested for insu- luting the prince in their election addresses (soon released June). Elections for national assembly: voters said to be coerced. 22 June.

Meeting of the assembly: the prince's proposals unanimously accepted; he promises reforms and adherence to the constitution. 13 July.

The late liberal ministers, Zankoff and Sklovick, took the oath. 29 July.


The prince virtually dictator; opposition fear, under whose influence a liberal reaction against the prince takes place, and a new constitution is proposed; the national assembly meets 16 Sept. Manifest of the prince restoring the constitution; Zankoff minister. 20 Sept. Col. Redigher, war minister, and other Russian officers summarily dismissed by the prince.

Peaceful relations with Russia re-established about 15 Nov.

Disputes with Servia respecting frontier and boundaries. 16 June, 1834.

M. Zankoff's ministry resigns; succeeded by Kara-viclov July.

Raid on Servian forces; the Bulgarian government protests. Sept. Oct.

Disputes with Servia unsettled Dec.

Re-union with Roumelia (termed South Bulgaria). April, 1836; declared; about 18 Sept. all Bulgaria arming; action suspended on advice of the powers of war; July, 1835.

Declaration of war by Servia, 13 Nov.; circular to the powers alleging Bulgarian aggression; denied by prince Alexander, 14 Nov.; Bulgaria invaded at four points; skirmishes, several killed and wounded, and small places occupied by Servian prince Alexander appeals to Turkey for help. 14 Nov.

Desperate fighting; Servian forces attacked and repulsed by 40,000 Bulgarians, but 172 killed at night. 17 Nov.

Prince Alexander submits to the Porte and orders evacuation of Eastern Roumelia. 16 Nov.

Prince Alexander at the Servian assembly at the Servians at Silivitzia; severe fighting; king Milan and the Servians retire, leaving 400 prisoners. 17-18 Nov.

Bulgarians totally defeat the Servians near the Dragoman pass, 21-22 Nov. 1835; near Zahrild, which is occupied by prince Alexander. 22 Nov.

Estimated Servian loss 6,000 killed and wounded. 22 Nov.

Servian retreat to Prof., 24 Nov.; prince Alexander enters Servia, defeats Servians and occupies his capital. Broad_k, 25 Nov.; now Servia. 27 Nov. by Widdin, Bulgarian sally repulsed. 27 Nov.

Cessation of hostilities through Austrian intervention. 28 Nov.

Servian proposals rejected. 29 Nov.

Sir W. M. White at Constantiopol supports the Bulgarian union. 28 Nov.

Protoc signed by International Commission: Prince in Servia and Widdin in Bulgaria to be evacuated; armistice to last till March 21. 22 Nov.

The powers in a collective note call upon the Balkan rulers to disarm; refused by Greece and Servia, and only agreed to Jan. 1836.

Virtual (not nominal) union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria; prince Alexander representing the union, issues his sovereign; for five years; Jan.; Decree promulgated Feb.

Peace between Bulgaria and Servia signed at Bucharest 3 March; ratified 17 March; by the sultan. 13 March.

Prince Alexander demands governorship for life, about 18 March, 1836; not agreed to. March, 1836.

The conference of powers at Constantinople: Turkish-Bulgarian convention protocol and agreement, signed prince Alexander governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years signed 5 April; accepted with reservation by prince Alexander. 8 April.

Conspiracy at Sofia, prince Alexander castigated as a prisoner. 21-25 Aug.

Provisional government formed by M. Zankoff and others. 21 Aug.

Their proclamation disavowed by the people and people at Sofia. Philippolis and other places.

M. Stefan Stamboloff, a lawyer, an ardent Bulgarian, elected deputy at Timofo, 1832, president of the soverajie...

A loyalist provisional government formed at Timofo by Stamboloff and others, which issues manifesto in the prince's name. 22 Dec.

The prince landed at Knii Russ in Russian Bessarabia.

Conflicts with M. Zankoff's supporters.

The rebel government premises; triumphant reception at Rustchuk: he issues a proclamation, 29 Aug. 1836; arrives at Philippopolis, 1 Sept., at Sofia 5 Sept. M. Zankoff and others who resist Alexander submits to Russia, announces his intention to abdicate, 4 Sept.; regency appointed Stamboloff, Matkoff, and Karaveoff. 6 Sept.

Prince Alexander at Sofia, issues manifesto with simple dignity, 3 Sept.; Sofia in a state of siege.

The revolting soldiers degraded and officers arrested, about 8 Sept.

Arrival of gen. Kaualoff as Russian agent, intimating policy. 22 Sept.

M. Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, declares for maintenance of the treaty of Berlin and Bulgarian independence. 10 Sept.

M. Radekoff, premier and ministry, firmly resist general Kaualoff, 4 Oct.; his mission in the provinces unsuccessful. 30 Oct.

Elections for the soverajie (parliament); majority for the regency (about 40 to 20). Zankoffists 10 Oct.

Gaulian Effendi, Turkish envoy, urges the elections and requires delay of the meeting of the soverajie; resisted by the regency. 29 Sept.

Russian war ships at Varna; state of siege renewed at Sofia. 23 Oct.

The soverajie opened; the rebel officers released. 1 Nov.

Gen. Kaualoff threatens to retire if Russians are ill-treated; 100 Russian sailors land at Varna. 1 Nov.

Captain Naboloff's attempt to create an insurrection in favour of the war at Beirza quickly suppressed. 4 Nov.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark elected prince by the soverajie 10 Nov. (declined 13 Nov.); resignation of the regent M. Karaveoff 10 Nov.; succeeded by M. Zikoff. 11 Nov.

Important speeches of the margrave of Salisbury (13 Nov.) and of crown Kaubsky against Russian aggression. 13 Nov.

Gen. Kaualoff's ultimatum man-swered; he and Russian consul quit Bulgaria. 20 Nov. of seq.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxony offers for election as prince by Bulgarian delegates. 13 Dec.; prince Nicholas of Meckleneya recommended by Russia.

The delegations (M.M. Stoloff, Girkoff, and Valtchek) visit various courts; not received at St. Petersburg; received unofficially at Vienna and Berlin Dec.; London (favorably) 22 Dec. 1836.


Military revolt at Silistra, red Kristoff shot; quickly suppressed. 12 March.

Military insurrection at Rustchuk: killed and wounded 3 March; suppressed by the militia and people 4 March; several ring-leaders executed, 6 March; many arrested. 9 April.

Sofia in a state of siege; M. Karaveoff, Nikofoff and 22 others arrested, 3 March; released, 6 April.

Reported execution of 14 rebels at Rustchuk. 11 March.
The government sends a courteous but firm note to the Porte requesting the recognition of prince Ferdinand and religious autonomy to the Macedonian Bulgarians.

- 26 June, 1890.

- 3. Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia appointed by the Porte about 31 July.

- Disapproved by the Greek patriarch, who resigns about 3 Aug.

- Kalodoff, the Russian intriguer, released and expelled from Bulgaria about 25 Aug.

- Elections; great majority for the government, Sept.

- The prince opens the sobranje with a firm speech.

- 27 Oct.

He is partially recognised by the Porte.

- 5 Feb. 1891.

Detection of a plot by major Bendersief against the government, reported.

- 27 March, at Sofia.

B. Beiltechez, minister of finance, assassinated in the street in the presence of M. Stamboloff (for whom it was thought he was taken) about 6 p.m., 27 March; many arrests; 28 March, connection with major Bendersief's conspiracy suspected; 28 March; above 130 arrests up to April.

- Archiepiscopal palace at Sofia searched by order of M. Stamboloff; documents and letters carried off.

- 30 Apr.

The sobranje votes by acclamation a pension of 50,000 francs to prince Alexander of Battenberg (count Hartman), reported.

- 13 Dec.

Rupture with France, on account of the expansion of M. Chomere, a journalist, accused of publishing injurious intelligence.

- 15 Dec.

Rupture with France settled by an apology, of which Ferdinand received the assurance, 30 Dec., 1892.

Dr. Vulkowitch, Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, stabbed 24 Feb.; died 26 Feb.

- Government note to the Porte complaining of plots.

- 13 April, Plot at Rutscheik; bombs discovered, 22 April; many arrests.

- April, May.

The prince, during a tour, visits Britain, 20 May; received by the queen at Buckingham, 6 June; leaves, 11 June.

- Trial of 18 persons connected with the conspiracy against prince Ferdinand and the assassination of M. Beiltechez (27 March, 1891), 30 June-15 July; sentences, imprisonment; M. Petko Karadelloff, ex-premier and regent, 5 years; Ghorghi Velikoff, 15 years; three persons, 9 years; one, 5 years; six, one each; six, acquitted; Sweetolow Mileuroff, Constantin Popoff, Toma Gheorgieff, and Alexander Karaguloff sentenced to death, 16 July; executed, 27 July.

- M. Stamboloff, invited by the sultan, warmly received at Constantinople.

- First Bulgarian exhibition opened at Philoppolis by prince Ferdinand, 27 Aug.; closed 13 Nov.

- Dispute with Greece respecting Greek church.

- The new Bulgarian education law 27 Sept. 1890; the question referred to the powers, about 27 Sept.; the schools re-opened, 1 Oct.

- The sobranje opened by the prince with a cheerful speech.

- 27 Oct.

- Loan of 14,750,000 francs for railways authorised.

- 11 June.

- Revision of the constitution; Ferdinand and his brothers to remain R. C.; bill introduced, 16 Dec.

- The bill passed permitting prince Ferdinand and his first successor to be Romanists, the next to belong to the Greek church.

- M. Zankoff issues a fruitless manifesto against the prince and government.

- 24 Feb. 1893.

- The metropolitan Clement arrested for exciting the people against the government in a sermon at Tarnova.

- 26 Feb.

- Russian circular to the powers against Bulgarian changes.

- 15 March.

- H. Gheorgieff convicted as an accomplice in the murder of M. Beiltechez.

- 22 March.

- [Acquitted and discharged, 3 Nov.]

- Marriage of prince Ferdinand to princess Marie Louise of Russia at Florence.

- Meeting of the grand sobranje, 13 May; the new constitution passed 27 May; proclaimed 29 May; public entrance of the prince and princess into Sofia; great festivities.

- 19, 21 June.
The metropolitan, M. Clement, sentenced to banishment for his sermon (26 Feb.), 22 July; communion given. 24 July; reported by the court, 11 Nov. 1893.

Government majority in the elections. 30 July.

The first Bulgarian steamship navigation company inaugurated at Varna. 25 Aug.

The Porte opens communication with Prince Ferdinand. 6 Oct.

Discovery of a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand; arrest of lieut. Ivanoff and others, reported; 1 Dec.

Bill restricting the press passed; the so-called adjourns. 3 Jan. 1894.

Trial of lieut. Luka Ivanoff and Stevan Ivanoff began 26 Jan.; Luka sentenced to 15 years' and Stevan's imprisonment for 6 months. 10 Jan.

Archbishop Clement's appeal dismissed, 21 Feb.; pardoned by the prince. 15 March.

Rioting at Sofia, checked by the police. 1 June.

Prince Ferdinand, in a warm complimentary rescript, expresses deep regret at the retirement of M. Stamboloff. 12 June.

M. Stamboloff, for uttering remarks against Prince Ferdinand, is prosecuted and bailed. 5 Sept.

The so-called adjourns. 27 Oct.

M. Stolichof reconstitutes his ministry. 21 Dec.

Amnesty for political offences granted, with some exceptions. 31 Dec.

M. Zankoff returns to Sofia; warmly received by the people, 4 Jan.; and the prince, 5 Jan. 1895.

Execution of M. Stamboloff, in ill health, is postp. 3 Aug.

Frontier conflicts and disputes with Turkey. Macedonian agitation reported. 15 June.

Rupture with Turkey. M. Dimitrov (minister of commerce) resigned. 23 June.

Bulgarian note to the powers. 8 July.

M. Stamboloff with his friend M. Pečkov attacked and dreadfully wounded in his carriage by three assassins, 15 July; he dies 3 A.M., 18 July; much sympathy expressed to Madame Stamboloff by queen Victoria and other foreign powers. 15 July, public funeral; address by M. Pečkov, social ricting. 20 July.

Bulgarian mission well received by the ear at St. Petersburg, 17 July; no reconciliation with Prince Ferdinand; returns to Sofia. 4 Aug.

Communication of reconciliation of the Russian government with Prince Ferdinand, in consequence of his assent to the conversion of Prince Boris to the Greek church. 8 Feb. 1896.

M. Stamboloff temporarily received by the so-called representatives of the tsars, who send their representatives to the conversion of Prince Boris to the Greek church. 6 Feb.; conversion of Prince Boris from the Roman to the Greek church; solemn ceremony; the tsar presents a diamond cross to the patriarch, 14 Feb.; the so-called presents 50,000 francs to Prince Boris, to remain in the bank till his majority. 14 Feb.

Prince Ferdinand recognized by all the powers; announced 19 Feb.; warmly received by the Sultan at Constantinople, 26 March; receives Turkish honors, April; arrives in St. Petersburg, receives honors from the ear, 18, 21 April; at Paris, receives the coronet of the degree of legation, 25 April; arrives at Berlin, 26 April; receives honors, May; received at Belgrade by the king of Servia, 7 May; returns to Sofia. 6 May.

Trial of persons implicated in the murder of M. Stamboloff, 21 May. 26 May, accused summoned to the court, asserts the innocence of the prisoners; and that the real assassins are known to the court. 27 Dec.; 1 prisoner acquitted, and 2 others sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. 30 Dec.

The Sultan grants three new bishoprics in Macedonia; announced. 24 April, 1897.

Explosion at a cartridge factory near Belgrade; about 51 deaths. 6 Aug.

Raid, murders, &c., by Armenians in various districts, reported. 14 Dec.

Three new bishoprics granted by the Sultan, 1 Jan. 1898.

Capt. Boitchev and M. Novitch, prefect of police, convicted of the murder of Anna Simon, and sentenced to death. 25 Jan.

Strong appeals to the Sultan respecting turning over of prisoners, outrages, &c., to Kosovo, and de-

manding the dismissal of Turkish officials, 31 Jan. and 3 Feb.; rejected by the Porte. 12 Feb. 1898.

Total public debt contracted to 45 per cent. of budget, about 290,000,000. 20 Dec.

The Macedonian committee memorialize the powers in favour of reforms, autonomy, &c. 23 Dec.

M. Stolichof's ministry resigns. 25 Jan.; M. Greskov forms a conciliation cabinet. 31 Jan.

Death of princess Marie Louise, much lamented. 21 Jan.


New railway, branch line to the Balchik towns, Roman, Pleven, and Shumla, opened by the prince. 20 Nov.

Fatal rioting round Rustchuck, styled by the military, martirdom, on 20 May, 1899.

Lawlessness and reign of terror against resident Romanians in Sofia, many political murders; see Romana. July, Aug.

New railway from Rustchuck to Tarnovgrad, opened by Prince Ferdinand. 21 Oct.

New French loan, 125,000,000, reported. 1 Jan. 1901.

Turkish troops ordered to the frontier against Nov. Macedonian agitation. 26 Feb.

The Porte demands the dissolution of the Macedonian committee, March; the leaders are arrested in Sofia. 20 March.

M. Stolichof, ex-premier, born 1856, dies. 6 April.

Impachment of ex-ministers by the budget committee. 24 May.

Visit of the grand-duke Alexander and Russian fleet, at Varna. 12 July.

Sarafit, ex-member of the Macedonian committee, and 3 others charged with assassination (see Romana), tried, and acquitted. 12, 14 Aug.

Contract for a loan of 125,000,000, by a Paris bank, signed, 13 Dec.; withdrawn government resigns. 16 Dec.

M. Ivanovitch, ex-premier, and 3 colleagues impeached on charges of treason, &c., by the so-called, 6 Sept., which closed. 8 Sept.

Financial and ministerial crisis; petition by French loan rejected, the so-called suspends; the ministry resigns. 24, 27 Dec.

M. Danoff forms a cabinet, 3 Jan.; supplies rejected, the so-called dissolves. 5 Jan. 1902.

Conflict with Turkish troops in Kostova, 16 Bulgarians killed. 6 Jan.

M. Kantcheff, minister of public instruction, assassinated by a discharged schoolmaster, who afterwards committed suicide. 6 Feb.

Cabinet (Zankoffs) reconstituted, M. Danoff premier and foreign minister. 22 March.

Bulgarian band destroyed by Turkish forces, at Patilii; reported. 3 July.

Budget passed, deficit over 600,000. 8 Aug.

Split in the Macedonian congress at Sofia, etc. Zontcheff present, only a Macedonian band captured near Sofia, mid. Aug.

Cools, Zontcheff and Nicoloff charged with aiding revolutionary bands, arrested; 1, 2 Sept.; escaped. 25 Sept.

Bulgarian raids into Macedonia (week of 1903).

Anti-Greek riots at Varna. 9, 11 Oct.

Visit of king of Roumania. 11 Nov.


Macedonian committees in Sofia suppressed, leaders arrested. 14 Feb.

Fatal rioting near Sofia. 14 Mar.

Gen. Papirkoff (minister) resigns, crisis, 7 Mar.; the ministry resigns, 27 March, but returns, with col. Savoff war minister. 31 March.

Gen. Papirkoff created inspector-general of the army, about 1 Apr.

Prince Ferdinand visits Mentone. 16 April.

Foundation stone of a mausoleum for Russian officers killed at Pleven, 137, laid, 25 April.

Anti-Greek revolt suppressed with great severity. 5 May-June.

Bulgarian government addresses note to the great powers, protesting against the activities of the Porte in Macedonia, and threatening action unless the powers intervene. 14 Sept.
BULGARIA.

BULL-BAITING.

Joint note from the powers warning the government against any action leading to war on 10 Sept., 1913.

Tuoro-Bulgarian negotiations respecting Macedonia, concessions offered on 21 Sept., 1913.

British government strongly favours the return of the united Balkan States to the orbit of power, 18 Sept., 1913.

Public demonstration in favour of the Macedonians, Sofia—Aug., and Frontier post and village near Kottenvail attacked by Albanians, 8 Oct.; Bul- 

garian government satisfied, 19 Oct.

About 30,000 Macedonian refugees, reported mid-Oct.

Agreement with Turkey, mutual disarmament of troops, reported 13 Oct.

Boris Sarafiotis, Macedonian leader, welcomed in Sofia on 14 Nov.

Elections of Oct., government victory; Zankovists defeated by the prince, 15 Nov.

Mr. G. Buchanan appointed British minister mid-Dec.

New press laws introduced in the sphere providing for the punishment of authors of attacks on the British Government, the members of his family in Bulgarian newspapers, by imprisonment for 2 to 5 years, and by fines up to 10,000 florins mid-Jan., 1914.

Tuoro-Bulgarian agreement signed at Sofia 3 April.

New loan of 1,000,000 fr. at 5 per cent, issued in Sofia mid-Nov.

Sub-rance passes vote for an extraordinary credit of 2,500,000 fr. for war purposes in Sofia Nov.

Tender (1,300,000 fr.) for constructing the Trans-

Balkan railway linking up the valleys of the Hamsi and the Nartiza, accepted 8 Aug., 1915.


New port of Varna opened 3 May.

Anatolian, a town on the Black Sea, completely destroyed by fire 14 Aug.

Great election meeting from all parts of Bulgaria, held at Philippopolis; resolution, adopted, to ask the government to use all the means at the country's disposal for the application, in Macedonia, of art. 23 of the treaty of Berlin, 14 Aug.

The Bulgarian government refines the Greek demand for compensation, for losses suffered by the Greeks in Bulgaria, during the recent anti-Greek movement, saying that the movement was provoked by the Turks Nov.

General Petroff, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, resigns, and is succeeded in the premiership by M. Petroff, who retains the portfolio of foreign affairs, and in the foreign ministry by Dr. Stancioff, Bulgarian diplomatic agent in St. Petersburg, announced 5 Nov.

New Tuoro-Bulgarian commercial treaty signed 24 Jan., 1907.

Princess Clementine of Coburg, mother of prince Ferdinand, aged 82, died 16 Feb.

Assassination of M. Petroff, premier 11 Mar.

New ministry formed, Dr. Todorov premier, 19 Mar.

Petroff, murderer of M. Petroff, sentenced to death, 24 July.

Resignation of the cabinet 26 Jan., 1915.

M. Malinoff, chief of the demagogue party, forms a cabinet united as a premiership, minister of communications, gen. Paprikoff minister for foreign affairs, and gen. Nicholadjoff for war, 26 Jan.

Marriage of prince Ferdinand with princess Elizaveta of Russian-Kosztritz, 20 Feb.

Prince Ferdinand opens the newly-elected parliament 23 June.

Prince Ferdinand and princess Elizaveta visit the emperor Francis Joseph 23 Sept.

Prince Ferdinand declares the independence of Bulgaria and assumes the title of king 30 Oct.

Prince Ferdinand arrives in St. Petersburg for the funeral of the grand duke Vladimir and is received with royal honours 2 Feb., 1917.

Bulgarian-Bulgarian agreement for settling the question of Bulgaria's pecuniary liability to Turkey under an arrangement arrived at between the Porte and the Sofia government; protocol signed in St. Petersburg 12 March.

Twin-Bulgarian protocol disposing of all outstanding pending between Turkey and Bulgaria, and pro-

viding for the recognition of Bulgaria's independence by Turkey, signed at Constantinople, 22 April, 1919.


Heavy rains in southern Bulgaria cause great inundation, 25 April.

In the neighbourhood of Tatar-djik, where many horses were covered with water during the three days ending 2 Jan., 1910.

King Ferdinand and queen Eleonora return to Sofia from their state visit to Russia 17 March.

Riot at Rustchuk arising from the elopement of a Modern girl with a Bulgarian; 15 persons were killed and a large number wounded 13 March.

King Ferdinand and queen Eleonora leave Sofia for Constantinople 20 March.

Return of the king and queen 29 March.

King Ferdinand and the queen arrive in Paris on a visit of state 25 June.

See Macedonia.

PRINCE.

Alexander (Joseph) I. (son of prince Alexander, uncle of Louis IV., grandduke of Hesse), born 3 April, 1825; elected 29 April, 1826; deceased (see above) 4th Sept., 1896; declines re-election 12 June, 1897; dies 17 Nov., 1903.

Ferdinand, duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, born 26 Feb., 1837; elected 7 July, 1859; married princess Marie Louise, daughter of Prince Louis, born 17 Jan., 1837; died 31 Jan., 1890; 20 April, 1893; betrothed 18 Jan., 1894; Cyriel, born 17 Nov., 1894; Clematina, born 30 Jan., 1899.

BULL or EDICT OF THE POPE.

The bull is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul, and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, 25 April, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull Unigenitus (beginning with this word) against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI., 1713; confirmed by Benedict XIII., 1725. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so-called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1556; see BRONZ BULL. Pius IX. published an encyclical letter censuring modern errors, 8 Dec., 1864; see under Rome; see STECKS.

BULL-BATING or BULL-FIGHTING, was an amusement at Stamford in the reign of John, (1209); and at Tutfley, 1374. In the Sports of England, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when booning bears fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs"; and near the Cliek, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of Mr. William Windham, who made a speech in favour of the custom, 21 May, 1802. It was made illegal in 1855; see Cruelly to Animals. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260; abolished there, "except for puns and patriotic purposes," in 1784. Bull-fights are very common in Spain. A bull-fight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, 14 June, 1830; one took place at Havre, 5 July, 1868. Sometimes theatrical fights with Spanish bulls, at the Agricultural Hall, London, were held 28 March, 1881. At a bull-fight at Marseilles about 17 persons were killed, and 230 injured, by the fall of wooden stands, Sunday, 11 Aug., 1881. A bull-fight at Nimes (since prohibited), 12 June, 1881.

A bull-fight at the Hippodrome, Paris, for sufferers by inundations in S. France, very successful, no casualties, Spanish ambassador present, 16 Jan. 1887.
BULLETS.


BULLETS of stone were in use 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the Fiedlera, 1530. Lead bullets were made before the close of the 16th century. The cylindrical cup-rib ball was invented by Capt. Minic, about 1823. Other and greatly improved bullets have been since devised for use with modern rifles, such as the Martini-Henry, the Enfield-Martini, the Mauser, the Mannlicher, and the Lee-Metford. The bullet-proof bullet, so named from its having been invented and manufactured at the arsenal of that name near Calcutta, flattens out on striking an object. A bullet, a modification of the Lee-Metford bullet, having similar properties as the dum-dum (the nickel sheathing of the bullet being stripped from the "nose" so as to expose the soft lead packing), was issued to the army in 1869, but was not used, it being considered that it came, like the dum-dum, under the category of "explosive bullets," condemned by the Geneva Convention. It is still employed against savage races.

A bullet-proof coat or cuirass invented by Mr. Dowce at Vienna: successfully tested at Mannheim; report efficient but heavy 13 March, 1864; tested at the Athens, London, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, and other officers; report as to practical value indecisive, 23 May, 1864. The Prussian war office ordered various trials, declare the cuirass to be worthless. 3 Sept. 1894. Mr. Maxam's bullet-proof cuirass; indecisive trials at Erith, 2 June, and at the Aquarium 9 June, 1895. Mr. Loris' bullet-proof and dagger-proof cuirasses exhibited at the Crystal Palace. 20 Aug. Capt. Boynton's bullet-proof of highest bred at Sheffield. 28 Sept. 1895.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1816, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion that paper money is always liable to be over-issued, and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements; see Bank of England.

VALUE OF BULLION IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>£26,763,126</td>
<td>£6,750,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>17,157,177</td>
<td>7,176,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>16,806,726</td>
<td>10,648,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6,044,863</td>
<td>6,799,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>23,588,090</td>
<td>10,355,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>26,190,673</td>
<td>13,325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>26,657,393</td>
<td>10,310,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>38,200,000</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>34,500,000</td>
<td>16,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>27,066,000</td>
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</tbody>
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"The purchases of silver for home coinage by the royal mint, and tenders for the Paris mint, as well as United States subsidiary coinage, have been practically nil during the year." 1 Jan. 1910.

BULL-RUN BATTLES, see Manassas.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, concluded 19 April, ratified 4 July, 1850, by which Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer for the British, and Mr. Clayton for the American government, declared that neither should obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty, and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (which see), which were settled in 1857.

Its abrogation was proposed by the Americans in 1859; on account of De Lesseps's plan for a canal in Central America. The treaty was finally abrogated: Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty, signed by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote at Washington, 18 Nov. 1901; ratified 21 Feb. 1902.

BUNDY SCHUH, see Jaquerie.

BUNNFIELD, see BUNNFIELD.

BUNNFIELD-FIELDS, (originally Bobnill-Fields), a burial-ground near Finsbury-square, E. London, termed by Souther the "Camp of the Dissenters;" first used in 1665. Here were interred Thomas Goodwin (1679), John Owen (1683), Isaac Watts (1748), John Bunyan (1688), George Fox, the Quaker (1690), general Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell (1692), and Daniel De Foe (1731). "Countinghouse." An act for the preservation of the ground as an open space was passed, 15 July, 1867, and it was re-opened by the lord mayor, 12 Oct., 1899; and a monument to De Foe, subscribed for by boys and girls, was inaugurated, 16 Sept. 1870.

BUNKER HILL, a more properly Breed's hill (near Boston, U.S.). Here the British (nearly 3000), after severe loss, compelled the revolted Americans (about 3000) to retreat, after a desperate conflict, 17 June, 1775. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on 28 Dec. 1860, aged 104 years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America. Centenary of the battle celebrated June, 1875.

BURBANK CLUB, the appellation given (according to Mr. Layer, the barrister, a conspirator, see Layer) by the Pretender and his agents to a pretended Jacobite club, of which Lord Orrery was chairman, and Lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, and Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Happs, general Welch, Lord Brougham, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford. The list of this club was published in the Weekly Journal, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. Salmon.

BURGESSES, from the French Bourgeois, a distinction coeval in England with corporations. They were called to parliament in England, 1265; in Scotland in 1526; and in Ireland about 1665. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413); see Borough.

BURGH, see Borough. Burgh Convention, see under Home Rule.

BURGHERS AND ANTI-BURGHERS. In 1732 Ebenezer Erskine and others seduced from the church of Scotland: see Seduction. The interpretation of the burgess oath, they divided into two sections with the foregoing names in 1747. In 1820 they were reunited as the United Associate Synod of the Secession church, which, on 13 May, 1847, joined the Relief church, together forming the United Presbyterian church.

BURGLARY was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly he who convicted a burglar was excused
BURGOS, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, and were driven out by the emperor Probus: they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a KINGDOM, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c., and in the year 406, the leader, the first king. It was conquered by the Franks in 554. The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clothaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdoms of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—DUCHY. In 577 Charles the Bold made his brother-in-law Richard the first duke of Burgundy. In 627 great count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, confirmed it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe le Roux, without issue, in 1364. In 1365, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke; see Avranches and Gisors. 

BERKINGHAM, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829. A monster named Bisopp was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London 3 Dec. with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy, named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURKINGHAM TREATY, promoted by Mr. Anson Burkingham and a Chinese embassy, and signed at Washington 4 July, 1868. It authorised mutual immigration. California prospered through Chinese labour; but depression in 1870-80 led to a demand for its expulsion and abrogation of the treaty.

BURKINGHAM ARCADE, Piccadilly, opened 20 March, 1819.

BURKINGHAM FINE ARTS CLUB, for exhibiting works of art, and promoting intercourse between artists, amateurs, &c., founded 1860, 500 members.
BURMAH, or BURMESE EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alonpra, the first sovereign of the last dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795 was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon May 5. The fort and pagoda of Syria were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, 1 Dec. same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arakan, and to the signature of peace, 24 Feb. 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see Lord Dalhousie's annexed to our Indian empire, 20 Dec. 1852. The war ended 20 June, 1853. Population of Upper Burma, 1901, 3,840,908; Lower Burma, 5,405,907. Capitals of Burmah: lower, Rangoon; upper, Mandalay; northern, Bhamo.

Rebellion against the king of Upper Burmah suppressed by British aid, about Sept. 1866.


Burma ceded to British in 1876. June 6: inducement to the queen.

Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to the king: arrives at Mandalay, 14 June; submission of the king announced about 18 June; he refuses permission for troops to enter Mandalay, 6 March; his territories to China; sir D. Forsyth retires, June 1875.

The king eventually acceded to the British demands: announced, 15 March, 1876.

The king dies, about 5 Sept., announced 2 Oct. 1878.

His successor, Thakau (Wongmye prince of Thalou) kills many of the royal family and their subjects.

Feb. 1879.

The king, attacked by small-pox, commits fresh atrocities.

9 April, 1880.

Prince Ngau's rebellion, May, June, suppressed; he enters British territory.

23 June, 1882.

Political massacres at Mandalay reannounced announced, 23 April, 1882.

Destructive fire at Mandalay, announced 11 April, 1883.

Another great fire, 6 April, 1884.

Misgovernment; massacres at Mandalay, 29 Sept.; prospect of British intervention.

The town of Bhamo violently captured by the Chinese beginning Dec. 1884.

26 Dec.

Captain Theroum of the steamer Kohphay rescues missionaries and others, 14 Dec.


Bhamo recaptured by the Burmese about 16 March.

French negotiations with the king.

21 March.

Dispute between the half maw king and the Bhamo and Burmehading Association; communications from British commissioner, dated 22 Aug.; insolently rejected; envoy not received; the king refuses to submit to arbitration of the United States American forces, 6 June, 1873, the British carried the heights.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. After a fierce contest between the British and the United States American forces, 6 June, 1873, the British carried the heights.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, London, was built by Denham for Lord Burlington, about 1664; and rebuilt by lord Burlington, the architect, about 1731. It was bought for 140,000l. by the government, authorised by vote of the house of commons, on 27 July, 1852. It became the home of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical societies in 1853, and of the Antiquaries, Geological, and Royal Astronomical societies in 1873. In 1866, sites for buildings for the University of London and the Royal Academy were granted in the grounds of Burlington House. The entrance, colonnade, &c., were removed in 1868, and the exhibition of the Royal Academy was first opened here 3 May, 1869. Burlington charity school near here, founded 1691.

BURMAH. (Nees, 36.) The British proclamation about 1857 about British subjects, c.e.: attachment of property; proof of British subjects; c.e.: re-examination of the proclamation of war about 2 Nov.; advance of the army under gen. Harry N. D. Prendergast.

Burmese war steamer captured, 16 Nov.; Mintha and Gungyoy forts taken, 3 hours attack, Nov. 27, killed, Robt. A. Dury killed and 3 others, 27 Nov.

The army advances to Magad on captured, Pagan and Mingsing, 29 Nov.

The king sends flag of truce, agrees to surrender himself, his army, and Mandalay; 27 Nov., occupied, 27 Nov.; gen. Prendergast enters Madalay without resistance.

Native rioting with bloodshed quelled.

Sharp engagement at Nyadan, stockades taken, 2 Dec.

Defeat pillaging outside Mandalay, 2 Dec.; sharp conflicts with several bands, and some officers killed, 20 Dec. 1883.

The king and court sent to Madras; arrived 14 Dec. 1883.

Reported massacre of three soldiers of the Bombay and Burmah Co. at Kandah on the Chindwin river, 20 Nov. 1884.

The king's brother issues a proclamation against British rule; arrival of Mr. Bernard establishing provisional government, 3 Dec. General Prendergast warmly received at Bhamo, 2 Dec.

Rebels defeated at Mont-shado by major William- son, 23 Dec.

Tynedale Montana, the king's minister, accused of murder, sent to Rangoon; two pretenders to the throne appear with the rebels.

Sungur Heath, lieutenant, 4 Jan., had Alhpeones, his brother, captured, Jan.; tried and shot, Feb., 1375.

Burmese defeated at Kalal, 16 Jan.; and at Kunnah; 36 rebels killed; the rebel princes flee, 19 Jan.

Insurgents defeated by major Williamson on the Mas river, 27 Jan.

Lord Dufferin, the vicerooy, arrives at Mandalay, 12 Feb., well received, 13 Feb., leaves, about 25 Feb., 200 rebels surprised and defeated at Yindawango; 63 killed.

13 March, 40 rebels killed near Zemathin; about 26 March, 500 additional American troops entered Upper Burma.

Prendergast leaves Mandalay, 24 March.

Rebels defeated, 5 March; British repulsed, 17 April.

The Alphonse pretender prince Myinzaing attempts to burn Mandalay; the palace greatly injured.

15 April.

Successful expedition of colonel Fitzgerald; insurgent chiefs surrender, May.

Defeat of insurgents at Ngape by Mr. Phayre, 5 June; Mr. Phayre killed, 15 June.

Captain Dunsford killed in a conflict with 500 rebels, 6 June, 1885.

Majors killed with loss by the Burmese, near Tummo, 14 June.

British Burmah, including Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, constituted, 362. Sir Arthur Phayre, the able first commissioner, 2 Dec. 1885.

Upper Burmah annexed by proclamation of the vicerooy, lord Dufferin, 1 Jan. 1886 (the Shan states partially independent). Upper and Lower Burmah united in one province under lord Bernard as chief commissioner, Feb. 1886; he issues a pacific proclamation, 6 March; he assumes the title of viceroy, 1 March; all Burmah included in British India by decree, 15 May; increase of duty in Upper and Lower Burmah; two additional regiments and four commissioners ordered to be sent to Burmah, 7 July.

The Myinzaing offers 200,000 for Sir Arthur Phayre's head on 14 July.

Convention with China; many concessions; signed at Pekin 24 July.

Bhoy, R. Huggins, defends insurgents, who lose 12 killed and wounded.

Several sharp engagements; major Atkinson killed, 29 July.

Reinforcements ordered from India, Aug.
BURMAH.


Serious fighting.

29 Aug.


20 Oct.,

Mandalay burnt by the rebels.

2 Nov.

Several skirmishes; British successful with some loss of officers.

27 Nov.

General Sir Frederick Roberts arrives at Mandalay, 18 Nov.

18 Nov.

Colonel Holt captures position at Punan Myang: leader of the rebels, Thamban, and his son, killed, 25 Nov.

25 Nov.

Conflict near Paka; col. Gatacre and Bombay lancers disperse the rebels.

12 Dec.

Expeditions against Boshway and Hlihand, dacoit chiefs; their strongholds captured and burned by gen. Low and major Symonds.

Nov.-Dec.

Dacoits defeated in skirmishes.

16 Dec.

In a proclamation the Buddhist archbishop recommends submission to Great Britain, about 31 Dec.

31 Dec.

Attack on Boshway camp; he escapes, announced 2 Jan., 1888.

General Roberts after great success leaves Burmah, succeeded by general Arthurson, Feb. 31 Dec.

Band of dacoits repulsed by Hyderabad cavalry after hard fighting; announced 5 Feb.

5 Feb.

Thomson signals celebrated at Mandalay, 15 Feb.

15 Feb.

Woodrow Tasker, an important chief, submits about 3 March.

3 March.

Numerous petty fights; dacoits defeated, March.

March.

Belsher's party defeated by rebels, escape, 9 March.

9 March.

Col. Collett defeats dacoits.

10 March.

Death of Hlihand, reported.

10 March.

Successful skirmishes with the dacoits.

22 March.

Battle lost by a British detachment.

22 March.

Dacoits defeated by Major hancers in Tonwindung district.

23 April.

Skirmishes at Siddu; captain A. W. Rendle killed, 24 April; renewed skirmishes.

24 April.

The Limbu prince, the last legitimate Alumgaha prince, surrenders.

23 May.

Peaceful war with dacoits.

14 June.

New railway and a railway constructing.

1 July.

Camp near Chidwin captured; major Kennedy and captain Beverley killed, and about 50 dacoits.

16 Oct.

Discontent in Mandalay through taxation, &c., Nov. 1887; quietness restored, Jan., 1888.

1 Jan.

About 20,000 effective military policed established in the country.

Newly recruited.

Chief, Chantoon, a Burman, a law student in the Middle Temple, gains all the principal powers.

Sawyauni.

Bob Sway and many followers killed, announced 27 July.

July.

Dacoits defeated and two of their chiefs killed.

28 Oct.

Victorious conflicts of gen. Collett with native chiefs; many of the enemy killed.

28 Oct. 1889.

The dacoits defeated in several conflicts.

Jan.,

Sawlon captured by gen. Collett.

9 Jan.

Rebel position near Puka stormed by the Roffee Brigade under major Francis Collett, 2 Feb.

2 Feb.

Railway to Ramgool formally opened at Mandalay.

27 Feb.

Klanna, the capital of the Lepa Kachins, and 17 villages destroyed by the British troops, announced.

8 March.

Gen. Wodeley's expedition against the Hsipawans.

13 April.

A great fire at Mandalay, 450 houses burnt.

11 May.

Two villages captured by a village.

18 April.

Return to Bhamo, May; many dacoits very active, successful in some severe conflicts.

18 April.

A great fire at Mandalay, 450 houses burnt.

11 May.

Dyo Son, assistant commissioner, and others, killed in an unsuccessful attack upon the dacoits.

17 May.

Saw 120 miles beyond the frontier of Burmah.

30 May.

Properly invited by rebel Burmese chiefs; reduced by subjection by the police and military.

30 May.

Frequent engagements with bands of dacoits.

June-July, 1889.


24 July.

Mr. C. A. MacDonnell appointed chief commissioner in the absence of sir C. Crowther, announced.

27 July.

Gen. Gordon at Mandalay organizing an expedition against the Chins and other border tribes about 22 Sept.

22 Sept.

Improved condition of the country under sir C. Crowther's administration reported.

Sept.

Successful attacks on the Chins by capt. Goodhew.

16, 17, 18 Oct.

The Mingun prince on the frontiers.

17, 18, 19 Oct.

Interned by the French at Saigon.

Nov.


24 Dec.

Three Chin villages destroyed byBritish.

Mr. MacDonnell retires after successful government, Dec.

Dec.

Repulse of the attack of the Chins on the British.

12 Jan.

Advanced camp, a stockade captured and destroyed, reported.

20 Jan.

Lowsaung captured.

23 Jan.

Dacoits very troublesome; destructive attack of rebels on Sandwalkay, Aracan coast, repulsed by police, reported.

26 Feb.

The dacoits burn Kangyi, chastised by police, reported.

29 Feb.

Conspiracy to burn Mandalay and set Monmarn, an Alumgha pretender, on the throne, discovered and arrested, 2 March.

2 March.

Major Blomfield's expedition from Biano, succeeds, March.

Kan Hlaing, chief of the Sweasa Tonhun Kachyens, for raids on British territories, and for harboring the Alumgha pretender Sawyauni.

2 March.

Starts 15 Dec., severe fighting 23 Dec., after further successes the expedition returned to Biano.

April.

Gen. Gordon (successful) relinquishes his command, succeeded by brigadier Wobsey.

June.

Many dacoit gangs surrender, two eminent chiefs captured, reported.

21 June.

Bob Yangon, a dacoit leader, surrenders to Mr. MacDonald, his life being assured.

July.

Many intercessions for him, 9 Aug.; transported for life.

23 Aug.

Great floods, Mandalay in danger, announced.

July.

Gen. Woodeley concludes peace with the Sinyun Chins; tribute paid, and prisoners exchanged, reported.

2 Sept.

In Upper Burmah, Kankaing, a rebel chief, and large following, appears at Manwain about 3 Dec.

3 Dec.

Mr. Wetherell, political officer, killed by the Chins in an ambush, at Yokwa, 21 Dec.

21 Dec.

Dacoit raids and murders reported about 22 Dec.

22 Dec.

A strong punitive force sent against the Chins and others, reaches Thetta; after a repulsed attack, Thetta surrendered; bent. James and two men killed.

27 July.

Expedition against the Shan state, Moneik, to punish outrages, about 17 Jan., fighting; a village burnt, many natives killed and wounded about 28 Jan.

28 Jan.

Major Nixon, bent. Jameson, adjutant, and two Sepoys killed by a mad Pathan at Fort Stedman in the Shan Hills.

1 Feb.

The Kunchow chiefs chastised for raids; submit; restore captives and pay fines to capt. Rundall; five villages attacked and destroyed, reported.

3 Feb.

Insurrection in Wuntho, a frontier state; pretended objections to the railway; capt. Smith present with 40 Europeans; reinforcements ordered to arrive.

19 Feb.

Proclamation issued, depositing the Tsawaunakan in Wuntho for his attacks, and annexing his territory.

19 Feb.

Gen. Wodeley takes the command in Wuntho, 26 Feb.; the rebels at Okpho attacked, about 50 killed, arms and ammunition captured.

26 Feb.

British force to Kunth, 600 men (200 Europeans) capt. Hastings punishes the Pachamau Chins for their raids, destroying villages, &c., reported.

23 Feb.
The Kanhoo Chins subdued by capt. Randall, surrender captives and pay taxes 24 Feb. 1894.

Wuntho occupied by Major Smyth, without opposition 25 Feb.; the villagers lay down their arms; the Burman flies; his place burnt; 25 Feb. 1894.

Hutchinson defeats rebels near Okkan, after five hours’ fighting [he died of his wounds]; Kanhoo chiefs, raiders, submit about 25 Feb. 1894.

The Chin attack in which is proved a speedy surrender, but not re-instatement, about 27 Feb. 1894.

More villages surrender about 27 Feb. 1894.

Gen. Wolsley leaves for England; in four years he created an effective army of military police (about 40,000) 28 Feb. 1894.

Gen. Wolsley holds a durbar at Wuntho, well attended by Burman officials and sires 28 Feb. 1894.

Advance of gen. Wolsley and col. Macgregor into the Wunthotherty; the two Tszawboos retreat, reported 29 Feb. 1894.

Several attacks on the Chins, with casualties reported 29 Feb. 1894.

Gen. Wolsley returns to Mandalay, the campaign ended 30 Feb. 1894.

Gen. Wolsley transferred to Edgannaum 30 Feb. 1894.

Bob Lo, a dacoit leader, killed, and his band captured or dispersed by burnt, May, assistant-commandant at Kayah, reported 1 Mar. 1894.

Major Yule captures Saon after two days’ fighting 6 Mar. 1894.

Successful operations of late. Maenabb in the Chin province 6 Mar. 1894.

Severe fighting in Upper Burmah; the Kachins repulsed in their attack on Saon by liut. Harrison; successful advance of major Yule 9 Feb. 1895.

[Saon re-named Fort Harris.]

Joined by capt. Davies at Saon, about 25 Feb. 1895.

Continuing fighting at Saon 26 Feb. 1895.

[Kachins, a warlike but not intractable tribe, inhabiting the hilly tracts east of head waters of the Irrawaddy in Upper Burmah, adjoining Cheenese provinces.]

Bob Minlaung, famous Arakan dacoit, captured at Kombang about 26 Feb.; sentenced to death with others about 17 March 1895.

Mr. Chan Toon, a Burmese barrister, made a judge about 14 March 1895.

Palaun, headquarters of the Tashons, occupied by the British, about 17 March 1895.

Great fire at Mandalay, destroying the telegraph offices and a large part of the city; estimated loss 2,000,000. 27 March 1895.

Sentence of death upon the Minlaung prince and other chiefs about 21 March 1895.

Sir A. Mackenzie ill, leaves for England; Mr. E. W. Fryer appointed deputy 28 March 1895.

Rising of the Chins; 7000 killed in a conflict near Fort White. The Chins retire on the arrival of late. Henegan with 5000 soldiers. Fort White must be abandoned by the British 8 April 1895.

An amnesty to the Tszawboos of Wuntho and his followers: he enters China about 15 May 1895.


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Chin rising checked; several villages burnt 29-31 May 1895.

Exploring expedition to the Chinese frontier, &c., conflicts with the Kachins, a warlike tribe, Dec. 1893.

Capt. Morton killed during a conflict 6 Jan. 1894.

Chins punished for raids 6 Jan. 1894.

The Kachins repulsed in their attacks on Ikina (named Fort Morton), by capt. Atkinson, 17-30 Jan.; they are defeated at Mennyn, 4 Feb. 1894 2 Feb. 1894; liut. Williams killed at North Theinny, reported 10 Feb.; major Hammond reduces the Syin and Nyowaig China to submission in North Theinny and round Sina, 20-24 Feb.; disarmament of the Chins, reported 15 March; an old dacoit gang, led by Tanka, captured, reported 21 July 1894.

Frontier convention with China signed 15 March 1894.

Punitive expedition under Mr. W. N. Porter against the Kaswa Chins for their murderous raid on Naingtaung (Feb.) 24 March 1894.

Total submission of the Syin Chins May 1894.

The Chinns completely disarmed and the country quieted June, 1894.

Thetta occupied without resistance 3 Jan. 1895.

Thone, ruler of the Shan state, removed; Sawke, son of Thetta, placed in power 6 Jan. 1895.

Expedition against the Sana Kachins, no opposition reported 5 Jan. 1895.

Sir Fred. Wm. R. Fryer, chief commissioner, holds a durbar at Mandalay, and bestows honors on the northern Shan chiefs; reported 19 Jan. 1895.

Capt. Elliot successful in some sharp skirmishes with the tribes in the Wa country 22 March 1895.

Punitive expedition against the Yindeo tribes; raised 9 March, very successful, captures released, &c., announced 11 Jan. 1897.

Failure of crops, relief works started, Oct 1897; famine in Upper Burmah 30,000 on relief works Dec., 12,000 reported 25 April, 1897; end of famine announced 1 Dec. 1897.

Barnish placed under a heut.-governor (Mr. W. Fryer) with a local legislative council, from 1 May, 1897; first meeting 4 Nov. 1898.

Exploring party (Upper Irrawaddy) under lieut. Edred Pettinger attacked, 2 killed 27 May 1898.

New Anglo-Chinese frontier agreement modifying the trade convention of 1844, and ceding to Great Britain the Shan states of Kokang, &c., signed at Peking 17 June 1895.

Mr. Scott, superintendent of the Shan states, falls into an ambush in the Wa country, the Wa driven back with heavy loss, 6 British killed, reported 4 July 1897.

Attack of 25 Birmans on Mandalay fort repulsed, 4 killed, 14 captured 10 July 1897.

Definilion of the Burmish-Chinese frontier begins at the Tapling river, 8 Dec. 1897; completed by Mr. Scott in Yunnan, reported 5 July 1899.

Sir Fred. Fryer holds a durbar at Rangoon, peace and prosperity reported 22 July 1898.

Lord Elinir well received at Rangoon; several Burmese decorated; suppression of dacoitism; record rice crop, reported 16 Jan. 1900.

Burmish-Chinese boundary commission attacked at Monghim, on the Galwae, major Kiddle and Mr. A. Sutherland killed by the Wa at Meng-tun 15 Feb. 1899.

British exploring party under Mr. Hertz and capt. Taylor attacked by Chinese at Hapam, 21 Chinese killed, stockades, &c., captured; British loss slight 19 Feb. 1899.

Further fighting; 62 killed, reported 23 March 1899.

Capt. Fryer opens the Gokteik viaduct and railway to Thilawa 1 July 1894.

The viceroy tours through Upper Burmah, at Kinder, 23 March, holds a durbar at Mandalay, and notes the increasing revenue, peaceful progress and development of the country; 28 Nov.; welcomed at Rangoon, receives deputations 8, 12 Dec. 1894.

Capt. Wylie mortally wounded while attacking a Chinese dacoit band, reported 5 Jan. 1904.

Col. K. M. Foss, reports the discovery of large deposits of tin on the Irrawaddy river, northward of Mergui, in Lower Burma, reported 26 Feb. 1906.

Secretary of State sanctions the construction of the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangon railways, total length 187 mi., cost 174 lakhs (R. 1,74,00,000), reported 10 Dec. 1906.

The lieut.-gov. opens the Shwebo canal, irrigating 190,000 acres and costing 3,000,000. 18 March 1906.

BURNTET PRIZES.

To be awarded every 10 years to the authors of the two best essays on "The evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise and good, by whom everything exists, &c., were founded by Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman, who died 1781, bequeathing moneys for the purpose. Various amounts have been paid to dr. W. L. Brown, to rev. J. B. Summer, afterwards
archbishop of Canterbury, 1815; to rev. R. A. Thompson, and to dr. J. Tulloch, 1855; prof. G. G. Stokes, 1883, the establishment of a burnett lecturership in Aberdeen by the trustees (the lecturer to be chosen in 1885) was sanctioned Aug. 1880.

BURNHAM BEECHES. BURKHIRE.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, and was countenanced by bulls of the popes; see Witches. Many persons were actually burned alive and burnt heretics. William Saxtre, priest of St. Osthy, London, suffered 12 Feb. 1401. In the reign of Mary numbers were burned; see Protoclasts. Elizabeth Gaunt, an Anabaptist, was burned at Tyburn for reason (concealing rebels under Monmouth), 23 Oct. 1685.

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and Homer gives descriptions. It was very general about 1225 n.c., and was revived by Sylla about 78 n.c. It is still practised in the East Indies, and was advocated in this country by the eminent surgeon sir Henry Thompson (bt., 1874; died aged 83, 18 April 1914), and others, and others; see Suttees, Burrows.

Professor L. Brunnet exhibited his plans and results at the Vienna exhibition 1873. Cremation societies founded in London, Vienna, and Berlin, 26 Aug. 1874. Lady Dike cremated at Dreden 10 Oct. A crematorium erected at Milan, Jan. 1873; in Paris 1874. Cremation increasing at Rome. Mr. Justice Stephen decides that it is legal, March. The erection of a crematorium at Woking stopped by authorities, summer 1874; afterwards permitted and first used, 26 March, 1875; again 21 Oct. 1875; and 25 Jan. 1876; and others occasionally.

Dr. Cameron's bill for the regulation of cremation passed by the committee 21 April, 1875; passed by the House of Commons 22 April, 1875. Cremations in the United Kingdom: 1905, 314; 1906, 685. Inaugural Cremation Congress-Congress at Berlin, 1 Aug. 1879. Dr. W. Price cremated in a field adjoining his house at Llantrissant, 31 Jan. 1883; Miss Emily Faithfull near Manchester, 4 June, 1885.

In 1875 the number of cremations in the United Kingdom was 96, namely, at Birmingham, 31; Bradford, 22; Darlington, 8; Glasgow, 6; Golders-green, 20; Hull, 24; Islington, 13; Leeds, 16; Leicester, 11; Liverpool, 34; Manchester, 46; Sheffield, 18; and Woking, 38. Since 1875 the bodies of 6,470 persons have been cremated in the United Kingdom. In Germany, 16,614 cremations were made from 1875 to the middle of 1887. In Denmark, where the practice began in 1889, 63 cremations have been since recorded in Italy, from 1878 downwards, there had been 7,973 cremations. In France, from 1888, there had been 2,595 cremations, but in the same period 84,758 hospital remains and unclaimed bodies had been cremated. In Sweden there had been in all 1,216 cremations. In Switzerland, 81,092, in America (since 1870), 315,724: and Canada, 44. The first crematorium in Norway was opened in 1896. Crematorium opened at Liverpool, 11 Sept. 1879; at London, 27 Nov. 1892. Cremation acts passed, 6 Nov. 1892. Come into force 1 April, 1893. First municipal crematorium opened by the mayor in Hull, 2 Jan. 1894. Foundation stone laid of City of London crematorium at Highbury cemetery, 12 Oct. 1893. London Corporation crematorium opened 1893. Birmingham crematorium opened 1895. City of London Corporation crematorium opened 1895. Leeds Corporation crematorium opened 1895. Bradford Corporation crematorium opened 1895. Sheffield Corporation crematorium foundation stone laid 1895.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONEAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is mythically stated that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C. Their powers were increased by Sottilas; Tschirnhausen, 1690; Button, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. John Parker's lens was the first which cost 700L, and is said to have been the largest ever made (1700). It was sold to Capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

BURTON CRESCENT, London. Here Mrs. Rachael Samuel, a widow living alone, was murdered in the night 11 Dec. 1878. No robbery. Mary Donovan, a charwoman, was arrested and discharged, 10 Jan. 1879. In a house here also, Mary Ann Yates was found murdered, 9 March, 1884.

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell, near Ely, Cambridgeshire, on the 21st Jan., and having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

BURPING ALIVE. In Besançon, Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 n.c. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of inconstiquence, were Minuitia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; Duns Scotus being of the number. The two assassins of Canes d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1871.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes on 20 Nov. 870, and buried here, and to whose memory its magnificent abbey was founded. Marga Charla was prepared here by the barons on 20 Nov. 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in Feb. 1447, when Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and was desolated by plague in 1626. Population: 1801, 10,552; 1810, 11,000.

BUSACO, or Buzaco (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French under Massena, 27 Sept. 1810. The latter lost one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, but too strong for Massena to force, and the armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEIL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII., 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 221810 cubic inches is the Winchester of 215012 as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV. June, 1824, which act came into operation 1 Jan. 1826.

BUSHEIIE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke, and by land by general Stalker, was taken to Nov. 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshie, 9 Dec. The loss of
BUSHRANGERS.

the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

BUSHRANGERS. Australian highwaymen, formerly escaped convicts. Morgan, a desperate robber and murderer, was surrounded and shot April, 1865. The "Kelly gang" seized and pillaged the town of Jerilderie, New South Wales, 8-10 Feb., 1878. Ned Kelly and some of his gang were captured and taken to Melbourne, 27, 28 June, 1880.

BUSSORAH, see Bussorah.

BUSTS. Lydistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, about 325 B.C. Phinyus from the face in plaster of paris, were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1460. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the Sartor provided hogs, the Boarri or Pecuarii oxen and sheep, which the Lomitor Carnifex killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, though not incorporated till 1600. See Fishmongers.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute, *tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), formed an administration in May, 1762, which, after various changes, resigned 8 April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.


BUTTER is said to have been used by the Arabs in early times, but not by the Greeks and Romans, who had excellent oil. It is not mentioned as a food by Galen, A.D. 130-200. It has long been used by northern nations. Various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 56th & 57th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 182.

In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. Mango Park. The import duties of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,5871. on 421,551 cwt.) were repealed in 1860. Butter imported, 1856, 257,385 cwt.; 1870, 1,150,210 cwt.; 1890 (butter), 2,027,717 cwt.; (margarine) 1,079,886 cwt.; 1900, 3,557,516 cwt.; (margarine) 920,412 cwt.; 1908, 4,210,821 cwt.; (margarine) 813,147 cwt. Buttermilk, a composition of fats as a substitute for butter, sold in London 1885, and declared to be wholesome by eminent chemists. Bills to change the name to margarine, and check its sale, brought in and withdrawn 1885-6. The Buttermilk Defence Association formed 1886. By the Margarine Act, 1887, butterine and other substances like butter must be termed margarine on and after 1 Jan., 1888. The term "butter" is restricted to the product of milk or cream or both by this act.

* John Stuart, earl of Bute, born 1713; secretary of state, March, 1761; prime minister, May, 1762; died 13 March, 1792.

Butter manufactured from cow's-milk in Mannheim, &c., coming into use, 1823; much imported into India, from whence the nuts are largely brought, 1829 et seq.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 1721. Buttons and large employed the United States. Large quantities of buttons are manufactured from the corozo nut (vegetable ivory), mother-of-pearl, glass, various kinds of wood, metal, bone, and horn. Machinery is now much used in making buttons. Buttons and studs not of metal imported into the United Kingdom, 1860, 4,729,001 gross; value 340,321/.; 1908, 4,828,922 gross, value 539,507/.

BUXAR, a town in Bengal, near which, on 23 Oct., 1764, major, afterwards Sir Hector Monro (with 827 Europeans and 6215 sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabobs, &c., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 150 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, or BYE-LAWS, private ordinances, made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYE PLOT (also termed Surprise or Surprising Plot), planned by George Brooke, brother of lord Cobham, sir Griffin Markham, lord Grey of Wilton and two Romanist priests, to seize James I., to compel him to change his ministers and to grant toleration of their religion, &c. The conspirators were apprehended July, 1604. This plot was connected with the "Main plot," which see.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20 May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the Monarch at Spithead, 14 March, 1757.

BYRON NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Its erection determined on, at a meeting in London, 16 July, 1875. Mr. Disraeli in the chair. About $2000L. were subscribed. The statue by Richard Haldane Belt, placed on a pedestal near Hamilton-place, Hyde-park, was uncovered privately by lord Houghton, 21 May, 1880.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, 21 June, 1764, and returned 9 May, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, 10 Aug., 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYTOWN, Canada, was named after col. Dy, the British surveyor, 1823-6. In 1854 its name was changed to Ottawa, after the river on which it is situated, and in 1858 it was made the capital of the Dominion. See Ottawa.
BYZANTIUM, now Constantinople, and Stamboul, in the ancient Thracia, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebell ing, it was taken after two years' siege, and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. It was refounded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated on 22 May, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; and from him it received its name: see Constantinople. Byzantine Art flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The Byzantine or Eastern empire really commenced in 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire; see East. The "Byzantine Historians," from 325 to 1453, were published at Paris, 1645-1711; and at Venice, 1722-33.
CAABA, the shrine of the sacred black stone, kept in a temple at Mecca, and venerated by the Arabs long before the Christian era. Its guardians, the tribe of Koreish, were defeated by Mahomet, by whose followers it is still venerated.

CABAL. In English history the term has been applied to the cabinet of Charles II. 1665-73; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L). The term had been previously applied to a secret faction or cabinet.

CABBAGES. Some new kinds were brought to England from Holland about 1510, it is said by sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, and introduced into Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers.

CABBALA, a Jewish system of philosophy or theosophy, deriving its name from a Hebrew word, signifying reception or tradition, said to have been given by God to Adam, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. Its supporters assert that the caballistic book "Sohar," or "Splendour," a mystic commentary on the Pentateuch, was first committed to writing by Simon Ben Jochai, A.D. 72-110. The true date of the books containing the caballa is now considered to range from 9th to the 14th centuries, and their origin to be the mingling of talmudism with the Greek philosophy termed Neo-Platonism. Some of their dogmas are akin to Christian tenets, such as the trinity, the incarnation, &c. The caballa exercised much influence upon the mental development of the Jews, and even captivated the greatest thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

CAEBIRA (Asia Minor). Here Mithridates, king of Pontus, was defeated by Lucullus, 71 B.C.

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 669; Offa, king of the Mercians, 755; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. Spelman; see Administrations.

CARLES. A machine was invented in 1792 for making them, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812; directions for testing them enacted, 1804 and 1874. See Agriculture, 1894; for dates of cable laying, see Electricity, 1859, et seq.

CABOCHIENS, an armed Burgundian faction, including 500 butchers, named from their leader Simonet Cabuche, a Skinner, 1412. They ruled Paris with violence, and constrained the doctors of the Sorbonne to become their allies and the dau-
CABUL.

Mass meeting of cab-drivers in Trafalgar-square to protest against the privilege system at railway stations. 16 Jan. 1897.

Electric cabs. See Corinna, 1897.

Cabs forbidden in Bond Street, Strand, and other great thoroughfares, 1 Feb. 1899; 23 new stations, and taximeter cars, 14 Feb. 1899.

Taximeter (fare-meter) cabs parade along the Embankment, etc. 12 April 1899.

Draft of proposed cab regulations for London, by which cab fares were revised and taximeters and motor cabs were recognised for the first time, issued by the home secretary. The fare payable for the hiring of a motor cab fitted with a taximeter was fixed at 6d., not exceeding one mile, or a journey not exceeding 30 minutes; for each additional charge of 21 minutes, 6d.; 29 Jan. 1907.

Ed. 7, c. 12, enacting that horse cabs might be fitted with taximeters; rates, ed. per mile and 6d. for 21 min. by time; privileged cab system for admission to railway stations and charge for such admission abolished. 2 Oct. 1909.

The horse-drawn "sixpenny" taximeter cab makes its appearance in London, 17 vehicles being put on the streets 1 Feb. 1907.

New cab whistle code instituted—8 one blast of a whistle signifies a motor cab, two a hansom, and three a four-wheeler. 8 Nov. 1909.

Sixpenny cab fares: about 1,000 horse-drawn cabs ply for hire in London, at 6d. for any distance not exceeding a mile. 1 Oct. 1909.

CABUL, or CABULL, on the river Cabul, about 1774, by Timsur Shah, was made capital of Afghanistan. A British mission received at Cabul, 1833; see Afghanistan; great fire at the bazaar, 130 shops burnt, 4 deaths, 6, 7 Sept. 1897.

CACHET, see Lettres de Cachet.

CADDIE, or LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE, the league of independants in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1706 to 1710. A second league of the Grisons was called the Gruis or Great League, 1424. A third league, the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436; see Grisons. They united in 1471.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. In May, 1450, Jack Cade, an Irishman, who assumed the name of Mortimer, laid before the royal council the claims of the Luxons of Kent. He defeated about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish the common ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, 27 June, entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, 3 July. When the insurgents lost ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 11 July.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Cadiz, the Roman Gadis; said to have been built by the Phoenicians, about 1100 B.C. Pop. in 1899, 449,341.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake. 1587.

Cali was taken by the English under the Earl of Essex, and plundered. 1589.

Vainly attacked by sir George Cooke. 1606.

Bombarded by the British. July, 1797.

Blockaded by lord st. Vincent for two years, 1797-92.

Again blockaded by the British. Oct., 1800.

A French squadron of five-ships of the line and a frigate surrender to the Spanish and British, 14 June, 1808.

Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca. July, 1812.

CAGOT, an outcast race in the Pyrenees, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Goths. They have been subjected to superstitious persecution so lately as 1755.
CAI-FONG.  

CAI-FONG, the old capital of China, was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers and 300,000 of the citizens perished.

CA IRA! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, first heard at Paris, 5 Oct. 1789: "Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Malgre les moutons, tout reussira." An after addition was "Les aristocrates à la lanterne." (It will proved! &c. In spite of moutiners, all will succeed." "Hang the aristocrats!"

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for its mosques, and the sepulchres of its Fatimite caliphs; see EGYPT, CHODERL.

Partially built by the Saracens. Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans. Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, when 40,000 persons perished. June, 1754. Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte; they enter the city. 23 July, 1798. Taken by the British and Turks, when 6,000 French capitulated. 27 June, 1801.


After their victory at Tel-el-Kebir, 13 Sept. 1882, the British entered Cairo the next day. Electric tramway opened, 1 Aug. 1888. Population 31 Dec. 1878, 327,463; 1890, 570,062. See CHODERL, 1813.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 9 Feb. 1899. First stone of the Nat. bank laid by the Khedive, 4 March, 1871. Powder magazine explosion, 18 deaths. 12 Nov. 1902. Visit of the prince and princess of Wales on their return journey from India. 29 Mar. - 5 April, 1906. Demonstration to bid farewell to lord Cromer.

Mr. Roosevelt delivers an address at the university. 28 March, 1910.

CALABAR, Old and New, rivers in West Africa, see Bonny.

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia of S. E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was re-conquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples. Population, 1882, 1,257,783; 1890, 1,300,554; 1901, 1,370,208; 1890 (est.), 1,429,054; see Naples and Earthquakes, 9 Sept. 1905.

CALALIS (N. W. France), fortified by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, 997; taken by Edward III., after a year's siege, 4 Aug. 1347. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, 7 Jan. 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, 17 Nov. same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was taken by the Spaniards, April, 1556, restored, 1558. About 12 persons drowned in a house by bursting of a reservoir, 30 Jan. 1882. The new harbour and dock were opened by president Carnot, 3 June, 1889; see Tumults.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India; the first settlement of the English here was made in 1608, (population of Calcutta, 1901, 1,198,150; 1901 (including suburbs), 1,212,041. Purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built 1668. Made the head of a separate presidency 1772.

The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (147 of the British contingent). It was retaken by the besiegers. 4 March, 1857. 20th June, 1857.


CALCULATING MACHINES. To avoid errors in computing and printing logarithms and tables of figures, machines to calculate and print, have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's differential machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1823, and continued till 1853, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of 17,000l. The portion completed was exhibited in the Royal Col- lege, London; it is now at South Kensington. Professor Clifford, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, 24 May, 1872, stated that Babbage expended 20,000l. upon his machines, and that the analytical machine was nearly finished, and would eventually be much used. Babbage's Calculating Engines: a Collection of Papers relating to "Machina," was published by his son, Gen. Babbage, in 1889. C. Babbage died 1871, aged 78. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Schutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Schutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000l. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857, Messrs. Schutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which was completed. Mr. Wiber's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Schutz's machine, and edited by W. Parr, were published by the government in 1884. The arith-ometer, patented by M. Thomas (de Colmar) in 1822 (.), exhibited at the International exhibitions, 1851 and 1862, is said to be in use in assurance offices. Geo. B. Grant described a simpler machine in the "American Journal of Science," Oct. 1874. Other machines have been constructed since.

An "arithometer," for adding up figures and printing, was invented by Mr. Burroughs in the United States, and introduced into this country by Mr. H. E. Winter in 1863.
International exhibition opened by the viceregal marquis of Ripon, the duke and duchess of Connaught present, 4 Dec, 1883; closed to March, 1884.

Destructive cyclone; the Sir John Lawrence and the tug Recluse lost, about 250 lives lost, 25 May to sep. 1887

About sixty persons killed by the collision of a ferry steamer with a tugboat near Calcutta 6 Nov. 1888

Visit of prince Albert Victor of Wales, great festivals.

Fatal religious riot, May, 1891; trial of rioters.

5 Aug. 1891

Statue of the marquis of Buffling unveiled, 8 Dec.

Cyclone; 64 men drowned while unloading the vessel.

29 May. 1893

Destructive earthquake, the cathedral,manufactories, and other buildings damaged; 8 natives killed in a panic. 5 p.m.

13 June 1897

Serious Mahometan riots at Chipper; troops called out, 14 rioters killed; speeded by the police, 22, 26 June, and 1 July; compromise effected July.

Statue of Lord Roberts unveiled 2 March, 1883


Statue of queen Victoria unveiled 10 March.

Imperial library opened by Lord Curzon 10 Jan. 1893.

The Dalai Lama received by the prince of Wales in Calcutta.

2 Jan. 1896

The prince of Wales attends the convocation of the university of Calcutta and receives the honorary degree of L.H.D.

Native industrial exhibition opened by the prince in Calcutta.

1 Dec. 1896

International congress opened 26 Dec.

Religious riot at Tibet.

3 Jan. 1900

Outbreak of cholera in the Presidency hospital, 4 Aug.

Arrival of the Dalai Lama after his flight from Lhasa.

13 March, 1900

Buddhist demonstration of mourning, in memory of king Edward, held on the Muslim, and attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

23 May.

See Bengal and India.

CALEDONIA. The Roman name for part of Scotland, north of the wall of Antoninus, so termed by Tacitus, who died 93. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called Scotia. The inhabitants at present bear that name (Caledonia). The Caledones, or Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Senets or Sevthians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, set up in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country; see Scotland.

Caledonian monastery, mythically said to have been founded by Fergus I. about A.D. 401. See Loch Gairneil, and builds a wall between the Forth and Clyde.

The Picts from England settle in the south.

Agrigola, the Roman, invades Caledonia.

Herbert Galgacus, and builds a wall between the

Wall of Antoninus built.

Chaps Marsillus repels their invasions.

Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald II.

The Caledonians invade South Britain, 227; repelled by the emperor Severus, who advances to the Forth Frith.

Caledonians invaded by the Scots, or Scotti, from Ireland, about 605.

Caledonian monastery revived by Fergus III. 413.

Kenneth III. subdues the Scotti, and now the Caledonians and Picts, and founds one monastery, named Scotland.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, Royal, for children of indigent respectable Scotch parents, established in 1815, at Caledonian road, London. Some 200 children are maintained and educated. The princess Henry of Battenberg laid the first stone of the new building at Bushy, 10 May, 1902, to which the asylum was removed 26 May, 1903. The Caledonian Society of London holds annual festivals, 25 Jan., Burns's birthday.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent 27 July, 1803, and the works were commenced same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1,000, miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and safe navigation for ships was opened Nov. 1822. It has not been successful commercially. Annual income from tollage, 1 May, 1895, 5,080l. expenditure, 605l.; April, 1890-91, 7,538l.; expenditure, 10,001l.

CALENDAR, see Jewish Era and Calendar.

The Roman calendar was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months comprising 304 days, 735 r.c. This year was of fifty days less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompius, 713 B.C., added three months; and Julius Caesar, 46 B.C., to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap-year; see Leap-year. This calendar was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. The pontiffs erroneously inserted an intercalary day each fourth year instead of each third year, so that they had inserted 12 instead of nine 25, Feb., up to A.D. 8; Augustus Cesar ordained that there should be no leap-year for 12 years, until this was rectified. The difference in the 16th century amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on 11th instead of 21st March. To obviate this error, pope Gregory XIII. ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 355 days only (5 Oct. became 15 Oct.); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year ending a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that ending each fourth century; thus 1700, 1800, and 1900 have not been bissextile, but the year 2000 will be a leap-year. In this manner three days are removed in each century, because the passage of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See New Style and French Revolutionary Calendar. The Gregorian and Russian calendars still retain the old style.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1582.


CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1655. Anderson.

CALENDERS were the first days of the Roman months. The Names of March, May, July, and Oct,
fell on the 7th; and their Ides on the 12th. The other months had the Nones on the 5th and the Ides on the 13th. As the Greeks had no Calendars, "on the Greek Calendars," ad Geschichte Calendis, meant never.

CALGARY, the principal city of the North-West Territories, Canada, founded in 1884, pop., 1906, 14,467.

Foundation stone of pro-cathedral laid by the earl of Minto. 9 Sept. 1904

CALICO, cotton cloth, named from Calicut, a city of India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1670, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. Anderson. Callicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again in 1724 a penalty of 5l. was laid on the wearer, and 20l. on the seller of calicoes. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Charles Poulett Thomson, lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3d. on the square yard of printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications of science. Printing cylinders are made by electric deposition, dyes are artificially made from coal tar products, by the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, and others; see Cotton and Dyestuffs.

CALICUT (now Kollam), S.W. India, the first Indian Port visited by Vasco da Gama, 20 M. N. 1498. It was besieged by Hyder Ali, 1766, taken by the English, 1792; destroyed by Tipu Sultan, 1799; ceded to the English, 1792.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, Calicvlle Formosa, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortes in 1536; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by Sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1579. California was admitted into the Union in 1850. The population in 1856 was 506,067; 1860, 1,453,933; 1910 (est.), 7,325,562. State capital, Sacramento. San Francisco is the largest city.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations.

California becomes subject to Mexico. 1822

After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent. 1846

Occupied by the army of the United States. 1849

Gold discovered in great abundance by Capt. Nuttall and Mr. Marshall. Sept. 1849

Ceded to the United States. 1848

Made a sovereign state. 1850

Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevailing. 1853-60

Adhered to the union during the war. 1861-65

Suffered much damage by an earthquake. Aug. 26, 1868

Bank of the state and many other banks were also closed, long before the stoppage was through unsuccessful speculations, about Aug. 24, 1875

Opposition to Chinese immigration. March, 1876

Political agitation against Chinese payments. Aug. 1876

New constitution excluding Chinese from citizenship; altering taxation to favour the working-classes; restricting companies, &c., promoted by Dennis Kearney, the agitator; passed 3 May, 1879

Political disorder by Mr. de Young, an editor, dangerously wounds rev. Mr. Kalbick, the elected mayor. Aug., 1879

Reaction against Kearney, who flees. July, 1879

Anti-Chinese bill passed; further immigrants prohibited. March, 1879

Town and villages in the Sacramento valley suffer from an earthquake on April 19, 1892

California international exhibition (midwinter fair) at San Francisco, opened by Gov.-gen. Markham, 27 Jan., 1894

Sacramento occupied by Federal troops in consequence of the Pullman railway strike, 11 July; mail train wrecked on a bridge by strikers, several deaths, 11 July; martial law, bloodshed, 13 July. 1894

Suicide of a Chinese numberer at Oakland by blowing up the magazine of the California fuse works; 6 deputy sheriffs and several women also killed. 18 July, 1894

Successful biological survey of Mount Shasta (14,490 ft.) under Dr. Merriam, new peaks named, new species of plants and of mammals discovered in. 13-29

A large reflector set up at S. Pasadena, concentrates the solar rays, by which steam is produced in a boiler, and a motor-driven that pumps water from a well for irrigation, reported successful. April, 1894

Los Alamos suffers by an earthquake. 31 July, 1894

Terrible earthquake at San Francisco. See San Francisco. 19 April, 1898

Santa Rosa destroyed and 1,000 persons perished. 19 April, 1898

The huge Bixley hotel, in course of construction at Long Beach, suddenly collapses; 12 workmen killed and 25 injured. 9 Nov., 1898

Labour trouble reported: riot between strikers and strike-breakers; 21 persons injured, 3 of them mortally. 7 May, 1899

Accident to a Pacific train at Honda; 31 persons killed and 13 seriously injured. 11 May, 1899

Situation in San Francisco reported to be desperate; anti-Japanese feeling causes serious riots; 2,000 persons out of work owing to prevailing strikes and absence of forwarding capital. 11 May, 1899

The San Francisco police commissioners refuse five applications by Japanese for renewal permits to conduct intelligence offices.

Eugenio Schmidt, mayor of San Francisco, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for corruption (repealed on bail, 27 June, 1899). 26 July.

Serious rioting in San Francisco in connection with the railway strike. 26 July.

Another serious anti-Japanese riot. 15 Oct., 1899

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby the bore of cannon, small arms, &c., is measured, is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (Arabic), Vicar, or Lieutenaat, the title assumed by the sultans of Persia, as successor of Ali, and, since 1512, by the sultans of Turkey, as successor of Mahomet, and sovereign of Mecca and Medina. The caliphate began with Abu-Beker, the father of the prophet's second wife. Sir Wm. Muir's "Caliphate" published 1891.

CALIPS OF ARABIA.

Abu-Beker. 632.

Omar. 634.

Othman. 644.

Ali. 655.

Hassan. 661.

Husain. 669.

The Ommiades ruled 661-750.

The Abbasites ruled 750-1266.

In 757 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad. Haroun-al-Rashid ruled 765-804.

See Assassins and Albigenses.

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, about 330 B.C., to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he incorrectly imagined the new and full moons return to the same day of the solar year. This period began about the end of June, third year of 112th Olympiad, year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C.

CALIXTINS. 1. A sect derived from the Husites, about 1420 demanded the cup (Greek, kalita) in the Lord's supper. They were also called Utraquists as partaking of both elements. They were recon-
CALI YUGA.

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1433. 2. The followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1560, he wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (accordising to some 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on 11 April, N.S. In 1600 the year began on 3 April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes, it is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). After an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on 25 Oct. 1746. The attempt of the Spanish admiral Nuñez to bombard Callao, 2 May, 1866, was defeated by the Peruvians; blockaded by Chilians, April 1884. See Chile. Pop. 1896, 48,118; in 1910 (est.), 82,600.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Calligrams is said to have written an elegant distich on a samovar, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton Court), all within the circle of a silver penny, en-bossed in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible. Holinshed.

CALMAR. UNION OF. The treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under one sovereign, Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, "the Semiramis of the north," June 1397, see Sweden. The union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS, see Tartary.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beaufin in 1648.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan. 1865 Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing a focus of them to impinge on a plate of platinum, which they raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence; see Fluorescence.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek kalos, beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot about 1840. Also called Talotype. See Photography.

CALOYERS (meaning good old men). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Atos.

CALPE. India. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the mutineers here, and took the town, 22, 23 May, 1858.

CALVARY. MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, 3 April, A.D. 30 (Hades, 31; Clinton, 29; others 38); see Luke xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethléhem, 142. The empress Helena built a church here about 326; see Holy Places.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, noblemen and gentlemen, who are said to have exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, 30 Jan. 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An angry mob was dispersed and the club suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, 12 June, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on 10 Aug. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10 July, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his Institutio Christianae Religionis in 1535; published in 1536. He retired to Basel, and settled in Geneva, where he died, 27 May, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see Huguenots) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the Edict of Nantes in 1598 (which see). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the articles of the Church of England and in the confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many protestant sects. They include predestination, particular redemption, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints. See Church of Scotland, 1904-5.

The 45th anniversary celebrations of the birth of Calvin began in Geneva , 2 July, 1909

CAMALDULES or CAMALDOLITES, a religious order founded at Camaldoli near Florence, by Romuald about 1022.

CAMBERLEY MURDER. Miss Mary Anne Hogg, an elderly lady, found dead at her residence at Heathfield, Camberley. Her sister, Miss Caroline Guinnett Hogg, was also severely injured. There was no evidence to show by whom the crime was committed. 11 June, 1896


CAMPBELL REGIS; see Royal Exchange.

CAMBODIA, or Cambuja, an ancient state in central Asia, formerly subject to Annam and latter to Thieu Quinh. The country was divided into a kingdom and the remains of early sculptures, temples, &c., exhibit evidences of a high civilization. The people
CAMBRAY. (N. France), the ancient Camauroc, was in the middle ages the capital of a prince bishop subject to the emperor. It gives its name to Cambrie. Councils held here, 1064, 1393, 1383, 1565.

Heil by Louis XI. of France. Taken by Charles V. By the Spaniards. By the French and annexed. Fèdon made archbishop. The French were defeated at César's camp, in the neighborhood, by the allied army under the duke of York. 24 April, 1574. It was invested by the Austrians, 8 Aug., when the republican general, Declay, replied to the summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was taken by Chafart, the Austrian general, 10 Sept. 1573.

Cambrai seized by the British, under Sir Charles Caly, 24 June, 1815.

League of Cambrai against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julius II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into 10 Dec. 1508.

Treaty between Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Germany, called Pair des Dames, because negotiated by Louisa de Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor. Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain. 1574.

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (which see).

CAMBRIC first made at Cambrai; worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. Stow. Its importation restricted in 1745; prohibited in 1758; re-admitted, 1786; prohibited 1795.

CAMBRIDGE, supposed to be the Roman Cambourcana and the Saxon Gentrec briges, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. See table in Population, R. de Lecture and Torres.

Fortified by William I. Plundered by the barons. In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels entered the town, seized the university records and burn them in the market-place.

Garrisoned by Cromwell. Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered.

Railway to London opened.

Fitzwilliam museum, endowed 1816; founded 1827.

Visit of prince and princess of Wales.

Visit of prince and princess of Wales. 22 June, 1844.

Training college for women teachers, costing over 10,000l., opened by the margrav of Rifen, 19 Oct. 1845.

House burned by exclamation.

Small-pox epidemic, 146 cases, 15 deaths.

British Association meets under presidency of Mr. Balfour.

Fire at Addison's hospital.

of Hindu origin and akin to the Siamese, the religion being Buddhism. Population, 1901, 1,500,000; 1908 (est.), 1,800,000. Capital, Pnom penh, since 1866.

The kingdom visited by the Portuguese, Spaniards and Dutch, 16th century; dismembered 17th century. Disastrous voyage and death of Mr. Doutet de Lagge on the river Mekong 1866-68.

The powerful influence of France began with a treaty with king Norodom, 11 Aug. 1863; the French protectorate was confirmed by treaty 3 June, 1884.

Rebellion of the king's brother, Si-Votha, 12 Jan.; quelled by the French, Jan., April, July, 1885.

The French supreme; the rule of king Norodom nominal.

1862 et seq.

CAMBRIE. (Wales), where the ancient collegians met for the prosecution of the sciences and arts, and the study of the classics, was chartered by charter of treaty, 1327. But the college was never completed, and the books of the university were not regularly kept. The college was not opened till 1383, when it was called the universitatem collegiensem.

The present college is a corporation of the property known as the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Oxford, and is incorporated by charter of 1761, and a great many acts passed, 16 June, 1870. University commission respecting property was appointed 6 Jan. 1872. Universities act, making many changes, was passed, 13 June, 1877.

St. Paul's Hostelry for Indian students, chartered 18 July, 1885.

New Museum of Classical Art and Archaeology opened 1884.

Miss A. P. Ramsay, of Girton, senior and alone in the first division of the classical tripos; Miss B. M. Harvey, of Newnham, alone in the first division of the medieval and modern languages tripos, 13 June, 1887.

Miss G. P. Fawcett, Newnham (daughter of the late professor), the senior wrangler in mathematics. 1879.

The senate supports the compulsory study of Greek (1874-93) 20 Oct. 1871.

New science buildings, for engineering, &c. opened by lord Kelvin 1874.


Depressed financial condition, reported by Mr. Ramsay, of Devonshire, chancellor. Times, 23 April, 1877.

Controversy respecting granting degrees for women; see Woman, 1896-7.

March 1879.

Cambridge university association founded, meeting at Downing house, 31 Jan. 1829; new endowment fund, total £5,000, (1,000l. from Mr. W. Astor) Oct. 1830.

The "John Hopkins," wing of the engineering laboratory at the university erected by his family (see Switzerland), Aug. 1882; opened 2 Feb. Lord Astor's Library (about 65,000 vols.) presented to the university by Mr. John Morley 22 Oct. 1892.

Mr. F. J. Quick bequeathed over 50,000l. for biological research, reported 24 Jan. 1903.

New schools and museum opened by the king 1 March, 1904.

Scheme contained in the amended report of the studies and examinations syndicate in favour of the abolition of compulsory Greek rejected by large majority (about 1,500l., about 2,000 non-residents came up to Cambridge to vote).

49th anniversary of the foundation of Christ's College, celebrated 4 July.

Dr. Henry Jackson, fellow of Trinity college, elected to the regius professorship of greek in succession to the late sir Richard Jebb 29 Jan. 1916.

Mr. R. T. Cordwell, fellow of Corpus Christi, elected master of Corpus Christi college in succession to Dr. Percival (died 5 Feb.) the first election of a layman to the master'ship since 21 Feb., Prof. H. Marshall Ward, professor of botany since 1895, born 1854, died 26 Aug. 1895.

Voting on the proposals for certain changes in the mathematical tripos completely with a majority of 142 in favour of "Grace II," abolishing the junior wranglership and the order of merit.

2 Feb. 1907.

Visit of prince Fuchim of Japan, who received an honorary degree of doctor of law 14 May.

Death of prof. Alfred Newton, born 1829. 7 June.

Death of Dr. Kuhn, born 1831. 7 June.

King of Siam received with a degree of 1,100l. from the congregation of the university held at Devonshire house.

25 June.

Visit of the king and queen of Spain 11 Nov.

Trinity college elects 40 school, under the will of sir W. G. Pearce.

Dec.

Miss Mary Higges leaves the residue of her estate, amounting to 12,000l., to Girton college to found "Higges" scholarship.
CAMERONIANS.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dukes of Cambridge.

George Augustus, electoral prince of Hanover, created duke 4 Nov. 1706; king as George II., 11 June, 1727. See England.

Alphonso Frederick, fifth son of George III., born 24 Feb. 1774, created duke 27 Nov. 1801; viceroy of Hanover, 1748-57; died 8 July, 1850.

George William Frederick Charles, son, born 26 March 1806; duke, 28 March 1834; died 7 Nov. 1837; commanded the first division in the Crimean war; general commanding in chief, 5 July, 1855; commander-in-chief by patent, 1855; resigned as commander-in-chief, 20 March 1856; a marble bust of this duke was unveiled in his presence in the Guildhall, London, and an address of thanks, in a gold casket, presented to him in recognition of his public services, 15 Oct. 1856. Died 17 March, 1869. See England (royal family) end.

CAMBRIDGE, a city in Massachusetts; first settled in 1630. The "Bay Psalm book," said to be the first book printed in British America, was published here in 1640. See Harvard College, Pop. in 1890, 94,886; 1896 (est.), 98,544.

CAMBUSKENNETH, near Stirling (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English under William, 14 Sept. 1297.

CAMDEN (S. Carolina). Here 16 Aug. 1780, Lord Cornwallis defeated the revolted Americans under Gates. At a second battle (also called Hobbink's Hill), between General Greene and Lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, 25 April, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, 13 May, 1781.

CAMDEN SOCIETY, established 1838, in honour of the distinguished historian and antiquary (1551-1625), publishes British historical documents. 1517 volumes have been issued, 1855.

CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. London, begun by land set for building 1490 houses by earl Camden in 1744; he received his name a few years after the Camden Town murder. — Emily Durnoock, murdered at her lodgings in Camden Town, 12 Sept. ; Robert Wood, tried for the murder and found not guilty, 16 Dec. 1744.

CAMEL, DAY OF THE, 4 Nov. 656 (according to some 1554 or 659), when Ithai and Zobeir, rebel Arab chieftains, were defeated and slain by the caliph Ali. Ayesha, Mahomet's widow, friend of the chieftains, was present in a litter, on a camel, hence the name. A camel-cult was raised during the Soudan campaigns of 1874-5. It consisted of about 1,000 camels, controlled by British cavalry and marines.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hook in 1814; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. Camera obscura, or dark chamber, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1227; improved by Baptist Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton; see Photography, The Camera Obscura (photographers), founded 1855, holds annual meetings.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, the descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, the established church, 1638-50. * Charles II.

*They were frequently called hillmen or mountain men, and carried presents from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced, and McMullanites, from John McMullan, their first minister, after their...
signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdom, but denounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's核桃, were executed by the absconding cruelt tortures. The name Cameronia is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. On 22 June in that year he and others issued at Sanquhar a declaration for religious liberty. The 65-century was kept in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers under William H., who commanded them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous, now designated the Cameroonians (the Scottish Rifles). In 1712 they renewed their public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-priestly, anti-erastian, true-presbyterian church of Scotland." They were not connected with the Cameronian movement.

CAMEROON'S ACT, DR., see Debt, 1880.

CAMEROONS, S.W. Africa. German colony founded 14 July, 1884. German S. W. Africa extends from Cape Frio on the coast-line to the mouth of the Orange river.

A German expedition in 1885 left the Cameroons under the command of Heit. Morgan with 250 men; they traversed the Niger tributaries; after suffering many privations and troubles with the men, losing over 100 men, heit. Morgan and his party were brought back by the Benue river to Akassa by an agent of the royal Niger company, reported 20 March, 1891.

Occasional fighting with the natives, capt. von Gravenreuth killed, 26 Feb. Mutiny of 60 Dahomey soldiers, assisted by 40 women; the women captured by order of Herr Leist, 15 Dec.; the rising suppressed by the crew of the "Hamburg," and other vessels. 22 Feb. 1893; Herr Leist is recalled to Berlin, April; tried, censured, but acquitted, 16 Oct. 1894; a higher court sentence him to expulsion from the public service, &c. April, 1895.

Major Leutwein appointed chief commander in S. W. Africa; major von François commander of the troops, reported 20 March, 1894.

Hendrik Wilbo's stronghold stormed, 27 Aug.; he surrenders unconditionally; reported 14 Sept. Binu captured by the Germans after slaughter of the natives, reported 17 Feb. 1895.

Bakoko tribes defeated; Jaunde occupied without resistance, reported 7 June. Native outbreak suppressed, Jan. 1896.

Two engagements near Gobabis, natives repulsed, with loss, by capt. Estorff, 5 April.

Capt. Estorff defeats the Hotentots and Hereros, near Gobabis, 12, 19 April.

The insurrection of Hotentots suppressed by major Leutwein; reported 19 June.

A large tract of land acquired by the Germans, 8 March.

Rebellion in the south, reported 3 May, 1895.

Capt. Kampetz captures the native Epidemic in the Tlalti country, 28 Aug. 1895.

Rebel raids into Kribi, Batanga, reported after some days' fighting, 21-26 Sept.; English and other parties held by the Dutch, native rising, reported, 14 Nov.; 2 officers wounded, reported, 14 Jan.; punitive expedition sent, officers wounded, reported 23 March, 1895.

Military operations in Adamawa, chiefs submit, reported 21 Dec. 1894.

Rising of the Hereros; they surround Okahandja, destroy a railway bridge at Osvana, 3 miles east of Okahandja, and interrupt telegraphic communication with Windhoek. Berlin, 26 reservists, with 2 officers, sent by Germans to Okahandja, progress stopped at Waldan station, which is attacked by the Hereros. Berlin, 10 Jan. 1894.

Attempts to relieve Windhoek unsuccessful; bands of Hereros marching on Windhoek; patrols sent towards Okahandja driven back, attempts to relieve garrison fail with heavy loss. 17 Jan.

Count von Bülow states in the German Reichstag that the insurrection in a few days had spread to the district traversed by the railway from Swakopmund, on the coast, to Windhoek in the interior, and most thickly inhabited by German colonists; the fruits of the industry and perseverance of ten years were destroyed in the region of the insurrection; a large section of the settlers had lost their property, their homes, their land, and their cattle; Windhoek, the capital of the colony, was reported in danger. Preparations were being made to dispatch 550 men with 6 machine guns, and a detachment of railway troops, to arrive at Swakopmund on Feb. 8, 13 Feb.

Attempts by Germans to maintain communication with Karibib fall, railway being destroyed near Walban, 16 persons reported murdered by Hereros, 70 missing; unrest among the natives of German S.W. Africa stated to be extending to the north of the colony towards Goodfontein and the concessions of the Otavi mining company, reported 27 Jan.

Windhoek and Okahandja relieved, 28 Jan.

Telegraphic communication between Windhoek and Swakopmund re-established; 2 German officials stated to have been murdered at Waterburg on 14 Jan., list of killed amounts to 61, and 250 missing; German force capture Okahandja after fierce fighting, 250 newly-arrived troops sent to its relief from the natives besieging it. 4 Feb.; second contingent of the German S.W. African expeditionary force, 400 strong, sails from Hamburg for the German East Africa, 18 Feb.

Count Buckler in charge of the post of Oosdingke killed while fighting with the natives at Hasso, punitive expedition dispatched, but it is supposed the insurgents at Avis, E. of Windhoek, several of the enemy killed and large number of cattle captured by the Germans, 27 Feb.

Column under maj. von Estoff engages a large and stubborn force of Hereros at Otishimakana, E. of Omaruru, and carry the enemy's position, 1 officer killed, 2 wounded, 26 Hereros killed, including 2 chiefs and a head man, 25 Feb.

Losses sustained by German settlers and military forces at the hands of Hereros; 9 officers killed, including 2 officers and a head man, 25 Feb.

Capt. Puder, with company of rifles, on the naval battle, defeat the Hereros S. of Kleinbarken, 5 Germans killed, 1 wounded, 4 March. Insurgents surprise maj. van Glasborn, command the natives captured by the Hereros, 10 officers and 30 men killed, reported 13 March.

Col. Leutwein, the governor, with force of 1,000 strong, successfully attacks the main body of the Hereros near Ongatjara, 30 Hereros killed, 2 officers and 2 troopers killed, 12 April.
Engagement at Otjimbingue between German troops under Maj. von Estorff and Hereros, who are put to flight ... 24 May, 1904.

Lt.-gen. von Trotha, with 25 officers and 600 non-commissioned officers and men, arrive at Swakopmund 11 June.

Hereros, attacking German troops near Otakatetoe, are repulsed and 9 killed, early Aug.

Lt.-gen. von Trotha, with 4,000 to 5,000 men, begins a simultaneous advance on the strongly-entrenched position of the Hereros at Waterberg, resulting in its capture and the dispersal of the enemy with heavy loss, chiefly Kanyo and Miute reported slain; German loss 5 officers and 80 men, 275 wounded; Hereros 1,200 killed and wounded 11, 12 Aug.; further severe defeat 13 Aug.

Hottentot chief Hendrik Witbooi sends a declaration of war ... 3 Oct.

Col. Lentwen reports rising of the Witbos, who inhabit Goben, an important German post in S. of the colony, who have left the town with the intention of taking the field against the Germans; Koos, a station attacked by the Witbos ... 6 Oct.

Infantry company attacked near Xaris by 250 Hottentots, enemy driven from their position, Hendrik Witbooi and followers pursued by col. Deimling ... 8 Oct.

The Veldschutterke rise, and are dispersed by maj. von Lengerke near Koos ... 13 Dec.

Lieut. Ritter takes by surprise the rebellions North Bethanias, Kamalanas, and Witboois, and completely disperses them from an entrenched position on the Huahu ... 23 Dec.

Hendrik Witbooi engages force of 1,000 Hereros, and after 9 hours' fight captures Grossnabas ... 24 Jan.

Col. Deimling successfully engages the enemy at Maruncha, 8 and 23 Jan, at Goachas, 5 Jan, and at Uukunua, 7 Jan.

Zacharias Zerna, the leader of the Hereros at Otjimbingue, and 6 miles west of Windhoek, surrenders to Estorff at Otima ... mid Jan.

10 officers and 28 men killed, 15 officers and 277 men wounded; 13 men captured, in addition to the capture of the 22nd Company, consisting of 13,024 Hereros and 2,155 Hottentots, and including in all, 3,055 men, reported ... 11 Jan.

Surrender of Hendrik Witbooi's son Isaac and 21 of his followers, 19 Feb.

Cornelius, the most dangerous of the Hottentot chief after Morenga, offers surrender, reported 29 Feb.

Total losses of the German troops from the beginning of the insurrection officially stated to be 1,226 killed and 73 wounded, besides 1,200 invalided home and 80 sick in the colony, reported ... 19 Feb.

Morenga, with several followers, captured at Reinmaatmark in Cape Colony ... 16 May.

Colonel von Deimling reports to Kettenschild that on 2 Nov., a Hottentot band surprised a German force, killing 5 and wounding 13 men, 17 Nov.

Herr von Luiiqueist, governor of German S.W. Africa, invited in London for negotiations with the British government on various frontier questions, reported 21 Dec.

Surrender of the Brandelzwaarts reported, 25 Dec.

Simon Copper, chief of Hottentots, surrenders ... 3 March, 1907.

Simon Copper takes refuge with his tribe in the Kalahari district; pursuit begun by Major Fisher, reported 3 April.

Hottentot chief Morenga reported in British territory, 14 Aug.

Death of Morenga in a fight with British force reported 22 Sept.

Reports of heavy fighting in the Kalahari Desert against the native chief Simon Copper received, 26 March, 1908.

50 Hottentots and some cattle posts and murderers 2 Expans, 7 soldiers and civilians sent in pursuit were shot down; reported 28 Dec.

CAMISARDS (from chemise, Latin casula, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the French Protestant in the neighborhood of the Government (mountains in S. France), who after enduring much severe persecution in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, took up arms in July, 1702, to rescue some imprisoned brethren. They revenged the cruelties of their enemies, and maintained an obstinate resistance against the royalist armies commanded by marshal Moncevel and other distinguished generals, till 1705, when the insurrection was suppressed by
marshal Villars. After futile conciliatory efforts, several of the heroic leaders suffered death rather than surrender. Cavalier, an able general, unable to carry out a treaty made with Villars, seceded in 1704, entered the British service, and died governor of Jersey, 1740.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camel first came here from Portuguese India, in 1560. Anderson.

CAMORRA, a secret society of plunderers and ratterers, exacting money from shopkeepers and traders, in Naples (said to have originated from the extreme destitution of the lower classes); tolerated under the Bourbons; checked by the king of Italy; about 80 Camorristi seized and transported, Sept.-Oct. 1874. Many Camorristi seized in the markets at Naples, 30 Aug. and 1 Sept. et seq., 1877, 179 of these tried at Bari, mid-April, May, 1871. The Camorristi are said to be the highest grade of the society named "Mala Vita." 123 members of the Mala Vita society arrested at Taranto, March, 1892.

CAMP (Lat. castra, English camp is derived from Lat. campus, a plain), the name given to the place where the aggregate body of tents or huts in the field. Encampments are mentioned about 1490 B.C. (Numbers ii.). The Lacedaemonians among the Greeks were the first who cultivated the art of forming military camps, the form of which was circular. The Romans, whose camps were square and entrenched, attained to a high degree of skill in this science. Polybius, who accompanied Scipio in many campaigns, gives a very full description of the Roman camp. As described by this historian the camp of a consular army accommodated 16,800 foot and 1,800 horse soldiers, and was elaborately constructed. Vestiges of Roman camps exist at the present day in various parts of England and Scotland. The introduction of gunpowder greatly modified the construction and area of camps. Artillery of the most improved type and strong detached forts constitute the chief defensive feature of entrenched camps. The vast size of European armies of the present day necessitates the accommodation of troops in entrenchments or bivouacs, but in expeditions in hot climates, with flying columns, tents are used. If occupied for one or two nights only camps are called "flying camps," if for a longer period "standing camps." Camps of exercise of large extent are established at Aldershot (q.v.), Colchester, Shorncliffe, the Curragh, Kildare, etc. (q.v.). Gordon (Salisbury Plain) visited by king, 15 July, 1910. A camp was formed in Hyde-park 1739 and 1814, and at the Alexandra Palace and Hampton Court for the Indian and Colonial troops, 1901-1902 (see Coronation).

CAMPAGNA, near Rome. Its drainage and planting were authorised by the Italian senate, 31 May, 1878; works completed, July, 1895.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and various cities declared in his favour 216 B.C.; conquered by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (which see).

CAMPBELL'S ACTS, introduced by John Campbell, lord chancellor. 1. Against libels and slanders, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 75 (1845). 2. To compel railway companies to make compensation for injuries by culpable accidents, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (1849). 3. Against obscene publications, prints, etc., 20 & 21 Vict. c. 83 (1857). In accordance with the second act, the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000l. from the Great Northern railway company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. A. J. Balfour resigned 4 Dec., and was succeeded by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 5 Dec. 1905. First minister and first lord of the treasury; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Lothian.

lord president of the council; Lord Beaconsfield, Earl of Crwe.

lord privy seal; Marquess of Ripon.

Secretaries of State:

Home; Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

Foreign; Sir Edward Grey.

Colonial; Earl of Kinnaird.

War; Mr. H. H. Asquith.

India; Mr. John Morley (lord Morley, 1898).

Chancellor of the exchequer; Sir H. H. Asquith.

President of the board of trade; Mr. John Burns.

President of the local government board; Mr. John Burns.

President of the board of agriculture and fisheries; Mr. John Burns.

President of the board of education; Mr. John Burns.

Postmaster-general; Mr. Sidney Buxton.

The above form the Cabinet.

First commissioner of works; Mr. Lewis Harcourt.

Jews lords of the treasury; Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Capt. Cecil Norton.

Financial secretary to the treasury; Mr. R. McKenna.

Parliamentary secretary to the treasury; Mr. W. Whiteley.

Privy council-office; Mr. R. K. Campbell, Mr. T. M. Minto.

Chief lord of the admiralty; Mr. George Lambart.

Secretary to the admiralty; Lord Eldon Robertson.

Yde; Mr. Herbert Samuel.

Foreign; Lord Fitzmaurice.

Colonial; Mr. W. F. Hartley, Earl of Plymouth.

War; Mr. J. E. Ellis, resigned 17 Dec. 1909.

India; Mr. W. Renton.

Financial secretary, war office; Mr. T. R. Buchanan.

Parliamentary secretaries:

Board of trade; Mr. H. E. Keartley.

Local government board; Mr. W. B. Hope.

Board of education; Mr. J. Lawton Walton.

Attorney-general; Sir W. A. Robson.

 Solicitor-general; Mr. Thomas Shaw.

Lord-lieutenant for Scotland; Mr. Alex. Urquhart.

Attorney-general for Ireland; Mr. R. R. Cherry.

 Solicitor-general for Ireland; Mr. R. Cherry.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns 4 April, 1913, and king Edward sends for Mr. Asquith. See Asquith Administration.

CAMPBELLITES, or Rowites, a name given to the followers of the rev. John McLeod Campbell, minister of Row, Dumfriesshire, who, on 24 May, 1831, was deposed by the general assembly of the church of Scotland for teaching the universality of
the atonement, and other doctrines contrary to the church's standard. Dr. Campbell established a congregation in Glasgow in 1833. The "Disciples of Christ," which are, are, also sometimes termed Campbellites.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1515, and settled by Spaniards in 1530; taken by the English in 1650; by the buccaneers in 1768; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685. These last burned the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwoodcutters made their settlement here about 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, south of the Trossil, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, 11 Oct. 1797. The British admiral was made lord Duncan of Camperdown. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France and Sicily, and Milan to the Cispadane republic, 17 Oct. 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place. That at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ulbedo, about 1200, is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CAMPUS RAUDIUS, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Chimbor were defeated with great slaughter by Marius and Catulus, 101 B.C.

CANAA (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1465 B.C. (Clinton, 2088). Abra, by divine command, went into the land of Canaan, B.C. 1217; Gen. xii. The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (Heb., 1662).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, 24 June, 1497. In 1524, a French expedition under Verazani formed a settlement named New France, and in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site of Montreal; see Montreal and Quebec. Canada has been termed "the Dominion," since its incorporation with the other North American colonies, 1 July, 1867. Mr. Cattell Hopkins's "Encyclopedia of Canada," an elaborate work, with articles by the chief literary men of the country, vol. 2, pub. March, 1866.

Besides the governor-general there are the lieutenant-governors of New, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Western Territories, 1872; N.W. territories, 1897.

Population: 1861, 249,056; 1871, 331,725; 1881, 414,566; 1891, 473,321; 1901, 516,814; estimated 1920, 715,000.

Imports, 58,720,000 dollars; exports, 28,000,000 dollars; expenditure, 87,494,000 dollars.

1796, 27,287,525 dollars; exports, 28,000,000 dollars; 1861, 10,727,512 dollars; imports, 10,000,000 dollars; expenditure, 13,752,643 dollars; imports, 12,747,970 dollars; exports, 15,000,000 dollars; expenditure, 27,000,000 dollars.

The assembly vote only 5,000 militia and 5,000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this cause discontent in England, July, 1862. Mr. J. Macdonald again proposed, 20 May, 1863. Military measures in progress, Sept. 1864.

Canada taken by the English, 1659; restored, 1662. War begins in 1856. Canada conquered by the English, under (Quebec), confirmed by treaty of Paris, signed 10 Feb, 1763. Legislative council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics, 1774. The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; Montreal retaken by the British, 15 June, 1776. Canada divided into Upper and Lower, 1791. The "clergy reserves" established by parliament—one-seventh of the waste lands of the colony appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy; during the debates on the clause between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox amuse.

Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation, 10 Oct.; agree on 11 Oct. 1864.

Between 20 and 30 armed Confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Albans, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man and wound others; are repelled to Canada, 15 Oct.; 13 are arrested, 21 Oct.; but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty, by Judge Coursol. 14 Dec.

Great excitement in United States, general DIX proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontier; President Lincoln rescinds DIX's proclamation. 15 Dec.

The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick. 7 March, 1865.

The British parliament grant 50,000l. for defence of Canada. 23 March.

The St. Alban's raiders discharged, 30 March; Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition. April.

Mosses, Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation. April.

The threatened invasion of the Fenians, 3 March; 100,000 volunteers called out. 15 March, 1866.

The renewal of reciprocity treaty declined by United States. 20 March.

The Canadian parliament opened, for the first time, at Ottawa; the Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians flee; 35,000 men under arms (see Feb. 1867).

Discovery of gold in Hastings county, Canada west. Nov.

Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with parliament, to consist of the Queen, a senate of 72 members, and a house of commons of 151 members, passed. 29 March, 1867.

Lord Elgin sworn in as viceroys of Canada in virtue of the act for the union of the British provinces in North America. 2 July.

New parliament meets at Ottawa (John Macdonald premier). 6 Nov.


Murder of Mr. D'Arcy McGee. 7 April.

A Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the military. Washington, May 8, 1868; about 22 May.

Visit of prince Alfred. Sept. 1867.

Sir John Young (aft. lord Lisgar) appointed governor-general in room of lord Monck (resigned), arrives in Canada Nov. 1868.

Hudson's Bay territories purchased, subject to conditions, for 200,000l. (see Hudson's Bay) Nov. 1869.

In consequence of the resistance of some of the seizers (see Rupert's Land), an expedition, under colonel Wolsey, arrived at Fort Garry, and a conciliatory proclamation was issued 23 July, 1870.

Rupert's Land formed into a province, named Manitoba; Mr. Adams G. A. Archibald named the first governor. Aug.

Disputes with United States respecting fishing. Nov.

Opposition to the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington. June, 1871.

British Columbia united to the "Dominion." Dec.

Departure of last battalion of royal troops. Nov.

A liberal ministry constituted under Mr. Edward Blake. Dec. 1871.

Lord (aft. earl of) Dufferin appointed governor-general; inaugurated. 25 June, 1872.

Sir George Cartier, statesman, died. 20 May, 1873.

Mr. Arch, on behalf of British labourers, visits Canada. 12 May.

The ministry of sir John Alexander Macdonald charged with corruption connected with the Pacific railway; the parliament suddenly prorogued by lord Dufferin. 12 Aug.

Commission of inquiry. 15 Aug.

Parliament meets, 23 Oct.; the ministry resigns. 5 Nov.; Mr. Alex. Mackenzie forms a ministry. 7 Nov.

New reciprocity treaty rejected by the U.S. senate. 4 Feb, 1875.

The Canadian and United States fisheries commission (sir Alexander Galt for Canada, Mr. E.T. Kellogg for United States, and M. Delaous, Belgian U.S. minister) meet at Halifax, 13 June, and agree on 5,500,000 dollars to Canada, Mr. Kellogg dissenting. 23, 24 Nov. 1877.

American fishermen in Fortune Bay attacked for breaking laws respecting fishing. 6 Jan. 1878.

Elections: great majority against the government, about. 19 Sept.

The marquis of Lorne appointed governor-general, 14 Oct.

Resignation of ministry; sir John Macdonald forms a new one about, 19 Oct.

Halifax award passed. 22 Nov.

The marquis of Lorne and princess Louise land at Halifax. 25 Nov.

The Queen's telegram, "Delighted at reception, say 80." Dec.

A protectionist budget passed. 15 Mar. 1879.

Dominion industrial exhibition at Ottawa opened by the marquis of Lorne. 24 Sept.

Fortune Bay affair (Jan. 1879), compensation paid by the earl of Salisbury, granted by lord Granville, but rules affirmed. 26 Oct. 1879.

Return of Canadian prosperity affirmed by the marquis of Lorne. Dec.

Contract for new Pacific railway ratified by the assembly 1 Feb.; work commenced. 5 May, 1881.

Victorian dreamer streaks on the Thames, great boats, life (see Thames) 24 May.

Fortune Bay affair: 15,000l. awarded. 26 May.

Successful progress of the governor-general through Canada in Oct.

The marquis of Lorne arrives at Birkenhead 14 Nov. 1881; returns to Canada. 21 Jan. 1882.

Pacific railway bill passed. 20 April.

Society for the Advancement of Literature and Science founded in Ottawa by the marquis of Lorne. 25 May.

Elections: a protectionist majority. 6 June.

Western territory beyond Manitoba divided into four new districts: Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca; by order in council, July.

Marquis of Lorne returns to Ottawa from a visit to British Columbia, Washington, 31 Jan. 1883.

New parliament meets. 8 Feb.

The marquis of Lansdowne arrives at Quebec as governor-general. 22 Feb. 1884.

Canada offers military assistance in the Soudan, Feb. 1885.

Insurrection in N. W. Territories (see Manitoba). March, 1885.

Insurrection in S. W. territories, headed by Mr. Louis Riel, of Batoche (see Hudson's Bay, 1870), supported by French half-breeds and Indians, claiming political and social rights alleged to have been promised in 1869; government stores seized, about 24 March. Capt. Crozier attacks and kills many rebels, but retreats. Col. Irvine evacuates and burns Fort Carleton. 25-27 March.

Troops dispatched from various parts, but retreats, dominion. March, April.

Battford besieged by Indians. 1 April.

Col. Irvine at Prince Albert waiting help. 1 April.

Col. Otter occupies Battfield without opposition. 24 April.

Gen. Middleton defeats rebels at Fish Creek after severe conflict, and suffering much by an ambush of sharpshooters. 24 April.

Skirmishing at Cut Knife Creek. 1 May.


The Indian chief Poundmaker captures a supply train, 32 wagons; defeated in an engagement but supplies not recovered. 14 May.

Riel surrenders to Gen. Middleton; his followers surrender. 15 May.

1500 Indians under Big-Bear and Poundmaker held out, reported. 15 May.

Surrender of the Indian chiefs; Poundmaker surrenders. 26 May.

General Strange attacks Big-Bear's entrenched camp, about 20 miles from Port Pitt, but retreats in good order. 28, 29 May.
Big Bear's army divided, pursued by generals Middle-leton and Strange; his escape reported 7 June; captured 4 July; sentenced to three years. 25 Sept.

The Canadian Pacific Railway completed about 2000 miles; first through from Montreal to Vancouver. 8 Nov.

[First public day train 25 June, 1885.]


Crawford, the lawyer chief of the Blackfoot Indians, dies, sending a message of thanks for kindness received in the government. 24 June.


John Reginald Birchall, an educated Englishman, tried at Woodstock, Ontario, for the murder in Niagara swamp, of Mr. F. F. Bennett (whom he had deserted from England in a fencing partnership), 17 Feb. Birchall wrote a forged letter to Col. Bennett, requesting him to send good to his son; evidence circumstantial; eight days' trial; Birchall convicted 11-15, p.m., 29 Sept.; executed 14 Nov.

Sir John Macdonald, the premier, and the conservatives, propose reciprocity with the United States, restricted to natural products; Mr. Laurier and the liberals propose unrestricted reciprocity. 23 March.

The Canadian Pacific railway completed by giving an entrance to New York over the New York central lines, by agreement between the companies. 14 June.

Death of Sir John Macdonald, aged 76, greatly lamented, 6 June; public funeral at Kingston, 9 June.

The hon. John Joseph C. Abbott becomes premier. [K.C.M.G. 24 May.]

Motion in favour of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, after 15 days' debate, rejected in the Commons, by a government majority of 26, 29 July.

Great strike in the lumber mills at Ottawa, begins. 14 Sept.

Sir Hector Louis Lavigne, minister of public works, and his friend, the hon. Thomas McCreery, active ministerialist M.P., and other officials, charged by Mr. Tarte, M.P., a journalist, with corruption in relation to contracts for government works in 1890; the matter referred to the standing committee on privileges and elections, which met 21 July; sir H. Lavigne makes his defence, 11 Aug.; his resignation as minister accepted, 7 Sept.; Mr. T. McCreery makes damaging disclosures, and retires to the United States; the committee in their report exonerate sir H. Lavigne from all charges except that of negligence, they censured Mr. T. McCreery and censured and reprimanded 14 Sept.

The St. Clair tunnel connecting the Canadian and the United States railways running to Chicago opened by sir Henry Tyler, chairman of the Grand Trunk railway 29 Aug. Lady Macdonald created a peeress by the name of Macdonald of Earnscliffe. 8 Dec.

Very large crop of wheat in the N.W. territories, in the end of Nov.

In consequence of the restriction of Newfoundland in its supply of herring bait to Canadian fishermen, the Dominion government imposes a duty on imported Newfoundland fish. 2 Dec.

Lachute, on the Canadian Pacific line, burnt. 5 Jan.

Difficulties with Newfoundland ended; return to the status of 1858. 21 May.

Mr. Thomas McCreery sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. 27 May.

The hon. Alexander Macdonald, originally Scotch, missioned to Canada and gradually rose till he became liberal premier, 1873-7; he passed several important acts and promoted great public works; visited London, at Windsor, 1875; died aged 70, 17 April.

Motion for a new reciprocity tariff with Great Britain, adopted by the commons at Ottawa (43-54). 25 April.

Death of sir William Ritchie, chief justice of the state; man, about 25 Sept.

The sentence of Mr. Thomas McGeevy reduced from 12 to 9 months' imprisonment on 17 Dec. 1892.
Treaty for reciprocal trade between France and Canada signed at Paris on 9 Feb. 1893.
Lord Stanley of Preston becomes earl of Derby on 7 April.
The earl of Aberdeen appointed governor-general, May; arrives at Ottawa on 23 Sept.
Meetings of the liberal convention at Ottawa for proposing tariff reform, reciprocity, &c., an elective senate, &c., mid June.
Sir Alexander Galt, statesman, aged 75, died, 19 Sept.; Sir John Abbott, aged 72, died, 30 Oct.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie and Mrs. N. K. Redpath sentenced at Toronto to 1 year's imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the government, 22 Nov. 1893; released Feb. 1894.
New tariff bill, favouring trade with Great Britain, introduced, 27 March.
Annual meeting of the Canadian Imperial Federation League held at Ottawa on 29 May.
Intercolonial conference opened at Ottawa (see Colonies) on 28 June—9 July.
The earl and countess of Aberdeen close an extensive tour in Canada, 23 Nov.
Death of sir John Thomson (born to Nov. 1844.), of heart disease, at Windsor Castle, after being sworn in as privy councilor, 12 Dec., 1894; state funeral at Halifax, St. Mary's Cathedral, R.C., the Earl of Northumberland and other eminent persons present, 3 Jan. 1895.
New ministry formed by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, 14 Dec. —See Behring Straits and Mackinnon.
Budget announced, 1893-4; probable deficit, 4,500,000 dollars, to be met by increased taxation.
Lord Beaconsfield, March, 1895.
Tottenham partially destroyed by fire, estimated damage, 150,000 dollars, on 18 June.
First exhibition at Regina, N.W. Canada, opened by the Earl of Minto on 1 July, 1895.
Franco-Canadian commercial treaty ratified 7 Oct.
The imperial government agrees to grant 75,000,000 per annum to support a fast mail service and Pacific cable between Gt. Britain and Canada; announced 19 Nov.
A draft bill amending the Copyright Act of 1885 (a compromise) brought forward, 25 Nov.
Bell river, the name given to a large river discovered by sir Robert Bell, near the upper Ottawa, reported Nov.
The earl and countess of Aberdeen return to Ottawa after a long visit to the Far West, 7 Dec.
Discontent with the premier, sir Mackenzie Bowell; 7 ministers resign.
The Queen's birthday (May) held on 18 June.
The Gt. British colonial (Manitoba) bill read second time, 11th-12th, 22nd, 24th, 29th hours sitting, 20 March; debate on the third reading, religious and political differences, after 129 hours continuous reading, sitting the house adjourned, 6-11 April; after 39 more hours the debate suspended, 16 April; parliament prorogued, 23 April.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigns, 27 April; new ministry formed by sir Charles Tupper, 1 May.
Elections: victory of Mr. Wilfrid Laurier (French origin) and the liberals.
Resignation of sir Charles Tupper, 8 July.
New parliament opened at Ottawa by the earl of Aberdeen, 20 Aug.; liberal majority in conflict (41) 22 Sept.
The dispute with Manitoba to be settled by arrangement reported, 6 Sept.
Strike on the Canadian Pacific railway, 23 Sept.; ended by compromise, 24 Oct.
About 21,341 immigrants arrive during the year reported, 17 Dec.
War Eagle mine in British Columbia purchased by a Toronto company for 3,000,000 dollars, Jan. 1897.
Budget: new tariff, favouring and strengthening the union with Gt. Britain and colonies, opposing the United States; increase on spirits and tobacco, reduction on iron, steel and taxation, proposed, 22 April; passed, at Ottawa 18 June.
Sir Donald Smith, high commissioner, made a peer (lord strathcona) 31 June

The alien labour laws in the United States enforced against Canadians, causing great retaliation, reported 7 July; retaliation enforced; announced, 14 July 1897.
Gold discovered in the N.W., in the Yukon district (the Klondyke) on 17 Aug. 1896, about 200,000 square miles rapid development; new government mining regulations, July; great rush to the Klondyke goldfields; much suffering at Dawson city, belonging to Joseph Lapine, provisions scarce, miners leaving. Aug.; starvation averted (major Walsh appointed governor, early 1896). —Dec.
Steamer from Klondyke with 15,000 natives, 280,000 dollars of gold, arrives at Victoria, B.C., 29 Aug. (nearly 1,000,000 dollars in value arrived there 13 July, 1896).
Bush fires (500 sq. mi.); 3 villages destroyed, mi. 8 of Ottawa; reported, 5 Oct.
Discovery of a rich vein of gold near Wawa lake, reported, 16 Oct.
New government mining regulations in the Yukon district; issued, 17 Jan. 1898.
Gold discovered in the Bay, Buffalo, and other rivers that run into the Great Slave lake, Jan.
Resignation of the earl of Aberdeen (the earl) announced, 13 May.
Lord Herschell, sir Wilfrid Laurier, sir R. Cartwright, and sir L. H. Davies (Canada) appointed British high commissioners for the international commission between United States and Canada, 29 June. Mr. Clas. Farranks and four others appointed U.S. commissioners, 10 July; meet at Quebec.
The earl of Minto appointed to succeed the earl of Aberdeen as governor-general, New York, 19 July.
A pier of the Ottawa and New York railway bridge fell, 14 December.
A statue of Samuel Champlain, founder of Quebec in 1608, unveiled there by lord Aberdeen, 21 Sept.
Forged banquet to lord and lady Aberdeen, 17 Nov.; they, general Governor on the arrival here, and lady Minto.
Postage rate reduced from 3 to 2 1/2 cents to U.S. N.A. and all parts of Canada, Dec.
Father Chimonpy, born 30 July, 1860, a great temperance leader, succeeded from Romagnon, 10th, 16 Jan. 1899.
Internat. commission (U.S. and Canada) adjourns; disputed questions, Alaskan boundary, &c., re- mitted to the two governments; lord Herschell, the president, dies suddenly, 1 March.
Dominion day (32nd) kept from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 9 July.
The Hon. Wm. Eli Sanford, "wool king," born 1838, drowned in the Muskoka lakes, Ontario, 10 July.
Serious riots due to a train strike in London, Ontario, troops called out, 5, 9 July.
Canada's contribution to the Pacific cable to Australian and New Zealand (cost 1,700,000) sanctioned, 25 July.
The Souchanges canal (4,135 miles 14 ft. navigation), from Quebec to lake Superior, opened, 9 Oct.
Ministry reconstituted; the hon. G. W. Ross, premier, Oct.
Provisional boundary between Canada and Alaska proposed by U.S.N.A., accepted by Great Britain, 29 Oct.
The hon. Peter Mitchell, one of the "Fathers" of Canadian federation, born 1825, died, 21st, 14 Oct.
Departure of troops for S. Africa from Quebec, 30 Oct.
Sir Wm. Dawson, born 1829, eminent naturalist and writer, professor and principal of the university, Montreal, on 1854, died, 13 Nov.
Lord Strathcona's offer to raise and maintain 500 men for service in S. Africa accepted, 12 Jan. 1900.
Great fire in Dawson city, Klondyke, reported damaged 500,000 dollars, 10 Jan.
Lord Minto reviews the 2nd battalion of Canadian M.R. for S. Africa at Ottawa, 1 Jan. 1900.
Parliament opened by lord Minto, 1 Feb.; address passed, 6 Feb.; great speech by sir Wilfrid Laurier on Canada and Great Britain, 7 Feb.

CANADA.
CANADA.

Mr. Fielding introduces the budget with an eloquent speech, reports great prosperity in 1899, the first year in which the preferential tariff, 25 per cent. reduction in favour of the United Kingdom, was in full force.

Attempt to blow up a lock on the Welland canal, between lakes Erie and Ontario, 24 April; 1 men convicted and sentenced to life imprison-

Hurt a suburb of Ottawa, nearly destroyed by fire, and part of Ottawa also burnt; 2 deaths, 12,000 homeless, 5,000 unemployed; estimated damage 4,000,000.

27 Apr. queen's message of sympathy, 27 April; see Mansion House: relief fund at Ottawa, 952,182 dls. (3 Jan. 1900).

For storks in N. Ontario, many settlers injured.

May 24 passed 20th houses of parliament, announced

10 July, Great fire at Paris (Ontario); 20 houses burnt; estimated damage over 200,000 dls.

12 Sept., Lord and lady Minto's successful tour through British Columbia to the Pacific (over 10,000 miles) completed.

16 Oct., Canadian troops under cd. Otter warmly thanked by the queen at Windsor for their sev in S. Africa.

30 Nov., Universal mourning on the death of the queen.

Lord Strathcona's Regiment of Horse presented with colours and medals by the king, in 15 Feb.

Budget: large surplus, $2,542,715 dls. for 1900.

14 March, May 24 made a Bank holiday and called Victoria Day by bill passed.

Royal Tour: the duke and duchess of Cornwall warmly received at Quebec, the duke made H.R.H., of the Laval university, 16 Sept.; review of troops.

12 Sept., on a journey to Montreal, 2 Canadian chiefs with their squaws presented; the medical hall at McGill university opened, degrees conferred, 16, 17 Sept.; received at Ottawa by lord Minto, presented with an address at the parliament house, 20 Sept.; the duke unveils a statue of queen Victoria and presents war medals, etc., to the troops, 21 Sept.; celebrated 2nd festivities at Winnipeg, 26 Sept.; at Regina, N.W. Territory, 27 Sept.; at Calgary war medals presented and an Indian encampment visited, 28 Sept.; warmly welcomed at Vancouver, 30 Sept.; and at Seattle, 50,000 troops reviewed, 1 Oct. Cockburn receives the V.C. 11 Oct.; London and Niagara visited, 12 Oct. Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton cities visited, 14, 26 Oct.; St. John, New Brunswick, 17 Oct.; "survailed among the naval ports of the world" were the duke's words on arriving at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19 Oct.; see No. 5489, 21 Oct.

Canadian manufacturers a.see. meets at Montreal, Lord Strathcona, sir W. Laurier, and others present resolutions adopted.

Royal commission recommends prohibition of further immigration of Chinese laborers.

Feb. 10th, Mr. Fielding's budget: estimated surplus (1902) $5,000,000 dls.

17 March, Meeting of 6 chambers of commerce on imperial trade at Toronto, 4 June. Lord Dunraven, new commander of militia, enthusiastically received.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier visits England and France during summer.

Visit of Sir E. Barton, sir J. Forrest, and other Australians.

Early Sept. Russian immigrants of the Bokhoro sect, leaving their settlements in East Asia, migrate into Manitoba; they are compelled by the government to return.

Pacific cable completed.

Nov., American Syndicate purchased 2,000,000 acres in the North-West to settle 17,500 citizens; reported 14 Nov.

Railway collision in Ontario, 24 lives lost, 26 Dec. 1902.

Alaska boundary treaty signed.

24 Jan. 1903.

Report of Canadian department of Indian affairs, 1901-2, showing distinct progress, issued Feb.

Pantehberg day celebrated in all the principal cities by gathering of S. African veterans.

Feb., New Brunswick general election, government savings 200,000 dls., 28 Feb.

Official return of Ontario $500,000, taken 4 Dec. recording 100,922 in favour of the Liquor Act, 103,422 against, requisite majority required to bring the bill into force not obtained, 4 Dec.

Great floods around Montreal, much damage done.

Toronto opera house destroyed by fire, 150,000 dls. lost.

22 March, Resolution advocating home rule for Ireland carried in the dominion parliament by 29 votes to 41. Sir W. Laurier introduced bill for the readjustment of the constituencies, based on census of 1901.

1 April, New payment of Canadian customs tariff to Canadian goods came into force.

16 April, Budget estimated surplus, 1902, $13,350,000 dls.

21 April, Volcanic explosion in Rocky Mountains continuing: 36 lives April, 25 deaths.

Dock strike at Montreal, causing much inconvenience to shipping.

7-10 May, Great fire at Ottawa, 1,200 people homeless, 10 May, and at New Westminster, 1,000 homes burned.

May, Extension of the Earl of Minto's government for another year from October, 1903, announced.

14 May, Great forest fires reported from Manitoba and in Eastern Canada.

Early June, Death of 65 days in Montreal section broken.

12 June, Resignation of Mr. Blair, minister of railways and canals.

Mid-July, Great victory of conservatives in Ontario elections.

27 July, Federal government, in view of future development of the North-West, adopts scheme of new railway from Montreal, New Brunswick, to Quebec.

31 July, The bill passed at 3:50 p.m., a total sum of $3,000,000 to be constructed under specially appointed commissioners, line to be leased for 30 years to Grand Trunk Pacific co, early July, agreement between government and railway companies.

Bill for construction of the new transcontinental railway introduced in the house of assembly by sir W. Laurier.

30 July, Fifth congress of chambers of commerce of commerce under presidency of lord Brassey, opened at Montreal.

17 Aug., Canadian government steamer Neptune sails for Hudson Bay and Arctic regions to establish a meteorological, geological and natural history expedition.


Lord Lyuben and members of the British parliamentary party, on tour of investigation in Canada and the United States, arrive at Quebec, end Aug. Entertained by mayor of Montreal.

1 Sept., 36 hours sitting of house of commons in consequence of opposition declining to pass clause of the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement, until government furnishes fuller information.

24 Sept., Ontario conservative convention reaffirms its vote for preferential trade within the empire, mid Sept.

Reports of serious reduction of yield of crops by storms officially contradicted, and stating that 10 to 25 per cent. of estimated crop for 1903 (57,000,000 bushels) will be marketed.


2 Oct., Host at Sainte Anne Marie, in consequence of non-payment of wages by the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., 21 troops called out; 1 death 28 Sept.

Transcontinental railway bill passed Senate today. In parliament prorogued.

24 Oct., Police part established at the mouth of the Mackenzie river to stop the lawlessness of U.S. whalers.

Early Nov.
Enthusiastic demonstration at Ottawa and Montreal on Lord Dun pardon’s departure for England; he sails on 17th July.

Important amendment to militia bill authorising the government in case of emergency to send troops outside Canada; now in committee.

Parliament prorogued: Lord Minto presented with a farewell address by both houses of Parliament, 10 Aug.

Widespread forest fires devastate the Kootenay country, much damage done to timber and mines, 10 Aug.

Archbishop of Canterbury arrives at Quebec and preaches in the Cathedral; at Athens, Aug.

Serious railway collision on the Grand Trunk railway, near Richmond, Quebec, 11 passengers killed, 25 injured, 31 Aug.

Collision on the Canadian Pacific railway, in which Lord Minto and members of the vice-regal party were travelling, 5 killed, 1 Sept.

Archbishop of Canterbury arrives at Toronto, and is accorded a hearty reception, 3 Sept; preaches in the cathedral, 4 Sept.

Revised estimate of wheat crop in Manitoba territories gives the total as 50,430,000 bushels, early Sept.

Public opinion scandalised by revelations in the Senate St. Marie provincial election trial, revealing an organisational system of evidence; counsel for the defendant, Mr. Smith, the liberal member, in absentia, 17 Sept.

Lord Minto, on behalf of the King, presents colours to various regiments at Ottawa, 1 Oct.

Mr. John Markle, of Ottawa, addresses grand meeting at the Canadian club, Toronto, 10 Oct.

Election results in increased majority for the Laurier government, all its members returned by large majorities; 12 liberals and 7 conservatives returned; the trans-continental policy of the government is thereby endorsed, 11 Nov.

Quebec parliament dissolved; elections take place and result in return of 67 liberals and 31 conservatives, 1 independent, 25 Nov.

New York central railways acquire the Ottawa and New York line, early Dec.

Lord Grey, new governor-general, appointed to arrive at Halifax, 10 Dec., and at Ottawa, and is enthusiastically welcomed, 13 Dec.

1904 reported to be one of the most prosperous in the history of Canada, nearly every branch of industry having flourished, increased exports, and general contentment. Large increase of immigration. Land sales in the Manitoba territories more than double the total produced by Western Canada. C.P.R. line between Fort William and Winnipeg (427 miles) to be doubled, at cost of 1,900,000,000 (2,200,000,000), 1 Jan.

Mineral production in British Columbia amounted to 4,226,000, an increase of over 1,000,000, 1 Jan.

Estimated expenditure for 1905, 1,372,573,755 (including 2,500,000,000), 1 Jan.

Immigration returns for 1904, 124,223 arrivals in Canada, British, 55,083; Continental, 35,223; U.S., 42,913.

Sir W. Laurier introduces ministerial measures creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the N.W. territories. Boundaries to the 60th parallel of lat. on N., the Rocky mountains.
on the W., the Manitoba boundary on the E., and the international boundary on the S. Each province to be about the same area, 20,000 sq. in. Each province to have a legislative assembly of 21 members. Scotland, the three territories, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Saamis, to be the permanent capital of Alberta, July to be the selected date for the creation of the new provinces. 24 Feb., 1905.

Return presented to parliament shows public lands in N.W. Territories still unsold of reach total of 6,127,812.20 acres. 27 Feb.

 Dominion government announces that it will take over the entire line of Halifax and Enfield from the imperial government on 1 July, 1905. 21 Feb.

 Allan line signs contract with Dominion government for a direct steamer service between Canada and France for 5 years beginning with the opening of navigation 1906. Summer port of call Quebec and Montreal, winter ports St. John and Halifax. French ports Cherbourg or Havre, 15 April.

 Supreme court gives judgment in special reference from the Dominion and the provinces on subject of Sabbath observance legislation, and find that the power to enact legislation regarding the closing of places of amusement under the Dominion parliament, and not with the provincial legislatures. 28 Feb.

 Department for Indian affairs: Indian population for year ending June 9, 29,737; 1,278,395 dol. earned during same period by Indians in wages, report. 1 March.

 Mr. Halfpenny, premier of N.W. Territories, addresses a memorandum to sir W. Launer, taking strong exception to various provisions of the autonomy bill, claims the right of the new provinces to administer their own property, and holds that the provinces should be left to deal with the school question exclusively. Sir W. Launer in house of commons indicates that, in view of the strong feeling in the country on the subject, he would modify the educational clauses in the N.W. Territories. 30 March.

 Educational clauses of the N.W. autonomy bill modified. 22 March.

 Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, states that by July 25 a channel 50 feet deep and 50 feet wide between Quebec and Montreal will be completed. 22 March.

 Unofficial deputation from the N.W. Territories arrives at Ottawa to ask the government to approach the king on their behalf to secure compensation for the lands they surrendered on their emigration from Russia to Canada in 1860. 1 March.

 People's bank of Halifax purchased by the bank of Montreal. 1 March.

 New Allan line turbine-steamer crosses the Atlantic to Halifax in 7 days, 7 hours, 7 March.

 Manitoba government states that an extension of the provincial boundary, which the Dominion has refused, would be managed by Mr. Steatt, the legal delegate, if the province would establish Roman cathedrals separate schools. 23 March.

 Lord Grey, governor-general, pays his first official visit to Winnipeg, where he was cordially received; address of congratulation from the City corporation, 1 April.

 British Columbia legislature pass an anti-Japanese immigration bill, 7 April.

 A militia force of 2,000 mounted infantry, to be named Strathcona's horse, as a compliment to the high commissioner, to be raised for the N.W. Territories. Mr. Riker Hazzard and comptroller-general, Mr. Tucker, were cordially invited to the Canadian club. Mr. Riker Hazzard speaks on the immigration question. 15 April.

 Exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's paintings. 15 April.

 St. George's hall, Ottawa, corner-stone of which was laid by lord Minto, opened by lord Grey, governor-general, who expresses the hope that the new hall may be the rallying-point for English-speaking Canada, 29 April. 1905.

 Death of hon. Goldwin Omne, aged 82, premier of Quebec in 1874, and superintendent of education in Quebec, 29 April.

 Gov. gen. visits Niagara falls to inspect the work of the electric development company of Ontario, who are undertaking the great work of "elevating" the Canadian Niagara falls: the energy will be transmitted to Toronto, Hamilton, and the principal cities and towns of Ontario within a radius of 100 miles of Niagara. 30 April.

 May Day in Montreal, for the first time in 19 years, passes without labour disturbances. 2 May.

 Chief justice of Nova Scotia dismisses election petitions on technical grounds. 2 May.

 Agreement entered into by Canadian government with Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co., of Liverpool, to run monthly a line of steamers between Canada, Charlestown, Prince Edward Island, the Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico, carrying mails, passengers, and cargo. The Canadian ports to be Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, and the service to be in winter, reported. 16 June.

 Mayor of Melbourne, in the name of the people, presents to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, entertained at his home in Toronto, delivers an important speech on imperial preference. 21 Feb.

 The intercolonial railway workshops at Montreal, New Brunswick, destroyed by fire. Estimated loss embodied, 200,0000. 29 March.

 Canadian fisheries product for 1905, value 4,701,525 dol. 1 April.

 An increase in the manufacture of paper, 2,900,000 dol. 1 April.

 2,213,901 dol., an increase of 9,000,000 dol. on 1904. 1 Jan. 1906

 Colonial control of the garrison of Halifax, N.S., took effect. 1 Jan. 1906.

 Total pack of salmon in British Columbia last season was 2,165,400 cases of 4 lb. each— with one exception the largest on record. 19 Feb.

 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, entertained at Premier Hunt's home in Toronto, delivers an important speech on imperial preference. 21 Feb.

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 Strike in the Montreal cotton works ends; men resume work with an increase of 10 per cent. granted in all departments. 20 May.

 Prince Arthur of Connaught lands at Victoria, British Columbia, from Japan, 23 March; visits Niagara Falls, 27 April, where he is enthusiastically received, 23 April; reviews the royal Canadian dragons and royal Canadian regiment; inspect 3,750,000 dol. 1 April.

 Guest of honour at dinner given by the Canadian Club, 24 April; opens the Toronto horse show, 25 April; leaves Canada for England. 1 May.

 Session of the peace conference closes, which is the most important in the history of the province; a commission created for the proper regulation of steam and electric tramways; the limitation of franchises, and the control of rails; the tax on
railways doubled, the proceeds to be devoted chiefly to the maintenance of the chartered institutions and to the extension of the educational policy of the province; an important measure enacted providing for the formation of the municipalities of Ontario through the medium of a government commission.

14 May, 1896
Death of Gabriel Dumont, aged 75.

16 May
British Government by Mr. Fielding announces the finance; surplus of $1,572,000, announced, and for the current year an estimated surplus of $2,500,000.

22 May
Output of the mines in British Columbia in 28,000,000 l. (4,500,000 l.), the largest on record, reported.

17 June
Representatives of the Canadian railway and steamship corporations in the dominion bequeath of the interior and enter a protest against the proposed amendment to the immigration act.

1908

domination day celebrated.

In response to Canada's invitation to king Edward, the king expressed his regret that he could not visit the dominion.

17 June
Visit of over 1,000 Massachusetts volunteers to Ottawa, being a return visit to the duke of Cornwall's rifles, whom they entertained in Boston.

1908
National exhibition to the battleship, Dominion, at Quebec.

22 Aug.

13 Oct.
Public opinion throughout the dominion deeply stirred over the excessive amount of wholesale bribery and corruption in connection with the election at London, Ontario, in May, when Mr. Hyman presented himself for re-election on accepting the portfolio of works, roads, and public utilities.

28 Oct.
Extensive deposit of copper discovered in New Ontario.

17 Nov.
Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, delivers an important speech on tariff at Montreal. He announces that the preference granted to British goods would be retained, and that special duties would be levied on imports from countries which discriminated against Canada.

29 Nov.
As a result of the friction over publishers' privilege in the dominion, Canada notified the United States that the postal convention will be abrogated from 7 May, 1908, announced.

23 Nov.
Work resumed on the street railway at Hamilton, under protection of militia. A conflict with strikers ensues; 50 men wounded.

24 Nov.
Mr. Fielding, finance minister, in his budget speech states that the dominion, on previous estimates, estimated a surplus in the current financial year of $2,600,000.

29 Nov.
The British preference proposals of the new tariff passed the dominion house of commons.

5 Dec.
Death of Sir W. P. Howland, the oldest surviving veteran, aged 96, announced.

1907
Mr. Root, American secretary of state, arrives at Ottawa on a visit to Lord Grey.

10 Jan.
Total number of immigrants into Canada during 1906, 203,352, of whom 129,315 came from Great Britain, 25,032 from the continent of Europe, and 58,612 from the United States; the figures show an increase on the previous year of 39,968.

22 June
The city of Three Rivers practically wiped out by fire.

22 June
Dominion day celebrated; 400 miles extension of the grand trunk Pacific railway opened.

1907
The jubilee celebrations in commemoration of the founding of the city of Quebec, 300 years before, by the French navigator, Samuel de Champlain; arrival of the British squadrons on 14 July; reception of the French and American fleets, 20 July; arrival of the prince of Wales in the Indomitable, 22 July; the prince honorary investiture, 27 July; review of the ships, ensigns, militia, volunteers, and detachments from the British, French, and United States squadrons, held by the prince on the plains of Abraham; the prince presents from the United States, $5,000,000, being the amount subscribed by British citizens in all parts of the empire, and by French and American sympathizers for the acquisition of the battleship of Quebec for the people of the Dominion, 24 July; great naval review, 25 July; the prince leaves for England, 29 July.

1907
Terrible fire in the Crow's Nest pass district of British Columbia.

Several disastrous forest fires occur.

The Dominion Lands Act becomes operative; total area opened by amounts to 30 million acres.

19 Sept.

Waterways treaty with the United States signed.

11 Jan. 1909
Lord Strathcona offers a sum of $50,000, to establish a fund for the purpose of founding a school for the education of children in the public schools of Canada.

24 March
Immigration returns for the year ended 31 March show 166,633 immigrants, comprising 122,516,270. In the previous year; British immigrants numbered 52,901; a decrease of 68,600; continental immigrants numbered 41,175, a decrease of 4,850; immigrants from the United States numbered 59,582, a slight increase.

23 April
The mining town of Cobalt, Ontario, destroyed by fire; 10 persons reported to be homeless. 4 July, 1900.

Leaving Sir S. H. Strong, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, born 5, at Aug. 12, 1855.

Famine fire in the Halton district of Alberta: several lives lost, fires raging. 4 Oct.

A destructive fire in Quebec; the Canadian grain elevator was burned, and the cold storage building, and the custom-house destroyed; two firemen were killed. 16 Oct.

The Royal Edward institute for tuberculosis opened by King Edward by means of a telegraph key. 21 Oct.

Frost caused by a rainstorm of unprecedented violence along the Pacific coast, wash away part of the line near Vancouver, British Columbia; 20 Japanese labourers killed, 28 Nov.

Royal assent granted to the supplementary convention respecting the commercial relations between Canada and France. 4 Dec.

Typhoid epidemic at Montreal, 2,600 cases on.

Sir W. Lanyon, in the absence of M. Boulanger, introduced the Naval defence bill, explaining that the government proposed to organize a naval service on the lines of the Militia Act of Canada, a permanent reserve force, and a volunteer force. An important provision in the bill was that, in case of emergency, the government might, by an order in council, call the fleet at the disposal of his Majesty for service with the royal navy. It was proposed to build, at present, 4 vessels of the Bristol class, 1 of the Boulanger class, and 2 of the first class, 12 Jan.

Accident to the "No. 2" express, which had left Montreal for Minneapolis; the train jumped the track just east of the bridge crossing St. Joseph river, 32 miles west of Superior; the number of killed or drowned reached 48, and of those injured, from 431 to 471. 21 Jan.

Commercial treaty with France, exchange of ratification. 1 Feb.

Snowslide on the Canadian Pacific railway at Roger's Pass, near the summit of the Selkirk range: a snow train was buried and 62 workmen were killed, including 27 Japanese, reported. 11 Feb.

Navy bill of the government accepted by the Dominion parliament by 119 votes to 76. 11 March.

Agreement reached with the United States, by which Canada consented to the minimum American duties. 28 March.

Landslide on the Canadian Pacific railway, 13 men killed and 3 injured. 28 April.

Gen. Louis-Philippe de Papineau arrives in Canada on his tour of inspection of the Dominion forces. 20 May.

Memorial Service held at Montreal and Toronto in memory of King Edward, and King George proclaimed. 22 May.

Death of prof. Goldwin Smith at Toronto, aged 25. 23 June.

Serious fire in Montreal: the building of the Montreal Herald destroyed; 43 men and girls were killed, and 75 to 85 injured. 25 June.

Gold discovered by the grand trunk pacific engineers in the neighborhood of Stewart, B.C. 24 June.

**CANAL BOATS.**

The canal of L'Amour (Canal du Midi), which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed. 1861.

Canals from the Loire to the Seine commenced. 1874.

Burgundy canal opened. 1775.

That between the Baltic and the North Sea, at Kiel, opened. 1785.

That of Holstein, between the Seine and Oise, commenced. 1775.

Seine and Loire opened. 1791.

That from the Cattegat to the Baltic. 1794-1800.

The great American Erie canal, 365 miles in length, was commenced. 1817.

That of Amsterdam to the sea. 1819-25.

Ganges canal completed. 1854.

Canal between Amsterdam and the North Sea opened. 1876.

Grand canal connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean between Boudoir and Narbonne proposed. 1 May, 1884.

Baltic and North Sea canal (61 miles long) proposed. Jan. 1824; completed, see Baltic and Kiel. 1895.

Inland navigation congress at Brussels opened. 25 May, 1885.

Manchester ship canal (see Manchester) opened. 1 Jan., 1910.

Palatinate canal, from the mouth of the Danube through Russian territory, opened 5 Oct.

Royal Commission, Lord Shutteworth, chairman, appointed to inquire into, and report on, the canals and waterways of the United Kingdom, 3 Mar., 1896.

Death of sir Edward L. Williams, the engineer and designer of the Manchester ship canal, aged 81. 1 Jan., 1913.

**BRITISH CANALS.**

The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Wash, 1134.

Francis Matthew in 1686, and Andrew Yarranton in 1677, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.

In England there are said to be 2,600 miles of canals, and 2,500 miles of rivers, taking the length of the rivers only that are navigable—total, 5,300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4,000 miles.)

In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals: 190 of navigable rivers; and 10 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick; in all, 510 miles. Williams.

The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived; and railways are connected with them (1878-1899).

**INLAND NAVIGATION.**

New river commenced. 1609.

Brought to London. 1614.

Thames made navigable to Oxford. 1624.

Kent navigable to Reading. 1715.

Cambridgeshire canal. 1756.

Boat for the Severn. 1759.

Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal) commenced. (see Bridge water canal.)

Northampton navigation 1761.

Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand). 1765-1788.

Stafford and Worcester, commenced. 1803.

Grand Trunk (Trent and Mersey) commenced by Bridgewater. 1766.

Forth to Clyde, commenced. 1768.

Birmingham to Wolverhampton. 1772.

Oxford to Coventry, commenced 1777.

Lea made navigable from Hartlepool to Ware. 1786.

To London. 1787.

Leeds to Liverpool. 1794.

Monkwell (Scotland), commenced. 1772.

Ellesmere and Chester. 1773.

Basingstoke canal begun. 1814.

Liverpool to Manchester. 1 Nov., 1775.

Stour to the River. 1775.

Staffordshire canal, begun. 1776.

Shorebridge canal, completed. 1780.
CANDAHAR, a province of Afghanistan held by Duramis and Ghilzais. Candahar, the capital, is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great (334-323 B.C.). After being subject to successive rulers it was made capital of Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah, 1747, but the seat of government was transferred to Cabul in 1774.

CANDIA, the medieval name (now disused) of Crete, of which Candia is the capital, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, mythically celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida, the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur. It was conquered by the Romans in B.C. 149. Population estimate in 1880, 490,000; in 1887, 250,000; in 1900, 810,834 (including 32,400 Malomets). Seized by the Saracens A.D. 823. Re-taken by the Greeks in 965. Sold to the Venetians in A.D. 1204. Rebelled ; reduced 1796. Gained by the Turks, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which about 30,000 men perished, 1669.
CANDIA.

250

CANDIA.

Fighting going on, villages burnt, reported 5 Aug. 1889.

Note from the Greek government to the powers, urging intervention in Crete, 6 Aug.; they decline, leaving the settlement to the Sultan, 9-12 Aug.; about 17,000 Turkish troops in Crete, reported 7 Aug.

Riza Pasha, the governor, recalled; replaced by Shakir pasha. (See p. 526.)

Partial suspension of the insurrection; amnesty promised. 7 Aug.

Trentamente gradually restored by Turkish moderates. 7 Aug.

The Notables address the sultan, thanking him for his good government. 28 Jan. 1890.

Turkish chief of the great powers, reported the pacification of Crete, 6 March; amnesty, except to 12 persons convicted of crimes, announced 11 March.

Great return of refugees from Crete about portion of Jnevad pasha appointed governor about 7 July, in room of Shakir pasha.

Ehmidin Djalleli pasha appointed governor (Djevad pasha having been made grand vizier) about 9 Sept. 1891.

Disturbances; several conflicts with the Turkish troops. 10 Sept. 1891.

Turkish pasha appointed governor; discontent among the people, reported. 13 Aug. 1894.

Alexander Karatheodory pasha (a Christian) appointed governor. 18 March 1895.

Reforms demanded by the assembly; refusal of the Porte; reported... 12 Nov. 1895.

Sanguinary conflict between Turkish troops and Cretans at Kanyves. 20 Nov. 1895.

Turkish troops defeated with heavy loss at Vryses, in Apokorona. 19 Dec. 1895.

Refinements sent; prisoners released by request of the Greek consul; reported. 26 Dec. 1895.

Renewed conflicts and murders between Turks and Christians, intervention of the Greek government; reported. 25 Feb. 1896.

Karathctodory pasha, general, resigns, 27 Feb. 1896; succeeded by Turkish pasha. 6 March. 1896.

General amnesty proclaimed. 18 March. 1896.

Serious conflicts between Turks and Cretians, many killed; reported. 23 April.

Krave, in the mountains of Spahkia, held by the Cretan reform committee; negotiations between the Greek government and the Porte; reported. 7 May 1896.

Turkish garrison besieged at Vamos, 15 May; continued hostilities; siege raised by Abdallah pasha, the new governor. 20 May. 1896.

Turkish pasha recalled 21 May. 1896.

Massacre of Christians in Canca without provocation by the Turkish soldiery. 24 May 1896.

H.M.S. Hood and other foreign warships arrive, 26 May et seq.

Turkish troops burn and sack Tsivara and other villages; reported. 4 June 1896.

Anarchy and destruction over the western portion of the island; increased aggresses by the Turks; state of siege proclaimed; reported. 4 June 1896.

Turkish troops defeated at Aghia Galata and other villages, burned and laid waste by the Turks, 6-10 June; subscriptions at Alexandria for relief of the sufferers. 10 June 1896.

Test of the foreign cruisers submitted to the government of Crete; the Cretan relief committee at Athens appeal to the world for assistance. 15 June 1896.

The Turkish proclamation promising reforms, etc., discredited; the Cretans demand securities. 19 June 1896.

Frequent encounters and massacres by Turkish troops, reported. 19-21 June 1896.

George Pasha Vassilitch, prince of Sanios, appointed governor-general of Crete, reported 25 June 1896.

The Cretan committee issue a circular calling for a provisional government and union with Greece. 29 June 1896.

The powers recommend that the Porte should grant a Christian governor-general, the revival of the Halepa constitution, the constitution of the assembly, and a general amnesty; all granted. 3 July 1896.

The Christian deputies arrive at Canca 11-12 July 1896.

Ceded to the Egyptian pasha. 1820.

Restored to Turkey. 1820.

Resignation suppressed, 1841; by conciliation. 1848.

Persecution of the Christians. 31 July 1859.

The British envoy presented a memorial of grievances. June 1866.

They established a "sacred battalion." 12 Aug. 1866.

Publish an address to the powers protecting Greece. 29 Aug. 1867.

The Cretan general assembly proclaim the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candi, and union with Greece. 2 Sept. 1867.

Commencement of hostilities; the Turkish army establishes itself at Eleftheria. 26 Sept. 1867.

Greeks victorious in several conflicts, Sept. and Oct. 1867.

The Greek steamer Panheleneia begins to convey men, arms to Candi. 13 Sept. 1867.

Monastery of St. Mark's besieged; blow up by the defenders; great loss on both sides. 26 Nov. 1867.

Proposition of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland to send a fleet to give up Candi. 28 March 1868; declined.

Many defenseless villages said to be burnt. June 1867.

Collective note from Russia and other powers urging the Porte to suspend hostilities. 13 June 1867.

Indecisive conflicts. July 1867.

The Jellali Greek steamer, after running the blockade 22 times, landing Greek volunteers, and bringing in women and children, destroyed by the Turkish vessel Ezbekia. 25 Aug. 1867.

Assembly of delegates meet the vizier. 22 Sept. 1867.

Instruction subsides; the grand vizier arrives. 28 Sept. 1867.

Proclaims an amnesty, and promises reforms. 5 Nov. 1867.

Successful blockade-running by the Greeks; Omar Pasha, the Turkish general, resigns his command in the island Nov. 1867.

The delegates' demands granted. 21 Dec. 1867.

The war renewed (indecisive). Feb. 1868.

The Ptolemaic alleged to have been the cause of a mutiny on opposite sides of the island, to Dec., but failed in their attempt to unite; after several skirmishes, in which they lost about 60 men, all surrendered, Dec. 1867.

The provisional government surrendered 30 Dec. 1867.

The new Turkish governor, Omer Feni, arrived, and the blockade ended. 3 March 1868.

"The unwarlike statute," a scheme of reform, promulged. 15 March 1868.

Instruction annulled, with provisional government, about 20 Dec. 1867.

Union with Greece proclaimed. 31 Jan. 1868; declared by a general assembly. 11 Feb. 1868.

Instruction annulled; anarchy! Berlin treaty declares for entering legal and political reforms. 13 July 1868.

Proclamation by Mukhtar Pasha through concession of self-government. 31 Oct. 1868.

The Pact of Halepa, drawn up under British influence, at Athens, 27 Feb. 1869 accepted by the Porte.

Instruction on account of religious difficulties. 6 Feb. 1869.

The Christian notables appeal to the sultan for a Christian governor, and to Greece and other powers for mediation. 1 March 1869.

Philes, appointed governor for five years, 6 March 1869.

Temporary disturbances; order restored 10 May 1869.

Anarchy through petty strife of Christians and Mahommedans. May-June. Turkish troops sent to Cret. 22 June; the provisional government formed to restore order. 13 June 1869.

Mahommed Djalleli pasha, Turkish commissioner, well received; agitation raised by his inquiries, June 11-29. An insurgent assembly demands a constituent assembly, judicial reforms, and dismissal of the governor, the people neutral about the sultan sends gazet. 4 July; Mabommed Djalleli pasha informs the deputies that their demands must be referred to the sultan, 3 July; he is suddenly recalled, 5 July 1869.

Assumed influence of Greek agitators. 22 July; insurrection increasing; call for annexation to Greece, or British protection, about 23 July. 1869.

Riza pasha arrives to take command of the troops. 1 Aug 1869.

Riza pasha appointed temporary governor, with extra powers for repressing disorder. 4 Aug. 1869.
The assembly opened by the governor. 13 July.

Defence fighting near Candia, Retimo, and other places. July.

Villages destroyed, 3 Aug.; curry and rioting at Heraklion, 4 Aug.; 5,000 Mahometans enter the town. Flight of Christians.

Reform committee dissolved; new revolutionary assembly formed at Canea; they protest submission to the premier and deputies, and await the action of the powers, reported 11 Aug.

The monastery of St. John at Anopolis attacked and burned, 32 men, women, and children and 3 monks killed, churches and other property burned. 13 Aug.

Zihni pasha, special commissioner, and Ibrahim pasha, military commander, arrive in Canea.

Four Christian villages and two monasteries sacked. 11 Aug.

Greek officers and volunteers land on the W. and E. coasts. 18 Aug.

Fishermen Tenemos in Candia, reported. 26 Aug.

Turkish troops besieged by Christians at Kastelli, reported. 24 Aug.

The ambassador's scheme of reforms: political and independence of the island, etc.; Christian governor for 5 years to be appointed; accepted by the Porte, 25, 29 Aug.; by the Cretan deputies, 1 Sept., and by the insurgents, 24 Sept.

Devastation and massacre of Platania, near Canea, reported. 10 Aug.

New "organic statute" comprising the scheme of reforms, promulgated. 28 Sept.

Georgi Pasha Berovitch re-appointed as the 3rd Cretan governor-general, reported. 13 Sept.

Three villages looted and burned in Monastirioti by armed Mahometans from Canea, reported. 27 Sept.

Saouddin pasha, the sultan's envoy, returned, through the remonstrances of the ambassadors, announced. 11 Dec.


Anarchy and murders at Heraklion, Retimo, Galata, and Canea, villages burned. 14 Jan.-2 Feb.

Exodus of 5,000 refugees in foreign war vessels towards the Piranes and Greek islands. 16 Feb.

Canea desolate; 2 entire streets, the bishop's house and schools destroyed, 26 lives lost; fires suppressed by bayonets from the British fleet.

Major Bo, appointed commander of the Cretan gendarmery; arrives and takes active measures; chief officers guarded by marines. 7 Feb.

Mahometans capture rifles from the army at Heraklion; panic among the Christians. 7 Feb.

Desperate fight at Kismos Kastelli; women and children killed; 22 Mahometans killed. 7 Feb.

H.M.S. Revenue, flagship of rear-admiral Harris, arrives at Retimo and H.M.S. Tadpole at Heraklion; conflicts at Sitia, villages burned and eastern districts blockaded by Christians, reported. 9-10 Feb.

Mahometans plunder Heraklion. 11 Feb.

Desultory fighting; Detilla of torpedoes boats, under prince George of Greece, arrives at Canea. 12 Feb.

Halepa declared neutral territory by the Cretan insurgents and the foreign consuls, announced. 12 Feb.

Georgi Pasha Berovitch, governor-general, returns to Mudhavir Ismail Bey, and takes refuge on the Russian flagship off Halepa. 13 Feb.; Ibrahim pasha, military governor, also returns. 14 Feb.

The Greek consuls leave Canea and other places; Canea blockaded by the Christians, frequent conflicts, with much bloodshed. 14 Feb.

Naval occupation of Canea, Heraklion, and Retimo by the allied powers; the Greek commander called on to withdraw. 16 Feb.

Greek forces, under col. Vassos, land at Columbus; fighting reported near Heraklion. 17 Feb.

Col. Vassos issues a proclamation in the name of king George. 23 Feb.; fort of Aghia Anna attacked and captured, 400 Mahometans taken prisoners; two Greek officers killed. 26 Feb.

The Forte appeals to the powers to intervene. 26 Feb.

The Italian admiral, on behalf of the powers, warns the Greek commander that any attack on the seaports will be repelled by force; the Greek government concurs and the Greek consulate is reopened; the Greek army remains in the interior. 17 Feb. 1897

Massacre of prisoners at Sittia by Christians. 11 Feb.

P. Chatzopoulos Karatheodory pasha made governor-general, and Saouddin pasha, military commander; Turkey preparing for war. 12 Feb.

Massacre of 104 Mahometans at Sarakiniko in Salino, including 23 women and 51 children, reported. 13 Feb.

The Greek army attacks the Turkish outposts at Platania; the tower of Bukoles captured by the Greeks, 7 Greeks killed, reported. 11 Aug.

The foreign consuls reject the proclamation of col. Vassos concerning the annexation of Crete by Greece. 13 Feb.

Ceremonial note from Lord Salisbury to the powers recommending autonomy for Crete, announced. 12 Feb.

Col. Vassos proclaims the occupation of Crete by Greece at Retimo and Candia. 13 Feb.

Insurgents take possession of the heights above Hulepa, and are fired on from the Turkish outposts and bombarded by the foreign squadron, 21 Feb.; 3 men killed, Turks afterwards sent as the aggressors; constant firing kept up by the Turks on the insurgents and on the Greek outposts at Platania but not returned. 21 Feb.

Turks and Mahometans (5,000) besieged at Candia. 25 Feb.

Seven days' armistice agreed to in Selino. 25 Feb.

The zone of protection under the powers extended. 25 Feb.

The Christians blockaded at Hierapetra, liberated by the Italian warship Etna; announced 25 Feb.

Sharp fight at Malaxa and near Retimo, killed 12. 25, 26 Feb.

Union with Greece demanded by the insurgents, Teitik pasha, new military governor, arrives. 26 Feb.

Fort Stavros captured by the Cretons, 3,000 Turks prisoners; reported. 1 March.

Mutation of the Turkish gendarmerie at Canea suppressed; Salamis Bay (col.) and 2 others killed. 1 March.

Collective and identical note from the powers informing the Greek government of their decision to give autonomy to Crete under Turkish sovereignty, and with the aid of the Greek forces; 6 days demanded. 2 March.

The Greek government declines to accede to the request of the powers. 2 March.

Death of Mr. Tompa, archbishop of Crete, on landing at the Piranes, 2 March; state funeral. 3 March.

Declaration of neutrality and manumission by the foreign admirals. 4 March.

Turkish outrages continue. 8 March.

Col. Vassos ordered by his government to avoid conflicts, desultory fighting at Akrotiri, on the east coast; Greek consul had to quell people. 2 March.

Sir A. Billotti, British consul, with a mixed foreign force under capt. Rainier of H.M.S. Blenheim, rescues the besieged Mahometans (about 50) in Candia. 9 March.

Greek volunteers (500) landed. 11 March.

The fortress of Sphingonia bombarded by insurgents and Greeks. 12 March.

The interior of Crete held by Greeks and insurgents; Mahometans rescued by detachments from the warships from Kismos Kastelli. 14 March.

International gendarmerie established. 15, 16 March; leaves Canea. 15 March.

The Greek fleet leaves Cretan waters. 16 March.

Autonomy proclaimed in Crete. 17 March.

Col. Chermside appointed British military commander, sioner in Crete. 17 March.

Blockade of the island by the six powers, begins 21 March; the Greek government protests. 25 March.

Conflicts near Candia, Malaxa, and Retimo. 16-22 March.

British and foreign troops landed. 13-24 March.
Despairing of a meeting between Turks and insurgents at Malazza; Malazza bombarded by the foreign fleet.

25 March, 1897

Turkish troops fire on a body of insurgents with a flag of truce.

24 March.

Fort Ratsimata occupied by a foreign contingent.

29 March.

Insolitary fighting near Retimo and Canea; insurgents generally retreating, 3 killed, by the foreign bombardment; Fort Ezedin occupied by a foreign contingent; villages burned by Turkish troops.

30, 31 March.

Mahometans attack the insurgents near Canea, and are afterwards dispersed by European troops.

2-4 April.

Turks repulsed near Retino.

5 April.

French contingent.

17 April.

Insurgents bombarded by the warships at Kismale Kasteli; refugees taken away by foreign ships.

9 April.

Insurgents bombarded by the Turkish warships.

13 April.

Bashi-bouzouks disarmed at Canea.

15 April.

Relaxation of the blockade: 26,000 persons in receipt of relief.

21 April.

Greek arm is reported; leaves.

29 May.

Insurgents retire after a severe conflict with Bashibouzouks at Elia; major Mustapha bey killed.

29 May.

Insurgents gradually disarming.

6 May.

Mahomedan raid from Candia, Christian village burnt, 4 persons killed.

29 May.

The insurgent institute a provisional government; reported.

2 June.

Mahomedan outrages on Christians near Candia, Kami-Kedel and other places burnt, many killed, 22-23 June; another raid.

7 July.

The Christian delegates style their body at Armini the "Great Insurrectionary Assembly of Crete." Dr. Shinakasian president, and present a document to the foreign admirals announcing their constitution.

14 July.

Conflicts between Bashibouzouks and Christians; reported.

13 July.

Mahometan outrages, &c.

15, 16 July.

Mahometans prohibited from carrying arms, 16 July; 22 arrested and taken on board five European ships.

18 July.

Deydad pasha arrives as military commander at Canea.

24 July.

An intimation of deputes proclaim their acceptance of autonomy.

2 Aug.; notified to the admirals.

27 Aug.; M. Vandenbosch (France) president.

21 Aug.

The porte protests to the powers against the commission; announced.

21 Sept.; Suda placed under the jurisdiction of capit. Amoretti; reported.

26 Sept.

Col. Schubel taken by the powers as general of Cretes; reported 22 Oct.; opposed by the porte, 27 Oct.; and dropped.

29 Nov.

International court holds its first sitting at Canea.

3 Nov.

Appeal from the Cretan assembly to the powers for relief from the Sultan through poverty; reported 6 Dec.; again.

27 Dec.

Persekaki besieged by insurgents; 28 resolute men murdered.

3 Dec.

Great excitement in Canea through the murder of a Christian merchant; 13 Dec.; public funeral.

15 Dec.

International committee of consuls agree to Boso Petrovitich (Montenegro), proposed as governor, about 13 Dec.; rejected; prince George of Grece; appointed by Russia, Great Britain and France, 2 Dec.; opposed by the Sultan, Germany, and Austria, 1898 deferred.

13 Dec.

Disease in the island increasing.

19 Dec.

Fifteen Christian girls kidnapped by ambassadors of Bashibouzouks; announced.

25 Dec.

The Cretan assembly address a memorial to the powers against the ambassadors' proposals for the government of the island.

1 Jan. 1898.

CANDIA.

Candia pillaged by Bashibouzouks; reported 21 Jan.; 28 of the Cretan assembly present in H.M.S. Hood; Edhem pasha appointed governor of Candia in consequence of the protests of the admirals.

24 Jan. 1898

Memorial from the Cretan assembly respecting the rids, &c., to the admirals.

24 Jan.

Mahometan raids at Retimo, and great distress;

31 Jan.

Refugees (500) starving near Candia, relief afforded by officers and men of H.M.S. Anson...

1 Feb.

German and Austrian troops withdrawn from Canea.

16 March and 12 April.

Turkish convoy removed from Canea, convoy taken by international troops; 2 April; peaceable meetings of Christians and Mahometans at markets instead of by April; Bilibotis, 4 June; appears, under British protection.

26 April of seq.

The admirals decide that the island shall be divided into 4 provinces under the 4 powers, 10 April; military tribunals instituted.

May.

Mahommedan committee of the national assembly, under supervision of the admirals, carries on the government, June; the porte protests against the provisional regime arranged by the 4 powers (the Cretan assembly to govern the interior and the admirals the coast towns), 5 July.

British troops attacked in Candia by Mahometans and Turkish troops dispossessed of the measures taken by the admirals, 4 hours fighting, 9th, Rolf, Halibane and 12 British soldiers and marines killed, 42 (6 mortally) wounded, about 500 Christians massacred, 27 Bashibouzouks and 4 Turkish soldiers killed; Mr. L. A. Cal-echerne, British vice-consul, and his servants, massacred, the town burnt and set fire to by Bashibouzouks, 6 Sept.; foreign consulates burnt and burnt, 7 Sept.; Edhem pasha, the governor, held responsible for the massacre by his inaction succeeded by Cherki, 23 Sept.; foreign reinforcements landed, martial law proclaimed.

9 Sept.

Two British soldiers murdered by Bashibouzouks.

29 Nov.


11 Sept.; demands acceded to, reinforcements arrive, 14 Sept.; prisoners transferred to British warships, 15 Sept.; a stringent ultimatum despatched to the Sultan by the four powers 5 Oct.; accepted by the Sultan, 20 Oct.; received at Candia by British authority, 10, 26 Oct., 7 Nov.; 2 shot, 22 Nov.; others sentenced to life imprisonment.

15 Nov.

Turkish troops evacuate the island; 15 Oct.-Nov.

Exodus of Mahometans.

7 Nov.

Isma'il bey, ex-emir, gen. of Cretes, leaves, 11 Nov.

General peace and order; British administration in Candia and 4 provinces very successful, 21 Nov.

Internat. court martial opened at Candia, 3 Turks sentenced to death.

21 Nov.

Prince George of Greece appointed by the 4 powers high commissioner of Cretes for 3 years under the Sultan's suzerainty; 26 Nov.; agreed to by the porte.

7 Dec.

Sir A. Bilibotis returns to Candia from a tour of the 4 provinces under British governors, 1 Dec.

Mahometan petition to the strong for British protection, and that Sir H. Garnet may remain.

5 Dec.

Blockade of Crete abolished.

6 Dec.

The executive committee resign, their demands being granted.

7 Dec.

Prince George well received at Candia; the Christians express gratitude to England and the quatre.

22 Dec.

Prince George visits the mosque, 22 Dec.; lays the foundation-stone of new Christian schools (given by the crown to Canea) 22 Dec.

Adm. Sir Gerard Noel presented with an address of gratitude.

27 Dec.

Commission appointed to draw up a constitution, inaugural meeting, prince George presides.

12 Jan. 1899

Sir Edward Law (financier) received by the prince at Candia.

9 Jan.
CANDIA.

Prince George warmly received at Retimo, Feb., &c.; visits the monastery of Arendi; 2 new schools.

Prince George opens the assembly; new constitution voted; M. Sphakianaki elected president.

Great decrease in crime and contraband trade.

Amnesty granted to political offenders (between 16 Mar., 1896 and 9 Dec., 1896), with some exceptions.

April, M. de Blone, a Swiss, financial adviser to prince George, arrives.

Loan of 9,000,000 drachma, 3 per cent., voted by the assembly.

April, The princess of Wales visits Creta.

April, The first administrative (autonomous) council (4 Christians and 1 Mahometan) formed.

April, Prince George visits Candia; festivities, &c., 12-14 May; he returns to Halaipa after a successful tour in the Retimo district.

April, Mahometan emancipation continues.

May, Cretan exploration fund formed; prince George patron; excavations under the direction of Messrs. Evans and Hogarth (British school at Athens); the palace of Minos at Knossos and the "Labirynth" (about 2,000 a.c.) discovered, &c.

May et seq., The British resign, 21 July; Cretan government begins at Candia, 24 July; the Russians at Retimo, 27 July.

May, Queen of Greece welcomed at Candia.

19 Sept.-2 Oct., Anniversary of prince George's arrival at Candia.

21 Dec., Prince George visits Europe to negotiate for union with Greece, Oct., 1900; returns, 23 Dec.

Union with Greece rejected by the powers, 22 Feb.

M. Venezau, councillor, suggests a temporary principle in Crete as is done in Egypt, &c.

Prince George opens the assembly; resolution appealing for union with Greece passed by the chamber, 31 May; again refused by the powers, the status quo to be maintained, 15 June;

Further excavations: the palace of Phaestos in the south revealed.

1800-1901.

Prince George re-appointed high commissioner for 3 years.

12 Dec., Further excavations at Knossos continued; another Mycenaean palace discovered near Phaestos.

24 May, Four Mussulman boatmen murdered at Spakia, 9 June.

Electors give the government a majority, early April.

Further discoveries at Knossos reported, 21 April.

Union with Greece again appealed for by the chamber of deputies.

4 May, Mr. Arthur Evans, of the Cretan Exploration fund, reports the unearthing near Knossos of the remains of a great mausoleum, unique of its kind; probably the grave of one of the last Minos kings, April; further discoveries, including the sanctuary of the Duicacian Zeus, in.

1904, 17 friends and relatives of M. Malintros, who was sentenced in May to 15 months imprisonment for using disrespectful language about prince George, force open the gates of Lalcios and tear down the national flag, mid July.

Protecting powers, France, Italy, Great Britain, and Russia, in reply to representations made by Prince George of Greece in his tour to the chief European courts in favour of the annexation of Crete to Greece, intimate that they do not tolerate the annexation of Crete by any power without the consent of the inhabitants, but express willingness to withdraw the European guards and permit Cretan authorities to impose higher dues.

21 Feb., 1905.

Insurgents at Therissou set up a national assembly with a president, who announces to the foreign consuls, the union of Creta with Greece. Prince George issues a proclamation to the Cretan people, deploring the revolutionary movement, and declaring that it will impair the national interests of the island. In a further proclamation the Prince appeals to the revolutionaries at Therissou to lay down their arms.

30 March, 1905.

National festival celebrated throughout Crete with great enthusiasm, increase of the unionist movement, sharp conflict at Candano between insurgents and gendarmes, 3 persons wounded; another fight at Apokorona.

7 April.

Cretan assembly meets.

The high commissioner, opening the third session of the Cretan assembly, refers to the inability of the powers to modify at present the political status of Crete, adding that the insurgent movement "may injure the national cause of progress and virtuous people." After departure of the prince the assembly passes a resolution proclaiming the union of Crete with Greece; president at once submits the resolution to the prince at the palace.

22 April.

Declaration of the assembly evokes great enthusiasm in the island. Greek flag is flown on many buildings in Candia and Candia.

21 April.

Conference at Rome between Italian foreign minister and the British, French, and Russian ambassadors results in a declaration that in present circumstances the union of Crete with Greece cannot be admitted.

24 April.

Cretan chamber passes a resolution abiding by its decree of union; insurgents propose to establish a provisional government in the interior and to levy taxes.

Conflict at Bukolies, in which 3 gendarmes, 2 insurgents, and 4 unarmed peasants are killed. Authorities informed by consuls that they must replace the Cretan flag on the public buildings; on their refusal, the international troops replace flags at Candia.

28 April.

Insurgents occupy Castelli on the N. coast between Retimo and Candia and seize the customs house.

30 April.

Prince George declares the one issue to the situation is union with Greece. Chamber issues an appeal to the Cretans stating that they will endeavour to persuade the powers that the solution of the Cretan question is union with Greece.

24 May.

Cretan chamber passes a resolution again appealing to the powers to assent to the union of the island with Greece, and to withdraw all troops from the island. Ministry of the interior issues proclamation for the restoration of the Greek flag and the orderly maintenance of public order, and in its name it has ordered the powers to send troops to various points to restore order, and May.

May, Prince George's advisers tender their resignations, on the ground that the denial of union with Greece renders government impossible; resignations not accepted, reported.

25 May.

See Greece.

Serious engagement lasting many hours between the insurgents and Russian troops; Russian occupy village of Piatanla.

30 June.

Insurgents in the district of Retimo besiege Russian detachments in the villages of Margates and Rustika; skirmish near Arkhamas between insurgents and British troops supporting the Cretan gendarmerie in a search for arms.

13 July.

Consults issue proclamation giving the insurgents 15 days to lay down their arms, an amnesty being granted to all who conform within this time, and if necessary a martial law to be applied in the case of non-submission; subsequent meeting of consuls and insurgents, who justify their armed movement and insist on the maintenance of the political status in the union with Greece, and declare they will only yield to force.

15 July.

Chamber reduces salaries, abolishes unnecessary posts, and dismisses the Italian gendarmerie officers.

Mid July.

Martial law proclaimed in the British section.

31 July.

Sir Fitzgerald Lync appointed British representative on the international commission to inquire into the question of financial and administrative reforms.

10 Jan., 1906.
CANDLES DAY.

Elections result in the government party obtaining 72 of the opposition's seats, in a chamber of 76 members, of which number 2 are Musulman deputies.

\[\text{end May, 1856}\]

In view of the unrest caused by his resignation, prime George-iously urges them to "reverence, patience, and prudence."

\[\text{5 Sept.}\]

Departure of prince George.

\[\text{25 Sept.}\]

Investiture of M. Zaimis, high commissioner of Crete.

\[\text{19 Sept.}\]

Following the good influence of M. Zaimis, the high commissioner, four protecting powers agreed to withdraw the international troops in the course of a year.

\[\text{12 May, 1858}\]

At Krausos, a small palace unearthed adjoining the great one; relics found indicate the date to be of the second century; ravaged by Dr. Evans, 1870.

\[\text{6 Oct.}\]

Union with Greece proclaimed by the people throughout the island.

\[\text{7 Oct.}\]

Departure of the troops of the protecting powers; the transports sail from Canes.

\[\text{6 July, 1879}\]

See Greece.

CANDLES DAY. 2 Feb. is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, Luke ii. 32, "a light to lighten the Gentiles...", this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is traced to pope Damascus in the 5th century, by others to the Roman emperor Justinian, 531. Some antiquarians trace a connection between the Christian festival with the great feast of expiation and purification called Febnra, held 15 Feb, in ancient Rome. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council. 2 Edw. VI. 1558; but is still continued in the church of Rome. Candlemas is a Scotch quarter-day.

CANDLES. The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fatted were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. Wax was not used, nor were Dipped candles usually burnt. The Wax Chandlers' company was incorporated 1473. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the seur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the candle-berry tree (magnis cerifera). The trade upon candles made in England, imported in 1783, amounted to about 50,000 lbs. annually when it was repealed in 1831. Improvements in the manufacture of stearine candles, due to the researches on oils and fats by Chevreul, 1811-23. He died 9 April, 1884. aged 62. The plotted wick introduced by Cambacres 1825, improved by Wilson 1831, and with wicking, at Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution, including those of Gaynne (1849), Jones and Price (1852), and Wilson in 1854, for candles which require no wicking. When tallow was high in price palm and cocoanut oils were for a time extensively used. The discovery of carbon by Dr. James Young 1837-39. introduced a material which has practically superseded all others. Price's patent candle company, established 1847, incorporated by act of parliament 1848 and 1855, supply the largest candle-making works in the world. In 1870 the manufacture of candles from a mineral substance named selenicren began.

CANDLESTICKS (or lamp-stands) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraved on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezaleel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, Exod. xxx. 19 (Ezra, xxvii. 17). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, of which "gilded and gilt candellabra well and honourably made.""

CANDY or KANDY (Ceylon), was taken by a British detachment, 20 Feb. 1803, who capitulateed 23 June following, on account of its unfortified town; and many were massacred at Colombo, 26 June. The war was renewed in Oct. 1813; the king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, 19 Feb. 1815; and the sovereignty was vested in Great Britain, 2 March, 1815. Candy has many objects of interest; among these are the governor's house, one of the finest structures in Ceylon, and the Buddhist temple, "the palace of the tooth," containing, it is said, a tooth of Gautama the Buddha, the most sacred spot in the Buddhist world.

CANONICAL PERIOD, see Day-star.

CANNABIS, a fashionable watering place and seaport of France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean (22 miles N.W. of Nice). Founded by the Romans between Via Aurelia and the sea. Held as a hot by the convet of the Lérins during the middle ages. In 1576 it was devastated by the great plague, and during the religious wars it was sacked by the duke of Savoy. Napoleon landed at Cassis on his return from Elora, 1815. Its rise as a watering place is due to lord Brougham, who in 1824 selected Cannes as a health resort. The duke of Albany died at the Villa Nevada, 28 March, 1884, and the late queen Victoria visited Cannes in 1887 to inspect the Albert Memorial church of St. George of England, built in memory of the prince. During the winter it is frequented by visitors of all nationalities. Population, 393.5.

CANNIBAL, an Indian term, thought to be a form of Carriibil; as Columbus, in 1493, found the Caribs of the West Indies gross cannibals. Anthropology (man-eaters) are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus, and human flesh still exists in some of the South Sea Islands and other savage countries. For Magna or case, see Wrecks, 1875.

Superstitious cannibalism practised in Hayti, 1888.

A number of Moluccan labourers said to have killed and eaten the entire crew of a ship conveying them to Agra, Navigators Island, 18 Apr. 1856. Lord de Banna and party have been accused of having killed and eaten by cannibals at Port Boni, 14 June, 1902.

The rev. Horatio Hopkins and the rev. Hector Fraser, presbyterian missionaries, reported to have been eaten by cannibals on Savage Island.

The report also stated that there was a revival of ancient religious customs in the Tonga, Society, Solomon and Cook groups, the natives feasting on human flesh.

\[30 April, 1810\]
CANNING ADMINISTRATION. The illness of lord Liverpool, Feb., led to the formation of this administration, 21-30 April, 1827. Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. following; see Godberich.

George Canning, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl of Harrowby, president of the council.

Duke of Portland, lord high admiral.

Viscount Dudley, viscount Godberich, and Mr. Sturge Bourne, foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.

W. W. Wynn, president of the India board.

W. A. Marley, lord privy seal.

Lord Palmerston, secretary of war.

Lord Beasley, chancellor of the exchequer.

Duke of Clarence, lord high admiral.

Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.

Marquis of Lansdowne, without office; afterwards home secretary.

Earl of Carlisle, woods and forests.

CANNING TOWN MURDER. A man named Naden, living in Bethel avenue, cut the throat of his five children, killing three and seriously wounding the other two; his wife and a neighbour were also wounded in attempting to get the razor from him; he afterwards attempted suicide 21 Nov., 1835.

Naden tried at the Old Bailey and found guilty, but insane, and was ordered to be detained during his majesty's pleasure..... Feb., 1839.

CANNON. Gibbons describes a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, 1453; see Artillery.

The first cannon cast in England was by Hugget, at Cuckfield, Sussex, 1543.

Mons Meg, a large cannon (above 13 ft. long, 20 inches caliber) in Edinburg castle, said to have been cast at Mons in Flanders, in 1546, but more probably forged at Castle Douglas, Galloway, by three brothers named Mc Kin, and presented by them to James II. at the siege of Thrieve castle, 1545. It was removed to London, 1754; but, at the request of sir Walter Scott, restored to Edinburg, 1839.

A cannon of Mahomet II., dated 1461, presented to the British government by the sultan of Turkey, and placed in the Artillery Museum, Woolwich, 1828.

Mooli-e-Moore, an Indian bronze gun of Hindupeor, calibre 23 inches; 9th century.

At Ehrenbreitsstein castle, opposed Coldenzt on the Rhine, is a cannon, a foot and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech; the ball for it weighs 180 lb., and its charge of powder 94 lb.

It was made by Sir Greg. 1529.

In Dover castle is a brass gun (called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol), 24 feet long, a present from Charles V. to Henry VIII.

Fine specimens in the Tower of London.

A large iron cannon fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh, Phillips 23 Oct., 1878.

The Turkish piece, now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Archdia; said to have been cast at Mons in Flanders; but, as it was taken, and placed in the park. March, 1803.

Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was cast in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 27 cwt. Its cost was 7500l. With a charge of 250 lb., it struck a target 3600 yards' distance. It had been since presented to government. Rifle ordnance committee appointed 20 Aug., 1858.


* George Canning was born 11 April, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Portland administration, 1807; fought a duel with C. Castlereagh and resigned, 1809; president of the India board in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1827; a governor general of India in 1822, soon after foreign secretary till 1827, when he became premier. He died 8 Aug., same year.

He had been working for four years on gun making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 3 lb. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of Sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1843) for consulting engineer of rifle ordnance.... 22 Feb., 1859.

A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed 28 Feb., and reported 23 July, 1859.

His gun said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku 21 Aug.

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles greatly commended.

An American cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast 1860.

Great endeavours made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates. Trials at Shoeburyness, Essex, 1862.

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, though much plated and bolted together, pierced three times by 150 lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300 lb., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40 lb. of powder, 22 cwt, and at a range of 500 yards, 1847.

The Horsfall gun, mentioned above, with a charge of 75 lb. of powder and a shot of 370 lb., smashed a Warrior target 16 Sept.

Mr. Whitworth's shells sent through 35-inch iron plates and wood-work behind 12 Nov.

Sir W. Armstrong resigned his appointment 5 Feb., 1863.

Clark's target destroyed 7 July.

Armstrong's gun "Big Will" tried and pronounced to be perfect, 22 tons 5 cwt, length 18 ft., range with shot weighing 310 lb., 243 to 418 yards, 19 Nov.

Red's target tried successfully 8 Dec.

The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began 1 April, 1864.

Iron-plate commission experiments close 4 Aug.

Capt. Pullier, afterwards sir W., by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast cold without iron moulds instead of hot, is much harder, and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast-iron guns with wrought-iron exits, which is stated to be successful.

He received 24,000l. from the government, besides other remuneration.

The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed 15 Nov.

Herculene target, 4 ft. 2 in. thick, 114 inches of iron, resists 300 pounds 6 June, 1865.

National Artillery Association (see Artillery).

Duel between the Bellegio, with a 12-ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun with steel bolts (250 lb.), and powder charge of 45 lb., and the single gun turret of the Royal Sovereign by cap. Cowper Coles: the equilibrium of the turret base disturbed by any amount of powder 15 June, 1866.

At Shoeburyness, Mr. Pullier's rifled pipe (260 lb.) by 43 lb. of powder in a 9-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun, is sent through a target of 8 inches rifle iron, 18 inches thick, and 1 inch iron, and about 20 feet beyond, 13 Sept.

[His patent is dated 27 May, 1861. Mr. James Nasmyth had previously suggested the use of chilled iron.]

Many experiments made with cannon and targets at Shoeburyness 1867.

The American 15-inch naval gun, with a cast-iron spherical shot 45 lb., greatly damages an 8-inch target; other experiments at Shoeburyness, 1868.

Continued experiments at Shoeburyness; Plymouth model fort, with 15-inch solid shield-plates, tried with 25-ton gun of 12-inch bore,
CANNON.

bearing tooth. Palliser shot; exterior of fort destroyed; interior intact. The 10-inch English gun shown to be superior to American and Prussian great guns... 10-24 June, 1868

Capt. Macfie's protected cartridge gun-carriage (in which the recoil is utilized for reboarding), tried at Shoeburyness and proved successful... 2 Oct.

Contest at Shoeburyness: the iron targets of Brown of Sheffield resist the Whitworth gun, 2 March, 1870

Palliser shot said to have failed in the Bescovens, 20 Jan.

"Woolwich Infant," 15 tons: largest gun then ever made; length 18 feet 6 inches; made of a steel tube with cased breech piece; designed to fire a 200-pound, 12-inch, case shot; made at Woolwich in 1870; when tried in Dec. 1871, the inner tube cracked; others made... 1872

Duel between the Hobsport (with 25-ton 12-inch rifle gun) and Palliser (680 shot, 828 lb. of powder), and the Gatlin iron-clad, whose turret plates successfully resisted the attack (uninjured), 5 July, Col. Moncrieff's hydro-pneumatic carriage for artillery invented about April; the principle claimed by Sir Wm. Armstrong for hydraulic machine... 11 Nov.

Woolwich Infat. Experimental gun constructing at Woolwich, 80 tons; 27 feet long; for 7600 lb. shot; 300 lb. of powder... May, 1874

1-ton gun tried at Woolwich; shot 1575 lb.; 150 lb. of powder; 12 men manned in the charge; shot penetrate 19 inches of iron plate; also successfully tried 18 Sept., 1875, 24-26 July, with 370 lb. of powder... 4 Aug.

Gen. von Uchatius's steel bronze cannon making at Vienna, Sept 1877... reported successful... Sept.

Sir Wm. Armstrong's 100-ton gun tried at Spezzia, 2000 lb. shot and 330 lb. of powder... 21 Oct.

1-ton (or 80-ton) gun tried at Shoeburyness for sea-range, with 1760 lb. Palliser shell... 27 Sept., 1878, and 1 Feb., 1879

Four rookon guns by Armstrong ordered by government... March, 1878

A rookon gun tried at Woolwich, 13 June; finally proved... 16 July, 1879

Great guns by Krupp successfully tried at Meppen, Hanover... 5 Aug. 1879

[He has supplied thousands of cannon to different governments; he died, aged 71, 11 July, 1883.]

Breasted long-range officers to be made Dec.

Experiments with the 38-ton Thundery gun (see Aug, 1879), 9 Dec. 1879; exploded when double-charged... 3 Feb. 1880

One of Armstrong's 100-ton guns in the Indus near Multan, Mar. 1879, Mr. Hiram Stevens' Maxim's machine-gun, in which the recoil is utilised for reloading and retarding until the store of ammunition is exhausted... 1884

Sir Wm. Armstrong's 11-ton gun tried at Woolwich, length 43 ft. 8 in., charge 360 lbs. of gunpowder, weight of projectile 1800 lbs., range of about 8 miles... June, 1887

Manufacture of guns largely removed from Woolwich; about 65 per cent, transferred to private firms announced... 1880

The Grady ton-per-sec projector announced... Nov, 1888

Zalinski for the production of ammunition adopted by the United States for coast defence, Feb. 1889; by the British Government... Feb. 1890

Lieut. James W. Graydon, late of U. S. Navy, invents the Graydon dynamite gun, in which the recoil is utilized for reloading, and is credited with condenser air, the force of the dynamite being moderated by means of non-conductors of heat; one of these guns manufactured by Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Birmingham... Jan. 1891

The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Company, and Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt, on appeal; he is prohibited carrying on business... 13 Dec. 1892

The Giffard gun, in which the propelling agent is liquefied carbonic acid and is added to the mixture of M. Paul Giffard, a French engineer; the gas is said to be cheaply manufactured, liquefied, and stored; many experiments on the continent reported successful, 1885-86; M. Giffard exhibited discharged rifles, illustrating his inventions in London before a number of distinguished persons 18 July; tried at Nottingham... 3 May, 1893

The Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, registered 1887; their weapons were used with effect in suppressing the Indian revolt in the United States, Dec. 1892; one of their improved guns successfully tried at Exeter... 12 April, 1897

Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim Limited, new quick-firing gun tried successfully at Eynsford, lord Roberts and others present... 6 June, 1898

The Colt machine quick-firing gun tried at Runney-mede, district of Cambridge present... 20 July, 1899

See Artillery, 19th, etc., seq.

CANOE. In the "Rob Roy" a very lightly constructed canoe, "giving the pleasure of a yacht without the expense," Mr. J. Macgregor, in 1865, travelled about a thousand miles on the rivers and lakes of Europe. His second cruise was on the Baltic. He explored the Suez canal, Nov., and the rivers of Syria, Dec. 1868, and the canals and lakes of Holland in the summer of 1871. The "De Kotaan" (16 feet long and 57 inches broad) of the Channel from Boulogne to Dover, in 11 hours, 19 Aug., 1867. The Royal canoe club founded, 1866. The prince of Wales president, 1870.

Mr. Fowler crossed from Boulogne to Sintagtel standing in an india-rubber twin canoe (the Polonaise), 15 Aug., 1878. M. Felix Carroux crossed from Dover to Calais in a canoe 14 ft. long and 2 ft. wide... 6, 10 Sept. 1900

An ancient Irish canoe, 92 ft. long, found in a bog near Tuam... and Dec. 1901

CANON, a piece of music in two or more parts, imitating each other. "Non nobis, Domine," by Birde (died 1525) is an early specimen.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE, see Bible.

CANONBURY TOWER. Islington, N. London, relic of ancient priory, built by Prior Boyle, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, said to have been visited by queen Elizabeth. Now used as a social club-house.

CANONICAL HOURS, see Breviary.

CANONISATION of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted by pope Leo IIII., 800. Tullainy. Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation by papal authority was of St. Udalricus, Ulrice, in 942. Previously canonisation was the act of the bishops and people. 

Renaudit. On 8 June, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on 5 Feb., 1857, near Nagasaki, and 25 others, on 29 June, 1862. Among persons canonised by pope Pius IX. in Oct., 1872, was the last queen of Naples. Sir Thomas More, Bishop John Fisher, and others were canonised, Jan., 1887. See Popes, 1881. Francis Xavier Binachi of the Order of the Barnabites canonised, 22 Jan. 1893. Anthony Zaccaria, born 1502, died 1539, founder of the Barnabites, and Peter Fourier, born 1565, died 1649, canonised 27 May, 1897. Joan of Ave beatiied 18 April, 1909.

CANONS, APPOSTOLICAL, ascribed to the Apostles by Bellarmine and Baroinius, by others to St. Clement, are certainly of much later date (since 235). The Greek church allows 82, the Latin 50 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 380. Usher. Canon law of the church. Gratian compiled a text-book of the canon law as it existed in his time, about 1130-50; it was introduced into England about 1154; see Decretals. The present Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, collected from former ordinances, were
established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I., 1604. A new body of canons formed by the convocation in 1649, were declared unlawful by the commons, 16 Dec. 1641.—An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed canons, as living by a rule. Canons in some of our cathedrals and collegiate churches resemble the prebendaries in others. The endowment of canons was facilitated by the Cathedrals Act, 1873.

CANOPUS, see Alexandria.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena. Here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till the pope admitted him, and granted absolution. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it large portions of her husband's possessions, Guelph, duke of Bavaria. A Canossa monument, near Harzburg, against the papacy, was inaugurated 26 Aug. 1877.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the DuoviriÌna of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianness by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, dedicated to Christ, 602. St. Martin's church is said to be the oldest Saxon church in Britain. The riot at Boughturn, near Canterbury, proclaimed by a fanatical cerea. A. L. or a chamber, assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred 26-31 May, 1838; see Thomites. The railway to London was completed in 1836.—The Arch-bishop is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood-royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellor's and 4 lord treasurers. This see was made superior to York, 1073; see York. The revenue is valued in the king's books Beatson, 28 Aug. 1547, at 15,000l. The Cathedral was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir, completed by the prior Conrad in 1139, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-78), and by "English William," 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378-1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the reformation, and its bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. Part of the roof was destroyed by an accidental fire, and the edifice narrowly escaped, 3 Sept. 1872. The clock-tower was nearly on fire, 2 June, 1876. Restoration of the cathedral and cloisters. Chapter-house re-opened by the prince of Wales and others, 29 May, 1897. See Haguenots. Dr. Beaney, of Melbourne, bequeaths 10,000l. to the city. Announced July, 1891. Population, 1901, 24,868; 1901 (est.), 20,655. Great fire at the barracks; estimated damage about 13,000l. 16 Nov. 1891.

By the Archbishop's court which existed before the Reformation, Thos. Watson, bishop of St. David's, was deprived for simony, 3 Aug. 1632. Dr. E. King, bishop of Lincoln, was cited before this court by Real and others, and appeared before the archbishop and the bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, Oxford, and Salisbury the present of ritualistic practices connected with the body examination 4 Dec. 1837 (see 1838). He protested against the jurisdiction of the court, and the case was adjourned 13 Feb.; court adjourns 27 March; met and decided to uphold its jurisdiction, 15 May, 1838. The trial of the bishop of Lincoln before the archbishop and other bishops at Lambeth began (Sir Horace Davy and others for the promoters of the suit, Dr. Phillimore and others for the bishop). 4-7, 20-23 Feb. 1839 All the charges against the bishop were dismissed except two: his practices of breaking the bread and taking the cup not before the people, and making the sign of the cross while pronouncing absolution and benediction, were declared to be unjustifiable additions to the ceremonies of the church, and were ordered to be discontinued (no costs allowed on either side). 21 Nov. An appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, July, 1837, was dismissed 2 Aug. 1837. Lord George Hamilton unveils a memorial to ritual Kentish martyrs burnt in the reign of queen Mary. 19 June, 1555. Royal museum, institute and library (built by act of Dr. Beaneys bequest of 10,000l. 1857) opened by the mayor 11 Sept. Visit of members of the French and British associations (see Dublin and Bagend). 29 Sept. Princess Louise and the duke of Argyile unveil a memorial to officers and men who fell in India, 305-35. 12 June, death of dean Farrar, aged 71. 22 March, Dr. Ware, dean.

Letter to Thiers by dean, with earnest request by the abp. of Canterbury, appealing for funds (14,000l.) for renovation of the great Harry Tower, the central feature of the cathedral 27 Sept. 1871 Memorial in the cathedral to late abp. Temple unveiled by abp. of Canterbury 29 July, 1873. Visit of the princess royal and the duke of Fife, who presented a new standard to the 7th (princess royal's) dragon guards 5 April, 1876. Lambeth conference opens 4 July, 1878. 22nd anniversary of the death of S. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, observed by special service at the cathedral 21 April, 1879.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

662-685. St. Augustine, or Austin, died 26 May.
685-616. St. Lawrence.
616-624. St. Mellitus.
624-630. Justus.
653-664. Deusdedit (Aelredatus).
665-682. Theodore of Tarsus.
683-697. Beohtrict.
717-731. Aelfwine.
758-762. Brongwine.
762-790. Aelfbehrt, or Lambert.
790-832. Ethelheard.
832-849. Wulfred.
849. Ecgfrith.
850-860. Cedd.
870-889. Ethelbert.
889-913. Plusgud.
913-923. Ethelrm.
923. St. Elfric.
928-941. Wulfelm.
941-955. Osric.
959-988. St. Dunstan, d. 15 May.
988-998. Ethelgar.
990-993. Sigeric.
993-1006. Ethel.
1006-1011. St. Elphage, murdered by the Danes, 7 April.
1011-1020. Lettering, or Ultimun.
1020-1025. Ethelred.
1052-1075. Stigand; deprived.
1076-1089. St. Lanfranc, d. 25 May.
1093-1109. Anselm.

[See vacant 5 years.]
CAOUTCHOUC.

CANTERBURY. 258 CAOUTCHOUC.

CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA RUBBER, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in South America, Mexico, Africa, and Asia, especially Castilloa Herrera or Siphonia elastica, and Ficus elastica.

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CAPE BRETON.

A mode of obtaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) patented in England for the inventor, Mr. Hoy.

Lee Norris, of New York. 1853. See under Printing.

After having been imported into England in 1856, enormous boon in rubber. 1860-10.


CAPE BRETON, a large island, E. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by Cabot, 1497; by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1758. The fortress, Louisburg, was captured by the English 26 July, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. The island was ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763; incorporated with Nova Scotia 1819, and afterwards forming a separate colony. In 1891, 86,914; 1910, (est.), 100,000. Lieutenant-governor, Hon. M. B. Daly (1891). Chief town, Sydney. Population, 1901, nearly 18,000.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE, in Upper Guinea, S. W. Africa. Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch in 1643; demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. (See Ashantees and Gold Coast.

CAPE FINISTERRE (N. W. Spain). Off this cape admirals lord Anson and Warren determined, and captured a French fleet under de La Jonquiére, 3 May, 1747.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, the southernmost point of America, was discovered and named by Schouten, 1616, after his birth-place in the Netherlands.

CAPE LA HOGUE, see La Hogue (correctly, Hague).

CAPEL COURT, see under Stocks.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S. W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormen- toso" (the stormy Cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1478. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population of "Cape Colony" in 1854, 207,099; in 1881, 729,984; in 1891, 1,272,241; 1911, 2,214,355 (39,411 Europeans). Cape Town and suburbs, population 1912, 161,200; 1901, 169,631. For governors, see below.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama 9 Nov. 1497.

CAPE TOWN, the capital, founded by the Dutch in 1652.


British emigrants arrived. 18 Jan. 1834.

The Kaffirs make inroads on the British settlements, and rage Grahamstown; see Kaffraria, Oct. 1834.

Bishopric of Cape Town founded Dr. Robert Gray, first bishop 1847.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the Cape the capital colony 1854. Territories north of Great Orange River placed under British authority, 3 Feb. 1848; annexed as the Orange river territory 1851, March.

The constitution granted by the colony prorogued and joyfully received. 23 July, 1853.

General Pretorius, chief of the Transvaal republic, died 16 Aug.

The British jurisdiction over the Orange river territory abandoned, 23 Feb.; a free state was formed; see Orange river 10 April 1854.

The first parliament meets at Cape Town 1 July.

The Kaffirs much excited by a prophecy called Umlia-kaza; by the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity maintained. 1856.

The cape visited by prince Alfred in July, 1860.

The first railway from Cape Town, about 35 miles long, opened 1860.

Disputes between bishops of Cape Town and Natal; see Church of England.

Cape Town visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1863.

Discovery of diamonds; leads to disputes between the free states and the tribes; see Diamond fields. 15 May 1876.

Large tracts of territory devastated on behalf of the British. 1 Feb. 1866.

Death of Moshesh, an eminent chief of the Basutos, friendly to the British 15 March, 1876.

New harbour, breakwater, and docks at Cape Town inaugurated by the duke of Edinburgh 12 July, 1876.

Energy of sir Henry Barkly (governor), in repressing aggressions of the president of the Orange river territory 1877.

Colony of Griqualand constituted 28 Oct. 1877.

The British flag erected amidst the diamond fields with great acclamation 17 Nov.

Great success in the diamond fields; robbery of diamonds valued between 35,000£ and 40,000£ oppression of the natives stopped by sir H. Barkly Aug. 1878.

Macomo, an eminent Kaffir chief, died 11 Sept. 1873.

Insurrection of Langalibalele, a chief, suppressed (See Natal) Nov. 1877.

South African Confederation (which see), proposed by earl of Carnarvon; opposed by Mr. Molteno and his cabinet May; long debate commenced on it in the Cape parliament. 1877.

11 Nov. 1877.

Earl of Carnarvon, in a despatch, proposes that the conference on the federation shall be transferred to England, 22 Oct.; much resented Nov.

Earl of Carnarvon's despatch expressing earnest desire for the confederation, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London, to be not to be conclusive, 15 Nov.; parliament proposed 26 Nov.

Conference of delegates in London began; earl of Carnarvon, not Mr. Molteno, present 5 Aug. 1876.

Transvaal republic (which see) annexed 12 April 1877.

Troublesome disputes between tribes (Fingoos and Galekas); lead to war (see Kaffraria) Sept.


Mr. Molteno's ministry dismissed: one formed by Mr. J. Gordon Sneyd, about 12 Feb.; reported successful April.

Kaffir war ended; amnesty to surrendering rebels 20 July, 1879.

Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace 1 Aug.

Zulu war begins (see Zuluhead) 1 Dec. 1879.

Insurrection in the Transvaal (which see) Dec.

Telegraphic communication with Great Britain completed 23 Dec.

Government proposition for conference of delegates to promote federation, rejected by the assembly, 24 June, 1880.

War with Basutos 25 June, 1880.

Recall of sir Battle Frece, 1 Aug. announced in parliament 2 Aug.

Opinions as to his policy and that of the home government greatly differed.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson appointed governor and Lord High Commissioner for South Africa 21 Aug.
Great meeting in favour of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and against the autocracy of Mr. Schreiner of the S. African colony, 21 March, 1897

Explosion of two cases of blasting gelatine; at mine; 30 deaths

Mr. Rhodes arrives at Cape Town; 14 April

Lord Rosmead leaves for England; 24 April

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg's budget; estimated surplus, 26,700.00

Sefiora East (3 June), owing to the spread of the diphtheria, proclaimed; 28 May

Suicide of Mr. B. I. Barnato, by leaping overboard from the New (insane); 14 June

Diamond mines free of duty from 30 June; rejoicings at Cape Town; 26 June, etc.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg (in London) authorized by the Cape parliament, offers to Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, to present the cost of a first-class battleship, as a contribution from Cape Colony, to 10 July; proposed to take the form of the payment of the yearly interest (about 25,000l.) annually for one million; announced; 29 Dec.

Colonial tour of Sir Alfred Milner; Sept.-26 Sept.

Sigman, the Pondo chief, claims 1,500l. from the government, as damages for false imprisonment; announced; 30 Dec.

Legislative council dissolved; 1 Jan.

Galsworthy, rebel chief, captured by Capt. Denison; 30 Aug.; 1897; sentenced to 10 years imprisonment; 11 Feb.

The Graf Reine-Middelburg railway opened; by Sir A. Milner; 19 Mar.

The Customs union conference opened at Cape Town; 14 April

Telegraphic communication established between Cape Town and Blantyre; 26 April

Parliament opened 20 May; Sir Schreiner's motion of want of confidence voted, 22-23 June; parliament prorogued, 28 June; opened by Sir A. Milner, 10 Oct.; Mr. Schreiner's vote of want of confidence carried, 29-37, 11 Oct.; (ministry resigns) new one under Mr. Schreiner, 14 Oct.

Death of general Sir W. Gooch, commander-in-chief from 1897 to 1899; succeeded by general Sir Arthur Durban, who arrives at Cape Town; 29 Nov.

Redistribution act, 16 new seats; total, 95 members, passed; 7 Dec.

Imperial navy contribution bill (30,000l. annually) passed without debate; 9 Dec.

Customs union convention comes into operation, Aug.; 30 Nov.

The Swellendam railway opened by Sir A. Milner, 12 April; he leaves Cape Town for Natal (see), 29 May; returns, his Transvaal policy, "equality all round in the South African colony," published; 19 May.

Von Riebeeck's statue, presented by Mr. Rhodes, unveiled at Cape Town; 18 May.

Parliament opened, with queen's speech, 14 July; demonstration by Mr. Rhodes to his members; 17 July.

General Sir F. Forestier-Walker arrives to take command of troops; 28 Sept.

General Sir Redvers Buller receives with great rejoicing at Cape Town (see South African War); 29 Oct.

Loyal meeting of Mahommedans at Cape Town; 29 Oct.

Sir A. Milner's proclamations of equality to British and Dutch alike, issued; 25 Nov.

Field-marshal Roberts and Lord Kimberley arrive at Cape Town; 28 Dec.

Disaffection among the Dutch in Cape Colony, increasing; 10 Jan.

The City of London imperial volunteers reviewed by Lord Roberts, 31 Jan.; 2nd detachment arrives; 3 Feb.

Rally of volunteers, Braintree's Home guard; 1 Feb., others, in a few weeks; 1 Jan., Feb.

Great rejoicings at the relief of Kimberley (see South African Wart, 15 Feb.; the surrender of General Cronje, 27 Feb.; and the relief of Ladysmith; 28 Feb.

Public meeting of Irishmen, loyal message to the queen; 16 March.

Great fire in Cape Town; March

Sir George White arrives at Cape Town; 27 March.

Loyal mass meetings in Cape Town and elsewhere, March-April.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Many Cape rebels sentenced to various terms of imprisonment . . . 23 April, 1902.

Announcement of the Orange Free State proclaimed at Cape Town . . . 28 May, 1902.

Ministerial crisis, disruption of the Bond party, Mr. Schreiner, premier, upholds the policy of Sir A. Milner and home government, 11, 12 June: he resigns June; Sir J. Gordon Sprigg forms a (progressive) cabinet, Mr. Rose-Innes, atty.-gen.; Mr. Graham, col. sec., 18 June.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg's budget statement, deficit, £9,000,000; estimated revenue for 1901, £7,757,000; expenditures, £7,225,000.

Royal hospitals commission arrives, first meeting held at Cape Town . . . 21 Aug.

Letters found at Pretoria and Bloemfontein, written by leading South Africans in Cape Colony and English M.P.'s, to Boer officials, published as a parliamentary paper . . . 23 Aug.

The announcement of the Transvaal announced in the house of assembly . . . 3 Sept.

General Baden-Powell arrives at Cape Town; he arrives . . . 23 Sept.


Transvaal concessions commission begins its work in South Africa, end of Aug.; meets at Cape Town (see Transvaal, June and Nov. 1901), 2 Oct.

South African league congress opened with a cheerful speech by Mr. Rhodes, president, 10, 13 Oct.


Afrikaander congress at Worcester; resolutions against the war and demanding the independence of the Boer republics carried, 6 Dec.; presented to Sir A. Milner . . . 12 Dec.

Lord Roberts presented with a sword of honour and addresses at Cape Town . . . 20 Dec.

Boer raids, see South African War, Dec. 1901, p. 19.

Proclamation calling for volunteers (loyal regiments) . . . 28 Dec.

Serious plague epidemic, many deaths, Feb., May.

Sir Walter F. Holy-Hutchinson appointed governor, Jan., arrives . . . 6 March.

Mr. Malan, editor of the Transvaal, and two others sentenced to 6 months, and Mr. Cartwright, editor of the South African News, to a year's imprisonment for sedition libel . . . 10, 22 April.

Sir Walter F. Holy-Hutchinson arrives in Cape Town, presents with an address of confidence (over 10,000 signatures), leaves for England, 3-8 May; made a peer (Lord Milner of Milner of Milner and Cape Town).

Sir W. Holy-Hutchinson well received on tour by the Dutch in the west, returns to Cape Town . . . 20 June.

South African constabulary formed, reported successful . . . 24 July.

Duke and duchess of Cornwall welcomed at Cape Town; receive 43 addresses and many gifts, 19 Aug.; Khama, Letholohi, and over Rockfellers presented, 20 Aug.; the duke installed chancellor of the university, children's tea, &c., 21 Aug.; foundation-stones laid for the new cathedral and a nurses' home, 22 Aug.; the Boer prisoners presented several silver rings and a bough made from Kruger coins to the duke and duchess, whereupon the duke and duchess presented a picture to the Boers.

Lord Milner returns to Cape Town . . . 27 Aug.

Martial law extended through the Colony, 9 Oct.

Life assurance offices in Cape Town burnt, estimated damage £200,000.

Mr. Marais, charged with violating certain regulations in the Paarl district under martial law, and imprisoned, Aug.; his claim to be tried by a court of inquiry was rejected by the supreme court, and again by the judicial committee of the privy council, London . . . 18 Dec.

The governor's eastern tour (1,200 miles) very successful, reported . . . 6 Feb., 1902.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, born 4 July, 1853; died 26 March, 1902; laid in state, impressive funeral, money at Cape Town (see Rhodesia) . . . 3 April, 1902.

Princess Radziwill convicted of forging promissory notes; sentenced to 2 years' detention in a house of correction . . . 14 April, 1902.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand premier, visits Cape Town . . . 26 May.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg (G.C.M.G.) 26 June, 1902) opposes the suspension of the constitution.

Thanksgivings for the conclusion of peace and public holiday . . . 6, 8 June.

Cold and storm general, cattle and sheep perished . . . 10 June.

Proclamation calling on rebels to surrender before 10 July, issued . . . 11 June.

Meetings in favour of the suspension of the constitution . . . 6, 7, 21, 23, 24 June and 4, 5 July.

Lord Kitchener (visct., 26 June) enthusiastically received, presented with an address, leaves for England . . . 22 June.

Great fire in Cape Town, 5 buildings gutted . . . 27, 28 June.

Cape Town illuminated at news of the king's progress towards recovery . . . 3 July.

Petition for the temporary suspension of the Cape constitution, signed by 42 members of the Cape parliament and over 24,000 others, negatived by Mr. Chamberlain; last official of the legislature agreed to, in order to pass the necessary legislation . . . 5 July.

Peace thanksgivings in Dutch churches, 13 July.

Expires, and Mrs. Steyn leave for England; Mrs. Steyn receives a purse of £76,000 from the벌 of Cape Town, about . . . 16 July.

Generals Louis Botha, Delarue, and De Wet well received, 25, 26 July; sail for Europe, 20 July.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg returns from England, 29 July.

Cape Town, sealed of honour presented to Sir W. Holy-Hutchinson by the lord mayor, in London, 31 July.

Sir W. Holy-Hutchinson opens the new railway at Grahamstown . . . 1 Aug.

The first train to & from Pretoria leaves . . . 2 Aug.

Cape Town in 7 hours . . . 11 Aug.

Split in the progressives; Dr. Smart elected leader . . . 28 Aug., 8 Sept.

Dr. Jansen denounces the proposed colonial commission of inquiry into martial law . . . 25 Aug.

Smallpox reported in Cape Town . . . 29 Aug.

Violent gale at Moss Bay and Port Elizabeth, and severe loss of life and property . . . 30, 31 Aug.

Conference of Dutch loyalists at Paarl, Aug.; petition of grievances presented . . . 2 Sept.


Budget; estimated surplus (1802-3) £1,225,000; max. grant increased to £500,000 per annum, 9 Sept.

Budget, 1901-2, deficit, £2,401,426; estimated revenue, 1902-3, £13,500,000.

Indemnity bills passed . . . 18 Sept.

Local commission (Lord Alverstone, Mr. Justice Bigham, and others) reviews martial law sentences at Cape Town, 20 Aug. of sep; leaves for the north.

Martial law repealed; peace preservation Act proclaimed . . . 17 Sept.

African Gold Farms Company (ltd.) holding £3,000,000 shares, £900,000 capital, £600,000 reserve, floated by Messrs. Barnato Bros., Johannesburg . . . 2 Jan., 1903.

Cape Town branch of progressive association formed. Enthusiastic welcome to Dr. Jameson. Mr. Redmond Kipling heartily received 25 Jan.

Carl van der Merwe, former Boer landrost, committed for trial on charges of flagging the Kaaffir Esat . . . 30 Jan.

Mr. Chamberlain at Cape Town, enthusiastic reception. 19 Feb.; receives deputation from N. African league, and other bodies; entertained at lunch by government at Good Constantia, 20 Feb.; Richmond, 21 Feb.; receives deputation of local Dutch Council, accompanied by Sir Henry Juta; farewell banquet at Cape Town . . . 23 Feb.; leaves Cape Town for England, 24 Feb.

Bond congress opened at Somerset East, 26 April.
Papers—resolution urging a colonial commission of inquiry into the administration of military law. Revision of the constitution of the Bond agreed to. Mr. Hetherington elected president. 1 May, 1903. Bill authorizing expenditure of over £500,000, on new railways. introduced in Cape Assembly, late June.

Appointment of members of legislative council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies announced, late June.

Optimistic budget speech by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg dwelling upon enormous growth of imports and exports. Conservative party in Cape is deprived of surplus of £1,035,833. Estimated revenue for 1903-4, £11,725,827. expenditure, £11,587,237. 1 July.

Customs amendment and tariff preferential agreement for British imports passed, 20 July.

Consort of Progressive Associations at Cape Town. 8 July. carried recognising the services of lord Milner and Mr. Chalmers.

Dr. Jameson elected president. 20 Aug. Ministry moved a motion concerning an enquiry into martial law, lines and compensation claims, 25 Aug.; deadlock; parliament dissolved, 2 Sept.

Legislative council elections result in the return of 32 members defeated a majority of one in the Feb. count. Nov.

Lord Milner returns from England. 15 Dec.

Mass meeting by protest against the introduction of Bills in the Houses during the Dec. Fierce rainstorm, railway bridge at Bowers park swept away, much damage. 23 Jan. 1904.

Elections for the house of assembly: progressive carried. early Feb.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, premier, resigns. 18 Feb.

Dr. Jameson forms a new ministry, himself premier, with the charge of native affairs. 21 Feb.

Bond council meeting at Stellenbosch. early Feb.

Parliament opens; governor in his speech announces bills dealing with representative Chinese immigration and repeal of the peace preservation act.

Chief-justice of Cape Colony decides, in the case of a Jewish alien, that the crown may, by the exercise of its prerogative, prevent the entry of aliens into British territory, and that the Colonial immigration law does not interfere with, and does not limit the power of, the common law. 26 Feb.

Additional representation bill introduced in the assembly providing 12 new seats in the house of assembly and 12 in the legislative council, 4 March; after a week of obstruction the house's members passed the second reading by 42 votes to 34, 25 March, and its third reading by 49 votes to 43, 5 April.

Legislative council pass the additional representation bill, 21 April.

Budget introduced by Mr. Walton, treasurer: estimated deficit for financial year ending 30 June, 1904, £2,575,812; deficit for year ending 30 June, 1905, £975,119. Estimated revenue, £6,717,072.10s. estimated expenditure, £6,140,000. 5 April.

Dr. Jameson announces the pardon of all rebels except one guilty of murder. 6 May.

Governing body in house of assembly by 41 votes to 33 on a motion for the reduction of the estimates, 21 May.

Elections for the extra seats created by the additional representation act; 11 June. early July.

Late of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, unveiled at Bulawayo. 7 July.

Revenue of financial year ended 30 June, 1904, amounted to £2,093,000; expenditure, £2,314,000; deficit, £991,000, of which £949,000 due to reduction of customs duties, reported, 1 Aug.

Lord Roberts unfurls a memorial at Mafeking to those who fell during the siege, 25 Sept.

Dr. Jameson, speaking at Grahamstown, that he is in favour of the taxation of the profits on diamonds; he declares his entire adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. 5 Dec.

Education bill introducing compulsory education of children of the ages of 7 and 14; establishes school boards in place of the old committees, one-third of the members of the board to be government nominees, one-third elected by the inhabitants, and one-third elected by parents, published, mid Jan.

Report of the Bloemfontein conference of South African attorney-general presents a federal amendment court for colonial and criminal actions, the annual amount in the former being £100,000; power of appeal to the privy council to be retained, 2,000,000, being the present annual amount on which court can be made, issued, end Jan.

Cape imports for year ending 31 Dec., 1903, £21,362,190; as against £31,884,600, in 1903: exports, £17,264,200; as against £25,714,465, in 1903: decrease in export of specie, £3,747,397. increase of gold export, £37,397,000, reported, early Feb.


Resignation of Viscount Milner, the earl of Selborne appointed his successor. 1 March.

Cape parliament opened by sir W. Hely-Hutchinson; release of all rebels promised; estimates of expenditure for 1904-5 show a decrease of £100,000. 1 March.

Mr. Lyttelton, colonial secretary, on behalf of the government, sends telegram to lord Milner, expressing their sense of the greatness of his services, and the thankfulness of the people of S. Africa.

Mr. Marshall's motion in the house of assembly in favour of compulsory influence in Dutch in the Cape civil service at an early date. 1 March.

Question referred to the civil service commission. 5 April.

Statute of King Edward VII. unveiled at Cape Town. 4 April.

Labour clauses of the Glen Grey act, the subject of controversy since their proposal by the late Mr. Rhodes, repealed by select committee on the estimates recommends a further retrenchment of £273,325. 11 May.

Third session of the inter-colonial council opened by sir Arthur Balfour, 15 May.

Government defeated on a motion by Mr. Sauer to modify the customs unions tariffs, so as to give more reasonable protection to products of the soil and manufactures, and to reserve the right to impose duties on imports in excess of the convention duties and the favouring of colonial products carried against the government. 16 May.

Motion in the house of assembly on the railway bill; the schedule providing for the construction of a line between Aliwal North and Ladysmith rejected by 31 votes to 30, 5 June.

Locomotive clauses of the Glen Grey act, the subject of controversy since their proposal by the late Mr. Rhodes, repealed by select committee on the estimates recommends adoption of the railway conference proposals, which were defeated in the house of assembly. 5 June.

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Loan bill for £250,000, read second time 20 May, passed the house of assembly 26 May.

British Association meets at Cape Town, 20 Aug.

Arrival at Cape Town of the duke and duchess of Connaught and princess Patricia 30 Jan. 1906.

Duke of Connaught lays the foundation-stone of a new hospital at Maitland. 13 Jan.

Capture of the Hotstot chief, Morena 16 May.

Parliament opened; governor, in his speech, announces compensation for war losses and an amnesty to a majority of the rebels among the members for the session which would be devoted to irrigation and other needed reforms. 25 May.

Cape Union bill passes its final stage in the legislative council, 18 June.

The treasurer announces that lord Selborne would convene a conference on bounties by individual colonies in their own countries; the cabinet was also advised to accept the convention by 14 votes to 11, but adds a rider expressing the regret that it included the principle of preference. 19 June.
The West-Ridgeway committee of inquiry leaves Cape Town for England ... 12 June, 1906
Death of Mr. Alfred Beit, b. 1853 ... 16 July, 1906
Disturbances among the coloured population of Cape Town ... 6 Aug., 1906
Amnesty bill passed by the house of assembly, 14 Aug.

Lord Milner presented, in London, with an address from the inhabitants of Cape Colony, 28 Sept.

Meeting held by the British Indians of Cape Town protesting against the Asiatic legislation of the colony, 29 Sept., 1906.

Ferreira and several other Boers, recently employed in German S.W. Africa, entered Cape Colony and endeavoured to organise a rebellion. The Dutch leaders in Cape Town are supporting the government, reported ... 10 Nov.

Dr. Jameson, who sailed for England at the end of August, leaves London for South Africa, reported ... 12 Nov.

General Botha describes the rebels as mere filibusters, and offers his personal services to the government, 14 Nov.

Lord Selborne laid the foundation of a new dock at Simon's Town ... 15 Nov.

Ferreira and his followers captured by a force of Cape Colony troops. 16 Nov.

Lord Selborne issues memorandum on the railway rate dispute ... 20 Nov.

The imperial union congress met at Grahamstown, 21 Nov.

Preliminary examination of Ferreira and his fellow raiders begun at Upington ... 27 Nov.

Unprecedented rains, doing much damage, and disorganizing railway communication, reported ... 17 Dec.

The Transkeian native council resolves to contribute 10,000l., in five instalments for the establishment of an inter-state native college, and to offer a free site for the college, reported 31 Jan., 1907.

Government scheme for State advances to farmers for agricultural purposes promulgated 4 Feb.

Tribal Ferreira and four other raiders convicted at Kimberley; all sentenced to death, two being recommended to mercy ... 20 Feb.

Great depression reported from the colony: passages to England, of men on the relief weeks, paid by the government ... 7 March.

Death sentences on the Ferreira raiders commuted; Ferreira and two of his companions to be imprisoned for life, and the other two pardoned for 15 years ... 13 March.

General Botha arrives at Cape Town on his way to England for the colonial conference ... 27 March.

As a result of the preceding depression, the English and the Australians, half of them being from the Transvaal, are repatriated by the Australian government; they sail from Cape Town 9 May.

General Botha arrives at Cape Town on his return from the Imperial conference ... 28 May.

Budget introduced by the treasurer; revenue reported to have fallen in four years from 11,259,000l. to 7,000,000l.; increased income-tax on incomes above 10,000l. proposed ... 22 Aug.

Government measure, imposing a profit tax of 10 per cent. on diamond and copper mining companies earning above 30,000l. per annum, passed by the house of assembly, 22 Sept.

Death of Morenga, Hotentot chief, in a fight with a British force ... 22 Sept.

Dr. Jameson resigns the premiership ... 31 Jan., 1908

Mr. T. M. Merriman forms a ministry ... 2 Feb.

Results of the elections to the assembly—ministers 65, unionists 33, and independents 5 ... 4 April.

The Tariff Commission reports in favour of a moderate increase of duties ... 10 April.

Herr Dernburg, German colonial secretary, lands at Cape Town ... 14 April.

Parliament opened by the governor ... 19 June.

Visit of a British cruiser squadron to Cape Town ... 5-12 Nov.

The r.t. rev. Dr. Carter, bishop of Pretoria, selected archbishop of Cape Town ... 17 Dec.

Draft act of union passes the house of assembly, 15 April; and the legislative council ... April 10.

Death of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer, born 1845 ... 16 Oct., 1909
Arrival of lord and lady Gladstone at Cape Town ... 17 May, 1910

Lord Gladstone sworn in as high commissioner at Cape Town ... 10 May, 1910

Statue of Cecil Rhodes unveiled at Cape Town ... 28 June.


Debt, Dec. 1908, 28,424,502l.

For recent wars, see Boshundab, Zuluband, and Transvaal.

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S.W. Portugal).
Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkish fleet, was attacked at Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693.--Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and sinking others, 14 Feb. 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle. Near this cape the fleet of don Pedro, under admiral Charles Napier, captured don Miguel's fleet, 5 July, 1833.

CAPETIANS, the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987. *Homma.* The first line of the house of Capet ended with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne; see *France.*

CAPE VERD ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean), belonging to Portugal, were known to the ancients as Gorgazes, but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460. Population, 1900, 147,424; 1910 (est.), 172,090.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Nicole Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wettstein's researches in 1857.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, see *Death and Crime.*

CAPITATION TAX, see *Poll-tax.*

CAPITOL, said to have been so called from a human head (caput) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius. Here a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinus Priscus, 616 B.C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinus Superbus, but not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was destroyed by lightning 6 July, 183; burnt during the civil wars, 83; rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 61; again burnt A.D. 69, 80; rebuilt 70, 82; sacked by Generico, June, 455. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor
CARBOLIC ACID.

CAPSTAN, used to work ships' anchors, is said to have been invented, but more probably was only improved, by Sir Samuel Morland, who died 30 Dec. 1605.

CAPTAIN, H.M.'s iron-clad turret ship, capsize during a squall, 12.15 A.M., 7 Sept., 1870. Capt. Hugh Burgoyne, cap. Cowper Coles, who designed the vessel, and 481 persons perished. See under Navy of England. Subscriptions for relief of the widows and orphans of the lost totalled 57,824L. The fund was transferred to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

CAPUA, capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannae, 216 B.C., and it is said became excavated. In 211, when the Romans took the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped; one woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succeeded some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was successively subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in 1424, and captured by Cesar Borgia, 24 July, 1501; was taken by Garibaldi 2 Nov. 1860.

CAPUCHIN PRIESTS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a Capuchon, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The order was founded by Matthew Buschi, about 1525, and established by the pope Clement VII. 1529. The capuchin confessors of the queen Henrietta introduced here 1610, were imprisoned by the parliament, 1642.

CAR. The invention is mythically ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens. Covered cars (currus assecti) were used by the Romans. The lecita (a soft cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the corpulent, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the covered cars in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne. See Carriages and Motor Car.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by armed, and assigned as property to the Webbers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but for their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence, 1 May, 1810. In the city Leon de Caracas, on 26 March, 1812, nearly 12,000 persons perished by an earthquake. Population, 1900, 60,000. See Venezuela.

CARAITES, see Karaites.

CARASMA, see Khiva.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner, 15 June, 1567. Bothwell fled.

CARBO-DYNAMITE, a powerful explosive of the nitroglycerine class, invented by Messrs. Reid and Boden, was tried in 1888, and in July, 1889, was said to be practically perfect.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, by Laurent, 1846-7, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for surgical purposes, and was advan-
 CARBON.

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CARCINOMA. used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1); and as a disinfectant during the prevalence of cholera in London in 1866. It was successfully used for embalming by professor Seely in 1868. Professor F. Casse Calvert, a great manufacturer of this acid, died 1873.

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion.

CARBONARI (charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 560,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general Pèpe taking the command. The king Ferdinand made political concessions, but the influence of the allied sovereigns at Leybach led Ferdinand to annul them and suppress the liberal party, Jan. 1821, when the Carbonari were denounced as traitors.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, found in the air, and a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air it becomes solid, resembling snow, through vaporisation. See under Carbon, 1899-90.

CARCHEMISH, see Hittites.

CARDIFF. S. Wales, here was an ancient Welsh and Norman castle founded in 1080, where Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William L. is said to have been imprisoned from 1080 till his death 10 Feb. 1135. The prosperity of the town has been greatly increased by the construction of a canal (1794) and railroad, and by docks, &c., promoted by the Marquis of Bute. Population, 1851, 101,120; estimated 1890, 195,303. Cardiff University College, established, 1883.

Stoppage of a savings bank (established in 1814) through the neglect of the trustees, the last Mr. R. Williams, effected through the neglect of the trustees; defalcations about 37,000. April, 1866.

Mr. Peter Davies, a trustee, was declared to be liable for a part of the bank losses. 27 March, 1869.

Church Congress met here 1 Oct. 1888.

Scalman's Congress 8 Oct.

Cardiff building society, established 1824, defalcation of 37,000. Jan. 1825, through the long-continued embezzlement of the funds by Arthur J. Robbins, a clerk, the loss re-imbursed partly by the defaulter and his family, the remainder by the trustees, the directors, and subscribers. Robbins sentenced to five years' penal servitude, 25 March, 1859.

Strike of railway servants, see Strikes 1825, 1830.

New bridge over the Taff opened by the Duke of Clarence 17 Sept.

See Shipping, Feb. 1831; and Strikes 1825, 1830.

Strike of about 4,000 men of the building trades 20 April—3 June, 1825.

The Merchants' Exchange at the Pier-head, and 30 offices destroyed by fire; great loss 10 Nov.

Remains of Roman villa, discovered by Mr. John Storrie, reported 26 Sept. 1894.

Industrial and fine arts exhibition opened by lord Windsor, 2 May; visit of prince and princess of Wales, 25 May, 1896.

Anti-rivalist demonstration 26 July, 1896.

Grain warehouses burnt, over 40,000 bushels damaged. 27 Feb. 1903.

National Welsh conference held 23 March, 1906.

Earthquake shock, lasting 20 secs., felt, 29 June.

New municipal buildings and law courts opened by lord Bute 20 Oct.

Visit of king Edward and queen Alexandra, 12 July.

Duchess of Connaught presented with the new dock bridge, 5 July, 1907.

Welsh national pageant 26 July, 1909.

New university college opened 14 Oct.

CARDIGAN BAY, see Fishguard.

CARDINALS, princes of the church of Rome, the council of the popes, and the conclave or "sacred college," at first were the principal princes or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and said to have been called cardinates in 853. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes about 1170. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1461; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals. In 1873, 5 of the order of bishops; 34 priests; 6 deacons; 45 in all. Nine cardinals (one Dornont) were made, 13 March, 1868. Eleven new cardinals appointed, 12 March, 1877. In 1882, 6 cardinal bishops, 35 priests, 11 deacons; in all 52. In Jan. 1894, there were 72 cardinals, 9 bishops, 52 priests and 14 deacons; 9 cardinals created, 20 Nov. 1895; 1 created, 23 June, 2 on 30 Nov. 1896; 1 on 16 April; 3 French, 20 May, 1897; 10 Italian, 2 foreign, created 13 April, 1897, created 9 June, 1902; 58 cardinals in March, 1903; 52 on the death of cardinal Satoli, 8 Jan. 1910.

CARDROSS CASE, see Trials, 1861.

CARDS. PLAYING. The origin of the game is uncertain. It is said to have been brought to Venice in 1379. Cards were illustrated for Charles VI. of France, 1502, then depressed in mind. W. A. Chatto's work on the "History of Playing Cards," published, 1878. Piquet and all the early names are French.—Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 960,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the tax was raised to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1820. Duty was paid on nearly 300,000, year ending 5 Jan. 1826. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to 3d. per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a licence, 11. duty paid 1901-2, 23,323. See also Christmas.

CARIA (Asia Minor), was conquered by Cyrus, 540 B.C.; by Dercylides, a Lacedaemonian, 397; his successor Hecontumus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the Mausoleum was erected (which see). Caria was annexed by the Romans, 129 B.C. It is now part of the Turkish empire.

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, see West Indies.

CARICATURES were drawn by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Buffalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1330, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences.

CARIGNAN.  


CARIGNAN, a small town about twelve miles from Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. At the plain of Donzy near this place and the encampment of Vaux, a part of MacMahon's army, retreating before the Germans, turned round and made a stand, 31 Aug. 1870. After a long, severe engagement, in which the same positions were taken and retaken several times, the Germans turned their flank, and their enemies, who were compelled to fall back upon Sedan, where they were finally overcome, 1 Sept.

CARILLONS, see Bells.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, annexed to the territories of the duke of Austria, 1336. Population, 1869, 367,324: 1910 (est.) 425,000.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I's time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned Nov. 1647 to Nov. 1658, and here his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, died, 8 Sept. 1659: museum opened, 11 Aug. 1889; visited by the king, 2 April, 1902.

CARIZMIANS (sheep shepherds living near the Caspian), having been expelled by the Tartars,threaded Syria in 1213. The union of the sultans of Aleppo, Huns and Damascens was insufficient to stem the torrent, and the Christian military orders were nearly exterminated in a single battle in 1244. In Oct. they took Jerusalem. They were totally defeated in two battles in 1247.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I., July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Pilts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. Of the great church, called St. Mary, a present building was built by David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland, from the crown of England. The castle, destroyed by the Danes, 875, restored in 1092 by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568. Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Pretender, 15 Nov. 1745, retaken by the duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec., same year; partly destroyed by fire, 18 Jan. 1890. The see was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, 1648, and partially repaired after the Restoration. It was reopened in 1850 after renovation, costing 15,000l. The see has been held by one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530l. 4s. 11d. per annum. Present income 4500l. "Home for Art and Science," with a library at Tullie House, established by the corporation, cost about 20,000l., opened by the mayor, 8 Nov. 1863. Prince Christian receives the freedom, and unveils a statue of queen Victoria, 7 July, 1892. Population of the city 1901, 39,000; 1910 (est.) 53,000.

CARLYLE SOCIETY, founded in 1879, consists of students and admirers of Carlyle's works.
desirous of extending his influence; they meet monthly to read papers, &c. They have a branch at Montreal.

CARAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, written about Aug. 1792; popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was, "Dansons la Caragnole: vive le sou du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shifte, about 800, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," i.e., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and devastated the east. Dissensions arose amongst themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMAUX STRIKE, see France, Aug. 1892.

CARMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. Heiennent. Their rules were modified about 1530. They claimed success from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245. A Carmelite church at Kensington was founded by archbishop Manning, July, 1865. The Carmelites, as well as other orders, were expelled from their houses in France in Oct. 1880.

CARNARYON, see Carnarvon.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindustan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, 1 July and 27 Aug. 1781; and decisively overthrown 2 June, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British acquired entire authority over the Carnatic by treaty, 31 July, 1801; see India.

CARNAPO, so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (carpons, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. Stow.

CARNegie "HERO" FUND. Mr. Carnegie devotes 250,000£, to the creation of a fund with the object of placing those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before. In case of death, widow and children will be provided for, Sept., 1898; 200,000£, accepted by president Fallières from Mr. Carnegie to form a French Peace Hero Fund, 26 May, 1909.

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Greek cities, particularly at Sparta (said to have been instituted in the 5th century B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL (Carnevale, Italian, i.e. Flesh farewell), a festival time in Italy and other Catholic countries before beginning Lent. The "Battle of Flowers," a sport, probably of heathen origin, is played at this time, in S. France and Italy.

CAROLINAS (N. America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. Raleigh formed a settlement at Roanoke in June, 1585, which was broken up in 1586. Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others in 1663. About 850 English settled here about 1670. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. A constitution drawn up by John Locke was abandoned. The province was divided into North and South in 1729; see America. The Carolinas being slave states, great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, 20 Dec. 1860: North Carolina followed, 21 May, 1861; see United States, 1801-5. Both re-admitted to the Union 25 June, 1868. Embazements of South Carolina with the official ring (state government) dissolved; prosecutions, Sept., Oct., 1877. Increasing dissension between the whites and negroes, riots and fighting at Charleston, N. Carolina, 15 April, 1891. Population N. Carolina, 1890, 1,893,810; S. Carolina, 1890, 1,340,316; N. Carolina, 1910 (est.), 2,200,000; S. Carolina, 1910 (est.), 1,550,000. Capitols, North, Raleigh; South, Columbia; chief city, Charleston, founded 1860.

Severe conflict at Bakersville, N. Carolina, after the lynching of a prisoner; the officers and many of the mob killed .

CAROLINE ISLANDS (S. Pacific), said to have been discovered by the Portuguese, 1525; also by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, 1545, and named after Charles II. of Spain, 1680. The Jesuits laboured in them in vain, 1710-33. The claims of Spain, uncontroverted till the protest of England in 1785, were virtually given up by Spain in 1876. The Germans occupied some of the islands, which Spain ceded in Aug., 1853, Spanish vessel arrived at the island of Yap, 21 Aug.; the Germans land and set up their flag without resistance, 24 Aug. See Spain. The dispute referred to the pope; the sovereignty awarded to Spain, with commercial concessions to Germany and Great Britain; agreement signed, 25 Nov.; confirmed at Rome, 17 Dec. 1885. Anglo-Spanish protocol signed, 8 Jan. 1886. Missionaries imprisoned; natives kill the governor, announced 28 Sept. 1887. See Spain, 1890.

Massacre of 28 Spanish soldiers at Yap, and defeat of others sent to punish .

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CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. It is mentioned by Lady Juliana Berners in her book printed 1490.

CARPENTARIA, gulf of N. Australia, discovered about 1627; and said to have been named in honour of Pieter Carpentier, a retired governor of the Dutch Indies.

CARPET-BAGGERS, a name given to adventurers in the southern states of North America, who, after the conclusion of the war, in 1865, organised, from interested motives, to promote the political predominance of the negroes. Their influence counteracted by the compulsory measures of President Hayes, 1877-78.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woolen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV, between 1579 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1580. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1602.

CARPI, N. Italy. Here Prince Eugène and the Imperialists defeated the French 6 July, 1704.

CARPOCRATIANS, followers of Carpoocrates, a gnostic, in the 2nd century.

CARRACK or KARRACK (Italian, Grecian), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 170 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1539. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRAGHEEN, a seaweed, Chondrus crispus, with flat branches of a deep purple-brown colour, found with some other allied species on rocks and stones on the shores of Britain and northern Europe. After being gathered it is washed in fresh water and dried and bleached in the open air; when it becomes Whitish and transparent. It is used for making soaps, jellys, size, &c., and is regarded as a beneficial article of diet for invalids. It takes its name from Carrigheen, near Waterford, in Ireland, and is also known as Irish Moss.

CARRARA, a town in N. Italy, province Massa-Carrara, near which are the celebrated marble quarries now about 50 miles, which have been worked about 2000 years. Population, province, 1871, 185,541; 1901 est., 217,577, of which the greater part are marble workers. Disturbances attributed to quarrels which have broken out by the parliament with loss of life, and a state of siege proclaimed, 16 Jan., 1846. Many arrested and imprisoned, 5 Feb., 1847. Carlo Gattini sentenced to 25 years' and Pietro Gattini to 12 years' solitary confinement, and 5 others to varying terms of imprisonment, 17 Feb., 1847; state of siege raised, 3 June, 1847.

CARRIAGES. see Chariots. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II., a.p. 1547; in England in 1552. Henry IV. of France had one without strap or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirligides. The duke of Buckingham, in 1519, drove six horses; and the earl of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1570, at the Hotel Franca; hence the names, faire, see Car, Coaches, and Licence duty. Annual licence duty for carriages: 4 wheels, 2t., 2s.; under 4 cwt. or less than 4 wheels, 1s.

Carlo Bassi, the first successor to Lavoisier, who introduced into Italy about 1855; he died, nearly 90, 10 Sept., 1875. G. A. Thrupp's "History of Coaches" published, 1877. The duties on carriage altered by Customs Act, 1888.

The motor-car club formed to promote the horseless carriage industry, exhibited specimens of such carriages at the Imperial Institute, London, in motion obtained by compressed air, gas, oil combustion, steam, &c., or electricity, 15 Feb., 1896. International exhibition of carriages (horseless, etc.) opened at the Crystal Palace, London, 5 May, 1897. Light locomotives on highways, act passed, 14 Aug.

Motor-cars licensed to run in Paris, Aug.

Regulations respecting motor-cars issued by the local government board come into force, 14 Nov.

Great meeting of motor-cars near Whitehall-place, Lord Winchilsea, Mr. Harry Lawson and others present, movements impeded by crowds and vehicles; 24 cars start, 10.33 a.m., 13 of the club's cars arrive at Brighton between 12.30 and 6 p.m.; 20 cars from Brixton arrived during the evening; 3rd A.M., 1897. A van started by Messrs. Thornycroft at Chiswick, 30 Dec., 1896, arrived at Cardiff, 2 Jan.

An electrical omnibus, Radcliffe-Ward system, succeeded in taking a trip in London, 29 Jan., 1897. A motor-car race from Paris to Trouville, about 187 miles, won by M. Gille's car in 4 hours 20 minutes.

Electric cab started in London.

Mr. F. Lancaster's improved motor-car goes from Birmingham to London in 63 hours. March, 1899.

Motor-car display at the Crystal palace, 1 May.

Automobile club show at Richmond open by prince Edward of Saxo-Weimer, 17 June; exhibition at the Agricultural hall open, 3 July; 1000 miles driven by motor vehicles leave London for a 1000 mile trial, 23 April; 11 return, 12 May, 1900.

Motor-car race, left Paris about 3.30 a.m., 27 June; won by M. Fournier, at Berlin, 11.45 a.m., 28 June, 1900.

Motor-cars to carry passengers at omnibus fares from Piccadilly Circus to Putney, started, 18 Sept.

International automobile exhibition at Paris, 10 Dec.

Motor-car exhibition at the Crystal palace, 4 April, 1902.

Motor-car exhibition at the Agricultural hall, Islington, 19 April, 1902.


Mr. S. F. Edge, from the Paris to Innsbruck motor race, announced, 5 July.

Motor-car expedition round the world left London and arrived in St. Peterburg, 27 Nov.

Steady Automobile exhibition, Earl's Court, 16-27 Jan.

Motor-car show, Crystal palace, 20 Jan., 1903.

Paris to Madrid race began on Sunday, 23 May: 3 persons on the road killed and 4 automobiles. The Spanish government prohibited the cars from crossing the frontier, Sunday, 23 May.

Gordon Bennett Internat. race in Ireland authorised by act of parliament, course completed the 30th, winner, Mr. Jenatzy (Germany) winner, 6 hr., 55 min., 909.

Motor-car bill, royal assent, 14 Aug.

Act to be in force from 1 Jan., 1904, to 31 Dec., 1906.

Mr. Cecil Edge completes 2,000 miles motor run in 4 hours 20 minutes.

Gordon Bennett international race, 242 miles course near Homburg, won by M. Thiry (France), 5 hr., 50 min., 3 sec.; Jenatzy (Germany), second, 6 hr., 1 min., 23, 7 sec.; A. Jurgen (Germany), 5th, 7 hr., 49 min., 5 sec.

Motor exhibition at Olympia, 15-20 Feb., 1905.

J. W. Stocks leaves London on a 15 h.p. De Dion motorcar, 24 Feb., and reaches Edinburgh (200 miles) in 2 hours 52 min. A bill to amend the motor-act by increasing the initial penalty for reckless driving introduced in the house of commons, 22 June.

Gordon Bennett international race, 242 miles course, won by M. Thiry (France) 7 hr., 2 min. 45 sec.; Nazzari (Italy) second, 7 hr., 19 min. 6 sec.; Caproni (Italy) 7 hr., 21 min. 22 sec. 5 July.
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CARTHAGENA.

First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans. 219 B.C. They sound 50,000 men into Sicily. 210 The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Hasdrubal. In 210 B.C. 46

Gelon, the elder Hamilcar perishes. 480 B.C. They send 50,000 men into Sicily.

Defeated at the siege of Syracuse, see Sicily. 219 B.C. The Carthaginians land in Italy. 179 B.C. The first Punic war begins (193-149). 244 B.C. The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consuls. 220 B.C.

Duilius in a naval engagement near Myla. 204 B.C.

War in Sicily; Roman victories. 240 B.C. 247 B.C.

Regulus with an army crosses to Africa, and defeats the Carthaginians; his hard terms of peace rejected. 241 B.C. Hannibal defeats Regulus. 241 B.C. Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus. 240 B.C. Reconnoissance accompanies an embassy to Rome to propose peace, which he opposes; he returns to Carthage, and dies there.

Hannibal Barca, successful commander in Sicily. 247 B.C.

The great Hannibal born. 247 B.C.

Roman naval victory near the Ægates; treaty of peace. 240 B.C. Carthage held by Hasdrubal. 236 B.C. Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (CARTHAGENA). 242 B.C. War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries. 241 B.C.

Hannibal Barca sent into Spain; takes his son, Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans. 238 B.C.

Hannibal killed. 229 B.C.

Hasdrubal assassinated. 228 B.C.

Hasdrubal conquers Spain, as far as the Baers. 219 B.C.

The second Punic war begins (190-146). 218 B.C.

Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy. 218 B.C.

He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and Trebia, 218 B.C.; at the lake Trasimene, 217 B.C. and at Cannae (which see). 2 Aug. 216 B.C. The great Hannibal in Spain, at first successful, defeated and slain by the young Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother. 212 B.C.

The Romans take Syracuse, 212 B.C., and expel the Carthaginians from Sicily. 210 B.C.

Hannibal unable to relieve Carthage, closely besieged, marches to Rome, but does not attack it; Capua surrenders, and is severely punished. 211 B.C.

Philip, king of Macedon, prevented from joining Hannibal. 210 B.C.

Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage. 210 B.C.

Hasdrubal arrives with an army; defeated and slain at the Metaurus. 207 B.C.

Carthaginians expelled from Spain by Scipio. 206 B.C.

Scipio enters in Africa, and gains victories. 205 B.C.

Hannibal recalled to Carthage. 204 B.C.

Totally defeated at Zama (which see). 202 B.C.

End of the second Punic war. 201 B.C.

Hannibal withdraws the state, and prepares for a fresh contest with Rome, but is exiled, and takes refuge with Antiochus III., king of Syria, whom he incites against Rome, after whose defeat, 200 B.C., he resided at the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, till he took poison, when about to be surrendered to the Romans. 200 B.C.

The third Punic war: Scipio invades Africa. 149 B.C.

Carthage taken and burnt by order of the senate. July, 146 B.C.

Colonial settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus. About 146 B.C.

Punic city founded by Julia and Marcus. 143 B.C.


Cyprium holds a council here. Taken by George the Vandal. 2 Oct. 416.

Retaken by Belisarius. 553.

Ravaged by the Arabs. 642.

Taken and destroyed by Hasian, the Saracen governor of Egypt. 698.

Carthaginian antiquities (excavated by Mr. Nathan Davis) brought to the British museum. 1876 B.C.

His excavations about to be renewed. Aug. 1876.

CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE (S.E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 212 B.C.; taken by surprise by Publius Scipio Africans. 210 or 209. The modern Carthage was taken by a British force under sir John Leake, June, 1796, retaken by the duke of Berwick, Nov. It was the last place held by the Intransigentes and Internationalists of Spain; was besieged by general Martin Campos, about 22 Aug. 1873. Bombardment begun 26 Nov., taken by general Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. 1874. Pop. 1900; 9,037, 1910 (est.) 116,000. See Spain.
CASHMERE, also Kasbeh, in the valley of the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometsans under Akbar, in 1586; by the Afghans in 1752; by the Sikhs, 1819; and by the treaty of Lahore, 9 March, 1836, ceded to the British, who gave it to the Maharanj Gholab Singh, arbitrary sovereign. The true Cashmere shawls, first brought to England in 1660, are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Tibetan wood, for the orphans, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650. Population, 1901, 2,604,578.

Gholab dies, succeeded by his son Rumber, a favourer of education, 1837; who assists in suppressing the Indian mutiny and receives further guarantees, March, 1839.

The prince of Wales warmly received by the maharajah at Jummu, Jan., 1876.

Dreadful famine (partly due to continued destructive snowstorms, Oct., 1877—May, 1878; summer, 1879.

The maharajah dies 12 Sept. 1883; succeeded by his son Pertab Singh; the power of the British resident greatly increased; the country virtually subject to the viceroy of India, through incompetence and folly of the maharajah, 1883—9.

The viceroy of India informs the maharajah that if he reform he may be restored to power. Aug., 1889.

Increased prosperity of the country reported Nov., 1890.

Visit of the viceroy of India; honourably received at Srinagar, the capital, 25 Oct., 1891.

Increased powers given to the maharajah, Oct., 1891.

Destructive frosts, with loss of life; part of Srinagar swept away, reported, 29 July, 1891; destructive fire there, 1893.

See India, Dec., 1891.

See Earthquakes, 1885.

CASPIAN SEA, between Europe and Asia. The Trans-Caspian Railway (Russian) from the sea to Samarqand, opened May, 1889, was reported successful in Nov., 1892. Canal between Astrakhan and Tagarougo, 150 ft. wide and 22 ft. deep, at an estimated cost of 4,500,000, proposed in 1901.

CASS'S CHARITY. Sir John Cass, a citizen of London, in 1700 bequeathed property to found a Church of England school in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, which has existed from 1710 to the present time, with some alterations. The value of the property having enormously increased, the charity commissioners proposed a scheme involving important changes, Feb., 1893, opposed by the parishioners, 15 May, 1893; subsequently carried into effect.

CASSANO (N. Italy). Site of an indecisive conflict between prince Eugene of Savoy and the French, 16 Aug. 1705.

CASSATION, COURT OF, the highest court of appeal in France, was established on Nov. 1790, by the national assembly.

CASSEL, formerly the capital of Hess-Cassel, Central Germany, acquired importance through becoming the refuge of French Catholics after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. It was the capital of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, 1807-13; and Wilhelmsholbe, a neighbouring castle, became the residence of Napoleon III. after his surrender to the king of Prussia, 2 Sept., 1870, arrived at 9.45 a.m., 5 Sept. He went to England in 1871. Population, 1905, 120,467.

CASSITERIDES, see Scilly Isles.

CASSILIA, see under Sardinia.

CASTEL-FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here general Lamoriciere and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, 18 Sept., 1800. Lamoriciere with a few horsemen fled to Ancona, then besieged. On 29 Sept. he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, distinct sections of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see Menus), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatriya or Chatter, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Angereau defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmser, with great loss, 5 Aug., 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A Gothic government was established here about 900.—Roderick, count of Castile, 860; Ferdinand, a count, became king, 1035. Ferdinand, king of Arragon, married Isabella, queen of Castile, in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479. See Spain.

CASTILLETOS (N. Africa). Here, on 1 Jan., 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Mutley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTILLO, Guillaume (S. France). Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France, and an end put to the English domination in France. Calais alone remaining, 17 or 23 July, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). About 1100 French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops under Lake to retreat, 27 Aug., 1798; but were compelled to surrender at Ballinamuck, 8 Sept.

CASTLEFORD (Ireland). At an affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, thirteen persons lost their lives, and many were wounded, 23 May, 1811.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were disarmed in the civil wars. Richmond, Stafford, and Bari are existing remnants of Roman castles.

CASUAL POOR ACT. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36, passed 18 Aug., 1882; another bill withdrawn 23 June, 1892.

CAT. The generally received opinion that our domestic cat is derived from the European wild cat doubted by Mr. T. Bell (1827). Rupell (died 1794) found a wild cat in Nubia, whose conformation agreed with that of the Egyptian cat mummies. See Mummies. Cats fetched high prices in the middle ages, and were protected by law in Wales, about 948. Great cat shows are annually held at the Crystal palace: the 35th, 1903. A cat interrupted the debates in the commons, 9 July, 1874. A cat asylum formed at Battersea, Dec., 1882; and at Hampstead, Jan., 1890; removed to Camden town, 1900; 170,327 lost cats received up to May, 1910.

A discussion respecting the use of the "cat of nine tails" took place in the commons, and many cats and others were inspected (see Flogging), 5 July, 1873. First annual international show at St. Stephen's hall, Westminster.... 19 Jan., 18...
CATACLYSMISTS. see Continuity.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the leaders of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815-18 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3,000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammetichus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parthian catacombs (formally stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1773; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792-4, are interred in them.—On 31 May, 1758, some labourers digging on the Via Salaria, two miles from Rome, discovered the celebrated catacomb, of which an account with engravings was published by Antonio Bosio, in his "Roma Sotteranea" (1625), and by Aringhi (1659), and others. John Evelyn (1695) also terms it the "Roma Sotteranea" of the Rev. J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, 1869, and 1879.

CATALOGUES, see Libraries, Books, Scientific Papers.

CATALONIA (N.E. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about 410; conquered by the Saracens, 122; recovered by Pepin, and by Charlemagne (788). It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (arbich see). The natives were able seamen; being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714. See Barcelona.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by Thénard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1823 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of the "molecular theory." In 1826, Berzelius first used "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (for caresies), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sydney Smith, 2 Oct. 1809, on the Bouzoukioti flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA (the ancient Catana), a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis, about 750 B.C. Cicero had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669, and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake: in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage in 1815. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on 29 Aug. Population in 1898, 163,000.

CATAPHYGANS, heretics in the second century who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTs, military engines of the crossbow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; said to have been invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 370 B.C.

CATCH CLUB, Noblemen and Gentlemen's, formed in 1761, included eminent musicians of the time. Prizes were given occasionally; sometimes, since 1821, for a composition, a gold or silver cup.

CATÉNA DE ARBECA (N. France), where, on 2, 3 April, 1554, peace was concluded between Henry HI. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries to Philip.

CATÉCHISMS are said to have been compiled in the 8th or 9th century. Luther's were published 1520 and 1529. The catechism of the church of England in the first book of Edward VI., 7 March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; but James I. ordered the bishops to add an explanation of the sacraments, 1612. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; those of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster (one termed the shorter catechism), 1647 and 1648; Evangelical Free Church catechism, published, 5 Jan. 1899.

CATHARI (from the Greek katharos, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects. See Partisans.

CATHAY, an old name for China.

CATHEDRAL, the chief church of a diocese, as containing the cathedra, or seat of the bishop, obtained the name in the 10th century.

A conference of the higher clergy to consider cathedral institutions held at Lambeth, 1 March, 1577. The act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 123, for the regulation of cathedral churches passed in 1745, amended and the endowment of canonsries facilitated in . . . 1793. A royal commission to inquire respecting cathedral churches appointed (abp. of Canterbury, lord Cranbrook, Mr. Bennet Hope, and others), July; met in . . . 1809. Report issued recommending more flexibility in services, with use of nave, &c. Feb. 1892. Final report issued . . . April, 1893.

CATHERINE, The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine, 1665. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Peter the Great, 1714, in honour of the bravery of his empress Catherine. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from katharos, pure), for purity of life and manners; see Ducks and Katharine.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, see under Roman Catholics.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE formed by English churchmen more Romanistic than the English Church Union, June, 1882.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739, and to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition.

CATHOLICS, see Roman Catholics.

CATHOLIC UNION, and CATHOLIC TRUTH Society, see Roman Catholics. 1863.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Lucius Sergius Catiline, a dissolute Roman noble, having been refused the consulship (65 B.C.), conspired to kill the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63), was detected by
CAT ISLE, see Saldador.

CATO, SUICIDE OF. Considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the dignity of man," and capability to survive the independence of his country, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, 40 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY: a gang of desperate men, headed by Arthur Thistlewood, assembled in Cato-street, Edgeware-road, and proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner. They were betrayed and arrested, 23 Feb. 1820, and Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed as traitors, on 1 May.

CATTI, a German tribe, attacked but not subdued by the Romans A.D. 15, and 84; absorbed by the Franks, 3rd century.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1866 the duty was increased; and since then the numbers imported have enormously increased.* Horned cattle imported into the United Kingdom 1839, 53,480; 1840, 104,509; 1847, 202,172; 1881, 319,374; 1890, 612,569; 1900, 906,329; 1905, 905,513; 1906, 905,215; 1907, 472,051; 1908, 385,129; See under Sheep, Smithfield, Foreign Cattle-market.

A cattle plague began in Hungary; extended over Western Europe, destroying 14 million cattle 1711-14. A severe cattle plague raged in England and west Europe (about 3 million cattle perished) 1715-16. The smallpox cattle imported and associated beasts from shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation, 12 March, 1746. Great disease among foreign cattle; excluded from this country, 22 April, 1827. The cattle plague appears at Laycock's dairy, Barnbury, London, N.; rapidly spreads, about 24 June, 1865. 27,432 heads had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered, up to 21 Oct.

A royal commission to inquire into the causes of cattle plague and ensuing remedies met first, 10 Oct; report of majority considered the disease to have been imported, and recommended slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, &c., 31 Oct. 1865; second report, 6 Feb.; third report, 1 May, 1866.

Orders in council for regulating the cattle plague (in conformity with the act of 1850), 29 Nov. and 16 Dec. 1850. Disease raging; official report: cattle attacked, 120,742; killed, 16,742; died, 72,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,080; Feb. 1851; Cattle Disease acts passed 20 Feb. and 10 Aug.

Orders in council making uniform repressive measures throughout the country 27 March, 1851. The disease materially abates.

Privy council return: cattle attacked, 746,923; killed, 80,597; died, 124,187; recovered, 326,889; unaccounted for, 11,192; 22 June.

The disease nearly "stamped out" 27 Oct. 1866. Order in council declaring that foreign cattle landed only at certain ports (after 12 Nov.), there to be subjected to quarantine. 10 Nov.

Cattle plague re-appears in Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire. Re-appears at Barnbury (see 24 June, 1865), 46 animals slaughtered 2 Feb. 1867.


Order for re-appearance permitting cattle to be removed from the metropolis 25 July 1868. New general order issued 1889.


Disease appears at Kaiserslautern, rear of the German army; cantonment regulations promulgated by the privy council 9 Sept. 1870.

New foreign cattle market determined on, Nov. 1870; opened Dec. 1871; suffers by great fire, about Nov. 1883.


Cattle-plague appears at Pocklington, Yorkshire; vigorously treated, 3 Sept.; stringent order from the privy council 7 Sept.

Live cattle imported to Glasgow from America by Mr. Bell. July, 1873.


Cattle-plague commission enlarged, 3 May; plague said to be stamped out; restrictions removed, 26 June; fresh cases in London; restrictions resumed 13 July; removed 31 July.

New Cattle Contagious Diseases act passed 16 Aug. 1878. Order in council prohibiting importation of cattle from eastern half of Europe after 1 Jan. 1879; imports permitted from some countries, cattle to be slaughtered; (no restriction respecting some countries) Dec. 1878.


Cattlemen of United States of about 12,000 delegates hold a convention at St Louis, organize a national live stock association, and model the formation of a national trail ten miles wide for the passage of cattle from the Red River to the Northern boundary of the States 18-22 Nov. Contagious Diseases act (amended) 1884, 1890, 1892, and 1895.

Foot-and-mouth disease stamped out, Earl Spencer, 28 May; favourable reports 28 June, 1886.

Cattle disease in Leicestershire, 1890.


Pleurisy or pneumonia and anthrax in the United Kingdom. Reported 6 Feb. 1890.

Foot-and-mouth disease at the Metropolitan cattle market detected in some Danish cattle; all slaughtered, April. The sale of live cattle temporarily suspended, 3 Feb. The disease soon after appeared in Kent, Surrey, W., R. Yorkshire, Chester, Westmorland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and was vigorously stamped out by the action of the board of agriculture. Feb.-July, 1892.

Pleurisy or pneumonia in Dumfries and other places, Oct. Importation of live Canadian cattle prohibited, 8 Feb. 1893.


Consolidation Act passed in 1895.

Great spread of rinderpest in S. Africa, April et seq.

Diseases of Animals act, ordering immediate slaughter of diseased foreign cattle when landed, passed 20 July, 1895.
CATTLE SHOW.

In 1894 three-fourths of the live cattle and nearly six-sevenths of the fresh beef imported into the United Kingdom came from the United States; still increasing.

Dr. Koch in Cape Town renders cattle immune by means of a mixture of serum and rinderpest blood announced, 12 Feb. et seq. 1897; Dr. Kohls and Dr. George Turner's treatment by injection very successful, reported.

Boycotting practised by certain butchers and salesmen against farmers and others in Scotland, respecting the sale of cattle, checked by an agreement, the result of conferences between the board of agriculture, the Scottish chamber of agriculture, and some of the leading salesmen.

19 Sept., 28 and 29 Nov.

Outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Norfolk and Suffolk.

1 Jan. 1899

Rinderpest in S. Africa successfully checked by inoculation.

Dr. Remo Ginzzi's cure for foot-and-mouth disease by injections of a solution of corrosive sublimate successful in Italy, reported.

12 Nov.

Board of agriculture issues order revoking the Foreign Animals Amendment Order of 1899, which prohibited the landing in the United Kingdom of animals from the Argentine republic and from Uruguay.

2 Feb. 1899

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ISLANDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cattle, Sheep</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>9,235,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>9,686,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>10,769,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>14,477,524</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CATTLE SHOW, see Smithfield.

CAUBUL, see Cabul.

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. The passes near the mountain were called Caucaose Pass, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447. Population of the province, 1878, 10,973,266; see Cossack.

Two explorers, Mr. W. F. Doaklin and Mr. H. Fox, and their guide, were lost Sept. 1883.

Alpine club search party found only some of their property.

29 July, 1889

Agricultural exhibition opened at Tiflis.

27 Sept.

Violent rioting against the cattle sanitary laws suppressed by the military in Bokhara, reported.

22 Aug. 1894

Brigandage and murder in Batum and Elizabethopol.

7 Nov. 1896

Prince Galtzim, gov.-gen., 1886, issues reports, see 1896. Prince Galtzim, 1886, issues reports, see 1896. Prince Galtzim, 1886, issues reports, see 1896. Prince Galtzim, 1886, issues reports, see 1896.

APRIL, 1890

Gleiser disaster in the Gheul Don valley, 12 lives lost, mid-July, 1892.

Briugandage and lawlessness.

1 Jan. 1893

Strikes and conflicts, conflagrations at oil wells and factories.

July-Aug.

Gradual depression and re-organization of the Armenians, schools and libraries closed, societies dissolved, troops posted; imperial despatches practically controlling the property of the Armenian church, 25 June; disorders and murders, Vassilov, an archiepiscop of the Orthodox church, executed at Alexandropol, 24 Aug.; demonstrations and petitions to the Armenian cathedrals.

29 June.

Demonstrations and fatal riots near Elisabethopol, and at a church in the Samegrelo.


Injuries to the metropolitan and other clergy.


Prince Galtzim, gov.-gen., attacked by mob in Tiflis, 2 of the men killed.

27 Oct.

Conducts with troops and police in Jalalabad, many Armenians killed, during.

See Russia, 1904-5.

Earthquake shocks felt at Shemakha.

21 Feb. 1896.

Mass meeting of Armenians held at Tiflis.

CATTLE SHOW, see Smithfield.

CAVALRY.

Township of Kvarli almost entirely destroyed by an avalanche; great loss of life and property, reported.

10 Sept. 1896

Further meetings of the central congress of Armenian delegates forbidden by the Tsar.

12 Sept.

Two further shocks of earthquake felt at Shemakha.

17 Sept.

CAUCUS. An American term applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of Congress. This institution is not a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is to be derived from the word "caucus" or "caucus meetings. A "caucus club" is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. Bartlett.

Similar meetings are occasionally held in London by conservatives and liberals; one was held by Mr. Gladstone respecting the budget bill, 6 July, 1871. Jealousy respecting the system was aroused in 1878.

The Birmingham Liberal association began in 1863 and a powerful caucus, systematized by Mr. Schneida, very efficient 1873 et seq.; a similar conservative association since formed; a network of similar societies exists throughout the kingdom.

Autumn 1888

The London Liberal and Radical council, actually a caucus, active, in November, 1892, passed to Mr. Schneid, 9 March, 1897; he retired from politics, Nov. 1894, died.

2 Jan. 1900

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the Caudine Caunici (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 324 B.c. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the favourable treaty. C. Pontius was taken prisoner in the third Samnite war, was executed at Rome, 290.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been brought from Cyprus to England about 1603.

CAUSTIC, IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gauas of Sicyon. He painted his mistress Glycera sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named Stephano-plous. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 333 B.C. Phylus.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Brielle, Flushing, Ramnicks, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1583 as security for her repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I, in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or parliamentarians.

CAVALRY. Used by the Canaanites in war, 1450 B.C. (Josh. xii. 4). Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmae, the commander always a veteran.—The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 16,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. Phalaris. In the wars with Napoleon I, the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was 17,733. In 1867, cavalry of the line, 10,923, in depots, 838; in India, 5421; total, 17,599; in 1880, total, 17,245. 1903-4. 354 officers,
CAEVENDISI COLLEGE.

1347 non-commissioned, 12,471 rank and file; in India, total 8,635; in 1909, the total cavalry strength was the 44th and composed as follows: Honourable Artillery Company, 11,777; Colonies and Egypt, 5,028; India, 5,643. Cavalry Monuments on the Berkshire Downs, eight regiments, director, Sir Evelyn Wood; general in command, Sir Baker Russell, Sept. 1890. The manoeuvres are now annually repeated near Aldershott, Aug.-Sept., see Horse Guards. Achievements of 1846, by gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, published 1857.

CAEVENDISH COLLEGE, Cambridge (founded in 1787 to give cheap university education to youths younger than those admitted at other colleges, and leaving earlier for business), was inaugurated by the Duke of Devonshire, 20 Oct. 1876. New buildings opened by the marquis of Hertfordon, 16 Nov. 1889; closed since 1891.

CAEVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of equal spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. The Cavendish Society, for the publication of chemical works, which was established with Gmelin's Chemistry (1848-72), was established 1846.

CAVES are frequently mentioned in the Bible as dwellings, refuges, and burying-places. Mr. W. B. Dawkins' "Cave-hunting: Researches on the Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," was published 1874. Oreston cave, Devon, discovered 1816; Kirkdale, Yorkshire, 1821; Knott's Hole, Torquay, which see, 1825; Bridgnorth cave, 1828; Wooley Hole, Somerset, 1829; and many others, have been well explored, including the caves in the valley of the Lesse in Belgium, of the Pyrenees and Perigord in France, and the Kessereid, Thaingen, Switzerland. The remains of extinct mammalia found in these caves furnish proof of the antiquity of man.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the 1760's, it was garrisoned by British troops under Sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, 28 June; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, 16 July, at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore, 17 July. Sir Colin Campbell defeated the rebels here on 6 Dec. following. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 22d regiment. In Dec. 1800, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec. 1801 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee; see India, 1857. Population, 1861, 197,170.

CAXTON SOCIETY, established for the publication of chronicles and literature of the middle ages, published sixteen volumes, 1844-54. Caxton Celebration, see under Printing, 1877.

CAVENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French, 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1624), French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, 12 Jan. 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the Capricorn baccaturum, or Cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners were sent here in 1838.

CECILIAN SOCIETY, see Cecilian.


CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) came from North America before 1604; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the cedar of Lebanon (Pinus Cedrus) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (Cupressus lusitanica) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683; see Cypress.

CELEERY IS said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough, 2 Aug. 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE, see Globes.

CELIBACY (from celsus, unmarried) was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. Heretical converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were established. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The decree was opposed in England, 98-978. The Romish clergy generally were enjoined a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. In 1075-89, and its obsequies were established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1537. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563); also at a conference of the old catholics at Bourn, June, 1789. Sir Battle Freere termed the Zulu army "a celibate man-slaying machine," 1783.

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are composed of merely a single cell, as the great majority of the Protozoa and Protophyta. Prof.Virchow proved in his Cursian lecture in London that all new cells proceed from old ones, 16 March, 1893, see Protophyta.

CELLULOIDE, see Ivory.

CELTHIBERI, see Numantine War.

CELTIC, or KELT, a group of the Aryan family; see Gauls. Chiefly by the exertions of Prof. John S. Blackie a Celtic professorship at the University of Edinburgh was founded 1870; 11,937,7. subscribed April, 1879. One was established at Oxford in 1876; see Gaelic.

Celtic reunion at Brompton. 22 Sept., 1538. Death of Dr. Whitley Stokes, eminent Celtic scholar. 13 April, 1539.

CEMETARY. The burying-places of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, were outside their towns (Matt. xxvii. 60). Many public cemeteries resembling "Père La Chaise."** at Paris, have been

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* Père La Chaise was the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV., who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then called Mont Louis. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on 21 May, 1804.
CENTRAL PROVINCES OF INDIA, constituted out of territories from the North-West provinces and Madras in 1861 and placed under a chief commissioner. Population in 1901, 8,545,318. Capital, Nagpur, population, 1891, 117,910. Chief commissioners, Alex. Mackenzie (1887); A. Patrick MacDonnell (1891); J. Woodburn (1895); C. J. Lyall (1895); A. H. L. Fraser (1901); R. Craddock (1907).

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a centuria. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a centuria. 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church by Indictions, the first of which began 24 Sept., A.D. 312. The method of computing by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France. Dupin. See Dictionaries, 1889.

CEPHALONIA, the ancient Cephalinia, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Eтолians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135; see Ionian Isles.

It was held successively by the eastern emperors, by the Franks in the 13th century, by the princes of Achaea, 1224; by the Turks, 1475; by the Venetians.

Mr. P. A. Vogliano, of Baywater (died 25 Jan. 1902), bequeathed a small sum, for charitable use in the island.

CEPHISUS, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Breieen, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

CERBÈRE, a French gun-brig, with a crew of 87 men, and seven guns, in the harbour of Tarentum, within pistol-shot of three batteries, was captured in a most daring manner by lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, in a cutter with 19 companions aided by two boats, one of which was commanded by midshipman Paddon. The prize was towed out under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the batteries, 26 July, 1800. Nicholas.

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies; he died in his 88th year, 1701. Ashby.

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enguich, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, 14 April, 1544.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonzalo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duke de Nemours and the French, 28 April, 1503.

CERINTHANS, followers of Corinthus, a Jew, who lived about A.D. 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaperoth and others in 1803.

CEUTA (the ancient Sejta), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abila.
CEYLON.

277.

CHALGROVE.

the southern pillar of Heracles. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian, 534; by the Goths, 618; by the Moors about 709, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese, 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it. See Morocco, 1893.


The Mahavansa, a metrical chronicle in Pali, gives the history of Ceylon from 543 B.C. down to 432 A.D., which has been continued to 1758. Buddhism was established as the national religion B.C. 307.

The usurpation of the Mahabharata c. 237
Wijayo Bahu re-establishes a native dynasty A.D. 1071
Prakasa, of a great prince, reigns 1133 to 849.
Wars with the Malabars, 12th and 13th centuries.
Invaded by the Portuguese Attmeila 1505
The Dutch landed in Ceylon, 1602; and captured the capital, Colombo 1603
Frequent conflicts; peaceful commercial relations established (the Portuguese having been expelled) 1664
Intercourse with the British began 1713
A large portion of the country taken by them in 1792 was restored 1783
The Dutch settlements seized by the British: Trincomalee, 1786; Jaffnapatam, Sept. 1795
Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens 1802
British troops treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo; see Candy 26 June, 1803
Complete sovereignty of the island assumed by England 1815
Begun to form Ceylon into a single administration 1814
The governor, Lord Torrington, absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion May, 1851
Prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of Sir H. Ward 1855-60
Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared 1859
Sir Hervey G. Robinson appointed governor, 7 March, 1865
The duke of Edinburgh visited Ceylon April, 1870
Wm. H. Gregory, M.P., appointed governor, 3 Jan., 1872
Visit of the prince of Wales 1 Dec., 1875
Sir J. R. Longueau appointed governor 1876
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon 25 Feb., 1883
Sir Arthur E. Havelock 12 March, 1890
Colombo harbour works to enclose an area of 660 acres at low water at estimated cost of 1,900,000L., begun May, 1891
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, governor 30 Sept., 1895
Died of Mr. Henry Trimen, F.R.S., eminent botanist 16 Oct., 1896
Increased revenue and diminished debt, public works and railways much promoted, announced Nov., 1896
First sod of the Colombo graving dock cut by the governor 3 March, 1899
Sir J. Ridgeway returns; Colombo decorated, addresses presented 25 Nov., 1899
Caulfield expedition, under Mr. S. Gardiner, to the Maldives and Laducaves to investigate the coral reefs, &c; 500 islands visited 1899-1900
Boer prisoners (3,127) deported from S. Africa landed here 1901-2
The duke and duchess of Cornwall warmly received 12-16 April, 1901
Queen's statue unveiled at Colombo 25 June, 1902
Rev. E. A. Copeland consecrated bishop of Colombo 30 Aug., 1903

Deputation of merchants and planters waits on the governor to protest against the continuance of the tea duty imposed in England as a war tax. 22 Feb., 1894
Steamer "Medoe" arrives at Colombo with 441 Russians, survivors of the Russo-Japanese naval engagement at Chemulpo. 23 April, 1895
Pearl fishery ends, receipts for the season 70,315l. 2 May, 1894
Monsoon flood, the most serious since 1722: 1 June. Administration report on Indian railways for 1903 stating the proposal for the new ship canal is under consideration, issued 2 Sept.
Breakwater works of the new harbour at Colombo nearly completed; dock to be opened in 1904, reported 7 Sept.
Railway to Amuralaparam, the ancient burial capital, opened 29 Sept.
Loan of another 1,000,000l. to complete railway and harbour works sanctioned by home government, 2 Feb., 1903
Pearl fishery season ends; total receipts 25 lakhs of rupees (166,000l.), record value 12 April.
Prince and princess Arisugawa of Japan entertained at queen's house by the governor; they visit the Buddhist temple 9 May.
Death of Mr. Herbert Wace, C.M.G., government agent of the central province and acting colonial secretary, aged 55 25 May, 1906
Death of Sir Alexander Admore, lieutenant-governor 17 June, 1906
Reception of the duke and duchess of Connaught 16-20 March, 1907
Sir H. Blake, governor, retires; sir H. E. McCallum appointed to succeed him 11 April.
Death of Sir Edw. Noel Walker, late lieut.-gov., aged 66 20 Sept., 1908

CHÆRONEA (Boeotia). Here Greece was ruined by Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c. 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C.
Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 80 B.C.; see Coronea.

CHAIN BRIDGES. see Suspension Bridges.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belge of Britain in the time of Caesar, 57 B.C. These cables came into use, generally in the navy of England, in 1812. Acts for the proving and sale of chain cables, &c. were passed in 1804, 1814, 1815, and 1824.
"CHAIN SHOT, to destroy the razing of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666." CHAIN-PUMPS were first used on board the Flora, British frigate, in 1787.

CHALCEDON. Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonised by Megarians about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, 505 B.C.; by the Romans, 74 B.C.; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orhan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, confirmed the act of the "Robber Synod," 8 Oct., 451.

CHALCHIS, see Eubea.

CHALDEA. the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S.W. portion. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology; see DATE, ii. &c. — The Chaldean Registers of celestial observations, said to have commenced 2244 B.C., were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (1903 years).

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, 18 June, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was wounded, and died 24 June. A column was erected to his memory, 18 June, 1843.
CHALLENGER. see Deep Sea Sounding.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N. E. France). Here the emperor Attilian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Atius defeated Attalis the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAM, see Charivari.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer ceased in 1834.

CHAMPIONS of CHRISTENDOM, see Seven Champions of Christendom.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND (most honourable), an ancient office, since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventieth of his family who held the office, died 28 April, 1865; succeeded by his brother John; he died, and his son Henry Lionel succeeded, who died Dec. 1875; succeeded by Francis Seaman Dymoke, who died 2 June, 1865; succeeded by his son, Mr. Francis Seaman Dymoke. An account of the champions, and the Marmion and Dymoke families, is given by Rev. Samuel Lodge, in his "Scrivelsby," 1893. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title. The Dymoke suit of armour presented to the king, 13 June, 1600.

CHAMPLAIN, see Lake Champlain.

CHANCELLOR of ENGLAND.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square in front of the Military school at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the gern of parlements, held annually in March, received this name. In 1747, Pepin changed the month to May. Here was held, 14 July, 1790 (the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille), the "federation," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king," and new constitution: great rejoicings followed. On 14 July, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place, 14 July, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., 1 May, 1815, at a ceremony called the Champ de Mars. The prince-president (afterwards Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, 10 May, 1852. Here also was held the international exhibitions opened 1 April, 1867, and 1 May, 1878, see Paris.

CHAMPARTY, see Barrastry.

CHANCES of COMMERCE, Agriculture, Shipping.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1540, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1570 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMBRE INTRAVOYABLE, a name given to the chamber of deputies, elected in France in 1812, on account of its ignorance, incapacity, and begotted reactionary spirit.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N. E. France, once part of the kingdom of Burgundy, is governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Narenta count Thibaut becoming king in 1222. The countess Joanna married Philip IV. of France, in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John. The effervescing wine termed Champagne became popular in the latter part of the 18th century.
CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. 

1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. lord Audley.
1544. Thomas, lord Wrothley.
1553. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
1555. Richard Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
1563. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
1586. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
1597. Sir Thomas Brooke, lord chancellor.
1587. Sir Christopher Hatton, keeper.
1591. The great seal in commission.
1607. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
1615. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
1619. Sir T. Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
1618. Sir Francis Bacon, cr. M. Verulam, M. chancellor.
1623. The great seal in commission.
1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.

Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
1641. Sir Edward Lyttleton, afterwards lord Lyttleton, lord keeper.
1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
1646. In the hands of the commissioners.
1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
1652. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
1655. In commission during the commonwealth.
1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon.
1667. Sir John More, of Bridgman, lord keeper.
1670. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord keeper, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
1682. Sir Francis North, cr. lord Guilford, lord keeper.
1683. Francis, lord Guilford, ; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
1689. In commission.
1690. Sir John Trevor, kn., sir William Rawlinson, kn., and sir George Hutchins, kn., commissioners or keepers.
1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
1697. Sir John Somers, cr. lord Somers, chancellor.

Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
1710. In commission.
1711. Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. lord Harcourt, keeper.
1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
1718. In commission.
1723. Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
1725. In commission.
1727. Sir Peter King, cr. lord King, chancellor.
1735. Charles, lord Talbot, cr. lord Talbot, chancellor.
1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
1736. In commission.
1737. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, lord keeper.
1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northington.
1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
[Created lord Morden; died by suicide within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of precedence.] In commission.
1771. Henry Bathurst, lord Aipsey; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
1788. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
1833. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
1836. Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
1839. In commission.
1842. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
1850. John Scott, lord Eldon.
1856. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
1857. John, lord Eldon, again.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1656. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottonham, lord chancellor, 16 Jan.
1658. Lord Lismore, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor of Ireland, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal, 16 April.

Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro, 15 July.
1659. Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth, 28 Dec.
1659. Sir Ficke, lord Fisheger, lord Chesham, 26 Feb.
1659. John, lord Campbell, 18 June; died 23 June, 1861.
1665. Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth, again, 6 July. Resigned June, 1866.
1666. F. Thesiger, lord Chesham, again, 6 July. Resigned Feb, 1866.
1667. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns, 29 Feb.

William Age Wood, lord Hathery; died 10 July, 1831.
1678. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns, 21 Feb.; died 2 April, 1865.
1680. Roundell Palmer, lord (after) earl Selborne, 28 April.
1690. Sir Farter Herschell (lord Herschell), 6 Feb.
1693. Harville Giffard, lord Halsbury, 26 July.
1692. Lord Herschell, 18 Aug.
1700. Lord Lovelace (Sir R. Reild), Dec.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH.

The earliest nomination was by Richard I, 1180, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was created in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named. The Chancery and Common Law Offices (Ireland) act was passed 20 Aug. 1807.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

1690. Sir Charles Porter, 29 Dec.
1706. J. Methuen, 11 March.
1707. Edward, earl of Meth, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blessington, lords keepers. 21 Dec.
1709. Lord Morden, lord chancellor. 26 Aug.
1709. Richard Freeman, June.
1710. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Howley) of Dublin, and Thomas Knightley, commissioners, 28 Nov.
1727. Richard West, June.
1737. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Cluny, 22 March; died 1767.
1768. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford, 9 Jan.; died 28 April, 1763.
1771. John, (later Viscount Galway), afterwards earl of Clare, 20 June; died 28 Jan. 1832.
1806. George Ponsonby, 25 March; resigned April, 1807.
1812. Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer, May. Resigned Nov. 1827.
and all frauds, deceipts, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relevabile here. Blackstone; see Chancellors of England. The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, 1855, and 1867, to amend the practice in the court of chancery. See Accountant, County Courts, and Supreme Court, Berkeley.

The Chancery division of the high court of justice now consists of the lord chancellor and six judges, an additional judge being appointed, Oct. 1890. The chancery taxing office, the bankrupt and other taxing departments, amalgamated with the central office, 11 Jan. 1902.

CHANDOS CLAUSE, see Counties.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group about 80 miles south of England, see Jersey, &c.

CHANNEL STEAMERS, see under Steam.

CHANNEL TUNNEL COMPANY, registered 15 Jan., 1852; see Tunnels.

The construction of a channel bridge from Dover to Calais was proposed in Paris, 1829, by MM. Schneider and Hersent, and Sir John Fowler and Mr. (afterwards Sir Benjamin) Baker, and discussed in 1850.

M. Bunau Varilla, of Paris, engineer, publishes his plans for a mode of communication between Dover and Calais, consisting of a pier or viaduct about a mile long, on each side connected by a tunnel, and estimated cost £6,000,000. May, 1890. Sir E. J. Ross proposed the construction of a tunnel for the railways, above the beach, in 1890. In relation to a proposed Channel bridge, a new survey of the Straits of Dover was undertaken; a report on the scheme was published 25 Dec., 1890.

Meeting held; no further development announced, 2 Dec., 1902.

Channel Tunnel Bill (1890) withdrawn, April, 1897.

CHANTING is attributed to Ambrose, about 380. About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. M. Gevaert, of Brussels, in Oct., 1889, asserted that this statement is legendary and that it was Gregory III. (731-741) who made the change. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1800.

John Marlowe’s "Book of Common Prayer noted" (1559) is the first adaptation of the ancient Latin music to the Reformed Church; Clifford’s "Common Times" for chanting, 1664.

The Plainsong and Medieval Music Society was founded in 1883.


CHANTREY LEGACY, see Royal Academy. Report of Select Committee, 4 Aug., 1894.

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors; see Chanting. Chantories were abolished in England in 1545.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. Corwell. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1536-7) were called knights of the chapel; see Poor Knights of Windsor.—The Private Chapels Act passed 12 Aug., 1871. The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a chapel, it is said, because the
CHARITIES.

First work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHARITY, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, for a prince or nobleman. About seventy charities are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining charities are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each, by 21 Hen. VIII. e. 13 (1529): —

Archbishop. 3 | Knight of the Garter 3
Duke. 6 | Duchess. 2
Bishop. 6 | Marchioness. 2
Marquis. 5 | Countess. 2
Earl. 5 | Baroness. 2
Viscount. 4 | Master of the Rolls. 2
Baron. 3 | Royal Almoner. 2
Chancellor. 3 | Chief Justice. 2

CHARLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c.; see Beads.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Hen. VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. Concell. The chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the canons of England held their parliaments there from 1557 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHAR-SIAB, the heights before Cabul; held by Afghan mountaineers, were gallantly carried by general Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Ghoooraks, 6 Oct. 1879. The enemy was totally defeated with severe loss. Capt. Young, Dr. Duncan, and Lieut. Ferguson were killed, and about 70 of the British force killed and wounded. The British were falsely accused of cruelty after the victory.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Lowitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing and decomposing offensive gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, sewers, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators. See Fireman's Respirators.

CHARING CROSS. At the village of Charing stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in conformity with her will. She died, 28 Nov. 1290. The cross remained till 1647, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. The present cross was erected for the South Eastern railway company in 1865 by Mr. E. M. Barry. The houses at Charing-cross were built about 1678: alterations began in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, 15 Sept. 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened 1 May, 1845, taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1839, see Clifton — CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY. The first train passed over it, 2 Dec. 1845, and it was opened to the public on 1 Jan. 1844. The new bridge, bridge, built of iron with brick piers, was constructed by Mr. (after sir John) Hawkshaw. The foot-bridge was opened toll free 5 Oct. 1878. Pleistocene fossils found in excavations for Drummond's banking house; cave lion, mammoth, Irish deer, rhinoceros, &c. Autumn, 1882.

Charing-cross road, from Tottenham-court-road to Charing-cross, was opened by the duke of Cambridge 26 Feb. 1837. Collapse of the roof of Charing-cross station; six lives lost, 5 Dec. 1895; re-opened for traffic 19 Mar. 1906.

CHARIOTS are frequently mentioned in the Bible, those of Joseph are mentioned Gen. 1. 9, n.c. 1689. Chariot-racing was a Greek exercise. War-chariots were effectively used by the Gauls in Italy. Cæsar relates that Cassivelaunus, after dismissing his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person; see Carriages, &c.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests Act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. Amendment acts were passed 1855 and 1871; 1,200,000/. bequeathed 1802; 1,392,190/. 1891; 2,106,000/. 1900; 1,926,850/. 1901; 1,443,200/. 1902; 1,577,400/. 1903; 1,376,750/. 1904; 1,764,170/. 1905; 1,860,440/. 1906; 4,808,250/. 1907; 3,548,765/. 1908; 3,411,170/. 1909.

CHARITABLE BRETHREN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. Henriot.

CHARITABLE FUNDS INVESTMENT ACT passed, 1 Aug. 1870.

CHARITABLE LOANS (Ireland) act passed, 30 July, 1900.

CHARITABLE TRUSTEES' INCORPORATION ACT passed, 27 June, 1872.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 1853-69, amended in 1887, and 1894.

CHARITABLE USES, statute of, 43 Eliz. c. 4 (1601), passed "to redresse the misemployment of lands, goods, and stocks of money, heretofore given to charitable uses." The law respecting the conveyance of land for charitable uses was amended in 1861.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS, see Education. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000/. annually in 1880. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687-8. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" was published 1862, and frequently since. Mr. W. F. Howe's "Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities," published annually, 1875 et seq. The lords, on appeal in a suit in the Moravian Brethren), decide that religious and charitable societies are exempt from income tax, 20 July, 1891.

First charity commission originated by Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham in 1816, appointed in 1818; issued reports in 33 vols. (income of charities 1845, 1,203,297/.). New commissioners appointed 1835; office, Gwy- dyr house, Whitehall; powers increased 1882. A meeting was held at the Mansion-house, London, to consider objections to charity electing, without immediate result, 30 Oct. 1873.
Additional commissioners appointed through abolition of the Endowed Schools commission. 1874.

The Charity Votin association held its first annual meeting 18 Feb. 1875.


The Charity Commissioners' scheme for the Cam- den estates, Kensington; much opposed; commis- sioned by Charles 27 May 1875.

The earl of Shaftesbury, who died 1 Oct. 1888, and lord Kinnaird, who died 26 April, 1887, were eminent supporters of philanthropic institutions.

The City of London Parochial Charities Act, passed 20 Aug. 1883, places the parochial charities at the disposal of the Charity Commissioners; they recommended the application of the funds of the City Parochial Charities (about 40,000/. a year) to the general benefit of the poor of London. Sept. 1887.

Their scheme issued Sept., which was opposed by the London County Council. Dec. 1889.

Mr. Henry Quinn bequeaths 50,000/. to London charities. 1888.


Mr. Alfred Marriott, died 23 July, bequests 250,000/. to charities. 1886.

Mr. Edw. Mackeson bequests about 100,000/. to London charities. 1890.

Resolution in the commons passed, recommending parliamentary control over the Charity commis- sion, 20 March, 1892; a select committee of the Commons on the charity commis- sion sat May, 1892; another resolution stopped, 23 April, 1893; the annual report shows that they hold in trust 62 millions Sterling, end of 1892, total 266,000; Dec. 1893.

Mr. S. Lewis bequests about 1,000,000/., to hospitals and charities. Jan. 1894.

Mrs. T. Freeman bequests 25,000/. 3 Feb. 1892.

Mr. C. Cassel bequests about 44,000/. to hospitals and charities. 26 May 1892.

Mr. R. Stokes bequests in all about 60,000/. to King's College Hospital, announced 29 Jan. 1893.

Metropolitan charities, 1902-3. total 6,050,135/.

Mr. E. Dodsley, died 22 Dec., bequeathed 250,000/. (estimated) to five London hospitals, and all his pictures and 25,000/. to the children's hospital Great Ormond Street. Jan. 1894.

Mr. Donald Currie gives 8,000/. for the new building of the west college medical school, and 25,000/. for a nurses' home in connection with University College Hospital. March.

Mrs. Ellen Bent bequests 4,000/. to religious and charitable institutions. June.

Lord Mount-stephenson gives 50,000/. to King Edward's hospital fund. Feb. 1895.

Miss E. Penny bequests 5,000/. and Miss M. Middleton bequests 5,000/. to public institutions; Mr. W. Murray of Belfast, leaves 150,000/. for charitable institutions.

March.

Mrs. Hancox, 3,000/. to King Edward's hospital fund. July 1895.

Mr. E. A. Hawden gives 25,000/. for charitable and benevolent purposes, reported 2 Sept.

Miss Eliza Tye, or Dyer, leaves 1,500/. for charitable purposes in Glasgow and Green. Jan. 1896.

2,150/. left for charitable objects, by the rev. J. B. Wikes, of Bootle, who died 23 March 1896.

Mr. H. F. Hougham, who died in March, left the balance of the residue of his property being sworn at 65,752l., for charitable purposes, April.

Dr. Thomas Corbett, of Impey, Dr utmost, makes specific bequests amounting to more than 24,000/., Dr. Corbett died 22 April 1896.

Mr. H. W. Milligan of Halwill, left 2,000/. for charitable purposes, April 1896.

Subject to a life interest, and the interest of a gésion, he left the ultimate residue in trust, as to one half for the London boys home, and as to the other, for Kelle college.

Oxford, to found "Milligan" scholarships; Mr. Milligan died 26 April, 1896.

Sir W. Dunn, of Kensington, presents 50,000/, to the Presbyterian church of England. 4 May.

Mr. Frank Bailey, of Crawley, Sussex, left about 60,000/, to king Edward's hospital fund for Lon- don. 7 May 1896.

Mr. Alfred Beil leaves an amount exceeding 1,800,000/, to educational charities and other public objects. See Times. 21 July.

Dr. James Stewart, of Rickmansworth, leaves 50,000/. 21 July 1897.

Mr. William Brinsley leaves 150,000/. to various charities; died 12 Aug.

Under the will of Mr. Sam Lewis, over 1,000,000/, became available for charity on the death of his widow, Mrs. Lewis Hill. 13 Oct.

Mr. Geo. Herring left, besides many specific lega- ties for charitable purposes, 100,000/, to the Salvation Army colonization scheme, and his residuary estate, amounting to over half a million., to the hospital Sunday fund; the total amount available for charitable purposes amounts to 26,000,000/. 13 Nov.

Mrs. Ada Lewis Hill left 300,000/, for free of duty, to various charitable purposes; will proved 24 Jan.

Mr. Wm. Taylor Warr, identified with the charity commission, 8,186/, died 25 July.

Mr. and Mrs. Bischofshim divide, among certain charities, in commemoration of their golden wedding, 100,000/., announced 23 Nov.

Mrs. Arabella Vernon, of Weston-super-Mare, left 52,000/., to various charities, died 6 June 1896.

The income, for 1905-6, of the charitable institu- tions having their head-quarters in London is estimated in the "Classified directory to metropoli- tan charities" at 7,533,252/., 29 Dec.

Miss H. Clarke, of Marchesfield, who died 7 Feb. 1906, left 50,000/., to public charitable and other objects. Jan. 1897.

Mr. William Whiteley bequeathed nearly 19,000/., in specific charitable and benevolent legacies, a sum not exceeding 1,000,000/, to found and maintain homes for the aged poor. Mr. Whiteley was murdered 24 Jan.

Miss Anne Lloyd, of West Kensington-gardens, who left about 55,000/., to charitable and religious institutions, including 10,000/., to the Imperial Cancer research fund, died 2 March 1906.

Total amount passing under will of Mr. George Herring, for charitable purposes, is about 900,000/.; the residue of his estate, amounting to 750,000/, goes to the Metropolitan hospital Sunday fund, as to 3 March.

Miss Perry, of Wolverhampton (died early May), leaves 100,000/., and Miss S. M. Stokes, of Bir- mingham (died 6 March), leaves the greater part of 65,000/., to charitable institutions. May.

Mr. Archibald Hy. Blount, of Orton, Hereford, who died 17 June, leaves about 80,000/., to Yale University; Mr. Edw. Wilson, of the Argo, leaves 10,000/, towards the erection of a new Melbourne hospital.

Sept.

Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, leaves bequests to public institutions and charities amounting to 47,000/. Feb. 1898.

Lord Overton leaves a sum of 64,000/, in public bequests. March.

Mr. Henry Dennis Bischofshim in his will leaves about 1,200,000/, the ultimate residue of his estate, to London hospitals. Mr. Bischofshim died aged 79, on 1 March 1906.

Mr. C. E. Layton, who died in April, leaves 51,000/., for charitable and religious objects, June.

Miss E. G. Siglin, of Bath, who died in May, leaves the residue of her estate, about 50,000/, to various religious charities, June.

Mr. Michael Edwin Sanderson, who died on 13 Feb. 1906, left the substantial sum of 10,000/., to the "Sanderson trust fund" for the promotion of religious work in the church of England, also 10,000/, towards providing pensions for women within the diocese of Wakefield, July.
CHARITIES.

Mrs. Anne Louisa Russell Waldo Sibthorpe, who died on 27 July, leaves by her will to educational and charitable institutions, the residue of her estate for the benefit of certain hospitals . . . July, 1928

Mr. R. W. Edwards, of the city corporation, who died on 20 July, bequeaths the bulk of his fortune, estimated at 60,000l., to charitable purposes . . . Aug.

Miss Annie Graham Sewell, of Canterbury, who died on 7 Nov., leaves about 50,000l., to various charitable purposes . . . Dec.

Mr. H. Isaac Barnato, who died on 30 Nov., 1908, aged 58, leaves the sum of 250,000l., to found a hospital or other charitable institution, Jan., 1909


Total bequests to religious and charitable institutions, under the will of Mr. Josiah Vasseur, amount to 150,000l.

Mr. J. A. Shipley, solicitor, of Newcastle, leaves a collection of 2,500 pictures, including many old masters, to Newcastle, and the residue of his estate, estimated at 100,000l., to Newcastle charities and institutions. Mr. Shipley died early Feb.

In addition to 82,000l. granted to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and 30,000l., each to two other Glasgow institutions, Mr. James Dick, Glasgow, leaves more than 250,000l., to other Glasgow charities . . . Feb.

Mr. J. Kershaw, of St. Anne's-on-Sea, leaves over 50,000l., to found a hospital at Lytham. May

Joseph Chapman, of Cleethorpes, who died on 11 May, leaves the bulk of his property, amounting to 250,000l., to religious and charitable institutions. Times . . . May

Mr. James Duncan, of Altyth, Perth, who died on 29 March, leaves 60,000l. for the founding of a school of industrial art in Dundee. Times, May.

Mrs. L. J. Grice, of Forest Row, Sussex, who died in Apr., leaves 15,000l., to be divided amongst charitable and religious objects, 13,000l., and the residue of her estate, about 50,000l., for the founding of an institution for the benefit of distressed ladies, May.

Alderman William Robinson, of Salford, who died 29 March, leaves residue of more than 50,000l., to various charitable institutions . . . May

Mr. F. Goring, draper, of Buckingham-place, London, who died on 9 April, leaves over 10,000l., to hospitals and charitable institutions, May.

Mr. J. A. Shipley, formerly under-sheriff for Newcastle, bequeaths the residue of his property, about 100,000l., to charitable institutions principally at Newcastle . . . June

Dr. John Hall, of Neville Court, St. John's Wood, who died on 17 April, leaves residuary estate amounting to more than 60,000l., to various charitable institutions . . . June

Mrs. Charlotte Sarah Greenhill, of Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, who died 29 April, leaves about 90,000l., for educational and charitable purposes . . . June

Mrs. Caroline Ann Evans, of Rochamptown, who died 13 April, leaves more than 65,000l., in specific charitable bequests. La belle . . . July

The rev. T. W. Wilkinson, R. C. bishop of Newcastle and Hexham, leaves more than 40,000l. to the diocese . . . July

Mr. G. H. Chapman, of Cleethorpes and Great Grimsby, leaves nearly 20,000l. in specific charitable bequests, and the residue of his estate, amounting to about 150,000l., to various charities. . . July

The rev. A. S. Vale, canon of Winchester, who died in June, leaves more than 200,000l., mostly in charitable bequests. La belle . . . Aug.

Mr. Geo. Moss, of Upper Norwood, who died on 27 Aug., aged 85, leaves the residue of his property, amounting to more than 90,000l., to charitable institutions. . . Oct.

Mr. Alexander Fleming, coalowner, bequeaths over 61,000l. to charitable and educational institutions in Glasgow and the west of Scotland . . . Oct.

Mr. James Paterson, of the Clyde spinning company, bequeaths a total of 90,000l., to various charitable institutions and objects in Glasgow and Edinburgh . . . Nov.

Mr. John Stewart Kennedy, a retired Scotch American banker, who died on 31 Oct., leaves 5,000,000l., in his will to religious, charitable and educational institutions; nearly half the amount is bequeathed to Presbyterian institutions, and 20,000l., to Glasgow university Times . . . Nov.

Mr. L. W. Evans, of Southport, died 12 Oct., makes immediate and contingent bequests for charities and religious objects, amounting altogether to about 60,000l.

Miss Laura Mary Maynard, of Westbourne-terrace, W., who died on 29 Nov., leaves more than 57,000l., to various religious and charitable objects . . . Dec.

Alderman Benjamin Minors Woolman, of Tunbridge Wells, who died on 5 Dec., leaves a contingent bequest of 150,000l., to form a "Woolman Trust." Dec.

Mr. Otto Beit increases the fund of 60,000l., left by his brother, Mr. Alfred Beit, for the establishment of medical research, to 215,000l., for the purpose of establishing Beit Memorial Fellowships for medical research. Dec.

Mr. Geo. Crocker leaves a fund estimated at 300,000l., to Columbia university for the investigation of cancer . . . Dec.

Sir Alfred Jones leaves the residue of his estate, probably about 50,000l., for charitable purposes . . . Jan.

Mrs. Harriet Morrison, of Accott, who died Dec., 1909, leaves 25,000l., to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and animals, and in other specific bequests . . . Feb.

Miss Emma Brunibeth, of Wimbledon Park, who died on 17 Dec., left estate to the amount of 71,780l. She left 1,000l., to buying Edward's hospital fund, 8,000l., in specific bequests to charitable institutions, and the residue of her property for other charitable purposes . . . Dec.

Death of Mr. Louis Klupsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald(U.S.A.), through which paper he had raised and distributed over 660,000l., in international charities: reported 7 March.

Mr. John Cory, of Cardiff, makes large bequests to charities, amounting altogether to about 250,000l.

Mrs. Kate Minnie Russell, of Hatfield, who, whose estate was valued at more than 42,000l., net, left more than 8,000l., in specific charitable bequests, her freehold residence to a convalescent home, and the residue of her estate to be applied for charitable purposes, April

See also Cancer Research and Hospitals.

CHARITY CHILDREN of London: meetings began at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1704; held at other churches in 1801 and since at St. Paul's, with intermissions; no meeting in 1878 and since, the elections interfering with the ordinary services.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, established 1869. There are 41 offices where applications are received and inquiries made (1910), 8,070 persons were assisted in 1907. Annual meetings held; 1,220 persons in receipt of pensions in 1909; amounting to 106,000l., expended in relief 1910.

An annual conference of representatives of this and similar societies is held. See Mendicity, Charity Organisation Society.

CHARIVARI (French for "clattering of pots and pans," i.e., noise made to annoy noisome persons), the same assumed by the French illustrated satirical journal, first published 1 Dec., 1832, edited by Louis Desnoyers, Altanaeh, and Albert Clerc. Among the artists were "Cham," a name taken by the comte de Nee, who contributed from 1842 till his death, 6 Sept., 1879. See Punch, "the London Charivari."
CHARTEROI, in Belgium; fortified and named by the Spanish governor Rodrigo, 1696. Several great battles have been fought near this town, especially in 1690 and 1794; see Fleurus. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange, 1672 and 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavre, 16 June, 1815. Great strike of miners, 5 Feb. 1925.

CHARLES-ET-GEORGES, a French vessel, professedly conveying free African immigrants (but really slaves), set on fire by the Portuguese in Conducia bay, 29 Nov. 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as a slaver. The French government sent two ships of war to the Tagus, and the vessel was surrendered under protest; but the emperor of France gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina), founded by people from old Charlestown, 1860. The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, 28 June, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered 13 May following with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated, 14 Dec. 1782, and rebuilt here in Nov. 1890, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On 12, 13 April, 1861, the war began by the confederates bombarding Fort Sumter; see United States. In Dec. 1861, the federals sunk a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour. Unsuccessful attacks were made on Charleston by the federals between April, 1863, and 17 Feb. 1865, when the confederates were compelled to retire; and the federals replaced their standard on fort Sumter, 14 April, the day on which President Lincoln was assassinated.


CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under General Gage, 17 June, 1775. Charlestown taken by the British, 7 May, 1779.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town situated on the river Spree, w. of Berlin, in the province of Brandenburg. Royal castle built here 1692-1707 for Charlotte, the wife of Frederick I. of Prussia. A manse is erected in the park, and contains the remains of Frederick William III., his wife, Louise, and of William I., German emperor, and queen Augusta. There are two palaces in Charlottenburg, and a memorial church erected to the memory of the emperor William I. (1801-95), and Trinity church (1839-66). Here is situated the famous technical high school, founded 1822, attended by some 5,000 students. Pop., 1875, 23,957.

"CHARTRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII., 4-10 June, 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The amended "Charte" was proclaimed by Louis Philippe, 14 Aug. 1830; and set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, which see), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1337 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in May, 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, the Charter-house, passed over various hands till 1 Nov. 1014, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Thomas Sutton for 13,000l., who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors." In 1755, the foundation was 80 poor brothers and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died, Dec. 16, 1653. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 22,806l.; the receipts, 28,906l.; hence, the school was in a prosperous state.

In Sept. 1872, the school was opened in new buildings, opened by the prince of Wales, 6 April, 1875. The buildings for the poor "brethren" were also modified, and in Nov. entirely new arrangements for them were proposed. Bill proposing removal of the "brethren" (53), who are to become annuitants with additions; and erection of buildings on the site of the old buildings and land (four acres), a total revenue of Sutton's will, introduced by Mr. Millington, 7 May, 1886. The "Charter-house past and present," by Dr. Wm. Haig Brown, head master, published 1879.

CHARTER-PARTY, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, said to have been first used in England about 1243.

CHARTERS, granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry I. in 1132; modified by Charles II. in 1683; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act 1835. See Magna Charta and Boroughs. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," 1829.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the lower classes, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's Charter, the six points of which were Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Permanent franchise of the Members of Parliament, and Property Qualification (which was enacted, June, 1858), and Equal Electoral Districts. In 1838 the chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. A proclamation was issued against them, 12 Dec. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, 6 Feb. 1838) was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Attwood, 14 June, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, 15 July, 1839, and at Newport (which see), 4 Nov. 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Fengus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On 10 April, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men at Kensington- common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military, preventive measures adopted, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor) were voluntarily sent as act as special constables. The chartists dispersed after slight encounters with the police, and the monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons. From this time the proceedings of the chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, chief of the

Wm. Lovett, its alleged author, died Aug. 1877.
monasteries of the Carthusian order, situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France, was founded by Bruno of Cologne, about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration of 1815. In Nov. 1880 they declined to accept indulgence from the decrees for expelling the religious orders from France. The monks of the Grande Chartreuse locked themselves in their fortress and awaited the explosion of force. This took place on the 20th April, 1903.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have been the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1599. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595; and Mercier's papers published in their columns maps illustrating the wars of 1870-1, 1876-7, &c.


CHASSEPOT RIFLE, a modified needle-gun, and a breech-loader (named after its inventor, Alphonse Chassey), adopted by the French government in 1860. In April, 1886, 10,000 had been issued to the troops. In his report on the battle of Mafeking (October 10, 1899, 3 Nov. 1899), Gen. De Wailly said, "The chassepot has done wonders." It was generally considered successful in the war, 1870-1.

The range of the chassepot being 1800 paces, and that of the needle-gun only between 600 and 700, the Germans in all their charges had to traverse 1200 paces before their arms could be used to purpose. Many Germans were armed with the chassepot after the surrender of the French army at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870.

CHÂTEAUNOUGA, an old city, N. C. France, the residence of the heroic Dunois, who died 1468. Here were massacred, 20 July, 1182, about 5000 Brabanzons, fanatical mercenaries who had been hired to exterminate the Albigeneses by the cardinal Henry, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1181. They had become the scourge of the country, and the "Capuchons," organized for their destruction. Châteauneuf was captured by the Germans after a severe conflict of about nine hours, 18 Oct. 1870. Barricades had been erected in the town, and the Garde Mobile fought bravely. The town was reoccupied by the French, 6 Nov.

CHÂTEAUBRIAND, a name of French nobility, celebrated for a great number of his works. He was born in 1768.

CHÂTEAUX, (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy; the dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth, has been greatly extended. The Chatham Chest, for the relief of the wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. On 10 June, 1667, the Dutch fleet, under admirals De Ruyter, sailed up to this town, and burnt many of the forts. By the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On 8-11 Feb. 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many rioters flogged. About 10000 worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt. St. Bartholomew's hospital erected, 1853, enlarged, 1856. New docks and basins, began 1871, 21 June, 1871. Additional docks completed, 1883. New municipal buildings opened by lord Rosebery, 23 Jan., 1900. Naval barracks, erected at cost of 500,000l., completed, 30 April, 1903; see Navy, for launch of battleships. Pop. in 1901, 35,659; 1911 (est.), 42,000.

CHÂTEILLES (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four powers allied against France, at which Uxaincourt attended for Napoleon, 5 Feb., 1814; the negotiations for peace were broken off on 19 March following.

CHÂTEILLES (Lancashire), a peat bog, twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by 1 Jan. 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it. See BOGS.

CHÂTILLON (on the Marne, France), Treaty of, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1 March, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by that of Paris, 11 April, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty; see PARIS.

CHÂTILLON (Kent), a market town, and also the seat of a bishopric. It was the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1315.

CHÂTILLON (or Châtel, county of), a town of France, near the river Aisne, on the river Yonne, about 15 miles from Paris. It is a market town, and is celebrated for its weaving. It was long the residence of the archbishops of Paris, who died 1315.

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CHEMISTRY

CHEMISTY. 1908, 13 and still rigorous and I

24 The saving bank of Frederick the village

CHEAP TRAINS ACT. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85. Another act passed, Aug. 1883; still (1903) the governing statute. See Railways.

CHEATS were punishable by pillory, imprisonment, and a rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating in play, or winning at any time more than 10l. or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 0 June, 1711. Blackstone.

CHEEFS-FOO CONVENTION, see China, 1876.

CHEESE is mentioned by Aristotle, about 350 B.C. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans. With Leicester, and Cheshire make vast quantities.

In 1140 cheese was exported from abroad about 10,000 tons; in 1325, 384,192 cwt.; in 1881, 1,848,400 cwt.; 1889, 2,764,352 cwt.; 1890, 2,928,774 cwt.; in 1897, 2,372,233 cwt.; 1898, 2,383,680 cwt. United Kingdom production exported in 1886, 11,095 cwt.; 1890, 9,345 cwt.; 1895, 9,975 cwt. Foreign and colonial produce exported 1894, 530,533 cwt.; 1895, 536,992 cwt. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000£., was taken off in 1899. The Cheddar system of cheese-making, named after a village in Somersetshire, has been largely adopted in the British colonies and the United States during the present century.

CHELSEA (Middlesex). Situated on the N. bank of the Thames. A theological college here founded in 1520, was converted to the college of Charles II. in 1662 to an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. The erection was carried out by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The projector was Sir Stephen Fox, grand-father of the author C. J. Fox; the architect was sir Christopher Wren; and the cost 150,000£.

In 1839 there were 734 students; and 23 professors. Of these the physic garden of Sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company, 1721. The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated, 1722. The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick duke of York, 19 June, 1801. The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with this asylum, was opened March, 1838. The Chelsea embankment was opened by the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 9 May, 1874. See Trufl, July, 1870 and 1872. Cremorne public gardens closed, 1877. The Albert bridge was opened 31 Dec, 1871; both freed from toll, 21 May, 1879. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, created by the Reform Act, 13 Aug, 1832, consisted of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith. By the act of 1835, Chelsea alone returns 1 member; constituted a metropolitan borough by London government act, 1890 (caldemmen, 30 councillors). The Chelsea Savings Bank suspended payment; liabilities, to be sustained by trustees, 18 Jan, 1890. Free earl Cadogan, 21 Jan, 1895. Thus Carlyle's house, Cheyne-row, opened as a museum, with personal relics, 20 July, 1895.

New drill-hall opened by the prince of Wales, 10 May, 1902; Chelsea physic garden opened by lord Cadogan, 25 July, 1902. Population, 1881, 88,128; 1891, 96,272; 1901, 75,482.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. P. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804. Grammar school and almshouses, endowed by Richard Bates, 1574. Cheltenham was incorporated, 1876. Population, 1881, 41,972; 1891, 42,514; 1901, 40,439.

Cheltenham College was founded in 1846, mainly by Mr. George Simon Harcourt and capt. James Shrub Trelawny for a classical, mathematical, and general education in strict conformity with the principles of the church of England; among the pupils have been Lord Plunket, archbishop of Dublin, sir Henry James, att. lord James of Hereford, prince Alamaun, son of the Theodore negus of Abyssinia, prince Louis Napoleon, and prince Francis of Teck. The college was visited, and the prizes distributed, by the duke of Cambridge, 25 June, 1853; and by the duchess of Teck, 23 June, 1856; it was incorporated.

Art gallery, the gift of the baron de Ferrieres, with his fine collection of Dutch and Belgian pictures, opened 26 Oct. 1899.

Princess Louise of Hohenberg unveils a bust of queen Victoria by the countess Frederica Gleichen at the ladies' college. Nov.

Ladies' college celebrates its jubilee 2 May, 1905.

Central Sagitt, cost 54,000£., inaugurated 25 June, 1906.

Miss Dorothy Beale, late principal of the Cheltenham ladies' college, leaves the residue of her estate to the college, announced 4 Dec.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, one founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, for investigations in pure and applied chemistry, opened June, 1891. The Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory (connected with the Royal Institution) inaugurated Dec. 1890: new Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh opened Nov. 1896.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One formed in London in 1780 did not long continue. The present Chemical Society of London was established in 1831 (the first celebrated meeting at Burton house, 21 Feb. 1831) [Mr. J. J. Tustin gave 1,000 guineas to the society's Research fund, Jan. 1897], banquet to past presidents, prof. Dewar in the chair, 11 Nov. 1861; that of Paris in 1857; that of Germany at Berlin, 1897; that of America, 1870. The Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain formed, professor Edward Frankland first president, 1827 (died 6 Aug. 1893); first meeting, 1 Feb. 1878: chartered, Oct. 1885. Chemical Industry Society founded 4 April, 1881.

CHEMICAL UNION of manufacturers of bleaching powders, alkalies, &c., was projected July, 1890. The union, named the united alkali company, advertised shares for sale to the amount of 1,250,000£. Feb. 1891.

CHEMICAL WORKS. Royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of chemical works, to ascertain the effect of gases and vapours given off, and the means of prevention: the commissioners were lord Aberdeen, earl Percy; professors Abel A. Williamson, Reese, and others, 18 July, 1876. In their report, issued Aug. 1879, they recommended increased inspection and more stringent regulations. See Alkalies.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Spain by the Moors, about 1150. The Egyptians and Chinese
claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemists were the Alchemists (see Alchemists); but chemistry was not a science till the 18th century; during which its study was promoted by Bacon, Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of Physiologic Chemistry, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Bergman, Stahl, Black, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new chemical era. He was ably seconded by Cavendish, Scheele, Lavoisier, Chaptal, and others. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. Organic Chemistry has been very greatly advanced by Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland, Williamson, &c. and others, since 1830; see Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism. For the analytical processes termed "Spectrum analysis," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1856). and "Disintegration" (1861), and "Atmosysis" (1862), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles. The Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street, London, was established in 1815 (now at South Kensington)—Henry Watts's great "Dictionary of Chemistry," begun 1803, has supplements; new edition, 1890-93; he died 30 June, 1833. M. Ad. Wurtz's "Elements of the Chémie," 1808-85. Prof. T. E. Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," 1869-93. Von Meyer, "A History of Chemistry," 1892. Eighth internat. congress of applied chemistry at Berlin, 4 June, 1913. See Prof. F. H. Darwin's inaugural address at British Association meeting at Cape Town, 15 Aug., 1895, on modern chemistry and the atomic theory. Sixth internat. congress of applied chemistry held at Rome, 26 April-8 May, 1895. Death of prof. D. I. Mendeleef, who enunciated the periodic law of chemical elements, born 1834. Feb., 1897. A chemists' exhibition opened at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, 4 May, 1895. International congress of applied chemists opened at the Albert Hall by the prince of Wales—Sir H. Roscoe, hon. president; Sir W. Ramsay, president. Death of Dr. Ludwig Mond, eminent chemist, born 1839. 1 Dec. 1895.

CHEQUE BANK. opened in Pall Mall East, 23 July, 1873. It issued cheques for sums from 16, upwards to suit persons not having a banker. The plan was due to Mr. James Hertz. He died 23 Feb., 1880. The bank went into liquidation, 1913, owing to extensive forgeries of its cheques.

CHEQUES, see Drafts.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, with which some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, 6, 7 Aug., 1758. The works, resumed by Louis XVI., were interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and completed in 1813, forms a secure harbour, affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications. On 4, 5 Aug., 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, 15-17, Aug.; 1865, receiving much hospitality; Closely, Louis XVIII., and Gambetta visit Cherbourg; launch of a man-of-war, &c. 8-11 Aug., 1880; visit of president Loubet, 18 July, 1900. Population, 1906, 43,837.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, 29 March, 1644.

CHERRY, the Prunus cerasus (from Cerasus, a city of Fontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent.

CHERSERNSUS, see Cinemon.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British admiral Graves and the French admiral De Grasse aiding the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 5 Sept. 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.

Chesapeake, an American frigate, in Boston bay, commanded by capt. Lawrence (36 guns, 330 men), struck to the Shannon, British frigate (38 guns, 330 men), commanded by capt. Philip van Hoke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, 1 June, 1813. Eleven minutes elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding; and in four minutes more the Chesapeake was the Shannon's prize. Capt. Lawrence died of his wounds. Adm. sir Proc. W. P. Wallis, who succeeded in the command of the Shannon, when capt. Broke was disabled, born 1757, died 15 Feb., 1822.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Herts, founded by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, for the education of ministers of her "connexion," Calvinistic Methodists. The college was first opened at Trecvca-house, Talgarth, near Brecon, by the countess and George Whitley, 1768. It was removed to Cheshunt in 1792; transferred to Cambridge, 1825. She died 17 June, 1791. Trecvca college is still used by the Calvinistic methodists.

CHESTER.

CHEICAGO.

A projected attack of French on Chester castle was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities and the arrival of the military. New town hall opened by the prince of Wales. 15 Oct. 1869.

Cathedral reopened after restoration by sir Gilbert Scott, 7 Aug. 1869.

Ancient tower of St. John's church fell on 12 April 1885.

Foundation stone of Grosvenor Museum and School of Art laid by the duke of Westminster 3 Feb. 1885.

By the Lord Mayor of Chester 25 March 1887.

Remains of a Roman basilica, date about 300 A.D., discovered on 1 July.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1869.


George Henry Law, trans. to Bath, 1874.


John Bird Summer, trans. to Canterbury, 1848.

John Graham, died 15 June, 1885.


Francis John Jayne, elected 25 Jan.

CHESTER LE STREET.

It is stated that a bishopric founded in Holy Island was removed to this place in 875; and to Durham, 995; see Durham.

CHEVY CHASE, see Otterburne.

CHICAGO, 412 m. from New York, Illinois, United States, a flourishing city settled in 1837; incorporating 1857; population, 1886, above 200,000; 1864, 15,000; 1880, 250,000; 1890, 300,000; 1898, 800,000; 1899 (est.), 1,049,185.

Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire, occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, 7-11 Oct. 1871.

About 250 persons perished, and 68,500 were rendered destitute. The loss was reckoned at 250,000,000 dollars. No one who witnessed the conflagration for relief for the sufferers in London (10,000, in a few hours) and other British cities, as well as in North America. The area of the fire was computed from three to five square miles, and about 25,000 buildings were destroyed. The heart of the city was composed of old wooden buildings. The city was rebuilt most energetically.

1872-3.

Another great fire in Feb. 1874.

14 July 1874.


The World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; Chicago chosen as the seat (7 m. from the city, 586 acres, by many eagles).

25 Feb. 1890.

Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, chosen as the president of the fair.

27 June, Mr. George H. Davis elected director-general, 19 Sept.

President Harrison announces the day of opening to be 1 May, to close 31 Oct. 1893.

Congress votes 12,500,000 dollars for expenses 3 Aug. 1892.

Solemn dedication of all the buildings (400). White City, central dome, 725 ft. high, with prayers by John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, and Charles H. Fowler, bishop of California; a dedicatory address delivered by Mr. Cleveland, several addresses, an oration by Mr. Chauncey Depew, and much music, in the presence of the hon. L. P. Morton, vice-president of the United States; members of congress, and other officials, foreign representatives, many eminent persons, and about 100,000 spectators, in the manufactures and liberal arts building, 21 Oct. 1893.

Mr. Cleveland signs the Deed of the landing of Columbus. See United States, 1892.

[President Harrison was absent through the illness of his wife, who died 25 July.]

The exhibition opened by president Cleveland in the presence of a distinguished company, including the duke of Veragua and family, a lineal descendant of Columbus, with great rejoicings; by pressing a button the president started a vast
amount of machinery; Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung, and followed by other demonstrations (about 300,000 persons present),

The British exhibition in Victoria house included works sent by the queen and princess of Wales, and specimens of works of art and manufactures from all parts of the world; literary, scientific, and other congresses, and also a "world's parliament of religions," were held; catalogues were published.

July 6-8, 11.

Hotels and other buildings destroyed by a great fire at Chicago.

Great fire at a warehouse in the grounds, 17 deaths, 10 July; Senate hotel burnt, 8 deaths, 14 Aug.

"British day" at the fair; processions, &c., 19 Aug.

Great fire in S. Chicago, 5,000 homeless, 24 Aug.

"Chicago day" at the fair; 7,135,456 paying visitors (6 killed by the crush).

9 Oct.

The fair closed without festivities owing to the deaths, and Mr. Carter, II., the American railway union indicted for obstructing the mails and other offices; tailed for large sums, 10 July.

Strike declared over, 13 July; 7 lives lost, and 4,000,000 dollars property (railway) destroyed, reported.

Mr. D. D. Rockefeller gives 1,250,000 dol. to the university, reported.

Peace jubilee, pres. McKinley present. 16-26 Oct.

Collapse of the new coliseum in course of erection, over 12 deaths.

Corner-stone of new Federal building laid by McKinley, naval and military review, 6 Oct.

Great sanitary works, canal (20 mi. long), 7 yrs. in construction, cost $6,000,000, from lake Michigan, by way of the Illinois and Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico, completed, early Jan.

Anarchist meeting stopped by the police, some rigging torn down.

5 Aug.

St. Luke's sanatorium burnt, over 8 deaths, 9 June.

Lincoln hotel burnt, 14 deaths, 4 Dec.

Strike of livermen, Nov., funeral striping, disgraceful scenes, reported.

24, 22 Dec.

Explosion and fire in Masonic Temple 20 storys high, with 2,000 occupants of offices and stores, over 700 lives lost, 23 Jan.

Terrible fire at the Iroquois hotel, 587 killed, 300 reported missing, 30 Dec 1892; criminal charges to be preferred against the mayor, proprietor of theatre, chief of the fire department, and building commissioner, arrested and liberated; great damage.

25 Jan 1894.

Mr. Rockefeller gives 8,000,000 dol. to the university of Chicago, announced.

11 Aug 1895.

Death of Dr. William Harper, president of Chicago university.

10 Jan 1896.

Severe snowstorm reported raging over an area of 600 miles.

"Meat packing scandals, see United States, 1892.

A disastrous fire, caused by an explosion of chemicals, destroys a warehouse and over half a million bales of grain.

3 Aug 1898.

CHICAMAUGA ("thestream of death") near Chattanooga, Tennessee, North America. Near here the confederates under general Bragg, under siege by Longstreet, totally defeated the federals under Rosenzweig, 19, 20 Sept 1863. The loss was severe on both sides. The credit of the victory was attributed to Longstreet; its fruitlessness to Bragg.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1108, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Sethrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell 20 Feb. 1867; the foundation of a new one was laid 2 May, 1867, completed June, 1866. The cathedral re-opened after repairs, 14 Nov. 1867. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrid, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumbrian, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissain-Caracst, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, about 1082. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677s. 13d. per annum. Present income, 4500l. The borough was absorbed into Sussex, 1885. Population, 1901, 12,214.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1708. John Buckner, died 2 May, 1824.


1831. Edward Mitle, transl. to Dunkirk, 1836.

1836. Charles Otter, died 20 Aug. 1840.

1849. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died 7 Jan. 1842.

1844. Ashburn Turner Gilbert, died 21 Feb. 1870.


1875. Ernest Roland Willerforce, trans. from Newcastle, Nov. 1895.

1858. Sir. Ridgway (vacant of Carlisle) elected, 2 Jan. 1848.

"CHICHESTER" training-ship for homeless London boys, established chiefly by the earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Williams, in connection with the refuges for destitute children. Great Queen-street. 50 boys placed in it, 18 Dec. 1866; reported highly successful. The baroness Burdett-Coutts gave 5000l. in 1874. H.M.S. Arcturus was devoted to a similar object, through the instrumentality of the same persons, 2 Aug. 1871. The Goliath training ship was burnt, 22 Dec. 1875; several lives were lost. See Weeks, 1875.

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES, see Fair- oaks, and United States, June, 1862.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or Cichorium Intybus of Linnaeus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It was for many years so largely mixed with chicory in England that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000l. a year. An excise order was issued, intermixing the mixture of chicory with coffee, 3 Aug. 1852. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly
CHIGNON.

printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3½ per cent. was imposed upon English-grown chirity until April, 1881; it is now 4½ per cent. (1890). Excise on chirity, 1869, 4,502l. 10s. 2½l.

CHIGNON, French for the "back-hair" of ladies. In directions for full dress in 1783, it is said: "The hair large and the chimney low behind," "Les Courants Magazine." Large chignons began to be worn in England in 1860; discontinued 1875.

CHILDERMAS DAY, 28 Dec., of ancient observance by the Roman Church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (Matt. ii.)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were protected by the state. The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited by Statute, about 1677. See Emigration, Foundling, Factory Acts, and Infanticide.

Children's Dangerous Performances Act (carl de la Warr's act) passed: much needed. 24 July, 1879. By the new factory act the age of child-labour was raised from 10 to 12. 18 July, 1880. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, founded 5 July, 1882, to protect them from neglect, filth, and immorality. (A similar society was established in Liverpool, 25 April, 1878, was very effective.) See Fords. 19 Oct., 1883. Frequent proceedings by the society, 1874-1881; Mr. W. Astor gives room to the society, end July, 1885.

Prevention of cruelty to, and protection of children act passed, 26 Aug., 1889; acts consolidated, 1904. Society of Gentlemen and Pensioners, for the Relief of the Infirm and Aged Poor, chairman, supported by the clergy of Canterbury and others, started Dec., 1886. Annual meetings.

New poor law board in relation to deserted children, 15 members, to be elected by the guardians of the unions; subject to the local government board; proposed, Jan., 1887; adopted, 1 Feb., 1887. Children's society, for the scientific study of the mental and physical conditions of children. Report based on the observation of 6,000 school children examined individually, 1882-94, issued 1896. Appeal for funds by Sir Douglas Galton.

Tramp and Street Children's Act, July, 1892, to prevent Surgical Association opened, London, 1 March, 1876.

Street Life and Children's Society's new central offices in Leicestersquare opened. 1 Feb., 1892. Employment of Children Act, Royal assent, 11 Aug., 1892. came into operation 1 Jan., 1893.

Report of Mr. Chester Jones, B.B.C., on the laws made by the L.C.C. under the Employment of Children Act, 1899. and on the objections thereto, issued as a parliamentary paper, 14 Jan., 1894.

Crèche established at Battersea for the children of working mothers. 27 Feb., 1897. National conference on infantile mortality opened at Caxton-hall, Westminster, 25 March, 1898. Child murder. The body of Mary Ellen Haines, aged 64, of Islington, found horribly mutilated in a parcel in a lavatory near the Elephant and Castle, 29 May, 1898.

A children's bill to condone and amend the law relating to the protection of children brought in by Mr. Herbert Samuel, 10 Feb., 1898; the bill provides children should be removed from 'the hands of unscrupulous persons,' and deals with juvenile smoking, the separation of juvenile offenders from adult prisoners, and the welfare of children attending theatrical entertainments in large numbers; the bill came into force 10 April, 1899.

(The clause referring to juvenile offenders enacted that juvenile courts are to be established to deal with cases of children under 16 in a different room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held.)

New children's infirmary erected by M.A.B. at Carshalton at a cost of 392,000l., opened by Mr. John Burns, president of the L.G.B., 15 May, 1898. Juvenile courts opened in London.

Children's courts held under the Children Act of 1899—first sitting held at Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Tower-bridge, Westminster, Old-street, and Greenwich 4 Jan., 1900.

CHILLI, or CHILE, a republic of S. America, discovered by Magellan, who landed at Chiloé, 1520. It was explored by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1538. Capital, Santiago, founded 1541. Chillé was subdued but not held by Spain in 1546. Population in 1865, 1,004,477; 1895, 3,501,928; 1908 (est.), 3,502,204.

Chillé declares its independence of Spain, 18 Sept., 1810. War with varying success; decisive victory gained by San Martín over the royal forces at Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817; the province declared independent 12 Feb., 1818.

Peace with Spain, 1826.

Present constitution established, 22 May, 1833.

Mann-Mott elected president, 13 Oct., 1851. Insurrection headed by Pedro Gállo, Dec., 1852, suppressed, April, 1853.

José J. Perez, president, 18 Sept., 1861.

Constitution of the Jesuits church at Santiago (see sadistics), more than 2,000 persons perished 2 Dec., 1863.

Rupture between Chillé and Bolivia respecting the road, 23 June, 1864.

Disputes with Spain respecting Perú settled by the Spanish minister, 20 May, 1864, dissolved by his government, 25 July, 1875.

Religious instruction enacted, 2 June, 1875.

J. J. Perez again proclaimed president; vigorous prosecution of the war. 1 Oct., 1875.


The Spaniards bombard Valparaiso, 31 March, 1879.

End of the blockade. 14 April, 1879.

J. J. Perez re-elected president, 15 Sept., 1879.

E. Errázuriz elected president, 18 Sept., 1879.

Gold mines discovered near Iquique, Oct., 1879.

The Two 'Patriots, Hyde, and Kirris,' left Valparaiso, 7 March; soon after sunk; 15 (some children) drowned; captain and officers saved; he was reprimanded at Valparaiso, and set free; afterwards judged by order of the Chili government at Lima; eventually released and compensated 1874.

International exhibition provisionally opened at Santiago, 1875; to the public, 17 Oct., 1875.

Antin Pino, president (till 1877), 18 Sept., 1876.

Bolivian forts seized by the Chillies, Dec., 1878.

Chillé refuses to recognize a treaty between Peru and Bolivia (6 Feb., 1878); respecting boundaries; they declare war against Chili 31 march, 1879.
The Chilian wooden vessels Esmeralda and Concepcion blockaded Huasca; the Peruvian ironclad turreted ships (with rams) Huascar and Independencia attempt relief; Esmeralda sunk by Huascar (after 6 hours' gallantry); Independencia runs while chasing Concepcion; capt. Pratt and 6 men climb up Huascar and are killed fighting on the deck. 21, 23 May.

Huascar enters port of Iquique, and captures 3 vessels. . . . . 20 July.

Blockade of Iquique raised; announced 4 Aug.

Huascar captured by Chilian fleet off Mejillones, after 6 hours' gallantry; the admiral and many officers killed. 8 Oct.

Pisagua bombarded and captured by Chilians, 1st Nov.

Combined Peruvian and Bolivian army defeated near Iquique (which surrenders), Nov; again near Tarapaque, which is taken about 27 Nov.

Naval engagement; closing combat of Peruvian vessels. 27 Feb. 1881.

Callao blockaded by Chilians; alarm at Lima, about 16 April.

Battle of Tacna; it is captured by Chilians. 26 May.

Arica taken by the Chilians. 2 June.

Pierola dictator of Peru; declares for perseverance in the war against Lima, July 14, 1880.

Chilian transport Los Anjcos sunk by torpedo, by a Peruvian launched, apparently laden with fruit; Chilocho greatly shaken. July 1880.

Chilian vessel Concepcion bombarding town, sunk by Peruvian torpedoes off Chancaey; about 115 perish (severe reprisals). July 1880.


Conditions of peace reported; session of territory. 759 million dollars indemnity; occupation of Callao; working to mines till indemnity paid; announced 21 Jan.

English and French requested to mediate by Peru. 2 Feb.

Treaty of peace between Spain confirmed. 7 Sept.

President Aguirre elected president, announced 1 Sept.

President Domingo Santa Maria. 12 Sept.


Peace protocol between Chil and Peru agreed to by both, 6 April.

War resumed; skirmishes; Chilians generally successful. July.

Peruvians defeated by Chilians in several engagements; Iquique taken Aug.

Conception burned, announced 11 July.

Reported peace; session of Tarapaque and Tacna. 23 Sept.

Peace said to be signed; Peru codec Tacna and Arica to Chil for 24 years, reported 23 May.

Severe battle, Peruvians defeated with great loss at Huanchaco. 17 July.

Peruvian leaders defeated at Huanchaco 17 July.

Grosvenor.

Peace with Peru signed at Aconcagua, 20 July.

Lima evacuated.

Seor Don Jose Manuel Balmaceda, president. 20 July 1882.

After much tariff a general electoral campaign ensued, 1882.

A French squadron ordered to the Chilian coast, about 28 Jan. 1881.

The government squadron re-take Pisagua; the congressists occupy Talca, 1 Feb.

Fighting at Castro; congressists defeated, reported 4 Feb.

Insurrection confined to the chief harbours 5 Feb.

Pisagua and Iquique burned by bombardment, reported 6 Feb.

The president's troops defeated at Dobares, 15 Feb., and Iquique. 19 Feb.

The congressists defeated at Pisagua. 22 Feb.

Iquique bombarded, repaired by the congressists; the British admiral Holland intervenes to save women and children; capt. Lambton, of the Warspite, passes through a heavy fire to obtain an armistice; the town and troops surrender to the congressists. 29 Feb.

Tarapaque taken by the congressists reported 7 Feb.

Conducting news. Jan., Feb., March. The government declare for the congressists, reported 8 March.

The president's troops defeated at Pozo Almonte, 4 March, the province of Tarapaque held by the congressists, reported 12 March.

Part of the army joins the congress party, which holds all southern Chil, reported 12 March.

Capt. Robles, with the president's troops, totally defeated; he is killed, after the battle of Pozo Almonte, 4 March. The province of Tarapaque held by the congress party. 2 March.

The port of Antofagasta taken by the congressists, 15-29 March.

Tarapaque and Arica occupied by the congressists without resistance. 7 April.

An provisional government or junta established, 9 April.

The congress part at Iquique. 10 April.

Port of the regular army (surrender) passes the Argentine territory to San Pedro, reported 16 April.

Newly elected congress meets, opened by the president; his conduct reported very tyrannical. 24 April.

The congressist ironclad Blanco Encalada, in Callao Bay, Atacama, sunk by Balmaceda's torpedoes early May.

Revolt of troops at Coquimbo, to the congressists, 25 April.

The congressist cruiser Mogollon, in Valparaiso harbour, boats off a fierce attack of three government torpedoes boats, 25 April.

Captas, the capital of Atacama, occupied by the congressists, reported 27 April.

President Balmaceda invites foreign mediation. 27 April.

Negotiations between the government and the congressists fail. 1 May.

The Peru and Bolivia and the two transport ships, supply the congress party with contraband articles from New York, 20 April (s.s.); they are chased by the U.S. cruiser Colorado, early May.

Amicable arrangement between the congressists and the United States respecting the Peru, reported. 20 May.

Balmaceda's ships, Condor and Imperial, bombarded Iquique. 20 May.

The officers and crew of Balmaceda's torpedo launch Invincible, shot for suspected desertion, 25 May.

The statements respecting the various bulletins and movements of the two parties very uncertain and frequently contradictory. May, June.

The congressional provisional junta at Iquique issues decrees respecting the state banking. 27 May.

The Peru surrenders to the American cruiser Colorado. 24 June.

The provisional junta at Iquique issues a law to the powers during possession: Balmaceda as a dictator, and asking to be recognized as a dilligent, 27 May published. 30 June.

Balmaceda's squadron bombards Pisagua. 30 June.

Reported reign of terror in Santiago through the tyranny of president Balmaceda. 20 June.

The congressists occupy Huacho. 20 June.
sen. Pedro Montt and sen. Varas, on behalf of the congressists, declare that the financial dealings of president Balmaceda will not be recognised by them.

On 10 July, 1891, the two conspirators who attempted to blow up Balmaceda's ships at Valparaiso shot themselves.

On 14 July, the judges and legal officers of the republic discharged by Balmaceda and replaced by his own partisans; no security for foreigners, reported.

The congress party occupy the Atacama province, 25 July.

The congressist army, about 10,000, with batteries, were defeated and killed; the battle lasted from 7:30 to 10:30, and the congressists took possession of Valparaiso at 1 a.m.

The congressist army, under the command of the congressists, who restored constitutional government, 30 Aug.

Temporal resistance at Coquimbo; several of Balmaceda's officers shot. Reported 29 Sept.

The congress party recognise the congressist provisional government, 15 Sept.

National holiday with great rejoicings, 16-26 Sept.

Balmaceda's funds being exhausted, he issues state notes to the amount of 2,959,000 pesos; he also seizes bars of silver valued at 4,000,000 pesos, the metallic reserve of the paper currency and illegally offers it for sale, without effect, Feb. 24. He then forms a new congress to support him, April; and negotiates for the purchase of a steamer at Montevideo without effect; Mr. Kennedy, British minister at Santiago, placed at Balmaceda's disposal H.M.S. Espanol to convey the silver bars to Montevideo.

July 24, 1892, Balmaceda censured at the Argentine Legation in Santiago; commits suicide, leaving a justiciary letter briefly written.

Two ironclad cruisers, the President Andes and President Bertrand, constructed for Balmaceda at Bordeaux; col. Villagran with 114 soldiers captured them in May; and embargos on these vessels raised by order of a French law court, 5 July; the vessels leave Bordeaux, and after endangering to destroy several ports in Europe. July, Aug., are given up at the end of the war to the new provisional government, 9 Sept. of 1891.

Mr. Patrick Egan, the U.S. minister, charged with breach of neutrality by favouring Balmaceda's party during the war.

At Valparaiso some of the populace assault the British flag of the U.S. ship of the line Baltimore; 2 of the crew killed, 7 July; the U.S. government demands reparation; the Chilean government promises investigation.

A case against the Espanol dismissed by the U.S. court.

Señor Jorge Montt elected president.

An amnesty granted to the followers of the Balmaceda party.

Mr. P. Egan concludes a convention between Chile and the United States.

A new ministry constituted under sen. Edomardo Matte.

New ministry formed by sen. Barros Luco, 13 June.

Mr. P. Egan concludes a convention between Chile and the United States.

Balmacedist plots in armour suppressed, Nov. Dec.

Amnesty granted to Balmaceda's partisans, with some exceptions, reported 8 Feb. 1893.

Disturbances; martial law proclaimed in Santiago.

Valparaiso and Arica suppressed, reported to April.

New ministry; sen. Pedro Montt premier, 26 April.

Arbitration of the boundaries of the United States against Chile, at Washington; award to the States, 240,000,000 dollars; other claims not accepted, 24 April; paid 9 Oct.; finance of president Mr. Montt, a critic.


The congress house at Santiago burnt.

Resignation of the ministry, 6 July; new ministry formed by sen. Recabarren.

National guard established; announced 14 April.


Boundary disputes with Argentina referred to the arbitration of queen Victoria.

Financial Panic; banks closed, 7 July; a moratorium, 25 Aug.; orders, 10 July; papal bulls, 20 July; authorized.

Convention with Peru relating to the retrocession of Tacna and Arica, adopted.

Fronds discovered at the arsenal; suicide of sen. Navarrete, chief accountant, 25 Sept. Puña de Atacama award settled by compromise.

Naval arsenal at Talalcovano burnt; estimated loss, 15,000,000 dollars.

Severe storms and tidal wave at Valparaiso; railway wrecked; great damage; at Santiago villages destroyed.

Compulsory military service, with some exceptions, decreed.

Coalition cabinet formed, sen. Fontecilla premier.

Boundary protocol signed by Chile and Argentina.


Frontier dispute with Argentina, Dec.; question to be submitted to British arc.

British commission, sir Theos. Holdich and others, to delimit the Argentine-Chilian frontier, arrive.

Naval arsenal at Valparaiso burnt down, 12 March.

Treaty with Argentina for arbitration under king Edward, limitation of naval armaments, boundaries, &c., signed at Santiago, 28 May; approved by the chamber of deputies.

Bursting of a reservoir at Las Palmas (35 deaths, and many horses destroyed).

Battleships.—Constitution, launched at Newcastle.

On Tyne; Liberty, at Barrow, 14, 15 Jan.

Crisis, 6 Apr.; sen. Ramon Barros Luco forms a cabinet.

Pisagua, a mutineer, partly destroyed by fire, mid-April.

Labour troubles at Valparaiso, resulting in strikes and arson; conflict between troops and strikers.

Resignation of Don Bosia.

Ministry resign; new cabinet formed with prime minister Rafael Solomayor as minister of the interior, and sen. Adolfo Guerin, minister for foreign affairs, early April.

Chilian cruisers, Esmeralda and Chacahua, bought by Mr. Flint, of New York, for 1,000,000 dollars.

Union between various sections of the liberal party compel the government to resign; new cabinet formed.

Chilian cruisers, Huiracache, sent to the United States, mid-April.

Mr. P. Egan issues ultimatum to the Chilean government.

After further correspondence the Chilian government accepts the stringent U.S.A. ultimatum.
peace and the sale of the wars had given the government a considerable surplus, which would be used for improving the Chilian ports of the country, especially Valparaiso.

31 May, 1894

Treaty ending territorial dispute of twenty years standing, between Chili and Bolivia, signed.

17 Oct.

Chilian government reported to be strongly supporting a scheme proposed by the Colombian republic for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Darien.

Outbreak of bubonic plague at Tarapaca, end Feb. 1905

Great fire at Pisagua, 17 April.

New ministry, se)or Orrego premier and minister of the interior, se)or Edwards, minister for foreign affairs.

Serious strike among the Ormo railway men at Antofagasta, 100 lives lost, reported 9 Feb. 1905.

The government accepts the proposals of a Chilean syndicate for the construction of Arien-La Paz (Bolivia) railway, at a cost of 2,152,000l., the work to be completed in four years, reported 29 March.

The government signs a contract with the German transatlantic bank for a loan of 3,700,000l., to be covered by an issue of 43l. percent, bonds, reported 12 April.

Official Journal publishes the ministerial programme, in which se)or Gutierrez announces measures for the reorganisation of the navy, and the expenditure of 575,000l. on railway material for the Pacific.

Two terrific shocks of earthquake which did an amount of damage, especially in Valparaiso and Santiago, followed by severe fires, occasioned great numbers killed and injured.

A general estimate of the loss of life and property over the whole area affected by the earthquake put the number of lives lost at 5,000 and the damage to property at 20,000,000l., reported 24-25 Aug.

Two chambers of parliament proclaimed se)or Pedro Montt, president of the republic of Chili for the years 1905-11.

Further shocks of earthquake felt, 22-23-31 Aug., 6-9-12 Sept.

Pedro Montt installed president, 12 Sept.

New ministry formed with se)or Vicente Santa-Cruz as minister of the interior, 20 Oct.

Chamber at Santiago approves the bill for the reconstruction of Valparaiso and authorises a loan of 1,000,000l. for the purpose, reported 15 Nov.

Earthquake shocks reported from Arica, 25 Dec.

Resignation of the ministry announced, 14 April 1907.

New ministry formed with se)or Rafael Obarrio as minister of the interior, and se)or Antonio Hueni minister for foreign affairs.

Bruce's strike, arising from political causes, reported.

New cabinet formed with se)or Javier Figueroa as minister of the interior.

Resignation of the cabinet reported, 24 Aug. 1908.

Chile decides to set her official time exactly five hours behind Greenwich time.

31 Dec. 1909.

The Transandine tunnel, on the Chilian side, officially opened, 3 April, 1910.

[President, Pedro Montt, 18 Sept. 1905.]

CHILLED SHOT, see Cannon, 1894-6.

CHILLIAN WALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought 15 Jan. 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe; 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 7,741 rank and file killed, and 14,419 wounded. The Sikh army numbered 30,000, while 4,000 wounded. On 21 Feb. lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Sher Inge, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, near Stoke, an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire. The stewsdpship is a nominal office, with a salary of 25l., conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats. The strict legality of the practice is questioned. The practice began in 1750.

CHIMBORAZO, highest point in the Andes, South America (altitude 21,068 feet); was ascended by Humboldt, 23 June, 1802, by Boussingault and Hall, 16 Dec. 1831; by Edward Whymper, 3 July, 1880. See Andes.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into Britain about 1200. Chimneys were in use in domestic architecture in the 14th century. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a stalk) 320 feet in height; the height of the monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

Act to regulate chimneys soaping, 28 Geo. III. 1799.

The chimneys soaping machinery was invented by Smart.

A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed, 1834.

By 3 & 4 Viet. c. 53 (1840), it is lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and no individual under twenty-one to ascend a chimney after, 1 July, 1842.

Enforcement of this law made more stringent. 1847.

Sec Montt produces the following memorandum now in general use, not patented, died 29 Jan. 1868.

New chimney sweepers' acts passed, 1875 and 1894.

By the fall of a chimney at Marsh Mills, Cheekleton, Yorkshire, 15 persons were killed, 24 Feb. 1752.

CHIMNEY-TAX, see Hearth.

CHINA (Tsing), the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annually claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C. The three religions are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism, which see. Mr. B. C. Boulanger's "History of China," 3 vols., 1884-85. Professor Legge has published "Chinese Classics" and a translation of the Chinese "sacred books." Population (as stated at Pekin in 1888, 353,241,699; 1906, 418,214,000.

The early condition of China was tribal, which B.C. gradually merged into a vast feudal system, nominally ruled by many contemporaneous dynasties, dated from 2205 B.C. The king of Ts'in put down all other rulers and assumed the title of Hsiao Ti, or emperor, declaring that "as there is but one sun in the sky, there should be but one ruler in the nation." 221

Principal dynasties: Han, 265 B.C. to 221 A.D.; Tang, 618-906; Sung, 907-1279; Yuan, the Mongol, 1270-1367; the Ming, 1368-1644; the Ching, or Tsing, Manchu Tartar, 1644 to the present date. 129.

Supposed age of Confucius (Kung-fuzi), the philosopher; 551-473.

Supposed wall of China completed. 211

Literature and the art of painting encouraged, 212

Battle between Paratass and the Scythians; the Chinese aided the latter, and ravaged the coasts of the Caspian: their first appearance in history. (Leofric.) 139.

The religion of Lao-see began. 15

A form of Buddhism, or the religion of Fo, introduced. About A.D. 65-21.

Nauken becomes the capital. 422.
The British boat Block Jake attacked, and the crew murdered, 24 Aug.; the British merchants retire from Macao. 20 Aug. 1839
Affair at Kwai-lung between British boats and Chinese junks. 20 Aug.
Attack by 24 armed junks on the British frigates Venus and Hydris, several junks blown up. 20 Aug.
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last caravan of the year leaves this day. 26 Dec.
Edict of the emperor interfering with all trade, and intercourse with England for ever. 5 Jan. 1840.
The Hellenic is attacked by armed junks, 24 April. Blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from Sir Gordon Bremer, 28 June; the Blonde with a flag of truce fired on at Anoy July; Tung-hai, Kin; sundered, 5 July; British forces established along the Chinese coast, 10 July; Mr. Stantoun carried off to Canton, 6 Aug.
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Pekin. 11 Aug.
The ship Rhode Island on the sand-bank, and the crew, as wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages. 15 Sept.
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, 16 Sept.; Capt. Elliot's truce with him. 4 Nov.
British plenipotentiaries off Macao. 20 Nov.
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced. 28 Nov.
Mr. Stantoun released. 30 Nov.
Negotiations of peace, owing to breach of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor. 6 Jan. 1843.
Chuen-pe and Tsao-tse-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to Canton). The English captured.
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 450,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities. 20 Jan.
Hong-Kong taken possession of. 26 Jan.
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, 11 Feb; hostilities resumed, 27 Feb.; Chusan evacuated, 24 Feb.; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for each.
Bogue forts taken by Sir G. Bremer; Admiral Kwan captured. 26 Feb.
The British squadron proceeds to Canton. 3 March; Sir H. Elliot takes command of the army, 5 March; hostilities again suspended, 3 March; and again resumed, 6 March; Keshin degraded by the emperor. 12 March.
Flotilla of 60 vessels destroyed, Canton threatening the foreign factories seized, and 450 guns taken by the British forces. 18 March.
New commissioners from Pekin arrived at Canton, 14 April.
Hong-Kong Gazette first published. 1 May.
Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton. 17 May.
Heights behind Canton taken. 25 May.
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars; 5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease. 31 May.
British forces withdrawn, 1 June; and British trade reopened. 16 June.
Arrival at Macao of Sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded. 18 June.
Anny taken, and 250 guns destroyed. 27 Aug.
The Bogue fort destroyed. 14 Sept.
Hing-hao taken, 156 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, 1 Oct.; they take Chiao-lung, 10 Oct.; Ning-po, 13 Oct.; Yung-ion, 16 Dec., and Fung-chia, 28 Dec.
Chinese attack Ning-po and Chiao-lung, and are repulsed with great loss, 10 March; 800 Chinese are routed near Tuck-yau, 14 March.
Chia-pon attacked; defences destroyed. 18 May.
The British squadron enters the river Kiang, 13 June; capture of Wusung and of 350 guns and 9 gun-boats, 19 June; Shanghai, 20 June; "The British armament anchors near the Golden Isle," 20 July; Chia-Kung taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide. 21 July; the British ships engage the Chinese, 4 Aug.; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, 9 Aug.; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace, 12 Aug.
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the Corsair, by Sir Henry Pottinger for England, and the Baron Gros and Eupey for China, on the 8th day of Oct., 1842; and the Chinese emperor—(Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to cede Hong-Kong, at each of the opening of the Chinese river mouths, and to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled)

29 Aug. 1842

The ratification signed by Queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged 22 Aug. 1843

Canton opened to the British, July 1843

Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger 16 Feb. 1844

Benjamin captured by the British 1 Apr. 1847

Hong-Kong and the neighbouring district visited by a violent typhoon: immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned 1 Oct. 1846

H.M. steam-ship Medea destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas 4 March 1850

Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si 18 May 1851

Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of the whole army 19 June 1853

Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success March, April and May, and August, 1853.

The rebels take Nankin, 19, 20 March; Amoy, 19 May; Shang-hai, 16 July; and besiege Canton without success Aug.-Nov. 1855

The sea accounts are unfavourable to the rebels; the imperialists have taken Shang-hai, Amoy; and expelled imperial residence 28 Nov. 1854

Outrage on the British lady Arrow, in Canton river 

After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton attacked and taken 10 Oct. 1856

A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by Sir M. Seymour 3 Nov. 1856

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-tsin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

The non-fulfillment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-57.

The emperor Taou Kwang, who died 25 Feb., 1859, during the latter part of his reign, became liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European art and science, a rash and unwise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against Christianity, which in consequence, Aug. 1859, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars: but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced, and the emperor may be supposed to have been at a loss what to do. In the middle of June, 1851, he had purged the whole ministry, including the cabinet, of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assumed another name. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge, and to have been acquainted with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang-fu, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, and derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the friend of Man and China, and the ruler of the world, the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin in Nov. 1856. His followers were termed Taou-tao, or 'princes of peace,' a title utterly believed by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated, 18 July, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-Wang, and the execution of the military leaders

§ It was ordered by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 24 being carried off and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to his ship to avoid it, sailed for India and Ceylon for troops. On 3 March, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 10, censured sir John for the "invidious measures" he had pursued, the Chinese ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament, but obtained a large majority in the new one.

Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hai 6 Nov. 1856

The Americans receive an attack by capturing two forts 21-22 Nov.

Rebels take Kairking 10 Nov.

Other forts taken by the British 14 Nov.

The Chinese burn English factories 20 Nov.

And murder the crew of the Thistle 30 Nov.

The Mahomets of Panthay, in Yunnan, become independent during Ta-ping rebellion 1853.

An official, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread 2 Feb.

Troops arrive from Madras and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy 28 March.

No change on either side: Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels. London, 28 May.

Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by command of Elliot, 25, 27 May, and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel 1 June.

Blockade of Canton 3 Aug.

Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, 16 July; returns to Hong-Kong 25 Sept.


Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, 28-29 Dec. 1857, who enter it 5 Jan. 1858.

Yeh sent a prisoner to Calcutta 1 Jan.

The allies proceed towards Pekin, and take the Pei-lo forts 20 May.

The expedition arrives at Tien-tsin 20 May.

Negotiations commence, 3 June; treaty of peace signed at Tien-tsin, by Lord Elgin, Sir Charles, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff—term (tariff) to be no longer applied to Europeans

26, 28, 29 June

Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor 28 Aug.

The British destroy about 150 piratical junks in the Chinese seas 18 Aug.

Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yangtse-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England May, 1859

Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Pekin, is stopped in the river Perho (of Tien-sun), admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 51 killed, and about 300 wounded 25 June.

The American envoy Ward arrives at Pekin, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremony, is not seen the emperor 29 July.

Commercial treaty with America 24 Nov.

The English and French prepare an expedition against China 18 Oct.

Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecks near Point de Galle, Ceylon, 23 May; arrive at Shang-hai, 1 June 1856

The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montiilhon. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Peho, 18 Aug.

The allies repulse the Taoping rebels, attack Shang-hai, 10 Aug.; and take the Ta-puk forts, losing 51 killed and wounded, the Tartar general of San-do-sion-sun taken prisoner 27 Aug.

After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Pekin; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-ku-wan and Pachichun 18 & 29 Sept.

Capt. Parkes, captains Anderson and Richardson, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowley (the Times correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs) advance to Tung-chow, to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-bun-sun: capt. Braybrook and able de Luie beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Pekin.

The allies march towards Pekin; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, 6 Oct.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Becher, Mr. Leoch, and others, restored alive, 8 Oct.

Anderson, Mr. de Norman, and others the inhuma-28 Oct.

He died peacefully at Calcutta, 9 April, 1860. He is said to have ordered the beheading of about 1000 rebels.
The people at Yang-chow, incited by the "literati" (learned classes) destroy the Protestant mission-houses, 22 Aug.; refuges not obtained; a British squadron proceeds to Nankin, 3 Nov.; the vice-roy, Li Hung-chang, is superseded, and the British demands are ended by 14 Nov. 1858.

Chinese embassy (Mr. Anson Burlinghame, Chun Kang, and Sin China Su) received by president Johnson at Washington, 5 June; they sign a treaty (see Burlinghame); 4 July; arrive in London, Sept.; received by the queen, 29 Nov.

Chinese embassy received by the emperor at Paris, 13 Aug. 1859.

Pekin visited by the duke of Edinburgh, incognito, 1 Oct.

Supplementary convention to the treaty of Tientsin (June, 1858) for additional commercial freedom, signed.

Burlinghame dies at St. Petersburg 22 Feb. 1859.

Successful rebellion of Mahometans in north-west provinces reported.

May, Cruel massacre of the French consul at Tientsin.

Roman cathole priests, sisters of Mercy (22 persons), besides many native converts, and above 30 children in the orphanage, by a mob, with, it is said, the complicity of the authorities; the missionaries were accused of kidnapping children, and very disgraceful scenes were witnessed.

Increased hatred of the people to foreigners at Tientsin; lukewarm proceedings of the government against the murderers.

June, a viceroy of Nankin, favourable to Europans, assassinated.

Chapels destroyed at Fatshan.

The French ultimatum refused; the numbers of the Chinese punished; Chinese warlike preparations reported.

July, judicious mandate from the mandarin Tseng-kwan, overlooking the missionaries, and condoning their massacre.

Oct., 16 coolies beheaded, 15 Sept., and 23 exiled; indemnity to the sufferers by the outrage ordered.

Reported.

End of the difficulty announced.

Nov., 4, hang-how, an envoy, arrives in London.

Aug. 1859, Memorial addressed to the Chinese government by Mr. Hart, inspector of customs, recommending changes in civil and military administration.

autumn.

The young emperor married.

Oct., received at Paris; apologizes for Tientsin massacres, and promises redress.

Russia annexes Kuldja.


Dec., the emperor's majesty, he assumes the government.

Feb., 1853, Talibon, capital of the insurgent Panthay Mahometans, captured; thousands massacred.

Feb., foreign ministers for the first time received by the emperor.

June, Dispute with Japan, see Formosa.

July-Aug.; settled by treaty.

31 Oct. 1874.

The Spero sails from Canton to Macao; Capt. Brady and Mr. Mundy, and a foreign crew and passengers; pirates, who came out of secret, kill captain and others, and carry off boats while on voyage; the wounded crew manage to reach Macao.

22 Aug.

Death of the emperor.

12 Jan. 1875.

Proclamation of his successor, Tsai-tien, son of Chih, 7th son of Tsoo-Twang (nephew of Kang), 27 Feb.

Exploring expedition under ed. Horace Browne to open a passage from Bora to S. W. China, Dec. 1854; Mr. Margery and 5 Chinese going before, killed at Mungwye, 21 Feb., Col. Browne and his troops repulse a sudden attack by Chins, but retreat to Hangchow, 22 Feb.; some of the party missing.

12 March.

Through negotiations of Mr. Wade, the Chinese government promise due reparation; announced.

Sept.

Edict permitting intercourse between chiefs of departments and foreign ministers, about 4 Oct.; ensuing proper treatment of foreigners, 19 Oct.
Telegram from Mr. Wade; he has obtained necessary guarantees, satisfactory to Mr. Margary, and concessions for foreign trade 18 Oct. 1875.

Gen. Lee-sea-to-hee ordered for trial, 11 Feb.; Margary's murderers said to be executed, 5 May 1876.

First railway in China, from Shanghai to Tientsin (Woosung), (11 miles); trial trip, 16 March (at first opposed); publicly opened 30 June.

Mr. Grosvenor and others, sent to inquire respecting the murder of Mr. Margary, arrive at the place and report the proposed punishment of the murderers 8 June.

Choo-foo convention between Sir Thos. Wade and the Chinese; the Chinese family removed the government agree to compensation to Mr. Margary's family; removal of commercial grievances, opening of four ports, proper official measures said to be signed, 19 Sept. raised 17 Sept.

War against the Tungans; Manas captured; great massacre of rebels 5 Nov.

Acredited Chinese envoy (Quo-ta-Zan) lands at Southampton 21 Jan. 1877.

Decree of equal rights to Chinese Christians, 1 Feb.

Frightful famine in northern provinces, April.

Four Chinese ports opened, 1 April.

Opium smoking interdicted after 3 years; announced 18 May.

Two railroad cars from Shanghai bought to be stopped, 1 Nov. Dec. restored 21 Oct.

Quo-ta-Zhan (or Kuo-ta-Jen) first accredited minister at London; Lin-tea-Jen at Berlin about Nov.

Yakouh Beg of Kashgaria demands king of Persia to assert Chinese general, Tso-tang-tung; is assassinated, May; Kashgarr and other towns captured; end of war 19 May.

Negotiations at Shanghai 23 June.

The Chinese minister's first grand evening reception 9 June 1878.

 Destruction of mission property at Wu-shih-shan by a fanatical mob, unstrained by the mandarins, 30 Aug.

Famine abating; 43,500f. for relief collected in England 10 Sept.

The Shanghai railway plant removed to Formosa 4 Sept.

Chinese immigrants virtually expelled from Aus.; trail by a poll-tax 8 Sept.


Chung How, ambassador at St. Petersburg, demands the surrender of Khotun, a fugitive from Kashgar, and restoration of the territory Dec.

Rebellion in Hainan, in Canton province; Li Yang-tsai, who claims Annam, claims the throne; deposed 2 Jan. 1879.

Marquis Tsang, the new Chinese ambassador, arrives in London, 25 Feb.; presents his credentials to the queen. Treaty with Russia, who agrees to evacuate the Kukiah territory, China to pay an indemnity, about June.

Li Yang-tsai, rebel chief, captured; announced 2 Dec.

Chung How, the late Chinese ambassador at St. Petersburg, imprisoned and the treaty disavowed, spring 1879.

Chinese from Kashgar said to invade Russian territory May.

Prospect of war; col. Gordon goes to China from Bombay 7 May.

Li Hung Chang, governor of metropolita, Sizey, fortifies approaches to the capital, June; visited by Col. Gordon, July.

Chung How in China, from Shanghai, 15 July.

Thomas Lucas sails up the Yang-tse River in an Italian vessel April.

Peace with Russia, who makes concessions negotiated by marquis Tsang; treaty signed 11 Aug. 1838.

Complication with France respecting Tonquin (see Tonquin) 9 Sept. 1883.

Mr. Legge sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for killing a coolie at Canton 11 Sept.

Canton greatly excited against foreigners Oct.

Correspondence of France and China respecting Tonquin published in the Times, both firm 23 Oct. 1838.

Warm reception of sir Hong Parkes as British ambassador 13 Sept. 1883.

China issues a circular claiming Annam as a dependency 25 Aug. 1884.

French demand evacuation of Tonquin; three southern provinces opened to commerce 11 May.

The French break the treaty by attack to Tonquin 20 June.

Li Hung Chang, at Tientsin; French protectorate of Annam and Tonquin recognized; three southern provinces opened to commerce 11 May.

The Chinese break the treaty by attack on Tonquin 20 June.

France demands evacuation of Tonquin frontier, and 25,000,000 indemnity 20 June.

The war party propose the emperor's removal 23 June.

Li Hung Chang the viceroy 20 July.

The frontier towns to be surrendered, the indemnity refused, announced 30 July.

China offers reduced indemnity 21 Aug.

Kelung in Formosa bombarded and forts destroyed by alleged treachery by adm. Lespes 25 Aug.

Adm. Courbet at Foochow 31 Aug.

Negotiations at Shanghai 21 Sept.

France declines mediation of the powers; France issues a circular to the powers 21 Aug.

Indemnity claimed war renewed to 25,000,000 19 Aug.; refused by China 21 Sept.

The French ambassador, Semalle, leaves Pekin; war ensues 21 Aug.

Adm. Courbet with his fleet sails up the Pekin river, 25 Aug.; unattacked; destroys the Chinese fleet with much slaughter, 23 Aug.; bombards the arsenal at Foochow, and dismounts the forts; destroys the forts and batteries, &c., at Minung and Kinsue 23 Aug.; French killed, about 70; Chinese said to be about 1000 26-28 Aug.

Li Hung Chang deprived of his highest offices about 23 Aug.

Chinese declaration of war, in a manifesto to the people, announced 6 Sept.

H.M. gun-boat Zephyr fired on by mistake, 6 Sept.

Chinese apologies 18 Sept.

Chinese said to be defeated at Kipins Pass, about 16 Sept.

Evacuation at Shanghai and other places, protest against the war 17 Sept.

Li Hung Chang repainted vicerey about 24 Sept.


N. and W. Formosa blocked 23 Oct.

Kelung occupied by French; little resistance 8 Oct.

Two Chinese deposed; near Tamsui re- pressed in attack on Kelung, announced 12 Nov.

Flintless mediation of Earl Granville, 21 Nov.

Musician of the French ambassador 19 Dec.

Reported Chinese defeat near Kelung 19 Dec.

The native press, originally official (Pekin Gazette, ancient), becomes political and popular 21 Dec.

Foreign Enlistment Act proclaimed at Hong Kong, 29 Dec. 1838.

French attack near Kelung, Chinese works carried, 23 Jan. 1839.


Two Chinese junk sunk by French torpedoes, 15 Feb.

Bombardment of Chiin-hae, at the mouth of the Yang-tung river 15 Feb.

Siege of Tuyen Ch'ing, much slaughter 2 March.

Several forts at Kelung captured; sanginary conflicts 4 March.

Sir Harry Parkes, ambassador, dies 22 March.

Possession of islands captured 13 March.

Preliminaries of peace, through intervention of sir Robt. Hart, signed at Pekin about 6 April; treaty signed 2 June; ratified 26 Nov.

Sir Robert Hart, British ambassador, 26 Nov. resigns about 31 Aug.

Formosa evacuated about 23 June.

Introduction of railways authorized—newspaper about Aug.

Disputes with Japan settled; reported Aug.

The emperor agrees to receive a papal agent to protect V. C.'s missionaries 31 Aug.

Death of Ts'o Tsung-fang, a great statesman and guardian of the throne 4 Sept.
Convention for the opening of the Chung-King to commerce signed at Pekin. 31 March, 1860.

The duke and duchess of Connaught honorably received and entertained by Cathay. 4 July, 1860.

Great floods at Pekin, Tungchow and Tientsin; business stopped, 3 Aug.; renewal of the Yellow River inundations early Sept.; also in the province of Honan and Chekiang. Great law of life and prospect of famine reported. 14 Oct.

Explosion of the government powder magazine at Canton, killing many persons and destroying 200 houses, marked a similar explosion at Foo: 300 persons killed, reported. 7 Nov.

Massacre of many native Christians at Tung-tuytish and other places by a fanatical society. Reported. 21 Dec.

An imperial decree, granting audience of the emperor to representatives of foreign powers issued. 15 June.

Death of prince Ching, father of the emperor, reported. 2 Jan., 1861.

Disastrous floods in Shoo-Shang, Wen-Chuan, and other districts, about 1,000 lives lost, eat away Anti-European riots at Wuhu; much destruction. 28 May, 1861.

British consulate wrecked: the consul and his wife escaped; quiet restored by force, 12, 13 May. Increased persecution of foreigners in Connaught and Tientsin, China; the diplomatic body appeal to the government; the emperor issues a decree for the protection of foreigners and punishment of aggressors, about. 15 June.

French church and orphanage at Woosieh destroyed by fire. 5 June.

Loss of life and much destruction by the rising of the Yang-tsue-Kiang about. 21 July.

Continued persecution of foreigners; the imperial decree ineffectual; the diplomatic body press the government to act. 14 Aug.

The Koko Hai, a secret society, strongly opposed to foreigners and Christianity, active, summer. 7 Dec.

The American mission at Ichang destroyed, 11 Sept.

The outrages and lampoons in Hangchow, with diplomatic body report to their respective governments, about. 15 Sept.

Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, N.A., unite for the common support of their people against Chinese violence, reported. 23 Sept.

Compensation paid to the sufferers in Wuhu, for the viceroy, about. 23 Oct.

British squadron and other vessels at Nagasaki and other ports, about. 20 Oct.

A modest object of the Chinese authorities arranged by the European ministers, reported. 17 Nov.

The government pays indemnities amounting to $25,000,000, to confess to Christian missions and others, and punishes Chinese officials and offenders. 28 Nov.

Mr. Christopher Gardner, British consul, and Dr. Griffith John, missionary, assert that the anti-Christian outbreaks originated with the local mandarins, aided by Chuan (or Chien Han), an eminent Buddhist and writer of off-color pamphlets, etc., reported. 29 Nov.

The rebels in the north, headed by Li Hung-chang, defeated by Yuhu, reported. 3 Jan., 1862.

Mr. Nicholas O'Connor appointed British minister at Pekin, about. 4 March.

Chuan (or Chien Han), the agitator, ordered to be arrested, 25 March; not arrested: the right of audience by the emperor requested by the foreign ministers, rejected, early May.

Bill for the stringent exclusion of Chinese immigrants from the United States, N. A., passed by congress. 12 June.

Re-newed outrages on European missionaries. 14 June.

Great fire at Tientsin: about 500 junks destroyed and 200 lives lost. 4 Sept.

...
Great inundation by the Yellow River; 12 towns said to be destroyed; reported...

Kung Chiao-kan appointed minister at St. James's; reported.

Chinese exclusion amended bill passed by the U.S. Senate; reported.

Insurrection in Manchuria reported; 13 Dec.

Gen. Ting sent to suppress the rising, and to redress grievances; reported; 4 June; rebellion subdued.

War with Japan, see Corea; 17 July.

Murderous outrages on missionaries; murder of the Rev. James Wylie, presbyterian, by soldiers at Liao-Yang; the murderers degraded and officers degraded, reported... 14 Sept.

Treaty between China and U.S. ratified; Aug.

Great fire in Ching King; many deaths; 25 Aug.

Prince Kung appointed to power; armed forces...

Imperial edict for the protection of foreigners and missionaries; 12 Oct.

Li Hung Chang (minister) superseded by prince Kung, with enlarged powers.

Rebellion at Wu-hu; admiral Fremantle proceeds there, reported... 16 Dec.

Prince Kung appointed president of the grand council, virtually dictator; Li Hung Chang returns to power; 13 Dec.

Risings in S.W. Kwang-tung, government troops repulsed, reported.

Treaty of peace with Japan, concluded; 17 April; ratified; 8 May.

Foreign mission houses at Ch'eng-tien and Shoo-chan destroyed by rioters; missionaries safe.

Loan of 16,000,000 sterling from France and Russia, reported.

Treaty with France respecting boundaries, confirmed, etc., signed at Pekin; 25 June.

Loan of 40,000,000, at 4 per cent, guaranteed by Russia, signed at Pekin, 4 July, at St. Petersburg; 6 July.

Massacre of British missionaries (the Revs. W. Stewart, 8 ladies and 2 children) at Wusung, near Kiu-cheng, by a fanatical sect called Vegetarians; 1 Aug.

British and American missions attacked, hospital destroyed at Fat-sun.

The British government demands immediate repress.

Japan demands an indemnity for giving up the Liao-tung peninsula; evacuations to begin on first payment, Aug.; supplementary treaty signed... 15 Nov.

The Chinese government acting with the foreign consuls; arrests and punishments; reported.

Additional outrages reported in Aug.; 10 members of the Vegetarian society and others convicted about 28 Aug.; 7 criminals executed at Kiu-cheng.

Reparation demanded by Germany for the recent damage of 2 German missionaries, killed at Kiao-chan by the Chinese to the Chinese, 14 Nov.; indemnity, 200,000 taels (about 35,000£), etc., refused; 29 Nov.; [Kiao-chan, ceded to Germany, with adjacent territory, 60 yrs lease; 5 Jan.; ratified; 24 Jan. 1898.]

Russian fleet arrives at Kien-chau, near Port Arthur, with China's approval;... 15 Dec.

Li Hung Chang recalled to power; 2 Jan. 1897

Negotiations with Great Britain and Russia respecting loans, fail.

Trains blown up with dynamite, by the insurgents, near Nanking; 3 deaths; reported.

Japanese claims payment of the indemnity; 2 Feb. (11,000,000£), paid by the bank of England on behalf of China, 7 May.

Inland waters to be opened to British and other merchants, in June.

Pere Favier (60 years resident) consecrated as bishop at Pekin; 20 Feb.

Chinese loan of 10,000,000 at 4½ per cent.

Hong-kong and other banks rated... 2 March.

German-Chinese agreement relating to privileges in Shan-tung, signed.

Four ports opened to trade, April; see Europe.

The Yangtze trade regulations, drawn up by Sir Robert Hart, agreed on; 13 May.

Death of Prince Kung, aged 68; 26 May.

Wu-han, occupied by the British, 20 May; convention signed... 7 July.

Successful steam navigation of the Yangtze, reported. (250 miles) by Mr. Little.

Prince Henry and the German squad, visits Kien-chau, 5 May; received by the emperor and empress at Pekin; 15 May.
Serious riots at Sha-shi, Japanese consulate and other offices, &c., destroyed, 9 May; indemnity, &c., paid, 12 July, 1893.

Convention signed at Pekin, extending boundaries of Hong-kong to 9 June, 1895.

Rebellion in Kwang-tung: a magistrate and his wife killed, 10 June.

Concession for Grand-central railway from Hankan to Pekin secured by Franco-Belgian syndicate; reported, 15 June.

Contract signed at Pekin, authorizing the Anglo-Belgian railway to work coal and iron mines in Honan, &c., for 99 years, 21 June.

Typhoon at Port Arthur, 139 Chinese sailors drowned; reported, 25 June.

Riots in Shanghai concerning the sale by the French local authorities of the Xiang-poo guild cemetery, French marines and police fired on the mob, 14 natives killed, 16 July; provisional agreement, quiet restored, 15 July.

Contract for Russian loan for the Pekin Hankan railway ratified, 18 Aug.

Black Flag rising in Kwangsi; British consul at Wun-chuan telegraphs for gumbats, 23 Aug; a magistrate and many officials killed; nine towns captured and troops defeated near Wu-chuan, reported 12 July; further conflicts reported, 16 Aug.

Li Hung Chang disposes of the Tsang-i-Hai menace, 16 Sept.

Reforms progressing; reported, Sept., 1895.

American and French missions attacked at Huchuan, 60 miles from Chungking; reported, Sept., 1895, indemnity paid to the United States, Jan., 1896.

Coup d'etat, regency of the emperor restored, reorganizing treaty, flight of Kang-Yu-Wei, reformer (said by British consuls, and conveyed to Hong-kong), 22 Sept.

The marquis T'o visits Pekin, received by the emperor, 20 Sept.

Six members of the reform party executed, 23 Sept.

Great fire at Hankan, 130 deaths reported, 1 Oct.

Violent insults to Europeans, 1 Oct.; foreign sailors arrested at Pekin, 7 Oct.

Reformers in office dismissed, 10 Oct.

Lord Charles Beresford, on a commercial mission, arrives at Pekin, 16 Oct.; well received at Chingshi, returns to Hong-kong, advocates the "open door" (whence, 3 Jan., 1896).

French missionary and converts massacred at Pekin; indemnity demanded by France, 20 Oct.


Yellow river floods in Shantung, villages destroyed, early Nov.; Li Hung Chang sent to concert preventive measures, 17 Nov., his report issued, end of March, 1895.

Chinese force 14,000 enrolled under British officers at Weitaihsin, and Nov., M. de Bize, new Russian minister, arrives, 21 Nov.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, British missionary, murdered at Yang-chow, Nov., 4 murderers arrested and 3 officials degraded, Jan., 1896; further repetition demanded, June, July, Aug.

Author Christian rod in Huyue, French priest killed, 28 Nov.

Great distress reported, 2 Dec.

Rebels defeated at Shihchewang, 27 Dec.

Edict initiating administrative reforms issued, 3 Dec.

Teng-ho, governor of Huppei, in favour of reforms, degraded, 1 Jan., 1899.

Insurrection in Anhui, Jan., 1899.

Hu Yu Fen, director of northern railways, dismissed, Jan.; Sir Claude MacDonald instructed to investigate, 31 Jan.; Hu Yu Fen is acquitted, 18 Feb., 1899.

Russian troops (1,000) at Port Arthur and neighbourhood, Feb.; fight between Russians and Chinese at Ta-huean-wan, many Chinese killed, reported, 17 Feb., 1899.
Mr. Norman and Mr. Robinson, missionaries, and 5 convicts murdered at Yung-ching . 2 June, 1900.

Fire in station burned, employés killed by the Boxers . 4 June.

German and Austrian guards arrive in Pekin .

Foreign reinforcements land at Tien-tsin . 3-5 June.

Railway communication stopped at Pekin, anti-

foreign movement still spreading, another evasive edict issued . 6 June.

Massacres and destruction of railway and stations spreading from Pekin district to other provinces . 7, 8 June.

Imperial edict, decrying a massacre of foreigners, issued June 9 (changed into a protective edict by 3 members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, who were afterwards cruelly executed, 14 Aug.).

The Tientsin-Yamen reorganised under prince Tuan and 3 Manchus . 10 June.

Adm. sir Edw. Seymour's force defeats the Boxers at Lung-fang . 11 June.

M. Sugiyama, Japanese chancellor, murdered by Chinese troops in Pekin . 11 June.

Massacre of native converts and foreign employés in Pekin, buildings burnt . 11, 14 June.

Disembarkation of troops in the Taku forts demanded by allies, 16 June; the forts open fire on allied fleets, but are captured . 17 June.

Tien-tsin foreign settlement fiercely attacked . 17 June.

Stern message from France to the viceroy of Yunnan, respecting the safety of the missions there . 23 June.

Adm. Seymour repels the enemy at Lung-fang .

Mr. James Watts (C.M.G., May, 1901) carries despatches from Tientsin to Taku .

Seymour captures arsenal near Tien-tsin, 22 June; Chinese driven back, capt. Heyts killed, 23 June.

Tientsin foreign garrison hard pressed, 24 June; relieved by allies after hard fighting, 23 June.

Seymour returns to Tientsin . 26 June.

Edict issued at Pekin virtually decrees war on all foreigners, and their expulsion ordered . 26 June.

Arsenal N.E. of Tientsin captured by the allies . 27 June.

Insurrection spreads to Manchuria in the north and Shantung in the south, slaughter of Chinese begins . 27 June.

Imperial edict disclaims responsibility for the fighting and throws all blame on the Europeans . 29 June.

Adm. Seymour's advance to Pekin checked, despatches to Tientsin .

Joint proclamation by the Nankin and Wu-chang viceconsuls . 29 June.

Chinese attack on foreign settlements of Tientsin repulsed .

Anarchy in Manchuria, missions destroyed, bishop Guillin, R.C., and others, burned alive in the cathedral of Makden . 29 June.

Edict from Pekin ordering the extermination of foreigners, issued .

British government announces that it will hold the authorities in Pekin responsible for injuries to foreigners .

Li Hung Chang maintains order in Canton, frequent executions of robbers and pirates, reported .

Co-operation of the powers, Japan allowed a free hand, reported . 4 July.

British government assures the viceroy of Nankin of support in quelling disorder in the Yang-tzè region .

Massacre of about 44 missionaries, men, women, and children, at Taïyihuen in Shan-si, by Yü-Hsien, the governor's order . 5-6 June, and 6 July.

Fierce fighting at Tientsin, 6 July; the allies seize an arsenal, about 300 Chinese killed, 9 July; Chinese attack on the railway station repulsed with heavy loss .

Tient-sin, native city and forts, captured, a fort and 48 guns seized by the Japanese, 13, 14 July.

[Allies casualties about 50; 26 British naval contingent alone killed and 129 wounded during the 4 weeks' fighting.]

Fighting on the Russian frontier of the Amur, on the N.E. of the Beringoetschensk Blatter, 18 June, 1900.

Li Hung Chang confers with the governor in Hongkong .

Russians rout the Chinese on the Amur, 19 July.

Capt. Watts-Jones and 10 or 12 Europeans murdered at Kwei-hua-cheng by the governor's order .

Li Hung Chang arrives at Shanghai . 26 July.

The emperor appears in vain for mediation to France, Germany, America, and Japan .

Further massacres of missionaries and others in Shan-si at Pa-tsing-fu, Chin-Chan, and other places in the north . 21 July.

Severe fighting at Nien-chwang . 25-26 July.

British successes near Wei-hai-wei, reported . 27 July.

Gen. Zikharoff captures Sium-sang in Manchuria . 28 July.

Two progressive Yamen ministers beheaded in Pekin by the Tientsin-Yamen's order, and Chang Yiu-Huan, G.C.M.G., executed in Kashgar .

The Russians seize Hakan, Harbin relieved, Chinese defeated at Hulingoetschensk, Nih-Ik, and Chin-chwang captured .

Allies advance to Pekin, Japanese victory, Chinese driven out of Pien-tang, many killed, 4 Aug.; Yuen-tsin capitulated 5 Aug.

British troops land at Shanghai . 31 Aug.

Frequent executions of pirates in Canton .

French hussars charge Tartar cavalry at Hsi-taipo .

Allies occupy Tung-chau, enemy fled . 12 Aug.

Emperor, empress, and court fly from Pekin after ordering the execution of 5 pro-foreign members of the Yamen .

The Russians seize both banks of the Amur, massacre of about 4,000 Chinese by Gribsky and his Cossacks at Bargingoetschensk .

[State of the Pekin Legations begins; total guards, 15 officers, 365 men; the British legation filled with refugees, outpost fiercely attacked; prof. J. Huberty and others killed, 22 June; sir Claude MacDonald takes command at the British legation, the Hanlin academy burnt by Chinese, 22 June; the Japanese repulse a fierce attack, many Chinese killed, 24 June; combined attack of Boxers and troops repulsed with severe loss, 27 June; brilliant sortie, many Chinese killed, 3 July; capture of Sinkiang; the advance of the allies concluded, but siege continued, 17 July; the allies relieve the legations after a rapid march and much fighting, general Gassey and his Sikh arrive first, followed by the Americans, and the wilders joy, 3 p.m., 14 Aug. (total casualties during the siege, about 67 killed, 120 wounded, and 5 other deaths); the queen sent a message of thankfulness and sympathy, 29 Aug.]

Pei-Tang R. C. bishopric, in Pekin, nobly defended by mgr. Favier, 133 priests, and 42 French and Italian missionaries, with about 3,000 refugees, 26 June, till relieved by the Japanese and Russians, 17 Aug. (Total deaths during the siege, 409.)

Imperial city entered, palace gates held by allies, 1 Aug.

Forgotten city closely guarded by allies, 15 Aug.

Boxers defeated near Tientsin, 220 killed, 64 captured .

British force defeats Chinese and Boxers in the rear, Pekin .

Sir Robert Hart resumes his office in Pekin .

Li Hung Chang's peace overtures rejected by the powers . 1 Aug.

The allies forbid hostilities, and call on the Chinese to return, 22 Aug.; they march through the Forbidden city and occupy the imperial palace .

Continued Russian successes in Manchuria .

24-29 Aug.
Whole-sale massacres of missionaries and native converts at Pancha-tun, 15 Aug., and many other places. 19 Oct.
Four Boxer leaders executed at Tien-tsin, 19 Aug.
Boxers reported round Pekin, early Sept.
British troops occupy Fung-chia, near Pekin, early Sept.
Liang hsing, 2d, of Pekin, stormed by German marines and foreign soldiers, 500 Boxers killed, 13 Sept.

25 Germans killed in an encounter with Boxers near Pekin, 13 Sept.
Boxers routed, and over 200 killed by Americans and British in early Sept.
Total allies in Pekin, 52,000 (22,000 Russians, 13,000 French, and 5,000 British), 14 Sept.
Accident to British party while destroying munitions of Boxers, 14 deaths and 22 wounded, 14 Sept.

Boxers defeated at Patachun, 17 Sept.
Tien occupied by the allies and afterwards burned, 19 Sept.

Russians occupy the Manchurian frontier and 7 towns, columns penetrating the interior, much slaughter, reported, 13 Sept.

Punitive expeditions of the allies against the Boxers, reported effective, 20 Sept.
Peking and Loochien captured with heavy losses by the allies, 20, 28 Sept.
Anti-Christian riots in the south, convert slaughtered, reported, 21 Sept.

Boxers routed by the British, 15 m. S. of Pekin, 23 Sept.

Kirm, a rich town in Manchuria, occupied by the Allies, 24 Sept.; An-shan also captured, 28 Sept.
Degradation, or punishment of prince Tuan and three others, ordered by imperial edict (report of a German, 10 Oct., Chung-ho-Jen, a Walcheren appointed commander-in-chief of the allies, Aug.; arrives at Tientsin, 27 Sept.

Shan-hai-kwan forts surrendered to the British, 29 Sept.

Russian forces at Pekin reduced, 28 Sept.

The German emperor, in reply to the emperor Kuang-hi's message, states that he cannot regard the murders at Tientsin, as explained by Count von Ketteler, as pretext to the massacre of missionaries, and insists on full reparation for the crimes committed and punishment of the guilty officials, 8 Oct.
Molden buried by the Russians, 1 Oct.
Summer palace burned by the Russians, 13 Sept., occupied by the British and Italians, 15 Sept.
Punitive punishment of the chief culprits, prohibition of the import of arms, indemnities for states, societies, or persons, establishment of permanent legation vessels at Pekin, dismissal of the Taiping forts, and military occupation of certain points between Tientsin and Taku, accepted as the basis of negotiations, 21 Oct.

Pekin-Tientsin railway held by the British.

The German occupied part of China shall be annexed by Russia.

Conference of ministers in Pekin. Chinese proposals promulgated in deport, 10 Oct., punishment of the culprits, indemnity demanded by the British, forts, abolition of the Tientsin edict, and appointment of one minister for four years, provision for extraordinary judicial powers, reports of events, basis of 125, 10 Oct.

Chinese convert's killed and 200,000 captured in Manchuria.

Anti-nontreligionists killed, 8 Oct., reported, and Oct.

Rouenmerry Matlock appears at high posts in Yang-tze.


to establish the integrity of China to be maintained, 16 Oct.

Allies agree, 1899; Campbell and Bullfinn act as Plenipotentiaries, 16 Oct.
Prince Tuan sentenced to life-imprisonment, Duke Lan and gen. Tung-fu-hsiang banished, prince Chung and soldiers ordered to commit suicide, and 2 others to be executed, by edicts, 13, 21 Feb. 1901. Germans rout the Chinese W. of Pao-shing-fu, 21 Feb. Chi-hsin and Hsü-Cheng-yu executed, 21 Feb. N. China railway restored to the British, 21-22 Feb. Anglo-Russian dispute over a railway siding at Tien-tsin, 13 March; British reinforcements arrive, matter referred to arbitration, 22, 23 March. Rev. J. Stonehouse murdered by Chinese near Lo-fa, on the Tien-tsin line, about 23 March. Manchuria convention, opposed by the powers, and rejected by the emperor, end of March; withdrawn by Russia. The Winter palace nearly destroyed by fire, 17 April. Eden Schwarzhofer killed, 17 April. The privy council replaced by a "general board of state affairs," by edict, 23 April. Sharp fighting near Ching-wang-tan, May. British routed by Chinese at the Great Wall, 23 April. British capture 16 Krupp guns, &c,, reported, 24 April. Famine in Shansi spreading, great mortality, May. German raids on the borders of Shansi, April. The viceroy of Canton abdicates the privileges of the Manches, 2 May. Fresh fighting in Manchuria, reported, 2 May. M. Beau succeeds M. Pichon as French minister. Six out of the 11 chief criminals reported to have met their death; punishments demanded by all the powers, Russia excepted, in 197 cases, 21 May. Boxers dispersed, 110 killed near Pao-shing-fu, reported, 24 May. Departure of foreign troops, 24 May. Count von Waldersee leaves Peking for Germany, 24 May. Great fire in the Forbidden city at Peking, 4 June. "Alien villages" new anti-French movement spreading, reported, 4 June. Chinese government, partially reopened in the British section of Peking, 5 July. New Russian concession at Tien-tsin opened, 14 July. General Gascoyne leaves Pekin, 14 July. Destructive floods in the Yang-tze valley, 14 July; many deaths (over 50,000,000 homeless), 14 July. Sixteenth ministerial meeting in Peking, 15 July; Chinese granted indemnity of 450,000,000 taels at 4 per cent. finally agreed upon, 26 July; notified to Chinese envoys, 27 July. Edict forbidding examinations in all cities, where foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated, 19 Aug. British famine relief mission leaves Peking for Shan-si, 19 Aug. Sir E. Satow demands the punishment of the authors of the Chuen-chuen massacre, when Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, their children, Miss Des-mond, and 3 other English missionaries, were killed by a Chinese magistrate, and 31 others, were barbarously killed, about 21 July, 1900. 14 high officials banished, 13 others executed, 9 banished and 7 imprisoned. Report, 13 Sept. Prince Ching's mission received at Potsdam (see Germany), 4 Sept. 1901; Chinese envoy sent to Japan, which rejects the mission, 9 Sept. Peace protocol with China signed by the 11 foreign ministers, 15 Aug.; by prince Chin and envoys (see Times, to Oct. 1900). The Tonkin police occupied by the British and Italians, 15 Oct. 1902; transferred to the Chinese, 14 Sept. The Japanese and Americans hand over the Forbidden city to the Chinese; the evacuation of Peking completed, 23 Sept. Total German losses during the expedition to China, 500, including deaths from disease, reported, 23 Sept.; French casualties, 433, 61 killed, 22 Sept. The Basei mission at Pien-tung, N. E. Kwang-tung, burnt by Triad rebels, and Sept.; rebels routed near Swatow with great slaughter by gen. Wu, 1 Oct.; another station destroyed in the Hsing-tung district, 19 Oct. The Chinese maintain peace and order in Pekin, N. China, and railways, &c., Sept. Turkish barracks burnt at Tien-tsin, deaths, 1 Nov. Yang-tze valley reported peaceful and prosperous, 5 Nov. Death of Li Hung Chang, diplomatist, friend of Russia, aged 69, 7 Nov.; succeeded by Yuan Shih-kai, as governor of Chihli, 5 Nov. Missionary work and reform encouraged by the viceroy of Shansi, Shang-tung, and Yang-tse, reported, 12 Nov. Imperial edicts favouring reorganisation and reforms issued; Pu Chun, heir-apparent, disarmed, but styled duke, 19 Nov. Sir Robert Hart appointed one of the guardians of the heir-apparent, 19 Nov. Rising in N. Chih suppressed, daily executions of rebels in Pekin, 19 Nov. and Dec. Impressive funeral to the Chinese minister in 1900, and public atonement made by the officials of Tung-chang and 5 villages, 26 Nov. Two missionaries and 2 workmen murdered in Kiao-chow, Dec.; officials degraded by edict issued 28 Dec.; Tung-fu-hsiang ordered to be beheaded, 1 Jan. 1902. The Imperial court returns to Pekin; the dowager-empress again supreme, 7 Jan. Efforts protecting missionaries and native Christians, and ordering punishment of officials committed in the Boxer movement, issued, 14 Jan. A French priest, and 4 converts murdered in Kwang-tung, 18 Jan. Foreign ministers received at court, 21 Jan.; the ladies received by the dowager-empress expressed regrets for late events, and desire for progress, 1 Feb. Marriage between Chinese and Manchus legalised; the custom of foot-binding deprecated by edict, 1 Feb. United States of America note protesting against Russian encroachments in Manchuria, 1 Feb. Young-hu appointed first grand secretary by edict, 2 Feb. European professors dismissed from the Imperial university, 31 Dec. Conflicts in Manchuria between Russians and Tunguses, Jan. Feb. German mission in Kwang-tung destroyed by Chinese, 1 Feb. Anglo-Japanese agreement, maintaining the status quo, the "open door" policy, independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea, signed in London, 28 Feb., 23 March. Sir Rob. Hart and uar. Favier received in court, 24 Feb. Marshal Sun defeats the rebels at Lung-chang, Kwang-si; 2 French officers murdered on the frontier, reported, 12, 11 March. Franco-Russian joint declaration, the integrity of China to be maintained, Russia to withdraw gradually in 18 months, signed and ratified, 8, 9 April. Kwang-tung rebels severely defeated, early April. Russian force inflicts terrible loss on Chinese, and on the Mukden frontier, reported, 12 April. N. China railway restored to China, agreement signed by sir E. Satow, Yuan Shih-kai, and Tsent. 23, April. The emperor and empress-dowager return to Pekin from a pilgrimage test over a million miles to the Eastern Temples, issued, 22, April. Imperial postal service annually exceeds private agencies, reported, 1 April.
CHINA.

Anti-indemnity riots at Ching-tung-ho. French mission murdered; reported 5 May, 12.5.12. Rebels totally defeated by the troops at Nanking, 5 May, 12.5.12.

Export duty on tea reduced, to about 12.5.12, 24 per lb. (5 per cent.), reported 12 May.

Chou-nun, treasurer of Chi-lii prince of Manchuria, killed; reported 12 May.

Sir Ernest satin agrees to a pro rate reduction of the total indemnity claims to about 20 per cent., reported 12 June. Anglo-French syndicate secures a mining concession (60 years) in Yunnan, 15 June.

Russia withdraws from the Tien-tsin foreign government, but is not to be attacked, 20 June.

Feng Chi, Chinese cruiser, blown up by an explosion in the powder-magazine near Nankin, 150 lives lost.

Becor movement in Szechuan, Methodist chapel destroyed, all converts killed; English and American missions at Tien-kwa-choi destroyed, and a missionary killed, reported 22, 29 June.

Yuan Shih-kai's plan for the reorganisation of Manchuria, published 30 June.

Chinese accept the conditions for the restoration of Tientsin, 19 July.

Native steamer capzised on the West river, 250 deaths, reported 23 July.

Chung Chih-tung, vice-president of Wu-hsiang, appointed imperial commissioner of Yung-chi, 25 July.

Tarp revision completed by China, Great Britain, and the powers, 26 July.

Order restored in Szechuan, over 1000 rifles captured and executed, 31 July. The vice-regy of Wu-hsiang imposed early August.

Great mortality from cholera in Manchuria, 22 July.

Floods in Shantung, great distress, Aug.

Rebels defeated with great slaughter in Szechuan, 12 Aug.

Tientsin transferred to the Chinese 15 Aug.

Protocol tariff signed by the British and 6 other powers, 16 Aug.

Rev. H. R. Lewis and Rev. J. R. Bruce murdered by rioters in Chien-chi, in Hunan (Lin-Han-fu), a mandarin, executed 17 Nov. 15 Aug.

Sir James Mackay's (4.6 M. 6. Nov.) British treaty for the free establishment of all races, native or foreign, and substituting other import and export duties, &c., signed after long negotiations, 5 Nov.

Evacuation of Shanghai completed by departure of last detachment of German troops 3 Jan. 17/2.

Shanghai Taolin makes half-year's indemnity payment on the silver basis, except U.S. ministers, except U.S. representative, sign joint note that protocol adopted by the bankers' commission provides for payment of the indemnity in gold; failure to hold obligation must entail grave consequences, 6 Jan.

Telegramic returns from treaty ports show customs revenue for July 1912 over 30,000,000 taels, as compared with 27,500,000 taels in 1911, 22 July. Total of 30,000,000 taels, early Jan.

Agreement for construction of a railway from Shanghai to Nankin, in substitution for the pre-war contract of May 13th, 1912, signed with government by British and Chinese corporation, early Jan.

Memorial erected at Pekin by Chinese journalists as atonement for murder of Baron von Ketteler in 1912, formally dedicated by prince Ching in presence of Baron Goltz and large number of Chinese ministers and nobles, 15 Jan.

Russia presents 3 demands as conditions for carrying out the Manchurian convention, and the evacuation of Nian-chowan and the two southern provinces of Manchuria. Chief provisions: No new treaty ports to be opened in Manchuria, and no new foreign consulates permitted; all customs revenues to be paid into Russian Chinese bank, no Russian ships to sail on Manchuria river nor to be patronised by any other power; none but Russians to be employed in any administrative capacity, civil or military, in Manchuria; reported 20 April, 24 April.

Demand rejected by China 29 April, 1912.

Imperial decree sanctioning the completion of the Manchuria-Nankin railway; to be completed in 5 years from date of signing final contract, 11 June.

Pekin and North China suffering from severe drought known for many years; reported 11 June.

Settlement of a Chinese customs at Dalny, on the Russian frontier of leased territory, 12 June.

Negotiations between China and Russia for revision of commercial treaty, in consequence of the insistance of China on clause in treaty opening Mukden, Ta-ku-shan, and other Manchurian centres to foreign trade, announced 12 June.

Report of U.S. consul at Nian-chowan on trade of Manchuria in 1912. Increase of foreign imports for last 10 years from 400 to 500 per cent., reached highest point in 1912; total imports and export trade about 8,000,000,000, mid-June.

Secret agreement between China and Russia regarding Manchuria, reported 12 July.

Ratification of Mackay treaty announced on way to Pekin, 28 June. Wang Chi-chung, the notorious governor of Kwan-tung, is tried, and other high officials of that province removed by imperial decree, mid-July.

Negotiations for opening the ports desired by Japan and U.S. reported to be successful, end July.

Ratifications of Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty exchanged, 28 July.

Chinese journalist and reformer, Shen Chien, beheaded to death by order of government, July.

Protest of British government, 7 Aug.

Russian vice-consul appointed for the Amur and Kwan-tung territories, whose issue is expected.

Chinese troops defeated at Heihe-chen, reported 13 Aug.

Chinese board of commerce created by edict, 24 Sept.

Messrs. Claude Russell and Hicks-Beach successfully explore 100 miles east of the Khingan 3ats. in E. Mongolia, July-Sept.

Plague and cholera at Pekin during 1912; Sept.

Commercial treaties signed with the United States and Japan, 8 Oct.

Russia fails to evacuate Manchuria according to agreement on appointed date, 8 Oct.

Total exports for 1912, 31,161,461; imports, 37,660,046, reported 14 Oct.

M. Lassar, Russian minister, demands the appointment of a Russian resident at Mukden, reported 5 Nov.

Canton-Fatschan branch of the Canton-Hankow railway (joint American and Belgian undertaking) opens for business, 26 Oct.

Fight between Russian and Chinese imperial troops near Shantau-Kwan, reported 13 Nov.

Army amalgamation on a national basis ordered; Yuan Shih-Kai, vice-president of China's head of the army and navy, reported, 5 Dec.

Russian defeat of the Chinese on the Lian river, Manchuria; 250 killed, reported 8 Dec.

Shanghai sedition case; 6 Chinese journalists arrested end of June for seditionary writings in the "Spoon"; their surrender to Pekin refused by the British legation after protracted negotiations; tried at Canton, released 23 Dec., released Dec., sentenced to die 20 Dec.

Chang-yi, director of Northern railways, degraded for seqeuident treaty ports in Manchuria, Japanese government in view of a possible conflict with Russia instructs M. Uchiha, Japanese minister at Pekin, to advise China to observe neutrality at the expense of its interests, 1914.

Commercial treaty by which United States consuls may be sent to Mukden and Antung in Manchuria, signed by the emperor, ratified by telegraph, but not yet signed. China's major treaty provisions: No new treaty ports to be opened in Manchuria, nor new foreign consulates permitted; all customs revenues to be paid into Russian-Chinese bank, all Russian ships to sail on Manchuria river nor to be sponsored by any other power; none but Russians to be employed in any administrative capacity, civil or military, in Manchuria; reported 29 April.
Revival of Boxerism reported from Tamsing-fu in province of Chi-fu, end Aug., 1904.

French government demands the punishment of the culprits, and degradation of officials concerned in the murder of the Belgian missionaries, 21 Sept.

Fringes between Italian and Chinese subjects in Pekin, end Aug., 1904.

U. S. minister at Pekin states that China promises definitely that American or British shall have the preference in the handling of the extension of the Han-Kau railway to Chung-King, mid Sept.

M. Lassar reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Russo-Manchurian railways by a Chinese company, 26 Sept.

Large body of rebels defeated at Loe-chsong-men by Chinese troops; Boxer movement reported to be spreading, mid Oct.

Deposed Dahi Lama enters Chinese territory; officials sent to escort him to Urga and place him in a monastery, early Nov.

Treaty with Portugal, on lines of the treaties with Great Britain, and the United States and Japan; deals with Macao and its commercial rights and property, imprisonment of contraband, 1,000,000/; contract signed for construction of a railway from Macao to Sung-shin by a Chino-Portuguese syndicate, 3 Nov.

Proposals made by China for the settlement of a vexed question whether the international indemnity of 1901 should be regarded as a gold or silver debt, 11 Nov.

Foreign ministers jointly protest against the seizure of additional transit dues by Chinese authorities as being contrary to treaty, 1 Dec.

Peking-Han-Kau railway reported finished as far as the Yellow River, total length, 500 kilometres, 1 Jan. 1905.

German efforts to establish in the province of Shantung a supreme control similar to the Russians in Manchuria, report Feb.

Final contract signed in Pekin by Chao Erh-tsun, president of the board of revenue, Mr. E. G. Hiller, G.M.G., agent of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai bank, and Herr Cordes, agent of the Deutsch Asiatische bank, for a Chinese government gold loan (1,000,000/), issued at 91, 5 percent, redeemable in 20 years, secured by the annual revenues of the Shantung province to be devoted to the payment of the balance required for converting the Boxer indemnity into gold, 3 Feb.

New council formed composed of high officials from the various government departments, to discuss matters of importance to the empire, including foreign affairs. Council will only hold discussions when summoned to do so by the throne, its consultations being conducted by correspondence reported early Feb.

Tung Shao-yi, special envoy for the settlement of the Tientsin question, appointed Chinese minister to Gt. Britain, 3 March.

Death of Mgr. Favier, aged 68, Apostolic Vicar of Pekin, an eminent champion of French interests in China for 40 years, 20 April.

Draft of new Chinese-German commercial treaty completed at Shanghai sent to Pekin for consideration, 15 April.

Shanghai correspondent of Times states no single important clause of the Mackay treaty is yet effective since its ratification by China, 28 July, 1905, and that the provincial officials are encouraged by the government in flagrant violation of its provisions, 16 April.

Death of M. Lassar, Russian minister at Pekin, 21 April.

M. Pokotiloff, one of the directors of the Chinese bank, appointed Russian minister at Pekin in succession to the late M. Lassar, 24 April.

Decree issued summarising criminal proceedings, and abolishing the cruel punishment of slicing to death and the punishment of a family for the fault of an individual; decree issued in response to a memorial from Wu-tung-Fang, formerly minister at Shanghai and a barrister-law of Lincoln's inn, 24 April.

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CHINA.
Tseng-chi, Tartar general of Mukden, highest Chinese official in Manchuria, returns, and is succeeded by Chao Erh-tsun, president of the board of revenue and one of the most enlightened officials in China, early May.

Large numbers of Chinese merchants held at Shanghai protest vigorously against the Chinese-American exclusion treaty; they unanimously decide to boycott American goods until the treaty is abolished, May 23. Convention signed at the Waifu-wu between China and Great Britain renewing art. 16 of the Burma convention of 1834, respecting a junction between the Burma and Chinese telegraph lines, May 23.

First locomotive drawing an inspection train crosses the Yellow River bridge on the Peking-Hankow railway line (to be opened in Nov. 1899). 600 students representing 25 colleges hold meetings in the native city at Tientsin in connection with the anti-American movement and pass a resolution in favour of a boycott on American goods, and the encouragement of Chinese manufactures, June 14. M. Pokotilo夫, new Russian minister to China, calls on the Togol Lama at Urga with present from the Tsar, June 14.

All the powers sign noted accepting China's proposals that the Boxer indemnity should be again paid in a silver debt, July 2. Chinese merchants of Shanghai unanimously resolve to boycott American manufactures; boycott adopted by all the Chinese in the Straits Settlements, July 3.

Four high Chinese officials have been ordered to proceed to Japan, America, and Europe, to investigate the systems of constitutional governments (after the manner of the commission of prince Itokawa subsequent to the restoration in Japan); to act as an object of the mission believed to be an endeavour to induce the powers to call an international conference on Far Eastern affairs, reported, July 18.

Officials of the province of Anhui hold a great railway meeting at which they decide to construct railways throughout the whole territory under their jurisdiction, reported, July 17.

Boycott on American goods started; Aug. 17.

Imperial edict issued with reference to the boycott and the U.S. government, early Sept.

Explosion of a bomb thrown into the carriage of the return commissioners who leaving Peking, killed 4 and injured 20 other persons, Sept. 24.

Maritime customs revenue for 1903 exceeds that of 1902 by about 35 million taels (5,000,000£), an increase of 2 per cent, reported, Dec. 31.


English and Roman Catholic missions at Canton, 3 miles from Amoy, destroyed by a Boxer mob; estimated damage, 10,000£. early Feb.

House of the rev. Dr. Beattie at Fath, Canton, destroyed, reported, Feb. 7.

Opening ceremony of the Lurope medical college at Pekin, Feb. 13.

Boycott and murder of missionaries at Nanhai, Feb. 23.

Kwangsi, rebel leader, together with three men, implicated in the attack on the house of Dr. Beattie, the American missionary, at Fath in Feb., reported, Mar. 1.

The Court, a lunch belonging to the Standard Oil company, plundered by Chinese pirates, in March.

Disturbances in Southern Honan and Western Shantung, caused by the "big knife" society, a kind of relic of the Boxer movement; bands started to number 12,000; troops sent to quell the movement, reported, April 12.

Treaty with England, embodying the adhesion of China to the Tibetan convention, signed, April 27.

Customs revenue for 1903 was 5,281,280£, an increase of 257,582£ over the receipts of 1902, previously the largest on record. May 7, Mukden opened as a free port. June 1,
Great fire at Khurian; the whole of the business quarter reported destroyed and thousands of Chinese lived there. April, 19.7

Li Chin-fang, the adopted son of Li Hung-chang, appointed Chinese minister in London, 23 April.

Explosion of a gunpowder magazine in Canton; many damage to building; 527 persons killed and injured 2 May.

Maritime customs trade report for 1906 shows that Great Britain's share of the export trade was 17.54 per cent., and of the imports 43.74 per cent. 15 May.

Outbreak in Wong-kong; all military and civil officials murdered and the yamen burnt, reported 10 May.

Rebels defeated by provincial troops, losing over 500 men; capture of the leader reported, 30 May.

Insurrection 42 miles south of Amoy; 30,000 men reported in revolt 25 May.

Severe encounter between imperial troops and rebels near Amoy; 700 casualties reported 1 June.

Dismissal of Chu Hung-chi, president of the ministry of foreign affairs, who is succeeded by Lu Hui-huan 17 June.

Outbreak of boxerism in the south of Kwang-si; several converts and an Italian priest reported 27 Sept.

Maritime customs revenue for 1907 estimated at 5,413,752l. as decrease of 492,536l. on receipts of 1905. 11 Jan. 1908.

Contract for the Tien-tsin-Yang-tze main line of railway signed by the Chinese government and the representatives of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and of the British and Chinese corporation, control being entirely vested in the Chinese government with European advisory engineers and auditors 1 Jan.

Sir R. Bredon appointed acting inspector-general of maritime customs 23 Jan.

Disastrous floods at Hankau, at the junction of the Hankiang and Yangtsz-kiang; 12,000 persons drowned and 700 junks sunk or wrecked 14 April.

Th Ah-lu forestry agreement with Japan signed 15 May.

Sir Walter Hillier appointed British adviser to the Chinese government. Times 6 June.

Disastrous floods in the Fu and West rivers; enormous destruction of crops and other property reported 17 June.

Treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden signed (Sweden refuses to ratify 4 Dec.), 8 July.

Typhoon at Hongkong; a river steamer with 250 passengers lost; serious damage done on shore; loss to government property estimated at 2,380l. 8 July.

Destructive typhoon visits Canton 13 July.

Mutiny of 1,000 soldiers at Koonkan 13 Aug.

Reception of the Dalai Lama in Peking 23 Sept.

The Russian government notifies its intention of withdrawing the Legation guard from Peking and the Russian troops from Tientsin 27 Oct.

Serious riots in Hong-Kong organised by the Chinese who had been promoting the anti-Japanese boycott 4 Nov.

Visit of the United States battleship fleet to Amoy 30 Oct.—5 Nov.

Death of the emperor Kwang-hsu; prime minister appointed regent during the minority of Pu Yi 11 Nov.

Death of the emperor dowager Tae-Chi 15 Nov.

Enthronement of Pu Yi 15 Nov.

An imperial decree re-affirms a previous decree announcing the convocation of a parliament and the proclamation of a constitution nine years hence 3 Dec.


Telegraphic convention with Japan, signed on 12 Oct. 1908, and supplementary agreement signed 7 Nov. 1908, ratified 7 Jan. 1909.

Chen-pi, president of the board of communications, cashiered for corruption 3 Feb.

The Manchurian convention, settling the railway dispute with Japan, and the Korean boundary agreement, signed 4 Sept.

The new provincial assemblies meet in accordance with the regulations established by the imperial decree of 29 Aug. 1907 and 22 July, 1908, for the first time 1909.

Collision at Tonking between a band of 150 deserters from the Chinese army and French troops, many Chinese killed and wounded and one French officer killed and two wounded, reported 7 Jan. 1909.

Postal convention with Japan signed 24 Feb.

Murder of troops at Canton; 100 killed and wounded, reported 14 Feb.


Riots at Changsha (Hunan) owing to the "cornering" and exporting of rice by officials; two British gunboats despatched to the scene of the disturbances 14 April.

During the riots, six out of nine missions, the Japanese consulate, and other foreign buildings were burnt and the government bank sacked. The officials were powerless, and the soldiers joined in the burning and looting 14 April.

Rioting renewed at Chanchia, 30 miles north-west of Changsha; the Lutheran chapel and a considerable portion of the town were burnt down 21 May.

See also Tibet and Russo Japanese War.

CHINESE EMPERORS.


1623. Shun-ch'ing (first of the Tsing dynasty).

1650. Kang-hi, an able sovereign; consolidated the empire, compiled a great Chinese dictionary.

1723. Yung-ch'ing.

1736. K'en-jung, warlike; fond of art; greatly embellished Pekin.

1755. K'ang-ling.

1820. Taou-Kwang.


1837. Tsai Tien (altered to Kwang-Hsu), aged 42; 12 Jan.; married, 21 Feb. 1853.

(C)China was ruled by two empresses (Tze An and Tze Chi), 1827-1831; and by one (Tze Chi, born 1834), a powerful woman, 1851; died 15 Nov. 1861.

1857. The emperor nominally assumed the government 7 Feb.; died 11 Nov. 1862.

1898. Pu Yi (assumes the name of Hsuan Tung) 6 Feb. 1906, succeeded 14 Nov. 1926.

CHINA ASSOCIATION, a society of merchants and others founded 1889; its object is the representation of the interests of British merchants in their relations with China and Japan, and the extension of trade with these countries.

CHINA GRASS, or Rhea; a prize of 5000l. was offered by the Indian government for machinery to prepare and cleanse the fibre. 11 Jan. 1876. Mr. John Groiz's machine was exhibited in Edinburgh, Dec. 1871. Various unsuccessful machines and processes were tried; eventually Mr. Gomess invented processes by which a variety of fabrics can be manufactured, and a Rhea Fibre Treatment company was formed in London, with associations in India, Europe, and America, reported Aug. 1890.

CHINA LEAGUE, founded 1900 by members of parliament and others to promote intercourse with China and neighbouring countries, and bring these together in the interests of commerce and national development.

CHINA PORCELAIN, introduced into England about 1531; see Pottery.

CHINA ROSE, &c. The Rosa indica was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or Pyrus spectabilis, about 1780. See China Society.
CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION, see Francour, 1894 5, and Perinon, 1894 5.

CHINESE WALL, said to have been completed about 214 B.C. Reported in 1875 to be 1728 miles long, 18 feet wide, 15 feet thick at the top.

CHINS and Lushais, savage tribes living in the mountains region between Lower Bengal and Upper Assam, are noted for their primitive habits.

For their raids and chastisements, see Burmah, 1889-90, and India, 1890-2.

A conference of the authorities concerned at Calcutta, to consider the best means of keeping in check these tribesmen, near Upper Burmah and the Lushians near Assam and Bengal; the transference of the southern Lushians from Bengal to Assam, recommended Jan. 1892; this is effected, 1 April, 1893.

CHIOS (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 and 357 B.C. It proved a fortress of Greece, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor, 1329, by the Genoese, 1346; and finally by the Turks in 1564.

A dreadful massacre of about 40,000 inhabitants by the Turks took place 11 April, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.

About 4,000 perished by an earthquake; the town Chios and many villages were destroyed, 3 April, 1823.

CHITRAL, a small frontier state in Khatiastan, N. India, subject to the maharajah of Cashmere, and under British influence.

Murder of the minister reported, 5 Dec. 1882.

His younger son, Amir-ul-Mulk, seizes the government, 20 Oct. 1882.

He is murdered by his uncle, Sher Afzul Khan, who usurps the government, reported, 6 Nov. 1882.

Sher Afzul defeated by Nizam-ul-Mulk; he resists, 6 Dec. 1882.

Afghanistan, also near Upper Burmah and the Lushians near Assam and Bengal; the transference of the southern Lushians from Bengal to Assam, recommended Jan. 1892; this is effected, 1 April, 1893.

CHITRAL (Upper Canada). Here the British under Riall were defeated by the Americans under Brown, 7 May, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British under Drummond and Riall at Lundy's Lane, 5 miles from Chippawa, 27 July, following; Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIROMANCY, see Palistry.

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CHIVRYRA, or chloride of alumina, a compound of chlorine and alumina, an antiseptic disinfectant, invented by Dr. Gangue about 1870. It is safe and efficacious, and useful in medicine for gurgles, washing wounds, &c.

CHLORINE (Greek chloros, pale green), a gas
CHLOROFORM.

first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating muri- 
ganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. 
Davy, in 1810, stated this gas to be an element, and 
named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms 
common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined 
with lime it forms the bleaching powder and dis- 
inf ectant, chlorate of lime; see Bleaching. In 1823 
Faraday condensed chlorine into a liquid.

The supposed dissociation of oxygen from chlorine by 
heat by V. and H. Meyer of Zurich, was announced 
Aug. 1829. Afterwards chlorine was proved to exist 
in warm water at high temperatures.

CHLOROFORM (the ter- chloride of the hypo- 

thetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, 
hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, 
water, and bleeding powder. It was discovered by 
Soubeiran in 1831, and independently by Liebig in 
1832; and its composition was determined by 
Dumas in 1834. Chloroform was first applied as an 
anesthetic experimentally by Mr. Jacob Bell in 
London, in Feb., and dr. Simpson of Edinburgh in 
Nov. 1847; its jubilee was celebrated by the society 
of Anesthetists, 18 Nov. 1897; and was administered 
in England on 14 Dec. 1838, by Dr. James Robinson, 
surgeon-dentist. A committee of the Royal Medical 
and Chirurgical Society in July, 1849, after examin- 
ing statistics, reported that the use of anaesthetics 
had not increased the rate of mortality.

By the invitation of the Nizam through the Lanceet, 
Dr. Lauder Brunton arrived at Hyderabad, 21 
Oct., 1889; and there with other medical men 
investigated experimentally on the peculiar action of chloroform. They came to the con- 
clusion that the danger of its use was not 
not specially due to its effect upon the heart, but 
upon respiration, which could be easily obviated 
by proper caution. The Nizam remitted 1,000 a 
for the expenses of the commission. Lanced 
Jan. March, 1890

Full report issued (estimated cost 10,000), Dec. 

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surry. A military 
camp was formed here on 14 June, 1853, by 
a force between 8,000 and 10,000 strong.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, intro- 
duced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazili 
about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses 
soon after their establishment, 1650.

CHOCZIM, Bessarabia, S. Russia. Here the 
Turks were totally defeated by John Sobieki, king 
of Poland, 11 Nov. 1673; and by the Russians, 30 
April and 13 July, 1709.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of 
the church in the time of Constantine. The choral 
service was first used in England at Canterbury, 
677; see Chanting.

CHOLERA MORBUS (Asiatic cholera) was 
described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, 
about 1560. It appeared in India in 1774, and at 
other times, and became endemic in Lower Bengal 
in 1817, and spread eventually, till it reached 
Russia in 1839, and Germany in 1831, carrying off 
more than 600,000 persons in 1829–30. In England 
and Wales in 1838–9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, 
and in 1854, 20,097, see Germ Theory of Disease.* 

* Dr. Farran inoculates by microbes many persons; 
reported successful; stopped June; permitted 23 June; 
a commission reports it unsatisfactory, Oct. 1838. Many 
persons inoculated in India by W. M. Hallifin 
June, 1833–4; successful reports, Jan. 1836 et seq.

Mortality very great, but more so on the Continent: 
15,000 deaths at Paris, between March and Aug. 
Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, 
Berlin, &c., in July and Aug. and Sept.

Another visitation of cholera in England: the num- 
ber of deaths in 1849 was 3,183; the average, 1,088; 
and the number of deaths by cholera from 17 
June to 2 Oct. in London alone, 13,524. The 
stenemper-disappearance about. Marseilles, Sept. 
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, and other northern 
towns suffer much from cholera.; Sept. 1853
Near 17,000 persons died of cholera at 

It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 15,000 are said 
are expected to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to 
the allied troops at Varna. Autumn, 
Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern 
parts of London, and in Soho, &c., Aug. and Sept.

Prevailing in America (283 deaths) Aug. 1855

Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 30,000 deaths. 
Ang.: subsides after the great fire. 6 Sept.
Cases at Marseilles, and Southampton. 

Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and 
Naples, July. 1855.

Cholera appears at Bristol, 24 April; at Liverpool, 
13 May; at Southampton, July. 1856.

Cholera severe in east of London; 366 deaths in 
week ending 21 July.


Cholera subsides. Sept.

Cholera declared to be extinct in London 1 Dec.


Cholera in Switzerland, Aug. 1855.


Cholera severe in Vienna, Aug. 1857.

Egypt, at Danietta, June; at Cairo about 15 July; 
and Alexandria about 15 August. 1857.

Ang: deaths up to 31 Aug., 27,382, including 
140 among British troops; cholera lingering at 
Alexandria, Sept. et seq.; cases to 31 Dec. 1857.

Foreign, total deaths in France estimated 
June-15 Sept. 1854.

Holy, Cholera severe at Turin, Spezia, Naples, 

Spint, 1834. Cholera appears in Toledo, Madrid, 
and other places. Sept.

Syr, 1,537 deaths, March to July. 91,000 deaths.

Belgium, 2,510 deaths. 7 Sept. to 30 Oct.

Paris, 3,250 deaths. 1 Aug. to 30 Sept.

Marseilles, 3,250 deaths. 1 Aug. to 30 Sept.

Lyons, 37,000 deaths. 1 Jan. to 30 Sept.

Hamburg, 905,682 cases, 193 deaths. Jan. to Dec.

Trieste, 852 cases, 544 deaths. 7 June Oct.

Storia, 571 cases, 324 deaths. 13 July Oct.

Epidemic in India; N. W. Provinces, 35,725 

Moscow, Deaths daily rose from 1 to 6; 221. 
Sept. 9 Oct.

Melita, Deaths daily varied from 4 to 10. Aug. 
Sept.

Moscow, 5,581 cases in autumn, 1854; 1,800 
total cases in Bussanova, reported.

At Mecca, 3,000, (about 30,000 deaths), Arabia, July 
August, at Jiddah and in Syria.

At Rihada de Urgel, a village in Valencia, Spain, 
13 May; 2,040 deaths up to 
March. 1854.

At Guatemala, S.A., 1,000 deaths in seven weeks. 
reported.

Cholera severe at Damasuck, Aleppo, &c., in Syria; 
mecca (about 11,000 deaths), Sept. et seq.

France. On the coast, 279 deaths, 1 Jan. to 10 
April 1854.

The disease appeared in India in March; about 
5,000 deaths in Calcutta, and 2,000 deaths in 
Bengal were reported; and about 3,000 deaths in 
Cashmere up to 
3 June.

Romania, 674 deaths. 24 July 14 Sept.


Galicia, 400 deaths. Aug. to Sept.

Brest, etc., 259 deaths. 1 Sept. 1854.

Persia. Total deaths reported, 50,000 to May-Oct. 
Russia. The disease appeared in the south and 
then traversed the empire, June. It was severe in 
Bakin and neighbouring districts; St. Petersburg, total deaths up to 25 Oct., 1,157.

All Russia, since outbreak, 2,000,000 deaths, 1 Dec.
CHORAL HARMONIST'S SOCIETY. London, existed 1833-51.

CHORUS, a band of singers which formed an important part of the Greek dramas, beginning in the 6th century B.C., and has been continued in modern oratorios and operas.

CHOIANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendee in 1792, from their chief Jean Cotteran, using the cry of the Chaisins, "To, to!" as a signal. He was killed in 1794. George Colondal, their last chief, was said to have been killed with Fielding in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, rose, and frankincense, are mentioned as used with the oil, in 541. It was considered necessary to mix it with oil from balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

CHRIST, see Jesus Christ.

CHRIST CHURCH, see Lincoln Tower and New Zealand.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (the Blue-Coat school) was established in conformity with a grant made by Henry VIII. in 1547, by Edward VI., in 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II. 1672. The Times ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (25 April) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new building. On 22 Sept., 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment, and many improvements have since been made. Rev. G. C. Bell, successor of Dr. Jacob, 12 Aug. 1868-1876. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 410 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1862—The annual income varies. The removal of the school to the country negotiated by the governors, 26 April, 1870. The proposal that the buildings and ground should be purchased by the Mid-London Railway Company for 600,000£ was not carried out. The Charity Commissioners' scheme for the reformed administration of the hospital published in the Times, 9 March, 1882.

The appeal of the governors against the charity commissioners' scheme was submitted to the judicial committee of the privy council 13 June; the appeal was disallowed 14 Dec. 1883.

Royal assent to the new scheme given 15 Aug., 1896. The governor in the Cambridge president, first met, 1 Jan., 1687, when the scheme was thrown into operation, 150 junior boys and 150 girls are provided for.

Site for the new buildings at Horsham, Sussex, purchased 1896.

The long controversy between the governors and the charity commissioners settled by compromise: important changes to be made 1896.

Foundation stone of the new schools laid by the prince of Wales at West Herts, 25 Oct., 1896; occupied by the boys 29 May, 1902. Sites committee agree (subject to ratification by the council and the treasury) to sell the whole of their vacant land in Newgate Street to the Government for post-office extensions, reported 1900.

Prince of Wales elected president of the court of governors in succession to the duke of Cambridge (died 17 Mar., 1904) 15 May, 1904.

New buildings for the girls' school at Hertford opened by the prince and princess of Wales, 23 July, 1906.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, an organised secret society which existed in London, 1835, for the distribution of English New Testaments and tracts. It mainly consisted of the middle and lower classes, and produced martyrs.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY, founded about 1858, by Huguenot refugees, re-organised by John Wesley and others in 1772, for visiting and preaching the gospel in workhouses, asylums, rooms, &c., and in the open air; and for distribution of tracts.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR, see Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour.

CHRISTIAN ERA, see Anno Domini. Most Christian King; Christianissimus Rex, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY established by earl Russell, the bishop of London,
and others to counteract "the current forms of unbelief among the educated classes," 1870. Lectures for this purpose were given in St. George's Hall in 1871, beginning with the archbishop of York, 25 April. Volumes of lectures and tracts for circulation are distributed. Annual meetings are held: income 1909-10, 1,053/. 116.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, founded 1698, to promote charity and early instruction in religious duties and religious tracts. 1877: income, for charitable purposes (including legacies of 16,000/), 52,881/; 1892: 41,000/; income 33,887/., expenditure 51,250/., reported Dec. 1891; income (including legacies, 1,082/). 34,372/., expenditure, 45,410/.

Bibles, &c., given away; charity books and churches and schools helped; bishops maintained, &c.

Office removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields to Northumberland avenue, opened 3 Nov., 1879.

Bicentenary celebrated, meeting at the Guildhall, 3 March, 1878.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS, a sect founded in the United States by Mr. B. G. Eddie. In 1868 he taught that the spirit of God, being Love, and God moral and physical evil are contrary to that Spirit, and that a true knowledge of God and Christ can therefore cure all disease mental and physical; in 1876 her adherents formed the Christian Scientists Association; in 1905 they are numerous in the United States, 506 branch churches, the majority in the United States, 253 societies in 1905.

Resolution condemning the teaching of Christian science, adopted at the London diocesan conference...

Trial of Robert Adeock, at the central criminal court, for the manslaughter of his 5-year-old son, by failing to call in medical aid, was acquitted of manslaughter, but convicted of the mistreatment of children, a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering, and was bound over in 250/.

To come up for judgment if called upon.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM had its origin in 1843, under the leadership of Frederick D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Tom Hughes, Vansittart and Ladbrooks, and others, in the practical interest in social reform evoked by the evils of the factory system, the efforts for reform by the working classes, and the political ideals of the Chartists. It is represented at the present time by the Guild of St. Matthew, and the Christian Social Union, which has a large and increasing membership, and seeks by raising its ideal of Christian duty to increase the quantity and improve the quality of Christian influences on social legislation and administration.

Death of Dr. Lever, well-known Christian Socialist, of Vienna, born 1824, 10 March, 1912.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION, see Christian Socialism.

CHRISTIAN UNION, ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF, on the basis of the three creeds, formed by thirty members of the Greek, Romanic and English churches, 8 Sept. 1857; 20th anniversary kept in London, 8 Sept. 1877. A meeting to promote the reunion of Christendom was held in London, 19 July, 1878, the bishop of Fredericton in the chair.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opso (the ancient capital founded by Harold Hardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On 13 April, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being 250,000/.


Visit of the German emperor, 1 July et seq., 1890.

Destructive fire, 6 deaths. 28 Oct., 1893.

Dr. Henrik Ibsen's 75th birthday celebrated with great festivities. 21 March, 1893.

National theatre opened by the king, 1 Sept., 1899.

Funeral of Henrik Ibsen in the presence of a great concourse of people. 19 March, 1906.

Death of Mr. Alex. Stuart Macdonald, British consul in Christiania, aged 58, 13 Oct., 1905.

Arrival of captain Amundsen, leader of the Gjøa polar expedition, who was welcomed by a crowd of several thousand persons. 20 Nov., 1905.


Visit of M. Pallieres with the French squadron; reception by King Christian. 31 July, 1905.

Funeral of M. Bjornson, 5 May, 1910.

Visit of ex-president Roosevelt, 24 July, 1919.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (Acts xi. 26; 1 Peter iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into episcopoi (bishops or over-seers) or presbyteroi (elders), diaconoi (ministers or deacons), and pistoi (believers); afterwards were added catechumenoi, or learners, and enervigmenoi, who were to be excoriated; see Prosescutions.

Christianity preached in Jerusalem, A.D. 31; Samaria, 41; Damascus, 45; Asia Minor, 41; Cypess, 45; Macedonia, 51; Athens, Corinth, &c., 54; Ephesus, 56; Troas, &c., 67; Rome, 69.

Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about 54; and propagated with some success (Boile), 136.

Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I., about 212.

Constantine the Great proclaims the Christian religion, 312.

Frumentius preaching in Abyssinia, about 349.

Introduced among the Goths by Ulphilas, 379.

Into Ireland in the 5th century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick, 432.

Christianity established in France by the conversion of the Saxons by Aydonius, 450.

Introduced into Hungary, by Irish missionaries, 643.

Into Flanders in the 7th century.

Into Saxony, by Charlamagne, 773.

Into Swabia, named in Charlemagne, 774.

Into Bohemia, under Boleslav, 894.

Into Russia, by Sviatopols, 943.

Into Poland, under Miechislaus I., 963.

Into Hungary, under Stephen, 1001.

Into Norway and Ireland, under Olaf I., 1014.

Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.

Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars, 1272.

Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about 1316.

Into Greece, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.

Into China, where it made some progress, but afterwards extinguished, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death, 1575.

Into India and America, in the 19th century.

Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated, 1633.

Christianity re-established in Greece, 1668.

CHRISTINOS, supporter of the queen-regent Christiana against the Carlists in Spain during the war, 1833-40.

CHRISTMAS. A festival in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, the exact time of which is quite unknown. Its observation appears to have begun in the second century in different months, January, April or May; for two or three centuries after Christ. The Eastern church kept the feast Jan. 6 (see Epiphanian), whilst the Latin church observed it 25 Dec. The Armenians celebrate both feasts on 18 Jan.
The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the relics of the religious observances of the Druids; see Anna Domini.

Christmas Cards.—About 150, pictures of robins, holly, &c., on cards, designed by Mr. John Leizleston, were issued by Messrs. Goodall of London, playing-card makers. Artistic designs were introduced in 1865. Great improvements were made in Germany, France, and in London, 1890-1900.


CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Indian Ocean), an ancient coral island, visited by H.M.S. Egeria 1858; Great Britain, 1878; leased to Mr. John Murray and Mr. G. Clunies Ross, 1894; transferred to a company, 1897; scientifically explored by Mr. C. W. Andrews, a "Monograph" by him published, 1900. Sir John Murray's expedition to the island reported successful, March, 1904.

CHRISTOPHERS, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it its own name. Settled by the English and French, 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the pending claims, 1713. Taken by the French, 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from fires, 3 Sept. 1775; and 3 and 4 July, 1807, when the cathedral and nearly all the town were destroyed. About 200 lives lost by inundations, 11, 12 Jan. 1808. Population in 1804, 4911.

CHROMIUM (Greek, chronto, colour), a rare metal, discovered by Vaquerlin in 1757. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald. Chromium is now (1863) prepared in large quantities in the electric furnace by a process discovered by Moisson in 1865.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, see Printing to Colours.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles": see Bible. Collections of the British chronicles have been published by Camden, Gales, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1663, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (still going on, 1773). In 1815 Macray's "Manual of British Historians" was published. Some of the monkish chronicles are now discredited. "The Chronicle of Froissart," translated by lord Berners, vol. i., Jan. 1697.

CHRONOGRAM, an inscription on tombs, buildings, medals, &c., in which a date or epoch is expressed by letters (the Roman numerals) added together as they occur in the sentence. A large collection of "Chronograms," with translations and explanations, was published by Mr. James Hilton in 1852, 1853, and 1856.

CHRONOLOGY, the science of time; see Eros and Epochs. Valuable works on the subject are "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," compiled by the Benedictines (1783-1820). Playfair's Chronology, 1784; Blair's Chronology, 1753 (new edition by sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1850). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1856. Sir Harris Nicol's Chronology of History, 1853; new edition, 1855. Hales' Chronology, 2nd edition, 1830; Wood's Encyclopaedia of Chronology, 1872; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's Fasti Hellenici and Fasti Romani (1824-59).

CHRONOMETER, see Clocks, and Harrison.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1830, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. A chronoscope was invented by Pouillet, in 1844, and by others since. Capt. Andrew Noble (engaged by sir William Armstrong) invented an apparatus for determining the velocity of a projectile in a gun; a second of time is divided into millionths, and the electric spark is employed in registering the passage. The apparatus was exhibited at Newcastle- on-Tyne in Aug. 1860, and in London in April, 1870.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS were introduced into England from China, about 1750; and many varieties since. Centennial celebrated in London, 11 Nov. 1890.

CHRYSOPOLIS, or SCUTARI (which see).

CHUNAR, or CHUNCHUSES, a warlike race of brigands infesting Manchuria and Mongolia. Nominal under the sovereignty of China, they claim entire independence. Active during the Russo-Japanese war (which see) in attempts to destroy bridges and the track of the trans-Siberian railway in Manchuria. Japan accused by Russia of secretly bribing and inciting the Chunchuses to these acts.

CHURCH, probably descended from the Greek kyrios, pertaining to the Lord, Kyrios, signifies both a collected body of Christians, and the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original ekklēsia. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who erected at Rome churches called basilicas (from the Greek, basileus, king) by his successors erected others, and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See Architecture; Choir and Chanting; Rome, Modern; Popes.

CHURCH AND STAGE GUILD, was formed in 1880 to promote morality and temperance by the agency of theatrical performances.

CHURCH ARMY, constituted in 1882 as a working-man's mission to working men, under episcopal control. Founder and Honorary Chief Secretary, Preliminary Carlib; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C. This Society trains men and women of the working classes as evange-
CHURCH ASSOCIATION. 313

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The earliest history is legendary. See Bishops. The following are leading facts in her history: For details, refer to separate articles; see Clergy and Free Church.

In Sept., 1890, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that he was in communion with 612 bishops. 232 bishops in the Anglican communion, announced, 1908.

Christianity probably introduced into Britain by Gaulish missionaries, and bishoprics founded in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Restitutus, bishop of London, and Aelidus of Caerleon, said to have been present at the council of Arles.

Rise and spread of the Pelagian heresy. 400 et seq.

The persecutions of the Saxon invaders drive the Christian into Wales and Cornwall, 5th and 6th centuries.

The Saxons converted by Augustine and his companions, 597 et seq. He landed at Ebbs Fleet.

Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders, about 960.

The aggrandising policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, checked by William I. and his successors, 1066 et seq.

Contest between Henry II and Becket respecting "Constitutions of Clarendon". 1174-1175.

Contest between national or English party and Roman party (chiefly Norman) 11th and 12th centuries. After surrender of the Roman see, 1213.

Rise of the Lollards. Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the church of Rome; 1350; and a version of the Bible, about 1320.

The clergy regulated by parliament, 1529; they lose the first-fruits, 1534.

The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII, 1537; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it, 1535.

Cordwainers’ translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches, 1535.

Six Articles of Religion promulgated, 1539.

The clergy permitted to marry, 1534.

First Book of Common Prayer issued, 1549.

Forty-two Articles of Religion "issued, 1552.

Restoration of the Roman forms, and severe persecution of the Protestants by Edward VI. 1553.

The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan discussions begin, 1558-1559.

Matthew Parker, consecrated abp. of Canterbury at Lambeth, by bishops Bolto, Holkingham, and two others (see Noo’s Hist.), 1575.

* The church consists of the laity and three orders of clergy—bishops, priests, and deacons: 1909: 2 archbishops, 54 bishops, with 38 suffragans, and 8 assistant bishops, about 110 colonial and missionary bishops. About 72,000 clergy and other religious and charitable deacons and clerks (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, and priests-veers. In 1906, the number of ecclesiastical parishes or districts with clergy appointed was 14,357. Total revenue of the church, ancient endowments, 5,475,171; through private bounty (since 1715), 24,380. Estimated total revenue, 5,753,537. 1342. Voluntary offerings to the church for year ending Easter, 1909, 3,503,239. 56, 57.

lists and mission sisters. It has about 800 of these working in parishes under the clergy throughout the United Kingdom. It has also 67 mission and colportage vans continually travelling the country districts; and conducts missions in prisons, workhouses and slums; on the seashore, to soldiers and sailors and other special classes. It has about 120 labour homes in all parts of the country for prisoners, tramps and social failures generally of both sexes; also拉萨 homes, a form of fresh air homes, dispensary, temperance homes, labour depots for giving work to the respectable unemployed, league of friends of the poor, boys’ aid department, city gardens, emigration of men, women and families to Canada and Australia, and a number of other branches. Income, 1860, 204,000. Headquaters and Training Hone 55 to 62, Bryanston-street, W.; New Central Labour Homes and Labour Relief Depots, 187, Marylebone-road, N.W.

Rev. W. Carlile received at Buckingham palace by the King, who expresses his keen sympathy of the work of the Church Army, and substantially endorses its object to its funds. 10 Jan., 1905.

On an offer from prebendary Carlile to aid an equal amount to any sum not over 5,000, allotted to the Church Army from lady Stratton-Connor’s emigration fund, the discretionary committee of the queen’s unemployed fund resolved to grant 2,500. 6 Feb., 1906.

Mr. Carlile, who was received at Buckingham palace, laid before the King a statement of special relief work carried on during the winter, by the organisation, at the King’s labour tents, the queen’s relief depots and other agencies, 11 Feb.

Headquaters, Bryanston-street, new east wing opened by Princess Christian, 4 April.

Labour relief depot opened at Notting Hill, 1 Nov.; Cornbury-road, S.E., 9 Nov.; at Leyton—by—Bow, 1 Dec.

King’s labour tents, Kingsway, opened by princess Henry of Hohenberg, 11 Dec.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION, founded to maintain Reformation principles. 1865. Annual meetings are held in London and the provinces.

The prosecutions under the Public Worship Regulation Act, which see, have been supported by the Association.

Protest signed by 118,924 lay members of the Church of England, against the legalisation of Eucharistic vestments, forwarded to the abp. of Canterbury by the Church Association, Times, 4 June, 1906.

Annual conference opened at Bath, Nov. 1863. Council adopt a resolution protesting against the nomination of the bishop of Stepney to the archbishop of York. See Times. 3 Dec.

CHURCH BUILDING. The society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, was established 1818, and incorporated 1828. A commission for building churches in populous places, appointed in 1820, was incorporated with the ecclesiastical commission about 1850.

CHURCH CONGRESSES, meet annually since 1851. See under Church of England.

CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION; founded in 1850—the archbishop of Canterbury presiding. It does not meddle with doctrines.

The Oxford Laymen’s League for defence of the national Church, with its own archdeacon in London, was "Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment" published, 1836. Great church defence meeting, Queen’s Hall, London, was held on 20 March, 1893. An appeal to raise 20,000, published, Times, 6 April. Annual meetings are now held.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT (3 & 4 Viet. c. 80), passed 7 Aug. 1830, enables bishops to
1717

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Hamilton) in a circular letter to clergymen in his diocese asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit as described in the New Testament. He says:

"It is the duty of every clergyman to preach on these subjects and to give an example of the fruits of the Spirit in his own life."
The communion authorised to consider alterations in the liturgy, under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. F. Brown, 1872.

Church reform meeting at St. James's hall; parochial councils recommended. 15 Feb. 1870.

Conference of bishops, deans, and canons at Lambeth, to consider church reform. 25 Feb. 1873.

Sheppard v. Bennett; judgment for defendant, who is censured. 3 June 1872.

Memorial (signed by 63,200 persons) against Roman teaching, &c., in the church, presented at Lambeth to the archbishop by the church association. 5 May 1877.

Mr. MacKinnon's motion for disestablishing the church, lost (56-64) 5 May 1875.

453 clergyman petition convocation for the licensing of duly qualified sacramental confessors, May 1873. Archbishops Liddon, Drs. Pusey and Liddell, and others, publish a declaration in favour of confession and absolution in Times. 6 Dec. 1873.


Public Worship Regulation Act (which sec.) brought in by the archbishops, 20 April; royal assent, 27 June 1874.

Meeting of lay and clerical delegates at Lambeth palace on church affairs. 30 June. Addresses to the archbishops largely signed for and against the meeting. 30 June. Archbishops address the minister during the celebration of the holy communion. 6 July.

New society formed by bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, and Edinburgh, and others, to promote union with orthodox dissenters. Oct. 1874.

Martin v. MacKinnon: new suit in court of arches on a point of jurisdiction. 29 Nov. 1874. MacKinnon to be sued for £5,000 damages. 3 April 1875.

Pastoral of the archbishops and bishops (bishops of Salisbury and Durham excepted) to the clergy and laity, 27 June. (4th in a series.) 7 July 1875.

MacKinnon's declination to appeal; excitement at his church; Rev. A. Stenton and congregation celebrate holy communion at St. Vincent's Holborn, 9 July 1875.


Reported negotiations of ritualistic ministers with Rome disclosed by Mr. MacKinnon and about 200 others in Times. 4 Feb. 1876.

Church of England Working Men's Society established. 9 Feb. 1876.

"English Church Union" deny the authority of any secular court in matters spiritual. 6 Jan. 1877.

Address to the archbishops and bishops (signed by Dr. Faber in name of St. Paul's and clergymen and laity) against the Public Worship Regulation act, &c., requiring legislation respecting ecclesiastical affairs to be made by church synods and adopted by parliament. 3 April 1877.

Both archbishops voted for permitting dissenters funeral service in churchyards. 17 May 1877.

Declaration of about 41,000 (clergy and laity) and proposal petition to the queen against judgment in the Ridgwell case. July 1877.

60 peers (Duke of Westminster and others) address the archbishops of Canterbury against annulling confession, about the Anglican Congress meet at Lambeth, 27-27 July 1878.

Bishops' Act, authorising establishment of four new bishoprics, passed. New rubrics in Prayer-book agreed to by the convocation, 4 July; act for them passed by parliament. July 1879.

Dr. Julian v. the bishop of Oxford (for not precedent rev. Mr. Carter, of Cleeve), queen's bench; verdict against the bishop in 1874; reversed on appeal by house of lords (the bishop may but is not compelled to act). March 1880.


Memorial to the archbishop of Canterbury from five deans (Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and other clergymen) in favour of toleration of divers. In the House of Lords. Jan. 1881.

Counter memorial from bishops Parry and Ryan, dean Close, and other deans and clergymen, opposing toleration of unorthodox practices. 7 Apr. 1881.

Mr. MacKinnon's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 3 years' suspension affirmed. 1881.

Catholic league formed. 17 Oct. 1881.

Death of Dr. E. B. Pusey. 16 Sept. 1884.

Rev. A. MacKinnon resigns living at St. Alban's, 21 March 1884. Holborn, at the request of abp. of Canterbury. 6 Dec. 1884.

Church School Company formed, 1884. First annual meeting 21 Feb. 1884.

Church of England Purity Society, see White Cross Army. 1884.

Agitation for disestablishment and disendowment preparatory to elections. 1885.

Address to the archbishops and bishops from important members of the university of Cambridge advocating church reform. 29 Nov. 1885.


Proposed erection of a Church House for general business, meetings, &c.; committee appointed at the sanction of the archbishops. Church Patronage Bill introduced; see Patronage. 13 May 1886.

Church House Corporation, first annual meeting, 23 July 1886.

"Churchmen in council," initiated in Zion College, May 1889. Large meeting in Westminster town-hall; (to promote the reuniting of the church by obtaining for it, from the state, the power of settling its differences in doctrine and ritual in a liberal spirit, by the agency of convocation.) 6 Feb. 1889.

"Presbyterian churchmen's alliance" (the Grinroth society) president; object to promote the substitution of deprivation for imprisonment; support of the bishops reported; general meeting. 25 Feb. 1890.

A declaration of faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ and truth of the Holy Scriptures, on the testimony of the universal church, independently of human criticism, signed by dean E. M. Goulburn and 37 other eminent clergymen. 6 June. 1891.

Scession of a small body of clergy in consequence of the Lincoln judgment; see Canterbury, they propose to form a new evangelical sect. 1891.

Meeting at the Mission Hall, London, Aug. 27, 1891, by the bishops of London, Rochester, and St. Albans, to consider the spiritual needs of the diocese of St. Albans' episcopal see. 1891.

Protest against the Lincoln judgment signed by 60 selected clergymen. 27 Feb. 1892.

Great meeting of the bishops, clergy, laity, and churchwardens, in church house, Westminster, (Welsh suspensory bill (Welsh so.), and defence of the National Church (convoked by the archbishop of Canterbury), 13 March; at the Albert hall, 25 March. 1892.

Many meetings throughout the country opposing the Welsh suspensory bill. March, April 1892.

Declaration of the archbishops and bishops against the Welsh disestablishment bill. Church House, 19 May 1892.


The 50th anniversary of the execution of abp. Manning, celebrated at the church of All Hallows, Barking, London, E.G.; an exhibition of relics; addresses by the bp. of Peterborough and others. 10 Jan. 1894.

Since the passing of the education act of 1872 the church has raised for her voluntary schools (13,414,775), reports. 1895.

Inauguration of the "Church Reform League" at the Church House, Westminster. 29 Nov. 1894.

Voluntary contributions in 1894 to support the church. 5,051,292, reported. 1895.

Anglican orders, see Pop., 1856-8.


"The Conversion of England" in relation to the landing of St. Augustine, a spectacular historical
play by the rev. Henry Creswell, resembling the mystery plays (see Doron), and said to have been first performed at St. Peter's, Vauxhall, in 1583, revived at Canterbury, in 1931, by various actors, including clergy and laity, 17 Nov., and at the Church House, Westminster, 13 Jan. 1929.

Agitation against ritualism, the so-called "Church crisis," continues, and the bishops, and laity, in various places, continue to express concern over the changing of the worship and ritual from the Book of Common Prayer, 11 May; better than by the bp. of London to the clergy to the same effect.

Times, 27 June.

Churchmen's union founded
27-28 Sept.

Demonstrations by Mr. Keen and others against variations from the prescribed liturgy. Various autumns.

Anti-ritualistic meeting, led Midleton in the chair.

Churchhouse, Westminster
11 Jan. 1929.

See Lichfield courts, 1899, and Manchester.

Anti-ritualistic demonstrations (chiefly non-conformist), led Kinnaird in the chair, at the Albert hall.
31 Jan.

National Protestant Church union present a memorial to the queen against ritualistic practices.
5 Feb.

The use of the revised version of the Bible in church services, authorized.
15 Feb.

Anti-ritualistic demonstrations at Liverpool.
3 Mar.

Centenary of the Church Missionary society at Exeter Hall, 10-13 April.

Deputation representing over 100,000 people, expressing confidence and sympathy in the archbishops and bishops in their efforts to secure their observance of the rules prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, received at Lambeth palace.
1 May.

The archbishops decide to appeal the rev. W. H. G. Leveson, bishop of St. Albans, London, and the rev. E. Ram, of St. John's, Norwich, that incense and processional lights are prohibited by the ornaments, the Church of England, 31 July.

Lady Wimborne's ladies' anti-ritualistic began.
17 July.

Protest signed by 12,794 lay members presented to the archbishops by the bishop of Newcastle, and the bishops, and laity, of the archbishops, and the bishops, in opposition to the 2 albs. regarding incense and processional lights; the alb. affirmed that he would act entirely on the Book of Common Prayer, 11 Jan. 1930: reservation of the sacrament pronounced unlawful by both alps.
1 May, 1930.

Dacre R. Hinde, in the consistory court at Leeds, Dec. 1929, for the archbishop's expense, granted the petitioners an order for the removal of certain ornaments from the church of the Annunciation at Brighton, within 3 months.
21 Aug.

27 Nov.

The albs. and bishops appeal to the clergy for loyalty and obedience.
25 Nov. 1931.

A Petition of Right," against the appointment of canon, to 36, bp. of Worcester, by the Church of England, and the National Protestant league.
25 Nov.

Kinzr. the archbishops, and the vicar-general, the lord chief justice and judges Wright and Ridley held that under act, 15 Henry VIII, c. 26, the alp. of Canterbury and the vicar-general, could not continue the fitness of a person nominated to a bishopric by the crown; the rules for nomination to the archbishops, and the vicar-general, directing them to hold objections to the continuation of canon Gore as bp. of Worcester were accordingly discharged.
19 Feb. 1929.

Death of Rev. Wm. W. (father) Bellamy, devoted churchman.
16 May.

Education bill (see under Education) meets much controversy; vigorous opposition to it by non-conformists as well as by some traditionalists.
19 May.

Education bill received royal assent.
19 Dec.

Death of Dr. Temple, abp. of Canterbury, aged 71.
31 Jan.

Omission of "oblation clause" by dean and chapter of Westminster in cathedral services excites much discussion (see Times, 28 Jan.).
16 Jan. 1923.

Bp. of St. Asaph (Dr. Lang) delivers an address at St. John's college on "The dangers of eclecticism.
25 Jan.

1 Feb. 1929.

The rev. H. Mykell-Erwin, vicar of St. Michael's, Shorehithe, against whom the bp. of London had decided to proceed under the Church Discipline act, 1843, resigns his benefice, 1 Feb.

Dr. H. D. Clitherow, bp. of Winchester, enthroned at Canterbury.
12 Feb.

Death of Dr. Lyttleton, bp. suffr. of Southampton.
19 Feb.

Deputation of unionist M.P.s to, alps. of London, to call attention to lack of discipline and novel practices in church services; important speech by abp. of Canterbury.
11 March.

Death of Dr. Bradley, ex-dean of Westminister (dean 21 years).
13 March.

Church Discipline bill no. 1, "the Liverpool bill," to compel observance of rubrics and abolish bishop's ordination, passed second reading, among the commons, 190 to 139.
1903.

Death of Dr. Farrar, aged 71.
22 March.

Announcement made of proposed celebration of the Holy Communion, on 6 May, at St. Paul's cathedral in commemoration of those members of the guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena who died in the S. African war, 9 April.

Death of Miss Mary Kett, 2 April.

Bp. Taylor Smith, chaplain-gen. to the forces, withdraws his membership of the guild as a protest against the proposed service, which was subsequently abandoned.
10 April.

Declaration drawn up by committee of high church clergy (Rev. Russell Wakefield, chairman), embodying statements of belief in regard to the obligations imposed on the clergy under the 36th canon; the authority of the ceremonial system provided for the prayer-book of Edward VI., and the desirability of a complete restoration of the synodal action of the church, pending that, of obedience to the bishops, May.

Remarriage of a divorced person at St. Mark's, Northumberland-street, the story between the bp. of London, the vicar of St. Mark's, and Dr. Tristram, chancellor of the diocese, Opinion of Dr. Bibby, new dean of Arches, in response to request of archbishop of Canterbury, published, Times.
20 May.

Conventions of Canterbury and York hold joint meetings and pass resolutions on the formation of a National Synod and nominations of electors for lay representatives, to July.

Albs. receive deputation representing the signatures to the clerical declaration against the speech by the archb.to Canterbury on the ornamental rubric, the authority of the privy council, and synodical action.
11 July.

Dr. Main, bp. of Manchester, initiating the resignation of his see, late July.

Alb. of Canterbury writes Dr. Horton upon education question, 1 Nov. Reply of Dr. Horton declaring that public control and abolition of tests for teachers must form basis of any settlement.
6 Nov.

Bps. of London and Rochester issue manifesto re action of churchmen in the Kent and Middlesex County elections in 1929.
15 Dec.

Bp. of Worcester censured by canon Henson at Westminster abbey, for his address, a part of the rev. Dr. Body, vicar of Yarley Wood, who resigned his benefice, on account of an article on the "Doctrinal Significance of a Miraculous Birth," written by him in the October number of the Hibbert Journal.
20 Dec.

New year's letter issued by the bp. of London on the duty of the Church in relation to education.
1 Jan. 1931.

Dr. Wace, dean of Canterbury, reads paper at the Islington Clerical meeting on the question "What is Catholicity?" 12 Jan.

Beneficial development of central tower "Victoria" and shrine of Truro cathedral.
22 Jan.

25 Jan.

Death of the earl of Devon, creator of Poileworth.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

and prebendary of Exeter cathedral, age 63.

Queen Alexandra and prince and princesses attended the thanksgiving service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at St. Paul's cathedral, 26 Jan., 1907.

Canon Angier, master of the Temple, dies, aged 42, 8 Feb.

Mr. J. A. Keunis disturbs the ordination service held by the bp. of London, in St. Paul's cathedral, 28 Feb. On being charged at the Mansion-house, is fined 5l. 4 March.

Mr. Balfour announces that a royal commission will be directed to inquire into recent disorders in the Church of England.

Abp. of Canterbury dedicates the west front of Hereford cathedral.

Dean and chapter apply to 7th sec. for the proposed convocation bill.

Bp. of Manchester, at the annual meeting of the diocesan societies, pronounces his firm opposition to the separation of religions from secular education.

7 April.

Rev. F. Gregory appointed bp. of Mauritius.

Royal commission, sir M. Hicks-Bech, chairman, appointed to receive evidence in regard to ceremonial excesses and defects in the Church of England.

4 April.

Abp. of Canterbury receives a deputation of clergy who urge the modification of the rubric concerning the use of the Athanasian creed.

31 May.


15 June.

Representative church council holds its first meeting at the Church-house, Westminster.

11 July.

Kings lays the foundation stone of the new cathedral, at Liverpool.

16 July.

Dr. Hole, dean of Rochester, dies, aged 64.

22 Aug.

Dr. Ribbing, late bp. of Southwell, dies, aged 68.

29 Aug.

Dr. Hoskins, suffragan bp. of Burnley, appointed bp. of Southwell.

13 Sept.

Visitation of Abp. of Canterbury to Canada and the United States; is present at the episcopal general convention at Boston, Mass., 5 Oct.; also present at the greatest missionary meeting ever held, at the Tremont temple, Boston, 10 Oct.; leaves the U.S. for England.

14 Oct.

Rev. Willett, Scottish Episcopal, of Hightown, coll., Edinburgh, elected bp. of Moray and Ross.

16 Oct.

Bp. of Huron, Dr. Baldwin, dies.

19 Oct.

Dr. Perowne, late bp. of Worcester, dies, aged 58.

8 Nov.

Memorial bust of the late dean Farrar unveiled in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

27 Nov.

Visitation of Archdeacon Brittain, archdeacon of Four頌, appointed suffragan bp. of Dorking.

24 Nov.

Abp. of Canterbury dedicates the new tower of Rochester cathedral.

30 Nov.

Bp. Hadfield, formerly bp. of Wellington and primrose of New Zealand, dies, aged 90.

1 Dec.

Ven. Ernald Lane, archdeacon of Stockton-Trent, appointed dean of Rochester.

12 Dec.

Rev. Dr. Gore, bp. of Worcester, appointed to the new see of Birmingham; Rev. Dr. Yeatman-Biggs, suffragan bp. of Southwark, appointed bp. of Worcester; Ven. Wm. de Lacy, archdeacon of Hereford, appointed bp. of Carlisle.

13 Dec.

Canon Pearson appointed suffragan bp. of Burnley.

2 Jan., 1908.

Abp. of Canterbury receives a deputation in support of the principle that nothing can be accepted as Catholic which had not general assent before the thirteenth century. Dean Wareham, dean Barlow, canon Scott-Holland, and rev. T. A. Lacy state the views of the deputation.

1 Feb.

Archdeacon Diggle consecrated bp. of Carlisle; canon Pearson consecrated bp. of Burnley.

2 Feb.

Sir L. T. Dilhin, dean of the court of arches, appointed first church estates commissioner in the diocese of York.

2 Feb.

Memorial of clergy and laity, seriously deprecating any alteration in the Athanasian Creed, or in its use as now enjoined by the Book of Common Prayer, presented to abp. of Canterbury. Signed by 2,799 clergy and 5,000 lay communicants.


17 Feb.

Lower house of convocation agrees, in regard to the representative church council, that all final decisions of doctrine and discipline should remain with the episcopate, and that the initial franchise for the election of the house of laymen should be granted to communicants of full age only.

16 Feb.

Resolution in the lower house, moved by the dean of Canterbury (Dr. Wace), “that the appeal to antiquity may rightly be interpreted as an appeal to the general practice of the catholic church in the first six centuries, and that the overtures to a fuller recognition of this principle is much to be desired,” carried with one dissentient.

17 Feb.

Dr. Diggle enthroned bp. of Carlisle.

Dr. Talbot, bp. of Rochester, appointed to the new see of Southwark; Dr. Harmer, bp. of Adelaide, appointed bp. of Rochester; Dr. E. C. S. Chamberlain, vicar of Leeds, appointed bp. of Glasgow.

6 March.

Death of Preliminary Wm. Allen Whitworth, rector of All Saints’, Margaret street, prominent churchman.

12 March.

Kings signs an order in council constituting the new bishopric of Southwark, order not to take effect until 1 May, when bp. of Rochester, designated for new see will be formally appointed.

25 March.

25th annual meeting of East London church fund; report for 1904 shows income 23,785, increase in advance of 1903. During its 23 years of existence it has, since 1880, been maintained at an aggregate cost of 350,000.

14 March.

Thanksgiving service for completion of the new diocese of Southwark held at St. Saviour’s collegiate church.

1 April.

Cowby brotherhood inaugurate their new house in Great College street, Westminster, by a parochial mission in St. John the Evangelist’s, Westminster, 25 March to 4 April.

Manifold signed by 101 clergymen, including 3. deans, on liberty of belief (see Broad Church) issued in the public press.

20 April.

Death of the rev. the earl of Chichester.

21 April.

Dr. Locii Granthorpe, chaplain of the high court of York, and restoring of St. Albans cathedral, dies.

29 April.

Convocation of the province of Canterbury re-assembles, 5 May. Upper house passes a resolution in favour of authorising the bishops, on the application of incumbents, to dispense with the public recitation of the Athanasian creed.

30 May.


13 May.

Memorial stone to bp. Usher in St. Paul’s cathedral.

21 May.

Westminster Abbey, laid.

16 May.

Dr. Sumner Gibson, enthroned bp. of Gloucester, 15 June; Dr. J. P. Hughes, enthroned bp. of Llandaff.

19 June.

Dr. Talbot, late bp. of Rochester, enthroned bp. of new diocese of Southwark, in St. Saviour’s collegiate church.

8 July.

St. George’s, chapel of the high court of York, unveiled by the primates of St. Paul’s cathedral.

13 July.

Kings and Queen present at a celebration of the opening of St. Saviour’s collegiate church as the Cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark; sermon preached by bp. of London.

3 July.

Resolution by Sir Lewis Dilhin, dean of the court of arches, passed in the house of laymen, “that with a view to the extension of the episcopate from time to time to meet the needs of an increasing population, and to the avoidance of continual applications to parliament, the house desires to reaffirm its resolution of 26 Feb., 1859, and to
express its opinion that it is expedient that legislative action be taken for enabling fresh dioceses to be created, and boundaries of existing dioceses to be altered, with due consents, by order in council.

4 July, 1915

Bp. of Washington, U.S.A., present, by invitation of the priory, at convocation of Canterbury, and opened it on 6 July.

Resolution passed by lower house of convocation, 4 July, presented to abp. of Canterbury in upper house, asking for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the desirability of creating a province of London with suffragan sees. Abp. intimates that he is not at present prepared to direct the appointment of a committee on the formation of a new set forth by the lower house refuses to approve the resolutions of the upper house regarding the use of the Arianism creed.

5 July,

Upper and lower houses prorogued to 2 Nov.

Dr. Harner, bp. of Adelaide, enthroned bp. of Rochester.

Dr. Chase, pres. of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, succeeds Lord Alwyne Compton, resigned, as bp. of Ely.

Rev. W. Macarty appointed first bp. suffragan of the see of Sodor and Man, April 29.

45th Church Congress held at Weymouth, 3-6 Oct.

Convocation of Canterbury : preconization of members and election of prebendaries to the lower house; dean of Winchester re-elected as prebendary, 14 Feb.

St. Michael's church, Barbichgestreet, Strand, with its freehold site, sold by order of the ecclesiastics for £7,768,410.

Death of Lord Alwyne Compton, b. 1825, bp. of Ely, 1885-1905.


Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the heads of the chief nonconformist churches, issue an appeal to the telltale Sunday, 27 Jan.; Roman Catholic abp. of Westminster states that he sympathizes with this object.

Convocation of Canterbury meets at Westminster, 5 May.

Rev. Dr. Nichol, vicar of St. Andrew's, South- east, appointed suffragan bp. of Jarrow, in the diocese of Durham.

Great demonstration of churchmen held in the Albert hall, under the presidency of the bp. of London.

Memento of abp. Temple unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A protest, signed by 158,244 lay members of the church of England against the legislation of England, quartered on the archbishop of Canterbury by the church association. Times, 31 May.

Report of the royal commission on ecclesiastical discipline issued, 2 July; for epitome of the report see Times, 3 June.

The r.v. J. G. Gott, bp. of Truro, b. 1839, died, 3 July.

The rev. S. A. Barnett installed canon of Westminster.

The r.v. W. H. Hutchings, archdeacon of Cleveland, to the vacant see in the cathedral, announced, 17 Aug.

Canon E. M. Moore appointed to succeed archdeacon of Westminster, 29 Aug.

New archdeaconry constituted, to be known as the archdeaconry of Ask-on, the new archdeaconry to be called the Manfield dean.

Convocation of the diocetic meets at Church House, Westminster. The two houses agree to appoint an advisory committee of 7 clergymen and 12 members of the lower house to assist the archbishop in discharge of the procedure, to be adopted in good, with a view to the preparation of a reply to the letters of business issued as a result of the archbishop's request to the prime minister.

Convocation of Canterbury meets at York minster to consider the king's letter of business and appoint a committee to cooperate with that appointed by convocation of Canterbury, 21 Nov.

Dr. Thomas W. Stubbs, lately dean of Ely, consecrated bp. of Truro by the bp. of London, 30 Nov.; enthroned in his cathedral, 6 Dec. 1916.

As a result of the suit brought by the bp. of Oxford against the rev. J. E. C. of Wobley, the Lord High Constable of St. Mary, Bucks, his lordship directed that a monition should issue to Mr. Henley requiring him to abstain from reserving the sacrament in his church, and paying a fine of £20 on a light burning in front of the said consecrated bread and wine, 10 Dec.

A statement of the voluntary offerings for the year ending 20 May, 1916, issued by the Salisbury K., puts the total amount at 7,768,410.

12 Feb. 1917

Convocation of Canterbury : both houses meet at Church house; bp. of London's resolution requesting the archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a committee to consider and report on the changes, if any, which are desirable in the law relating to the conduct of divine service and to ornaments, unanimously agreed to, 14 Feb.

The rev. Dr. W. Cunningham, vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, appointed archdeacon of Ely, in succession to archdeacon Emery, resigned, 23 March.


The convocation of the Ecclesiastical discipline commission discussed.

23 April.

Fifty-four prominent London clergymen and laymen of the church of England addressed a letter to the prime minister protesting against the proposals of the special religions instruction bill.

Times, 29 April.

Convocation of both houses of Canterbury ; lower house debates were held on the question of clergy pensions and relief of the poor.

5 July.

Canon Page Roberts appointed bp. of W. W. Wick, 25 April.

An act of the queen to the canons at Canterbury vacated by canon Page Roberts, announced.

14 July.

Rev. Dr. W. D. B. appointed to the bishop of Sodor and Man.

7 Aug.

Death of the r. v. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, bp. of Chichester, b. 25 May, 1820.

9 Sept.

The abp. of Canterbury begins his primary session of his diocese.

17 Oct.

Dr. Stratton, bp. of Sodor and Man, translated to Norwich, 27 June; enthroned, 9 Oct.

The rev. C. J. Ridley, dean of Carlisle, appointed bp. of Chichester, 16 Dec.

Annual meeting of Evangelical clergy held at the Mildmay institution.

The voluntary offerings of the church of England for the year ended Easter, 1917, and issued by the S.P.C.K., amounts to 7,462,844£., of which £2,488,574. was contributed for religious and charitable purposes, raised by church collections, etc., everything in the nature of government and being carefully excluded.

Times, 23 Jan.

Lord St. Alwyn appointed ecclesiastical commissioner for England.

24 Feb.

Death of the r. v. Walter Ruthven Pym, bp. of Bombay, b. 1830.

2 Mar.

Presentation of the bishop of London, of his portrait by sir H. Von Herkomer, by the lord chancellor in the name of over 1,500 subscribers.

30 Mar.

New house of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in Westminster.

9 April.

The rev. Edwin James Palmer appointed to be bp. of Bombay.

The London dioecesan conference concludes its sittings.

1 May.

Inauguration of the Pan-Anglican congress, 15 June.

Gives with ecclesiastical services held at St. Paul's, 25 bishops and archbishops present, final service held in Southwark cathedral. Thank-offering fund amounts to 338,287.

24 June.

The Lambeth conference opens at Canterbury, 4 July, and concludes its deliberations at Lambeth palace, 5 Aug.

An encyclical letter, signed by the archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of the Lambeth conference of bishops, issued, 7 Aug.

Death of Canon Fleming, chaplain in ordinary to the king, aged 73.

8 Sept.

The Bible society's report issued; the society's
The archbishop of Paris and other prelates resist the dogma of papal infallibility at the conclave at Rome.

The clergy at first supported Napoleon III.; but opposed his Italian policy, 1852-73; energetically supported Mac Mahon’s ministry, in elections, Oct., 1877.

13 archbishops, 77 bishops.

The abbé Bourget asserts that there are 25,000 parishes without priests, and 3,000 parishes without churches.

Jesuits and other orders in France dissolved by decree.

Many members of the Carthusian order refused to seek authorization to remain in their monasteries, are expelled during the Association law against unauthorized religious communities and indulgence prolonged in July, 1851.

Abrogation of the Tyburn law, guaranteeing liberty of instruction, voted, Feb., 1872.

Action of government in closing schools for infringement of the association law approved by large majority of the chamber, July.

Protest of bishops and clergy against closing conventual schools; much excitement and demonstrations end July.

Bishops ordered by minister of interior and public worship to renounce the employment of Marists and Lazarists, who are dissolved.

Resolution carried supporting the government in closing conventual schools,

17 Oct., Committee appointed by chamber to consider the question of the separation of church and state.

29 Oct.

Seventy-four bishops petition government in favour of the religious orders; declared illegal, 28 Nov.

Act of government in respect to their treatment of religious orders supported by large majority.

15 Jan., 1873.

Dispute with pope concerning appointment to vacant bishoprics.

Motion for suppression of budget of public worship rejected.

24 March, 1873.

Several bishops and various religious associations resist the measures of the government; the stipends of some of the clergy suspended; expulsion of orders.

29 April.

Anti-clerical demonstrations.

17 May.

Motion for the separation of church and state rejected by 375 to 247; policy of the government in their action toward the clergy approved.

313 to 217.

25 May.

Certain works of the abbé Léonry placed on the Index Expurgatorius by the pope.

French government recall their ambassador to the holy see.

28 May, 1873.

M. Combes announces the intention of the French government to break of diplomatic relation with the Vatican.

3 Aug.

Papal allocation protesting against the violation of the rights of the church and dignity of the holy see by the French government.

14 Nov.

Separation bill; church and state, providing for the suppression of the budget of public worship and of all departmental and municipal grants for ecclesiastical purposes.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The first general assembly of the church was held 20 Dec., 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities, some being laymen. This assembly appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts, and its decision is final.

CHURCH OF IRELAND, founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century, accepted the Reformation about 1550; united with that of England in 1801; see Bishops Ireland, 1800, and Armagh.

An act to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland, introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Gladstone, 1 Mar., 1866; vote for second reading, 258; against 250; 2 A.M., 24 March for third reading; 26 against, 247; 31 May, 1869 introduced into the house of lords by Earl Granville, March 3rd, 1872; July, second reading; 99 amendments by the lords accepted, others rejected; received royal assent (to come into effect, 1 Jan., 1871).

Address of bishops to the clergy and laity, 18 Aug.

Meeting of the general synod of the Irish church in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, for re-organization of the general council.

Conference of the laity; duke of Abercorn chairman.

CHURCH OF IRELAND disestablished, 13 Oct., 1869.

A bill to establish (not establish) (well supported) the united presbyterian and free church classes.

First elected bishop (Dr. Maurice Day, bishop of Cashel) consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 14 April, 1872.

The new ecclesiastical court meets; tries a case of ritual practices.

The Irish Church Act amended, June.

The first bishop elected by clergy and laity of Kilmore, &c., archdeacon Barley (12 candidates).

Warm discussion upon the revision of the liturgy.

Death of rev. Maurice Neligan, D.D., aged 70; formerly canon of Christ church cathedral.

General synod of the church of Ireland opened in the Synodhall, Dublin.


New general synod of the church in Ireland opened, Dr. Alexander, archbp. of Armagh, presiding.

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA was established in Nov., 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Philadelphia in 1785. On 4 Feb., 1787, bishops Provost and White were consecrated at Lambeth. The centenary was celebrated at Lambeth, 4 Feb., 1887. Two American bishops, Lyman and Potter, were present. In 1851 there were 57 bishops; in 1910 there were, in the United States, 68 dioceses, 115 bishops, 28 missionary bishops, and 5,414 priests and deacons. See Pan-Anglican Synod.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, see Bishops in Scotland. On the abolition of Episcopacy, in 1648, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in the Westminster Parliament and ratified in 1562, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1662, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707; see Discipline, Patronage, and Bishops. The church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod, the presbytery, and kirk sessions; see Presbytery. For important sessions, see Burghers (1732), and Free Church (1811).

The first general assembly of the church was held 20 Dec., 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities, some being laymen. This assembly appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts, and its decision is final.

Presbyterianism was abolished after 1 Jan., 1875, by act passed 23 Feb., 1874.


Mr. Finlay's Bill for Promoting reunion of Presbyterians, and the act passed 29 May, 1857.

Dr. Cameron's resolution for disestablishment negative, 29 May, 1868, (260-262) 28 June, 1868; (262-262) May 9, 1872; (262-262) May 26, 1872; his bill read, 1st time, 1893, 1895.

"Basis of Union" between the Church, the United Presbyterians, the Free Church, and some others, reported, June, 1878.

The Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland united as one under the title of the United Presbyterian Church Scotland, at a meeting held in Edinburgh (see Glasgow, Jan., 1903). 31 Oct., 1900.

Minority consisting of 24 ministers and 5,000 members organise, and claim to be the original free church; they are subject to the union of the United Presbyterians and Free Churches (see above) on the ground that the funds of the Free Church are being used for promoting the union, which they are destined to maintain the whole doctrine of the Westminster confession, and further maintain that the United Free Church had abandoned the doctrine of predestination and the principle of establishment, and appeal to the Court of Session; see Lord Low, the lord ordinary, decides in favour of the United Free Church.

Free Church appeal to the house of lords; case heard by lord Halsbury (lord chancellor), and lords Macnaghten, Shaw, Davey, Robertson and Landley.

United: uniting, was passed by both churches, the United Presbyterian and the Free Church. The vote of the United Presbyterians was unanimous, that of the Free Church 143 to 27. The Church of Free Church of Scotland thus constituted was composed of 594 congregations with 260,695 communicants, U. P., and 1,104 congregations, with 266,085 communicants, F. C.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Red-hearing of the case, in consequence of the death of Lord Land by judgment could be pronounced. Before the lord chancellor, Lord Alveston (lord chief justice), James of Herford, Davey, Robertson, Macnaghten and Lindsay, on June 9, 1894; judgment pronounced in the absence of the appellants (Lord Macnaghten and Lindsay dissenting), thus reversing the decision of the court of session, and finding that the minority (the free Church) represents the original church

1 Aug., 1894

Apo, of Canterbury offers his aid to the heads of the United Free Church, and the Free Church to effectually influence the course of the movement, on Aug. 12. In reply, Prof. Rainey gratefully thanks the abp. for his offer of mediation, but considers that the aid of disinterested men of position will be more valuable if, and when, parliamentary action becomes probable 17 Aug., 1894.

Conference between delegates of the United Free Church, and the Free Church held at Edinburgh; no arrival at agreement 27 Oct., 1894.

Serious and strained relations between the two bodies, and litigation Nov., 1894.

Convocation of the United Free Church held in Edinburgh; 1,420 ministers, and 1,330 elders accepted the proposal for a systematic and organized profession of the Christian religion, by the Free Churchbill. The convocation unanioumsly decides to stand by the union and defend their rights. 15 Nov.

Royal commission, lord Elgin (chairman), lord Kinnaird, and Sir John Asquith, appointed to inquire into all the facts connected with the said funds and property, and to report as to whether any or what action should be taken thereon by legislation or otherwise 7 Dec., 1895.

The commission concludes its sittings Feb., 1905, and subsequently reports, its principal recommendations being that an executive commission should be appointed to which the property might be transferred in order that an equitable division of the property might be made between the two churches.

Government bill for settlement of Scottish church dispute introduced, giving effect, with some modifications, to the recommendations of the royal commission. The bill becomes law 7 June, 1895.

Churches (Scotland) bill read the third time in the house of commons 26 June, 1895, and received 7 Aug., royal assent 11 Aug.

Lord Colborne appointed high commissioner, 13 April, 1906.

Lord Macnaghten appointed lord high commissioner to the Church of Scotland in the place of lord Colborne, announced 28 March, 1907.

Death of the rev. B. K. Kellett, the third bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness, and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal church, aged 74, 15 May.

The bishop of Brechin unanimously elected Primus of the Scottish Episcopal church, in the room of the late bishop Wilkinson 20 Feb., 1906.

Number of communicants, 766,653; amount of money raised for church and missionary purposes, 534,142, during the year.

United Church had 1,620 congregations, 1,500 ordained ministers, and 956,573 members, besides subordinates, 2,163 Sunday Schools with 25,561 teachers and 210,356 children in attendance, 31 Dec.

The Scottish churches commission, appointed in 1905, concludes its labours; out of the total fund of 1,000,000/, 500,000/, are allotted, by the majority now known as the Free Church, 31 Dec., 1909.

9 This judgment affirmed that the establishment principle and the doctrine of the Westminster confession are the distinctive tenets of the Free Church, which has no power, so far as property is concerned, to vary this decision the whole of the corporate property held by the Free Church prior to the act, in amount over 5,000,000/, its colleges, churches and manse (unless protected by special trust deeds), and missionary funds taken from the income of the Free Church, with a membership of 500,000, and vested in the 30 ministers and 5,000 communicants forming the legal Free Church on 1 Aug., 1894.

CHURCH-WARDENS.

Death of Dr. John Dowlen 30 Jan., 1910.

Lored Staigh appointed lord high commissioner 3 May.

Cantor G. H. Walpole, elected bishop of Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal Church) 3 May.

CHURCH HOUSE. A corporation was established to commemorate the queen's jubilee of 1887, by the erection of a building in London for the general use of the clergy of England. The two houses of convocation met in the Church House.

Chartor obtained 23 Feb., 1888; on 7 July, 1888, 65,536/, had been subscribed, by means of which a site, with useful buildings, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, was purchased. A meeting was held on 21 July, 1888; the 1st general meeting of the corporation on their own premises was held on 26 June, 1890, the archbishop of Canterbury being in the chair. At a meeting when the bishop of Norwich, 1 Feb., 1899, it was reported that 70,000/, had been subscribed.

The foundation stone of the great hall laid by the duke of Connaught, 24 June, 1899 (architect, sir Arthur Blomfield); opened by the duke of York, in the presence of the two archbishops and others 27 June, 1908.

CHURCHILL'S BRIGADE, a movement to influence the elder boys of a parish by combining systematic religious teaching with physical exercise based on military drill. Founded 1851.

Income, 1909, 6,726/., for general support of the work.

2,274 companies in United Kingdom and 81 in the Colonies, 1910.

Review of between 7,000 and 8,000 members by Prof. the duke of Connaught, president of the brigade, in Hyde Park 27 June, 1908.

CHURCHMEN'S UNION, a broad church movement organized by the Bellamy Church in 1888. It has for its object the restatement of belief in the light of scientific and biblical criticism, the spirit of tolerance in non-essentials, the rights of the laity, and the promotion of friendly relations with other Christian communities.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, founded 1790. Income, 1876, 190,896/.; 1905, 346,052/., 1910, 412,551/., Annual meetings are held.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY (Evangelical), instituted in 1839 to maintain curates and lay-agents in densely populated districts. Annual meetings are held. Income utilized 1909, 66,077/., amongst 1,145 workers.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining the church in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belonged to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts were made to abolish church-rates before Mr. Gladstone's "Compulsory Church-rate Abolition" Bill, passed 31 July, 1868.

Church Rate Abolition for Scotland repealed in the Commons (294-143) 31 July, 1877.

CHURCH REFORM LEAGUE, for separation of Church and State, began at St. Albans' schools, Holborn, London, Rev. A. H. Mackenzie, president; 1876-7. Frequent meetings at the Church House, Westminster.

CHURCH SERVICES were ordered by pope Vitellanus to be read in Latin, 663; by queen Elizabeth in 1558 to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the sydol of London, in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue
CIPHER.

CINCINNATI, the chief city of the state of Ohio, North America, founded 1789. This flourishing city desolated by an inundation caused by the rising of the river Ohio, 13 Feb, 1883. Several lives were lost, and about 30,000 rendered homeless. Ample relief afforded. About 50 persons killed and 150 wounded in an attack on the gaol to execute murderers (especially Wm. Berner); new courthouse burnt to c(6)20 March, 1888. Two regiment refused to march. Ten persons killed by a train-way accident, 15 Oct. 1889. Population in 1890, 29,5008; in 1910, 345,230.

CINÉMATOGRAPH. see Kinetograph and Kinetoscope, March, 1894, and Fireproof Pictures.

16 children suffocated and many injured owing to panic at Barnsley Public Hall... 11 Jan. 1906. Panic at Rhodes Opera House, Bayestown, Penn'sylvania, owing to cinematograph explosion, 170 killed... 13 Jan.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary (Exodus xxx. 23) 1491 B.C. It was found in the American forests by don Ulloa, 1736, was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica 1788, and is now grown in Ceylon.

CINQUE PORTS, on the south coast of England, were originally five (hence the name)— Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. Jeake. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens. These ports, instituted by Saxon monarchs, were constituted by William I, and succeeding kings, who required them to supply ships to defend the coast. Nearly all the harbours, except Dover, have been destroyed by the action of the sea. The latest lord-wardens: the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquis of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, 1861-65; earl Granville, appointed Dec. 1865, died 31 March, 1891; W. H. Smith, May, died 6 Oct.; the marquis of Dufferin and Ava, about 4 Nov., 1891, resigned; the marquis of Salisbury, Oct. 1895, died 22 Aug., 1903; lord Curzon, appointed 2 Nov., 1913, resigned; prince of Wales appointed, 11 Feb., 1915. Their peculiar jurisdiction was abolished in 1855.

Lord Brassey appointed in the place of the prince of Wales, resigned... 25 June, 1908.

CINTRA (Portugal). Here was signed an agreement on 22 Aug., 1808, between the French and English the day after the battle of Vimeira. As it contained the basis of the convention signed on 30 Aug., following, it has been termed the convention of Cinta. By it Junot and his army were permitted to evacuate Portugal free in all ships. The convention was publicly condemned, and a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders. Both Wellington and Napoleon justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIPHER, a secret manner of writing. Julius Caesar and Augustus when writing secret despatches are said to have employed the second or third letter instead of the first, and the same sequence with regard to the others. This cipher was in use till the reign of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), when the secret was divulged by Leon Battista Alberti, and a new sort of cipher-sound was invented. The father of Venetian cipher was Zuan Soro, who flourished about 1516. Roudon Brown. Cipher telegrams, see Transvaal, 29 April, 1895.—See Cryptograph.
CIRCASSIA.

Circassia (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians, said to be descended from the Alakans, were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century they acknowledged the authority of the czar Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1715, the princes of Kabardia took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resist). Victories of Orbelyan over them, June, Nov., Dec. 1837. He subdued much country, and expels the inhabitants.

... Schamyl, the great Circassian leader, captured, and tried with much severity. 7 Sept. 1839. About 20,000 Circassians emigrated to Constantinople, suffer much distress, and are relieved 28 April, 1840. Vaidar, the last of the Circassian strongholds captured, and the grand duke Michael declares the war at an end 8 June, 1846. Many thousand Circassians emigrate into Turkey; partially relieved by the sultan's government. June, et seq.

Schamyl and his son at the marriage of the czarina, 9 Nov. 1866; he dies 14 March, 1871. Revolt of the Circassians suppressed. Many Circassians flee to Turkey and join the army, July, Aug. 1877.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES. Games were conducted in the Roman circus at first in honour of Consus, the god of game, but afterwards of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva), said to have been instituted by Evander, and established at Rome, 732 B.C. by Romulus. Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from 4 to 12 Sept.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 3.1416; and Lagrange (1796) as 3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399 and from 10 arithmetic progressions, 1130879375.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY. Formed by Maximilian I. about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire. In 1512, the duchies of Bavaria, Upper Rhine, Swabia, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony; in 1512, Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, the Palatinate, Upper Saxony and Brandenburg were added. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (which see).

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. They have frequently altered. England and Wales were formerly divided into eight-each travelled in spring and summer for the main part of civil and criminal cases, the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only; this is called "going the circuit." The circuits were settled by order in council, 5 Feb. 1876; modified 10 June, 1884, and Dec. 1887.

The system was again changed, eight circuits being arranged for with three assizes to each, excepting Lancashire and Yorkshire, which have four each (civil and criminal January, May; criminal only, excepting Glamorgan and Lanarkshire, Oct.).

CIRCULAR IRONCLADS. The design is attributed to the Russian admiral Popoff; died March, 1869; one of these, named after himself, was launched at the port of Nikolaieff, 7 Oct. 1875. The admiral stated that he derived the idea from the works and views of Mr. E. J. Reed, late com-

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS.

Circumcision (instituted 897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally the octave of Christmas, is mentioned about 437. It was introduced from the Roman missal into the first English prayer-book in 1549.

Circumnavigators. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519-22.

Magellan or Magalhaens, a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, sailed from San Lucar, 20 Sept. 1519; with three ships passed the Straits of Magellan; after him, 28 Nov., 1520; he was killed in a conflict on the Philippine Isles, 17 April, 1521; Juan Sebastian del Cano in the Victoria, the only remaining ship of five, reached San Lucar 6 Sept. 1522.

Grimalva, Spaniard. 1517
Alvarada, Spaniard. 1518
Mendana, Spaniard. 1519
Sir Francis Drake, first English. 1577-80
Cavendish, first voyage. 1586-88
Le Maire, Dutch. 1605-17
Coombs, Spaniard. 1628
Tasman, Dutch. 1642
Cowley, British. 1683
Hamper, English. 1689
Cook, English. 1780
Clipperton, British. 1769
Roggwitz, Dutch. 1722-23
Tison (afterwards lord). 1740-44
Byron, English. 1764-66
Wallis, British. 1766-68
Cartier, English. 1766-69
Bougainville, French. 1766-69
James Cook. 1768-71
On his death the voyage was continued by King. 1779
Portbouck, British. 1785
Cook and Tetroy, British. 1818-20
Belcher, British. 1818-20
Wilkes, American. 1838-42
CIRCUS

The steamer Lane sailed from New Zealand to Plymouth and back in 36 days. On 21 Aug., 1883; Arrows sailed from Plymouth to New Zealand and back in 71 days, ch. 4th. On 28 March 14 July, 1883.

Lady Bracewell published "Voyage in the Sunbeams" (1889). She died of Sept., 1897.

The Sunbeam, after voyage of 6,000 miles, arrived at Portsmouth.

The United States battleship fleet sails from Hampton Roads for a world's cruise, 16 Dec., 1897.

See North-East and West Passage and Deep Sea Soundings.

CIRCUS (Greek, Hippodrome). There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest the Circus Maximus, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure: length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Caesar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Caesar introduced into it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight. "Piling; see Amphitheatres, Fantasia, and Hippodrome.

CIRRIHA, a town of Phoci (N. Greece), for secure, razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 580 B.C.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, including the territories of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, etc. (N. Italy), formed by the French in May, 1797, from the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio (which see), 17 Oct. following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; was remodelled, and named the Italian republic, and Napoleon Bonaparte as president, 1802; and merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; see Italy.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC, with the Transpadane republic, merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

CISTERCIANS (the order of Citeaux), a powerful order of monks founded about 1108 by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Molesme, named from Citeaux, in France, the site of the first convent, near the end of the 11th century. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. They were reformed by St. Bernard; see Bernardus. The Foundillers, and the monks of Port Royal, the Beguils (rebuilt Cistercians), and the monks of La Trappe, emancipated from this order. Their earliest establishment in England (1128) was Waverley Abbey, Farnham.

CITATE. The Russian general Gorchakov, intending to storm Kabat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, 6 Jan., 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1,500 killed and 2,500 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to sequestrate a citizen of Rome. Even in England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. Camden. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns. The wives of citizens of London (not being alieners' wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear many caps, being white woolen knitted three-cornered, with the peaks protruding three or four inches beyond their foreheads; alieners' wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558.

MUR. On 10 Oct., 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CITY. (Latin cirius, French cité, Italian città.) Originally signified a state. Cities were incorporated in Spain, France, and England in the 11th and 12th centuries. A city has been usual, but not always, the seat of a bishop. Truro and St. Albans were made cities in 1877. Newcastle in 1882, and Liverpool in 1883, having become bishoprics. Birmingham was made a city, Jan. 1889.

CITY'S CASH. The City of London have published a tabulated statement of the receipts and payments of that portion of their property known as "the City's Cash" during the years 1862-1905. The receipts in that time amounted to 8,576,101l. viz., in 1862, 7,141,426l.; in 1894, 7,887,726l.; in 1895, 5,094,545l.; in 1896, 7,130,826l.; in 1897, 10,088,576l.; in 1898, 40,908,894l.; in 1899, 40,934,306l.; in 1900, 41,011,336l.; in 1901, 40,917,476l.; in 1902, 41,045,628l.; in 1903, 43,655,068l.; in 1904, 1,235,068l.; in 1905, 1,213,260l. The principal totals in that period were the following: rents, 1,905,537l.; interest, 18,900l.; markets, 1,095,931l.; mayor's court fees, 8,389,46l.; etc. The payments in the same period were as follows:—in 1862, 270,117l.; in 1892, 217,026l.; in 1894, 729,557l.; in 1895, 479,574l.; in 1896, 740,530l.; in 1897, 1,004,013l.; in 1898, 1,532,301l.; in 1899, 1,422,227l.; in 1900, 408,581l.; in 1901, 625,636l.; in 1902, 973,115l.; in 1903, 463,249l.; in 1904, 1,222,058l.; in 1905, 1,487,251l.; making a total of 8,643,846l. Among the chief items of expenditure were: income-tax, 1,501,646l.; charges on markets, 2,562,356l.; allowances to lord mayors, 161,000l.; expenses of the Mansion-house, 61,876l.; salaries to officers, 322,822l.; charitable donations and pensions, 143,825l.; donations for public and other purposes, 7,670l.; celebration of coronation, 27,501l.; celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, 9,386l.

Statements issued show that the total receipts of the city corporation were £166,410l. in 1896; receipts 507,422l.; expenditure 503,242l.; income 1907; receipts 514,865l.; expenditure 506,226l.; 1908; receipts 491,047l.; expenditure 490,988l.; 1892-1903.

CITY CHURCH PROTECTION SOCIETY. Founded to preserve old churches, 1879.

CITY LANDS REFORM ASSOCIATION held fifth annual meeting, 2 Sept., 1886. It had recommended the appointment of the royal commission of inquiry of 1880.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE (for young men) established 1841; began in 1848 as Metropolitan Evening Classes. New buildings opened by Lord Londonderry, 26 May, 1905.

CITY OF LONDON COURT, the name given to the Sheriffs' Court (established 1517) by the County Courts Act of Aug. 1867.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, established by parliament in 1834 (based on an endowment by John Carpenter in 1742) was opened first in Hanney-lane. The foundation of the new buildings on the Victoria Embankment laid 14 Oct. 1880; opened, 1885. Head master, Rev. A. Chilton, elected 6 July, 1903.
CITY OF REFUGE.

CITY OF REFUGE, the name given to each of the six cities of Canaan set apart by the Mosque law as places at refuge to which the person who had committed unintentional homicide might fly (see Num. xxxv., Deut. xix., Josh. xx.). If the elders of the city recognised the murderer's claim for asylum, he was secure from the avenger, until his right to protection was judicially decided. The cities of refuge on the west side of Jordan were Hebron, Shechem, and Kedesh; on the east Golan, Ramoth-gilead, and Bezer.

CITY ROAD, from London to Islington, was projected by Mr. Bungler, and cut out about 1760.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortified town in Spain invested by the French, 11 June, 1810, and surrendered to them 16 July. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, 19 Jan. 1812.

CIVIL CLUB (at the New Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane), was established on 9 Nov. 1660, for the purpose of promoting fellowship, mutual assistance, and the revival of trade after the interruption to business in consequence of the fire, Sept. 1666.

Only one person of the same trade or profession could be a member of this club, and the members pledge themselves to give "preference to each other in their respective callings."

CIVIL ENGINEERS, see Engineers.

CIVIL LAW. See Codex. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c., 1127. Blair. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs; see Doctors' Commons, and Laws.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000l., and that of Charles I., was about 800,000l. After the revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and his issue, and (in 1705), the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000l. and that of George III., in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,020,000l.

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 510,000l., and in December, 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000l.

Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000l. per annum.

Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration; 18 Nov. 1830.

A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose. 2 Feb. 1830.

See Crown Lands.

A select committee appointed to consider the provisio ns of the settlement for the king and the royal family, 13 March, 1831; the civil list of the king fixed at 470,000l.; total, with annuities and pensions for members of the royal family, 545,000l.

9 May; act passed.

CIVIL LIST act 470,000l.

25 June, 1831.

CIVIL LAW.

CIVILIZATION. The opinion that the civilization of mankind was gradually developed from a low savage state is advocated by Sir John Lubbock in his "Origin of Civilization," 1870, and by Mr. Edward B. Tylor in his "Primitive Culture," 1871.

CLAIM OF RIGHT. A document agreed to by the Scottish Convention parliament at Edinburgh asserting the constitutional liberties of the kingdom, accepted by King William III. and Queen Mary II. at Whitehall, 11 May, 1689.

CLAIMANT, The. See T certis, 1871; see France, 1874.

CLARVOYANCE, see Hypnotism and Mesmerism.

CLAMEURS, see Hare.

CLAN-NA-GAEL (brotherhood of Gaels), an Irish secret oath-bound society, originating out of the Fenian brotherhood in 1870, it became the heart of the Irish National League in the United States, of which it was the extreme violent part. Its action much restrained by the influence of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and other members of the Irish Parliamentary party who originated a "new departure." It obtained the support of the Irish peasantry by promising to obtain them their farms without rent. The ultimate object of the Clan-na-Gael is said to be the establishment of Ireland as a perfectly independent state; it is termed a dynamite party ("Parnellism and Crime," series III., June 1887).

For number of Dr. Cronin, &c., see United States, 1885.

The Clan-na-Gael at Chicago declare against any form of violence, reported Feb. 1889.
CLANS

are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm II., about 1008. The legal power of the chiefs and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and liberty was conceded to clansmen in 1775, in consequence of the rebellion of 1775. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each clan wears two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the badge. Chambers. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1773.

NAMES OF CLANS.

Buchanan, Burke, M'Kenzie, Deergrass.
Cameron, Orr, M'Kinnon, St. John's clout.
Campbell, Martel, Logan, Peffer.
Chisholm, Alien, M'Lachlan, Mountain-ash.
Colquhoun, Hazel, M'Lenn, Blackberry.
Cumming, Common, M'Loud, Red berries.
Drummond, Holly, M'Loud, Red berries.
Farquharson, Purple fox, M'Nab, Rose black-
Ferguson, Popping, M'Neil, Snow-white.
Forbes, Brown, M'Pheron, Variegated.
Frazer, Yew, Gordon, boxwood.
Graham, Laidlaw, M'Quarrie, Blackthorn.
Grant, Cranberry, M'Rae, Fir-club moss.
Gunn, Rosewort, Munro, Eagles.
Lindsay, Crabapple, Murray, Juniper.
M'Alister, Five-leaved, Ogilvie, Hawthorn.
M'Donald, Bell-heap, Oliphant, Great maple.
M'Donnell, Mountain-heap, Robertson, Fern, or
M'Dougall, Blackthorn, a badge.
M'Farlane, Cloud-berry, Sinclair, Clove.
M'Gregor, Pan, Stewart, Thistle.
M'Intyre, Gold, M'Kay, Bull-rush.

CLAPHAM SECT. a name given to the
clergymen of the order of Friars Eremites,
which was reformed in England, first by
the Rev. Sydney Smith in the latter part of the
18th century. The Rev. Henry Venn was vicar of
Clapham, and several of its eminent members lived
there. The sect included Wm. Wilberforce,
Zachary Maecenas (father of the historian), and
the Rev. W. Romanie.


CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard
de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated
here a monopoly of the order of Friars Eremites,
the first of this kind of mendicants who came to
England, 1248. Tanner, Lionel, third son of Ed-
ward III., becoming possessed of the honour of
Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence.
The title has ever since belonged to the branch of
the royal family.

DUKE OF CLARENCE

1346. Lionel, born 1338, died 1346; see York.
1411. Thomas, second son of Henry IV., born 1339; killed at Battle, 1422.
1419. George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered, 1473.
1479. William (third son of George III.), afterwards king
William IV.
1509. Albert Victor Christian Edward, eldest son of the
portraits, see under Wales, created duke of
Clarence and Avondale and chief of Atholl.
about 23 May; died 14 Jan., 1582. See
England, 1582.

CLARE was the first place in Ireland since
1689 that elected a Roman Catholic M.P.; see Roman
Catholics. At the election, held at Ennis, the
county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned,
5 July, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of
the Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, being re-
elected 30 July, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called
Minories, founded in Italy by St. Clare and St.
Francis d'Assisi, about 1212. They were also called
Ursulines; their rule having been modified by pope
Urban IV., who died 1264. This order settled in
France about 1260, and in England in the Monastery
without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche,
queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lan-
caster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression,
the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and
Wells, 1539. Tanner.

CLAREMON'T (Surrey), the residence of the
princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent,
afterwards George IV., married to prince Leopold
of Saxe-Coburg, 2 May, 1816): here she died in
childbirth, 6 Nov., 1817. The house was built by
Sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively
of the earl of Clare, of lord Clive, lord Galloway,
and the earl of Tyrconnell. It was purchased by
Mr. Ellis, who government for 65,000l. for the prince
and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former,
the late king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert
in 1836. The exiled royal family of France
resided at Claremont, 3 March, 1848; and the
king, Louis Philippe, died there, 29 Aug., 1850.
Bought by Queen Victoria, March, 1882. The
duchess of Albany lived here for a time, returned
27 April, 1863.

CLARENCIEUX, the second king-at-arms,
said to have been nominated by Thomas, son of
Henry IV., created duke of Clarence, 1411. His
duty was to arrange the funerals of baronets,
knaves, squires, and gentlemen, on the south side
of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy
or south-roy.

CLARENDS, constitutions of, were
enacted at a council held 25 Jan., 1164, at Clare-
don, in Wiltshire, to restrict the power of the
clergy. They led to Becket's quarrel with Henry II.,
were annulled by the pope, and abandoned by the
king, April, 1174. The following is approximate:
I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined
in civil courts.
II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil
judges.
III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to
leave the realm without the royal licence.
IV. Laws not to be accused in spiritual courts, except
by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.
V. No exchequer tenant of the crown to be excommunicated,
nor his lands put under interdict.
VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.
VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected
in churches.
VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without
the consent of their lord.
IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subject
to the barthens belonging to that rank.
X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be
granted in perpetuity against his will.
XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give
security for continuing in their abode.
XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated
for non-attendance in a spiritual court.
XIII. If any tenant in capite should refuse submission
to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.
XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of
enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.
XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be
determined by a jury.
XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and
no further without his consent.
CLARENDO PRESS, 327

CLARENDO PRESS, OXFORD. The building was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the university by his son. The original building was converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, &c., and a new printing-office erected by Blore and Robertson, 1825-30.

CLARIOTET; or CLARINET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, said to have been invented by Johann Christoph Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690. Mr. James Clinton's "combination," clarinet was exhibited at the Royal College of Music, 7 July, 1865. A tenor clarinet, called the basso-basso, is used in orchestral music.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, founded; first meeting held in London, president, the master of the rolls, 19 Dec. 1903; passed an "Act to constitute a Classical Association" by omission of the words "of England and Wales" at the general meeting held, 5-6 Jan., 1936.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes was called classic, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called classics.

CLAVICEN, French for harpsichord. See Pianoforte.

CLAVICHORD, a keyed-stringed musical instrument of various forms in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 16th and 17th centuries. See Virginals, Spinet, Harps and Piano.

CLAVICYTHERIUM, an upright musical instrument, probably resembling the harpsichord, used in the 16th century.

CLAVIER, German for pianoforte (which see).

CLAY'S ACT, Sir William, 14 & 15 Viet. c. 14 (1851), relates to the compound householders.

CLAYTON - BULWER TREATY, see Bulwer.

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange drafts, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions in the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. In 1800, the clearing-house was used by 117 companies, and in May, 1804, it was joined by the Bank of England. In the year ending 30 April, 1808, 3,257,411,000 passed through the clearing-house; 30 April, 1873, 6,093,335,000; 31 Dec. 1887, 8,077,875,000; 1900, 8,963,000,000; 1915, 12,287,035,000; 1920, 12,120,392,000.; 1922, 15,873,120,000. The Railway clearing-house in Seymour-street, near Euston square, established 2 Jan. 1812, is regulated by an act passed in 1850. The jubilee was celebrated Jan. 1802. Clearing House Act (Ireland) 1880, and the Cotton Brokers Bank, at Liverpool. New York clearing-house, the first started in America, 1853; Vienna, 1861; Paris, 1872; Berlin, 1873. Clearing-house for the systematic relief of the unemployed in London was constituted at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, in 1832.

CLERMONTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He flourished in the 1st cent. He is the decretal of pope Clement V, who died 1314, published by his successor, Boulanger. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—Clementines were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII, on the death of Gregory XII. 1378, and Urbanists, those of pope Urban VI. Christendom was divided by their claims: France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, to Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V, was elected pope, and his rivals resigned; see Anti-Popes.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, see Obelisks.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock; see Clocks.

CLERGY, from the Greek eikron, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (episcopi or superiors), elected from the presbyters, in the second century, assumed (about 330), and under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman-French kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a regular order, and the secular (worldly) or beneficed clergy. The English clergy write clerk after their names in legal documents. See Church of England (note) and Bishops.

The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy; this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. Blackstone.

The deceased kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so the priests kept both these to themselves; they alone make profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerks. Persian.

Benefit of Clergy, Prciriglum Clerico, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places conscripted to religious duties from criminal arrests, with which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2d. exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the privilegium clericale. The benefit of clergy was afterwards extended to everyone who could read, and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some place of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "Legit at Clerico" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only in the hand; otherwise, he suffered death; 3 Edw. 1 (1294). The privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII. in 1534; 2 Edw. 1 (1523). The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706). Benefit of Clergy was wholly repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 25 (1827).

CLERGY CHARITIES.

William Ascheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. He died Sept. 1711. Watts's Life of Ascheton.

Festival of the "Sons of the Clergy," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral instituted about 1855; from it sprang
CLOCK.

CLEVEDON COURT, Somersetshire, the medieval seat of Sir Arthur Hallam Elton; destroyed by fire 27 Nov., 1882—damage about 20,000l.

CLEVEDON, see Steel, a town in Ohio, U.S.; the Euclid Avenue opera house burnt down, 29 Oct., 1892; population in 1880, 100,146; 1890, 201,353; 1900, 381,769; 1910 (est.) 400,327.

CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT, see Middlesbrough.

CLEVES (N. E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Jülich, &c., died without issue, 25 March, 1669, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford-bridge, was completed in Oct. and opened 8 Dec., 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753, Abraham Vicq, of Boulogne, was appointed to superintend the erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one, which was abandoned after the expenditure of 4,5000/.

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it was affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen. The grand climacteric is 63.

CLIMATE. The condition of a place in regard to natural phenomena of the atmosphere as temperature, moist,ure, &c., see Meteorology.


CLINICAL SOCIETY of London, for the cultivation of practical medicine and surgery, established, in Dec., 1827, first president, Sir Thomas Watson. See Lectures (clinical).

CLIO. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the Spectator, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. Cibber.

CLISSOLD PARK, Stoke Newington, London, N., purchased by the Charity Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c., for public use, 1887. See Parks.

CLITHEROE CASE, see Wires.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (600 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome from the east about 155 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Clocks said to have been found by Caesar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, a.d.
CLOGHER.

329

CLOVESHOO.

760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen monk in the 12th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have used lanterns to defend them from the wind, about 887.

The scapement ascribed to Gerbert, 1000.

A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral cost 30l. 1092.

A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. John the Baptist, about 1326.

John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa. 1353.

A striking clock in Westminster. 1368.

A perfect one made at Paris, by Vicke. 1370.

The first portable one made. 1350.

In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials N. O.) 1540.

"Like a German clock, Still a-repairing; ever out of frame; And never going right." Shakespeare, "Love's Labour's Lost." 1598.

The pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by the younger Galileo, 1649; and by Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden). 1641.

Christian Huygens said he made his pendulum clock previously to 1658.

Fronantol, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum, about 1659.

Repeating clocks and watches invented by Bawor, about 1676.

Spiral pendulum spring invented by Robert Hooke, about 1678; cylinder and escapement, by Thos. Tompion. 1695.

The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about 1720; compensating pendulum. 1715.

The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex scapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Fatio; the detached scapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Bertholdi, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.

Harrison's time-piece (which ate) constructed. 1755.

Clocks and watches taxed, 1757; tax repealed. 1788.


The Horological Institute established. 1828.

The great Westminster clock set up. 30 May, 1859.

See Paul's, St.

The duty came off. 1861.


Victor Poppe of Vienna applies compressed air as a motive power to clocks. announced. March, 1881.

Clock, actuated by radium, constructed in 1905.

The empire clock designed by Mr. J. Hadley Overton, for instruction in geography, gives correct time all over the world. Jan. 1909.

The Eureka electric clock. Mid-June.

"World's time indicator," being a clock to tell at a glance the time all over the world, manufactured by Messrs. Kendal and Dent. Aug.

See Electric Clock, under Electricity.

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Erkal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of Apollo Pathitos. Sir James Ware. In 1141 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1833.

CLOFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 525; his fame is shown in the district of Connacht by the name of the abbey, which is still extant in the Colwent library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but it is said, in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571, "Measb, bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den for monks. In 1875 the see merged into that of Killaloa; see Bishops.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, 23 April, 1014, between the Irish and Danes; the Jacoberrer headed by Bryan Boromee, monarch of Ireland, who defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, was wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Mur- chard also fell with many of the nobility; 13,000 Dunes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTETSEVEN (Hanover) Convention of, was entered into by Spt. 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., hastily pressed, and the duke of Richmond, commander of the French forces. By 18,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The treaty was disavowed by the king, and soon broken; the duke resigned all his commands.

CLOSURE, see Cloture.

CLOTH, see Woollen Cloth and Calico.

CLOTURE, the power of closing a debate in the French chamber of deputies, exercised by the president. A similar power, termed Closure, was given to the speaker of the House of Commons, 11 Nov. 1852; first enforced 24 Feb. 1855. By a new rule the power of closure was given to a house of 100, 28 Feb. 1888; and was frequently exercised in 1888, and since. See Parliament, 1887, and 1893.

CLOUD, St., a palace near Paris, named from prince Cloud of Clonard or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the 10th century, and in it Henry III. was stabled by Clement, I Aug. (died 2 Aug.) 1234. This palace, long the property of the dukes of Orleans, was bought by Marie Antoinette in 1778. It was a favourite residence of the empress Josephine, of Charles X. and his family, and of the emperor Napoleon I. It was burnt during the siege of Paris, having been fired upon by the French themselves, 13 Oct. 1870. The ruins were cleared away, and the site sold, July, 1892.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1803 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—circus, cumulus, and stratus; three compounds of these forms; and the nimbus or black rain clouds (cumulo cirro-stratus). A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1863. Important international cloud work by prof. F. H. Bigelow; to standard types of clouds defined by the international cloud committee, taken during 1876; published by the U.S. Weather Bureau, 1900.

CLOVESHOO (now Clith, Kent). Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the church. Sept. 747; and others were held here, 802, 803, 822, 824.
CLOSYNE. (8. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the 7th century by St. Coleman, was in 1313 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834; see Bishops.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity due to the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be relieved by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectively cured till 1831, when Stroemeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

CLUBMEN, associations founded in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-5. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakespeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the Spectator. Some odd clubs are described in No. 9 of that journal, 10 March, 1710-11. The present London clubs, some comprising 500, others about 1000 members, possess handsome, luxuriously furnished edifices in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain choice viands and wines at moderate charges, and many clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenaeum (which see). The annual payment varies from 3l. 3s. to 1l. 1s.; the entrance fee from 5l. 5s. to 42l. A bill for the registration of clubs was read a second time in the commons, 22 March, 1893. The following are the principal clubs; several are described in separate articles:

- Royal Literary Club (which see), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club.
- Brooks, originally Abney's (which see).
- Royal Naval.
- Authors.
- Smithfield.
- Alfred (which see).
- Buckingham, London.
- Guards.
- United Service.
- Portland.
- Travellers.
- Union.
- United University.
- Bantry, Edinbourgh.
- Athenaeum (which see).
- Oriental.
- United Service (Junior).
- Wythenshawe.
- Middland, Glasgow.
- Oxford and Cambridge.
- Carlton (Conservator), founded by the duke of Wellington, and others.
- Garrick.
- City of London Club.
- Carlton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clubs</th>
<th>Year founded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbotsford, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reform (Liberal)</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partizan</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army and Navy</td>
<td>1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>1837</td>
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<td>Alpine</td>
<td>1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitching, London</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spalding, Aberdeen</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cratts</td>
<td>1841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>1842</td>
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<td>Gresham</td>
<td>1843</td>
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<td>ational</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others)</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>East India United Service</td>
<td>1847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince's Racquet and Tennis</td>
<td>1847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savage</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. James's</td>
<td>1849</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeal</td>
<td>1853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gun Club</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td>Naval and Military</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grafton</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>New University</td>
<td>1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Carlton</td>
<td>1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Athenaeum</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thatched House</td>
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<td>Golden Club</td>
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<td>Burlington</td>
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<td>Whitehall</td>
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<td>Savile</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>Hurlingtan</td>
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<td>City Carlton</td>
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<td>St. Stephen's</td>
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<td>Royal</td>
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<td>Albemarle</td>
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<td>Newham (Literary and Scientific)</td>
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<td>Byron</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>Devonshire</td>
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<td>Hanover Square</td>
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<td>Badminton</td>
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<td>Green Room</td>
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<td>Press</td>
<td>1880</td>
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<td>Eighty Club</td>
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<td>Fly Fishers</td>
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<td>New Oxford and Cambridge</td>
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<td>Playgoers</td>
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<td>Royal Water Colour</td>
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<td>Academia</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial and American</td>
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<td>Wellington</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>Camera</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>National Conservative</td>
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<td>Queen's</td>
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<td>National Union</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Constitutional</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<td>University (ladies)</td>
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<td>Arts and Letters</td>
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<td>Thirty Club</td>
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<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>Northern Counties</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>CLUBS, FRENCH.</td>
<td>331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Writers'</td>
<td>1394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer</td>
<td>1393</td>
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<td>Golfers'</td>
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<td>Sports</td>
<td>1393</td>
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<td>Eth.</td>
<td>1394</td>
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<td>Royal Societies</td>
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<td>Sesame</td>
<td>1395</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Victorian</td>
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<td>Golfer's</td>
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<td>Automobile</td>
<td>1395</td>
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<td>Catoirean</td>
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<td>Empress</td>
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<td>Colonial</td>
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<td>Junior Navy and Military</td>
<td>1395</td>
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<td>New Century</td>
<td>1395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford and Cambridge Musical</td>
<td>1396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boz (liberry), Dickensian</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.T. club (playboys and others connected with the drama)</td>
<td>1396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial Service</td>
<td>1397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belfam</td>
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<td>Municipal and County</td>
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<td>Rochampron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladies' Army and Navy</td>
<td>1398</td>
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<td>Ladies’ Athenian</td>
<td>1398</td>
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<td>Ladies’ Empire</td>
<td>1398</td>
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<td>United Sports</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Ladies</td>
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<td>Lyceum</td>
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<td>United Arts</td>
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<td>Polyglot</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<td>Ladies’ Park</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<td>Managers’</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladies’ Imperial</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800 Club</td>
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<td>Union Jack Club</td>
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<td>Motor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avramie</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Almack’s</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Universities (Club of London)</td>
<td>1401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## COAL

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**Queen** the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were born in France in 1539, and Henry IV, had one without strap or spring. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1555. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in 1580. Note. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminty of men riding in coaches. 43 Eliz. 1601. Coache. Repealed 1625. The coach line of Buckingham had six horses, that of the earl of Northumberland eight, 1616. The coach-tax commenced in 1734. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used 16 Nov. 1702) cost 7,528l. The lord mayor’s old state coach was not used 9 Nov. 1857; see Car, Chariots, Chariotiers, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.

A private university teacher is termed a "Coach." Dr. Edward John Boulth, of Cambridge, out of 630 pupils produced 27 senior wranglers, 1832.

**Coal.** It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. Bruntwood is said to have granted a licence to dig coal near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health." and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1275. Note. In 1366 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich II. 1381. Rymer’s Fœdera. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625. Coal was brought from Dublin to Newry in 1742. Coal declared a contraband of war by Great Britain, April, 1808.

Coal and fuel exported:* value: 1836, 2,826,589; 1837, 5,165,661; 1838, 7,039,821; 1841, 12,162,921; 1845, 19,035,259; 1849, 25,589,396; 1860, 30,334,749; 1861, 47,264,385; 1868, 44,615,926.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 4,000 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 773 square miles. Bawberg. In 1857 about 65 million tons of coal were produced (value 16,346,597) from 200 collieries; about 25 million tons are consumed annually in Great Britain.

**Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>66,661,401 tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>110,412,192 tons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>140,815,022</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>161,814,383</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>225,874,394</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>249,046,945</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>257,937,042</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>259,314,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>211,427,877</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>255,075,487</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>263,758,592</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Saywith, in 1855, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons, 1–7 million for home, 8 million for export; 1 million for coke; and 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and two millions for local consumption.

* There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49% carbon, 63% hydrogen, 44% oxygen: of coal 82% carbon, 5% hydrogen, 11% oxygen.
By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1865, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to pay no duty on exported coal for ten years, and if about 7,200,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,800,000 tons went to France, over 2,500,000 tons sent to Germany.

A commission consisting of the duke of Argyll, sir R. I. Marchioness, Sir John Perez, professor Ramsay, and others appointed to investigate into the probable quantity of coal in the coal fields of the United Kingdom, &c. 28 June, 1866, reported 27 July, 1871.

TOUS

Attainable quantity of coal known, 90,573,000,000

Probable available coal in other places

146,480,000,000

Sale of Coal Regulation Act 1831

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 17th century, were practically repealed.

Women were prohibited from working in English coal mines, 1834.

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4s. a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed 1845.

The consumption of coal in France in 1856, only 30 per cent., was 40 per cent. in 1875.

The United States produced between 5 and 6 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,000,000.

An Act for the regulation and inspection of mines passed 1859.

Duplicate shafts act passed 1862.

Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864; near St. Helen's, March, 1868; in S. Wales : Jan.-March, 1873.

Colliery regulation act, tending to check the supply, passed 1852; act amended 1866.

By reducing the weekly hours contended for, the employment of women and boys under 12 underground was prohibited, the qualifications of managers is to be tested by examiners, and other regulations made.

A coal-cutting machine at work, producing about 70 tons in 8 hours (work of 4 men); requires attendance of 3 or 4 men.

Tiers, 6 Feb. 1873, reported successful in Northumberland.

Great dearth of coal in London (see Strikes), best coal 5s. a ton.

Tiers, 6 Feb. 1873, reported successful in Northumberland.

Parliamentary committee respecting coal first met, 24 March, 1874.

Exhibition of coal-raising machinery at Salford, Manchester, opened 30 Jan. 1874.

Royal Commission on spontaneous combustion of coal (Mr. H. C. Childers, professor Abel, &c.) met 11 Nov. 1873; report issued; alludes to danger of absorption of oxygen, need of ventilation, &c. Aug. 1879.

A commission to inquire into the causes and remedies for explosions was appointed including Mr. J. W. Smith, Tyndall, F. A. Abel, and others.

[Report issued Nov. 1874; final report Feb. 1875.]

A great reduction of accidents through improved management announced Feb. 1874.

An immediate of blasting by quick line cartridges invented by Smith and Moir much recommended 1875.

Increase of wages obtained in consequence of the mineworkers' strike at Manchester Jan. Feb. 1874.

Yorkshire Miners' Association (Benjamin Pickard and others) demand diminution of length of work, and decrease of output in order to raise the price of coal.

Government circular issued, recommending the use of Flesch's apparatus for rendering bad air miserable after explosions (see December, 1874).

Important meeting of delegates from about 17,000 miners requiring 15 per cent. increase of wages at Warrington. 6 Nov.

The royal commission appointed in 1874 to inquire into the effect of coal dust in relation to explosions in mines (Mr. J. Chamberlain, lord Rayleigh, prof. Dixon, and others) first met, 6 March, 1875.

The Northumberland coal-miners agree to a reduction in their wages on the 1st of the present month, 20 March, 1875.

The new "sinking scale" agreed to, 1 Jan., adopted at Cardiff and Aberdare 4 Jan.

The representatives of the National Miners' Federation at a meeting in London, proposed the suspension of work (12-26 March), to raise the prices and maintain the rate of pay to miners; generally accepted, except in South Wales, Northumberland, Durham, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Scotland.

Feb. Prices raised in London, &c., temporary panic.

Strike of the Durham coal-miners against the proposal to reduce wages, 10 March; return to work, 22 Feb., 1875.

The midland coal-miners propose a reduction of wages, 10 March; meeting of coal-miners and miners at Liverpool, 13 March; miners refuse 15 March, 1875.

The reduction of 5 per cent. on wages accepted by the Northumberland miners, 15 Nov., 1875; by the Durham miners 13 March, 1875.

Strike of about 3,000 colliers at the Forest of Dean against reduced wages, 3 July; return to work, 5 July, 1875.

The millhand coal-miners propose a reduction of 25 per cent. on the excess wages paid in 1873; 14 meetings of coal-miners and millhands in London; the miners reject the reduction and arbitration, 21 July. Strike of about 10,000 miners begins against reduction, 24 July of 1875; strike extends to X. Wales, S. Wales, Scotland, &c. Aug.; about 35,000 been out, mid. Aug. Strike collapsing in Wales; rioting checked by the military in Derbyshire, S. Yorkshire, &c., Aug.-Sept.

The strike occasions much stoppage of work in the country, and great distress through the rise of the price of coal.

Report of work at old workhouses in some parts, Oct.; joint conference at Westminster, 4-6 Nov. no result; by advice of Mr. Gladstone, a joint conference meets at the foreign office, the earl of Rosebery chairman; result, a board of conciliation of 14 delegates from each side and a chairman, with a casting vote, to be appointed for a year; to meet on the old rate of wages till 1 Feb. 1876 (the strike lasted 16 weeks).

17 Nov. Restoration of the works at bold Marsham's colliery, F. Potterdale, by persuasion of the military; James Gibbs and James Douglas killed, and many wounded; 7 Sept.

Royal commission of inquiry (lord Bowen and others) report issued, 1st August, 1876; report on the conduct of the magistrates and military, 3 Dec. 1876, awarded to the relatives of the men killed, reported; 2000 awarded to the relatives of the men killed, reported; March, 1879.
Strike of miners in the Pas de Calais and Belgium, 30th June, 1893.

Strike of Scotch coal-miners for an advance of 1s. per day, 22 Nov., about 100,000 men out of work, 1 Dec.; end of strike by compromise, 11 Dec. -

The formation of the coal-trust for the United Kingdom, proposed by Sir George Elliot and others, by the co-operation of coal-owners, bankers, &c. as a coal-purchasing agency, was solemnly received at a conference in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov.; Sir George Elliot, originally a pit-ter, gradually rose through his great abilities to the head of the property. Died, aged 78, 22 Dec.

Joint conference of masters and men at Westminster to consider the formation of a board of conciliation; the selection of a chairman referred to the speaker of the house of commons, 13 Dec.

The increase of 5 per cent. recently granted to Northumberland miners raised to 2½ per cent. 13 Jan., 1894.

Miners’ conciliation board: 2nd meeting in London, 15 Jan.; Lord Shamash nominated chairman by the speaker, reported 26 Jan.; accepted at a meeting on 14 Feb.; 4th meeting: Lord Shamash present; rules adopted, 3 April.

Coal strikes: 1st United States, April—June, 1894. Wages to be reduced 10 per cent. from a meeting of a conciliation board, 16 May, settled at a meeting of a conciliation board, 19 July.

Strike of about 5,000 in the Wigan district, 1 Aug.

Great coal strike in South Wales coal-field began 26 June; negotiations fail; contributions for their coal were settled, and the British miners’ federation received; won gradually resumed: end of the strike, 28 Oct, 1894.

S. Wales coal trade sliding-scale, arrangement settled for 18 months, 28 March.

Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1894 amended 1894 and 1896.


Death of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, aged 84; royal engineer, “Father of the coal trade,” 3 Nov.

The use of dangerous explosives in coal mines prohibited; order issued, 29 Dec. 1897.

44½ million tons exported to the colonies and foreign countries; 125,250 tons output in 1897.

United States, 254,444 in 1900; 379,695,659 in 1902; 384,875,674 in 1904.

See Strikes, 1898.

Lord James of Hereford chairman of conciliation board, 1900; died, 1 Feb., 1899; on 18 Dec., 1899, and 24 per cent. from Oct.; decided, 10 Feb., 1899, further advance; wages now 4½ per cent. above those of 1899.

Coal strike at Rotherham, Kent, 24 March; March and April.

Ropemore, near Dover, early April, 1899.

The world—723,239,000 tons output in 1897.

Sir Wm. Thos. Lewis, founder of the siding scale system, resigns his over 50 years’ leadership of the S. Wales coal-owners’ association, July.

Sir M. Hicks Beech imposed 13½ per cent. duty on exported coal, 28 March, 1901.

Demonstrations against the proposed coal tax, April.

Royal commission appointed, Mr. W. L. Jackson (then Mr. J. M.Openshaw) chairman, to inquire into the coal supplies of the United Kingdom, end Dec.

Strike of winding-engine men in W. Monmouthshire, 14,000 colliers affected.

Lord James of Hereford awards a 10 per cent. reduction in wages from July 1899.

Decrease of wages (mines and quarries), 1,075,000. in 1898; 1,394,000. in 1899; 1,577,000. in 1900; 1,765,000. in 1901.

Welsh miners’ demonstration at Mountain Top, Caen Glass, in favour of a conciliation board, 18 Sept.

Crisis in South Wales, 31 Dec.; settlement of, 1899.

Coal mines (certificates) act, royal assent, 29 June.

Lord James of Hereford, chairman of conciliation board (resigned 23 Jan., 1904) decides against a 2½ per cent. reduction in wages, 21 Aug., but grants a 5 per cent. reduction.

COAL

COAL conciliation board holding meetings, held at Newcastle, reduces the wages of the Northumbrian miners 2½ per cent., 2 April, 1904.

Coal conciliation board reduces miners’ wages 5 per cent.; reduction decided on the casting vote of the chairman, Lord James of Hereford.

Strike of scabs containing some millions of tons of rich steam coal made at the Garth pit, Montgomery, reported.

Executive of the Miners’ Federation of Great Britain decides to grant 2000, per week to the German miners in Westphalia during the strike. See also, 1904.


Presentation of silver plate to Lord James of Hereford by the board of conciliation for good trade of the federated districts in acknowledgment of his services as chairman, Feb., 1896.

At 18 pits in Rhoda and Pontypridd notices terminating contracts as a protest against the employment of non-union men took effect 31 Oct., and 15,000 men stopped work, 1 Nov.

Departmental committee appointed to inquire into the probable economic effect of a limit of 5 hours to the working day of colliery reporters that all points considered, some diminution of production would follow a statutory reduction of hours, to sales, 14 Nov., 1904.

Miner’s wages (Welsh) reduced 5 per cent. by Lord St. Aldwyn, as independent chairman of the South Wales coal federation.

Lord James of Hereford, independent chairman for the coal federation for the federated districts of Great Britain, gives his casting vote in favour of a reduction of 5 per cent., in wages, 12 March.

The Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Act comes into operation in Northumberland and Durham; increasing the distress already suffered by the men and boys, and the number of men and boys out of employment is estimated at 10,000; 1 Jan.; 20,000; 3 Jan.; the dispute settled, between 30,000 and 40,000 men resume work.

Great coal strike in South Wales, lasting 28 weeks. See Strikes, 1899.

South Wales coal crisis—Conference of the miners’ Federation of Great Britain advises the men to accept the terms of settlement arrived at as the outcome of the negotiations between the coal owners and the miners respectively, 26 Mar.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896 (Coal Mines Eight Hours Act), comes into force (except for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, when it applies on and after 1 Jan.), 1897.

Accidents.—About 1,000 lives were lost annually by explosion and accidents in mines between 1867—69, 1277, 1,208 lost; 1880, 1,318 lost; 1890, 1,260; 1899, 1,160; 1900, 750; 1901, 1,150.

More men employed than formerly, consequently more deaths from explosions (1896). Pits deeper than formerly.

Dust as well as coal-damp causes explosions.

In 1853, by explosions in coal mines, 5 persons perished at Burside; 20 at Dunliaghen, Newport; 53 at Tylbodel, near Newport; about 36 in different parts of the country.

1894, 1—April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the inundation of water.

1895—5 April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the inundation of water.

1896—75 lives were lost on 2 March, at Burndale, near Killingtonworth; 145 at the Rhyd mine, near Newport, Mon., 1 Dec.; and at the Heaton mine, Northumberland, 20 Dec.

1897—11 June, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

85 lives were lost at Lalle colliery, in France, in Oct.

1861—47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydfil, S. Wales; Feb.; 24 at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 lives lost, 22 Nov.; Edmund’s Main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, 8 Dec.

1899—13 lives lost at Godfribridge, near Newcastle, 6 March; 39 lives lost at Methley, S. Wales, 14 Oct.; 14 lives lost at Maesteg, S. Wales, 26 Dec.

1895—6 lives lost at Claycross, 3 May; 24 at New Belbury pit, near Trellech, 10 June; explosion at Gethin pit, Merthyr Tydfil, 30 lives lost, 20 Dec.

1866—Explosion at Highbirk colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, about 30 lives lost, 23 Jan.; at Dukinfield,
near Ashton, 7 lives lost, 14 June; at Bolton, 7 killed, about 24 lives lost, 14 Oct.; at Oaks colliery, Horwich, 7 killed, 6 Nov.; 11 persons killed, 12 Dec.; 28 searches killed (including Mr. Hankinson, mining engineer) by fresh explosion, 11 Jan.; at Falls of the hill, Staffordshire, about 28 persons killed, 4 Dec.

1876. - Explosion at Garswood colliery, near St. Helens, 14 lives lost, 23 Aug.; Shankhouse colliery, Clitheroe, near Darwen, 14 Nov.; explosion at Fernvale colliery, Rhondda valley, Glamorganshire, about 175 lives lost; attributed to naked lights, 2 Nov.

(For still more fatal accidents, see Ludhill and Hurst.)

47 lives lost in a mine near Jenampeis, Belgium, 6 Aug., 1888.

1879. - Explosions: - At Green pit, near Rhuam, 14 persons killed, 30 Sept.; at Arley mine, Hindley green, near Wigan, 62 killed, 26 Nov.; at Norley mine, near Wigan, about 7 killed, 27 Dec.; at Haydock colliery, near St. Helens, about 100 killed, 29 Dec.

1880. - Bradley pit, near Stourbridge, inundated 17 March, many men lost; some rescued, 26 March. Accident at Wigan pit, 6 Jan. - At Fernhill colliery, Staffordshire, 17 killed, 2 July; Llanasam, near Swansea, 19 killed, 22 July; Blynn hall, near Wigan, 14 killed, 12 Aug.; Middleport colliery, Eakington, Staffordshire, 20 killed, 17 Sept.; Sheffield pit, 10 Jan.; Pentre colliery, Rhondda valley, 38 killed, 24 Feb.; Victoria, near Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, about 16 killed, 2 March; Moss Pit, near Morley, 5 killed, 27 March; Fiddlers' Hill, near Wigan, 30 killed, 29 Sept.; Golly pit, Aberdare, 4 killed, 1 Oct.; S. Wales, 20 killed, 17 Oct.

1881. - Explosions: - At Llwyd colliery, near Nantwich, 18 killed, 20 Feb.; Cockrell colliery, Belgium, 69 killed, about 9 Dec.; Abram colliery, near Wigan, about 45 killed, 19 Dec.; 13 explosions, with loss of 99 lives.

1882. - Explosions: - At Thorncliffe colliery, near Manchester, 27 killed, 11 Feb.; Trinidad Grange colliery, 24 killed, 16 Feb.; Blaina, Monmouthshire, 5 deaths, 27 Feb.; Llandy, near Fenyhous, Durham, 32 killed, about 360 imprisoned, 1 March; Wigan, 19 killed, 19 March; Sandilands, 63 killed, 30 March; Killowen, 1 killed, 29 Aug.; Pits at Chester, 4 killed, 19 Oct.; Alderden (France), about 20 deaths, 1 April; Risca, 6 miles from Newport, Monmouth, 25 Oct.; 93 killed, 16 Nov.


1884. - Explosions, &c.: - Ebbw Vale colliery, near Pontypool, S. Wales, 200 entombed, 87 deaths, 21 Dec. (Explosions in Britain 16, deaths 372.)

1885. - Explosions, &c.: - Eston colliery, Bridgeton, 4 killed, 19 Feb.; Weir old pit, Abernant, near Aberdare, 3 killed, 27 March; Woodend or Bedford colliery, near Westleigh, S.W. Lancashire, explosion, 38 deaths, 17 Aug.; Bolsterfiled colliery, near Bridest, 10 killed, 10 Oct.; Braydown colliery, near Radstock, 3 killed, 13 Sept.; Schalkie, in Westphalia, 45 perih, 24 Sept.; Pope and Pearson's colliery, Allof, near Wakefield, 25 perished, 23 Oct., &c.; Explosion at Shotton, near Holywell, 11 killed, 12 Feb.; Zurch, Mr. Lakin, the owner, and three others killed by chokeslash, 6 Oct.; Alston colliery, near Pontypool, four killed, Nov.; Elenmore colliery, Durham, 50 lives lost, 2 Dec.; Hebble colliery, near Haybrid, 10 men killed by fall of a cage, 30 Dec.

1886. - Explosions, &c.: - Nantwich colliery, Rhondda valley, S. Wales, about 897 killed, 30 Dec.; Dunham Wood, Shropshire, 14 killed, 18 Sept.; Ashton Vale, near Bed ford, 4 killed, 7 Oct.; Hough, near Wigan, Alexandra pit (under a colliery), 7 killed, 7 Oct.; Powell Byrton, near Trelegar, 22 killed, 4 Dec.; Llancoedlith, Pontarddulais, Neath, 2 killed, 5 Dec.; Swathmore, near Barnsley, about 146 killed, 6 Dec.; Methley junction, near Wakefield, 4 killed, 6 Dec.; Eyton colliery near Moss, Belgium, about 110 killed, 14 Dec.

1887. - Explosions: - Talkin colliery, N. Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's works, about 20 killed, 18 Feb.; Drummond colliery, Nova Scotia, explosion and fire, about 75 perished, 13 May; Shumpton, Pennsylvania, 11 killed, 22 June; Mesgles colliery, near Wigan, 6 killed, 21 Nov.

1874. - Explosions: - Ashley pit, Dukinfield, near Manchester, 34 killed, attributed to gross negligence or evil practices, 14 April; Stockport, 92 killed, 15 July; Rawmarsh colliery, near Rotherham, explosion through naked lights, about 23 killed, 20 Nov.; Bignall hall colliery, near Dudley, Staffordshire, 17 killed, 7 Dec.

1875. - Explosions: - Adwalke Main, near Rotherham, 7 killed, 5 Jan.; Ruffley colliery, Dudley, 4 killed, 9 Jan.; Bunker's Hill, North Staffordshire, through a powder fuse, 29 deaths, 30 April; Junction Wood, Shropshire, 11 killed, 18 Sept.; Ashton Vale, near Bed ford, 4 killed, 7 Oct.; Hough, near Wigan, Alexandra pit (under a colliery), 7 killed, 7 Oct.; Powell Byrton, near Trelegar, 22 killed, 4 Dec.; Llancoedlith, Pontarddulais, Neath, 2 killed, 5 Dec.; Swathmore, near Barnsley, about 146 killed, 6 Dec.; Methley junction, near Wakefield, 4 killed, 6 Dec.; Eyton colliery near Moss, Belgium, about 110 killed, 14 Dec.

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1877. - Explosions: - &c.: - Stonehill, near Bolton, about 75 killed, 27 Jan.; Darby Lever, near Bolton, about 10 killed, 7 March; New Worsop pit, Swansea, 12 or 15 killed, 8 March; Inhabituation - Tyneblyd mine, near Pontypool, 8 boys, 36 killed, 11 April; several rescued by excavation, after ten days' incessant effort; great heroism shown, see "Alert Models," 20 April; Mr. Thomas, manager, accused of culpable negligence, after inquest on 5 deaths, 17 May; King Pit, Pendleton, near Wigan, about 33 killed (including Mr. Walker, the manager, and two overlookers attempting rescue) 14 Oct.; High Blantyre, near Glasgow, Messa. Dixon's pits, above 200 perished, 22 Oct.; South Kirby, near Barnsley, rope broke, 4 killed, 29 Oct.

1878. - Explosions: - At Horsforth, near Leeds, 7 killed, 9 March; Kilbys, Stirlingshire, Barnard pit, 16 murdered.

1879. - Kearsley, near Bolton, about 43 perished, 12 March; Apedale, near Chesterfield, N. Staffordshire, about 22 perished, 22 March; Moss colliery, near Wigan, about 189 perished, 7 June; Elbow Vale colliery, Abercarnie, 12 miles from Newport, Monmouth, about 219 perished, 2 Nov., 1878.
1889. Hyde colliery, Cheshire, 23 lives lost, 18 Jan.; Brynmawr colliery, near Wrexham, 29 lives lost, 13 May; Abernant colliery, near Pontypool, 5 deaths, 23 Jan.; Llanrhaeadr colliery, near Aberystwyth, 216 deaths (relief subscribed nearly $26,000), 30 April; colliery explosion near Anderlues, near Frameries, 5 Feb.; Morfa colliery, Talbach, Glamorganshire, 87 deaths, 16 March; Hill Farm colliery, Pennsylvania, 34 perish, 16 June; Plessisville, 26 deaths, 30 April; relief fund, $50,000, 29 July; Maybrick pit, near Wenden, 24 deaths, 15 Sept.

1891. Explosions, &c.—Shudderhill pits, Airedale, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, about 10 lives lost, 2 April; Malago Vale, Bedminster, 10 deaths, 31 Aug.; Aberdwyfi, Avon Valley, S. Wales, 7 men killed by accident to machinery, 30 Sept.; St. Etienne, France, explosion through fire-damp, about 75 deaths, 6 Dec.

1892. Explosions, &c.—Vesuvius colliery, Mans, Belgium, about 153 killed, 11 March; Ravenshart near Dewsbury, 6 men drowned by flowing of a pit, 4 Aug.; Ynyscellyn colliery in Ystradgynlas, Brecon, dangerous (Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, visited the place 28 Aug.), 15 Sept.; Scarr Hill, near Kendal, 3 deaths, 11 Sept.; Collier's pit, near Wigan, fire, 76 deaths, 10 Dec.

1893. Explosions, &c.—Kings, near Como, Colorado, 276 deaths, 10 Jan.; Pontypool, Wales, accident, 5 men killed, 22 Jan.; Fortschmitt mine, Dox, Bohemia, about 17 deaths, 24 Jan.; near Recklingshausen, 18 deaths, 1 Feb.; lan Madoc colliery, near Penmaenmawr, Gwynedd, 63 deaths, 11 April; Combs colliery, Thornhill, near Dewsbury, 130 deaths, 4 July; Dortmund, Germany, fire, 59 deaths, reported 20 Aug.; Midlothian, Scotland, 15 deaths, 6 Oct. (which acc.), 14 June, 1894, and 1895; explosion at the Albion colliery, 3 miles from Pontypool, S. Wales, about 250 deaths, 23 June.

1895. Explosions, &c.—Colliery flooded at Aubury, N. Staffordshire, 77 lives lost, 11 Jan.; explosion (fire-damp) at Montecanies-Mines, 33 lives lost, 4 Feb.; Radstock, Somerset, 7 deaths, 6 Feb.; Denby, near Satirical, 25 lives lost, 16 May; Kinsgton colliery, near Rhondda valle, 63 deaths, 11 April; Combs colliery, Thornhill, near Dewsbury, 130 deaths, 4 July; Dort- mund, Germany, fire, 59 deaths, reported 20 Aug.; Midlothian, Scotland, 15 deaths, 6 Oct. (which acc.), 14 June, 1894, and 1895; explosion at the Albion colliery, 3 miles from Pontypool, S. Wales, about 250 deaths, 23 June.

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1898. Whitwick, Leicestershire, a "gob" fire, 35 deaths, 25 Aug.; explosion, fire-damp, near Mons, 13 May; Brancopit colliery, near Longnor, S. Wales, 6 men drowned, 4 Dec.; Hardstone colliery, Hungary, about 36 killed, reported, 20 Dec.

1899. Explosions, &c.—Tylors Town colliery, S. Wales, 57 deaths, 27 Jan.; Brancopit colliery, near Durham, 26 deaths, 13 April; Micklefield colliery, near Leeds, 66 deaths, 15 Jan.; colliery flooded at Abernant, S. Wales, 6 men drowned, 4 Dec.; Hesschitz colliery, Hungary, about 36 killed, reported, 20 Dec.

1900. Explosions, &c.—Broadsail, near Longnor, S. Wales, 57 deaths, 27 Jan.; explosion, the fall of a cage at Garth colliery, Glamorganshire, 11 June.

1901. Whitwick, Leicestershire, a "gob" fire, 35 deaths, 25 Aug.; explosion, fire-damp, near Mons, 13 May; Brancopit colliery, near Longnor, S. Wales, 6 men drowned, 4 Dec.; Hardstone colliery, Hungary, about 36 killed, reported, 20 Dec.

1902. Explosions, &c.—St. Helens, fall of roof, 3 deaths, 20 Feb.; Caledonia mine, Cape Breton, 11 deaths, 17 Apr.; explosion (fire-damp) at Dowlais, 21 Apr., 15 Aug.; Liest colliery at Pontylwyd, near Cardifif, 55 deaths, 18 Aug. (due to naked lights); Conchard mine, near St. Etienne, chain broke, 16 deaths, 22 Aug.

1903. Explosions, &c.—Detroit colliery, Durham, 7 deaths from "white damp," 15 Feb.; Orrell, near Wigan, 4 deaths, 10 April; Croft pit, Whitehaven colliery, 4 deaths, 17 April; at Wrexham, near Mons, 15 Aug.; Universal colliery, near Cárphill, 21 deaths, 25 May; Talko-thilli colliery, Staffordshire, 4 deaths, 27 May; Dayton, Ohio, about 30 men killed, 27 May; Donibristle, S. Wales, 3 deaths, 8 June; 26 Aug. [Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave 4 of the rescuers $50 apiece, 2 Sept.]; at Llandrabaugh colliery, S. Wales, 8 deaths, 10 Sept.

1904. Explosion at the Millford colliery, S. Wales, 5 men killed by a cage tipping, 4 March; Edge-green shaft, near Wigan, 6 killed, 4 April; Fraterville colliery, Pennsylvania, 135 killed, 6 June; Milton, 131 killed, 27 July; similar accident near Coalville, 17 Aug., 151 killed, 30 Aug.; explosion, 15 deaths, 21 Nov.; cage accident, 11 deaths, 3 Dec.

1905. Explosions, &c.—Harwick mine, Cheviow, nr. Durham, Pa. (U.S.), explosion, 24 men entombed (Mr. S. N. Taylor, mining engineer, loses his life in attempting to rescue the miners), 25 Jan.; 14 men killed by fall of a cage at the Stratton independent mine, Colorado, January 26; 7 miners injured, 8 killed, by breaking of a rope of cage at mine nr. Rutherford, 25 Feb. ; 3 miners killed by cage accident at Swanwick colliery, Derbyshire, 29 March.

1906. Explosions, &c.—Explosion in the Conner coal mines, near Leith, in the Pas de Calais, 1,259 miners killed, 10 Mar.; explosion in the Takashima coal mine, near Nagasaki, Japan, 295 lives lost, 29 Mar. 15 colliers killed and many injured in the Dowalais colliery, S. Wales, by the breaking loose of a train of loaded trams from the top of an incline near the colliery, 27 Apr., 34 killed and many injured, 28 April, at the Caradore Vale colliery, near Bridgenorth through rush of water, 3 lives lost, 26 June; explosion at Penygarlog colliery, near Abergavenny, 22 deaths, 20 Mar. explosion at Wingate colliery, near Castle Eden, Durham, 23 men lost their lives and a number were injured, 14 Oct.; explosion at Pontypool colliery, 4 men killed and injured, and a man killed in the coal-face, due to fire-damp at Montmarre pit in the St. Etienne basin, France, 6 men killed, 12 more or less seriously hurt,
COAL DUES. 336 COCHINEAL INSECT.

22 June: explosion of gas in a mine, Iosovka, Russia; more than 200 men killed, 1 July: explosion at the Maypole colliery, Abram, near Wigan, 76 lives lost, 13 Aug.: accident to the winding gear of the Ely pit, Pennsylvania, 27 men killed, 24 men transported to the bottom of the shaft, 2 men killed, the others injured, some seriously, 27 Aug.: explosion in the Darton colliery, near Rother, South Wales, 24 men killed, 29 Oct.: explosion at the five-damp in the Kirkfield mine in Westphalia, 26 lives lost, 11 Nov.: explosion, &c., Accident at the Hattonrigg colliery, Helenshaw, 2 lives lost, 19 Jan.: mine explosion at Primrose, in Colorado, about 100 men at work, 3 bodies recovered, one man rescued alive, 31 Jan.: fatal explosion at the Colliery in the Bull Wood, 2 men killed, 29 May: explosion at the Wellington colliery, Whitelaw, 140 men and boys entombed, 4 men rescued, 11 May: the remaining men were abandoned, fire having cut off all means of escape, 13 May: pit backed on 14 May. Loss to company (est.) 4,426.

See also Burning, 1853, and Loss, 1858.

Coal Exchange, London, established by Geo. Ebbel, 1858 (1859). The present building (not the most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Benning, and opened by Prince Albert 30 Oct. 1849. The Committee to protect the men employed in colliery shafts from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1848, when the colliery owners established a whaling office.

COAL DUES, on coal entering the port of London for metage are mentioned in 1444. The right of the Corporation to 2½ per cent. was established in 1541. The amount of the tax and the term of levying it have been frequently changed since 1841. In 1881, the tax was directed to be levied on all coals entering London by water or railways, to be regulated by weight and note by measure. The tax of 1s. 6d. per ton by the act of 1818 extended to 5 July, 1889. The receipts in 1887 amounted to 150,313. Lastly the money was expended on extensive City improvements.

MUCH discussion on the subject, 1887-9.

An act for the abolition of these dues received the royal assent 5 July, 1859. Provision was made for the co-operation of the mine-owners to enable the corporation to pay debt due for the Holborn Viaduct and various city improvements. They ceased 5 July, 1859. Tax of 1s. 6d. per ton on exported coal, 18 March, 1859, continued 5 July, 1899, repealed by the Budget of 1897-8. It produced, in six years, a total of 11,885,427.

COALING STATIONS, for supplying ships of the navy and the mercantile marine, are established by the British government at important ports of the empire. Many of these stations are fortified, and in the event of war would be of the first importance to the navy as points of refuge, defence, and repair, as Aden, Hong Kong, Singapore, St. Helena, Simon's Town, and other stations.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent. See Tiradores, Georgia, Prussia, and Great Britain.

Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed 22 June, 1753.

Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples, signed 5 Aug. 1815.

Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, signed 10 Oct. 1816.

England and Australia, signed 17 May, 1829.

Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kiel.

17 March, 1813.

COALITION MINISTRIES, see Abercromby, Granville, Pelham, Portland, and Saltsbury.

COAL TAR, see Tar and Benzol.

COAST GUARD. In 1856, the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.—COAST VOLUNTEERS, see under Navy of England. The importance of electric communication in time of storms, &c., was much discussed in 1852. A royal commission on the subject met 18 June, 1852; see Lighthouses. Good results from electric communications, reported Oct. 1852; see Hydrophone.

COASTING TRADE of Great Britain thrown open to all nations by 17 Vict. c. 5, 1874.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it munication. Hill. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt, in 1753.

COBDEN CLUB, instituted to spread and develop Cobden's principles; held first dinner, W. E. Gladstone in the chair, 21 July, 1866. The statue of Richard Cobden, at Camden Town, was inaugurated, 27 June, 1868, 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members July, 1880.

At a meeting of the club, 12 May, 1890, Earl Granville in the chair, an address was presented to Mr. T. B. Potter, founder and hon. secretary for 30 years (died 6 Nov.), and Mr. W. E. Gladstone gave a discourse on free trade.

Increased activity of the club consequent on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals and campaign. Meetings resumed under the patronage of the club, and literature disseminated in support of free trade, June 1894.

COBURN see Saxe-Coburg.

COCA, a powerful narcotic existing in the Erythroxylon coca, a South American plant known in 1800; men taking a little of this are enabled to endure hard labour without any food for six or seven days and nights. Dr. Mantegazza's prize essay in German was published at Vienna in 1849. Cocaine, an anaesthetist obtained from this plant, is used in operations of the eye and mucous membranes. The habitual use of cocaine produces eosinism, which induces deterioration of the moral sense and various nervous conditions.

COCEBIANS, a small sect founded by John Coccius, of Bremen, in the seventeenth century. He held, amongst other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith. He died in 1665.

COCHEREL, (near Evreux, N. W. France). Here Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the king of Navarre, and took prisoner the capital de Buch, 16 May, 1912.

COCHRIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1633; by Hyde Alk, 1776; taken by the British, 1793; ceded to them, 1814.

COCHIN CHINA, previously province of Annam, was acquired by the French in 1860-62, and their sovereignty recognized by treaty, 25 Aug. 1885; by China, 9 June, 1858; Population, 1885, 1,792,433; 1911, 2,988,529. Capital, Saigon; population, 1910 (est.), 20,250. Lieut.-gov. M. Ducois, 1895; M. Ficqamon, 1900; M. Rodier, 1902. See Indo-China.

COCHINEAL INSECT (Coccus cacti), deriving its colour from feeding on the cactus, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1528. Cochinchin was brought to Europe about 1525, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dying then flourished there.
COFFERER.

In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 269,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,654,778 lbs. in 1845; 428,176 lbs. in 1870. The use of cochineal has been much increased by the coal tar colours. Duty repealed 1845.


COCKERTON CASE, see Education, 1740.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the Greeks, was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. 1355; by Henry VIII.; and by Cromwell, 1653, and latterly in 1849. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the Cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Formerly there was a Cock-pit Royal in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not allow the lessees of the building to use it, as it was now forbidden by law. On 22 April, 1655, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office for being present at a cock-fight. It was popular in New York, 1873. Still occasional "mains" in north of England.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an impostion practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, at No. 33, Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, 10 July, 1762.

COCOA or CACAO, the kernel or seed of Theobroma Cacao (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it is an article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies, the Congo and Guiana, was in 1830, 1,094,177 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1866, 10,308,285 lbs.; in 1870, 20,411,531 lbs.; in 1887, 27,452,908 lbs.; in 1896, 38,291,760 lbs.; in 1909, 58,717,718 lbs.; in 1911, 92,554,783 lbs.; in 1920, 104,883,403 lbs.; in 1925, 131,719,021 lbs.; in 1930, 157,108,950 lbs.; in 1938, 66,831,413 lbs.

COCOA-NUT TREE (Cocoa nucifera, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, mascots for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. Roy. In Sept. 1820, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and choline from cocoa-nut oil.

CODES, see Laws. Alphonsus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 60 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermogenian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code commenced by order of Theodosius II. in 429; and published for the eastern empire in 438. In 447 he transmitted to Valentinian his new constitutions promulgated as the law of the west in 448. The celebrated code of the emperor Justinian in 529—a digest from this last made in 533; see Digest. Alphonsus, a selection of the existing codes, is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—The Code Napoleon, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 previously existing, and has been adopted by other countries. For Code telegrams, see Telegraphs. A conference of jurists was held to consider an international code held at Brussels, July, Aug. 1874. The new German civil code, after much preparation, was passed by the parliament 1 July, 1874.

CODEX, see under Bible, Alexandrian, &c.

CODFISH, see Holland, 1347.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, for diseases of the lungs about 1833, and by professor Hughes Bennett in 1841. Dr. Jough's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin, 1844; in English, 1849.

COERCION BILLS, see Ireland, 1881 and 1887.

CŒUR DE LION or THE LION-HEARTED, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage, about 1162; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signified himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1225.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1720. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow coffee abundantly. Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, first brought it to France, 1662. The existence of coffee-houses or cafes in Turkey is mentioned by Burton, 1621, and Bacon, 1627. They were introduced in Venice, 1645.

Coffee brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canoves, a Cremon, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford, 1641. The first coffee-houses in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford. 1659. Mr. Edwards, an English Turkish merchant, brought home with him Pasqua Rossa, a Greek servant, who opened the first coffee-house in London in George-yard, Lombard street, 1652. Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. Anderson. Rainbow coffee-house, Temple Bar, 1614.—visited as a nuisance. 1757.

Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 1757; the order revoked on petition of the traders. 1759. Licences to sell coffee abolished. 1765. Duty on coffee reduced to 1d. per lb. 2 May, 1767.


Coffee Palaces, founded by Dr. Bernardi to replace public-houses for working-men. The "Edinburgh Castle," Limehouse, the first opened, 1857; the "Dublin Castle," Mile End 1856.

Coffee taverns, many opened in London 1855-1858.

Coffee Public-houses, founded by 7th Earl of St. Helens, opened a house at Shadwell 28 June, 1874.

Coffee disease prevalent in Ceylon, &c. amongst 1882.

M. Racot reports the destructive, nearly universal ravages of Hemiptera Vedaxtrix. June, 1888.

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council.
COFFINS.

who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocke was executed on behalf of Queen Elizabeth. In 1582 the office was suppressed.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar, owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. Timanthes. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. Gongh. Patent coffins were invented in 1792; air-tight metallic coffins advertised at Birmingham in 1861. Coffins of wickerwork have been invented, but have not come into general use.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was introduced before 1250, to hide the tinsory of such clerks as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. Blackstone. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the foreseiz wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. Fox's Lives of the Judges.

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139, and remained so for about 250 years; many of the early kings of Portugal are interred here. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon, where it was originally established 1288, to Coimbra in 1308; finally settled in 1257. In a convent here, Alfonso IV, called Henrè de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355, Fatal riots against the rates mid-March, 1903. Population, 1909, 18,141.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money, 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Phileion, tyrant of Argos, about 682 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 575 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the 5th century B.C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards half and quarter nobles.

Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon 1416. Sovereigns first minted 1416.

Shilling first coined (Hen. VII.) 1503 or 1504

Crowns and half-crowns coined 1553.

Irish shilling 1495.

Mille shilling of Elizabeth 1562.

First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, 1569.

Modern minting introduced 1663.

Halfpence and farthings 1665.

Copper coined by government 1672.

Guineas (value 200s) 2 guineas and 5 guineas pieces 1663/4.

Quarter-guinea coined, 4 Geo. I. 1716.

Two-penny copper coins 1779.

Gold 55 pieces authorised 1797.

Eighteen carat gold, St. George and dragon, the sign by Pestruci 1817.

Four-penny pieces (see Great) coined 1836/6.

Three-penny pieces 3/299/208 coined 1836.

Half farthings coined 1840.

Silver farthing (½d) 1840.

No crowns (1845/3) or half crowns coined 1848/73.

Bronze coinage issued, 1 Dec. 1860; a new penny issued in 1895.

Coinage act passed 4 April, 1870; amended 5 Aug. 1891.

St George and dragon sovereigns re-issued 1 Jan. 1871.

Half-crowns again coined and amended by bankers 1874.

The bankers complained of great loss by receiving light gold coins 1882/3.

Sale of Mr. Whitall's great collection of Greek and other coins 1853/6.

Proclamation against importation of foreign bronze coins to be received with slight reduction at cost office up to May 31, 1858.

Proclamation respecting changes in coinage, 1854.

In pieces of value of 6d. 2d. 1d. ros. 6d. 5d. 2s. 6d. 2s. and 6d. also Maundy money of value of 6d. 2d. and 1d. New coin ordered, debased farthing 1845.

New clog and designs 13 May; new coinage issued.

The importation of imitation coins was prohibited by act passed 26 Aug. 1859.

Mr. Goschen's Bill for the withdrawal of light gold coinage issued before June, 1857, and the substitution of coin of full weight provisionally, at the expense of the mint, was passed 20 Aug. 1859.

The minister of the mint, and...
estabished here, 1860. Anderson. The railway to London was opened in 1834. A great fire; several business establishments destroyed, about 25,000. damage, 18 Aug. 1882. Foundation stone of a new town hall laid by the duke of Cambridge, 31 Oct., 1887; opened by lord Rosebery, who was presented with the freedom of the city, 15 May, 1902. Treasure trove of 10,000 silver goods discovered, July, 1902. Population in 1901, 38,373. See Earthquakes, 22 April, 1881.

COLCHIS, N.W. Asia, now Mingrelia. See Argonautic Expedition.

COLD. On 3 Jan. 1854, the thermometer in London marked 8° below zero, Fahrenheit; on 25 Dec. 1860, it fell (on the grass) at Nottingham, to 138° Fahr. Mr. Lowe. From 23 to 30 Dec., the cold was excessive. On 1 Jan. 1867, the thermometer stood at 3° below zero at Hammersmith and Hornsey, near London; on 7 Jan., at 5° above. Very cold Nov. 1878—May 1879, and Nov. 1879—Feb. 1880.

The December of 1879 said to be the coldest since 1796. Temperature said to have been on 10 Jan., 13° Fahr. at Stepney, London, 1882; Cambridge, 4° Fahr.; Oxford, 9° Fahr.; London, 18° Fahr. 31 Dec. 1890.

The summer of 1879 was exceptionally cold in Europe; London, 14 July, temperature from 42° to 55° Fahr.—J. Szymon. Very cold throughout the continent; the Danube, Elbe, Rhine, Seine and other rivers frozen; heavy falls of snow, Jan. 1881.


COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, to disgorge themselves, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt them all, with the abbess Ebbi, in their monastery, 870.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment at Coldstream, at the conference of the Lect and Tweed, 1660. For its services in suppressing Venner's insurrection in 1661, it was not disbanded, but constituted the 2nd regiment of foot guards. There are 3 battalions, and on the regimental colours 16 war honours. It is a tradition that since the regiment's foundation there has always been a "Monk" serving. Col. Ross of Bladensburg's "History of the Coldstream Guards," published Dec. 1890.

COLEY'S FLUID, a fluid obtained by the culture of the buccal of crysипelas, streptoccoci, and staphylococci, used in the treatment of cancer.

COLIN, see Colin.
emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are very imposing. Excavations have been made since 1874. Cologne, in St. Martin’s-lane, Charing-cross, built on the site of old Roman tumbs, was opened 24 Dec., 1924, as a variety theatre.

COLLAR, a very ancient ornament. The Roman hero Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and put his torqua (twisted chain or collar) on his own neck; and hence the name Torquatus, 361 B.C. A collar is part of the insignia of the order of knighthood. That of the order of the Garter is described, and its wearing enjoined, in the statutes of Henry VIII., 24 April, 1522; but a collar had been previously worn. Ashoko. The collar of SS. was adopted by Henry IV., and became a Lancastrian badge; some consider the letters stand for “converganze,” in reference to his claim to the crown. Some writers consider SS. to be in honour of St. Simplicius, a martyr. The order of the Collar or Necklace (or Annunciation) was instituted by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, about 1180.

COLLECTIVISTS, a name adopted by some socialists, who opened their four congresses at Cabiis, 13 Oct., 1879. Collectivism is a name given to a scheme for reconstituting society, by union of individuals together for mutual benefit, in 1844.

COLLECTS, short prayers, very ancient, introduced into the Roman service by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English liturgy in 1549. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1199. Kupin.

COLLEGES, from the Latin collegia, assemblages of persons for some specific study or purpose. In Roman law the term corresponded to our word corporation, but the English word college has become chiefly identified with purposes of training or study. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodgings-houses and at inns. On the Continent colleges in degrees and to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, 1190; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England it is contended that the date is much earlier, and some hold that Beyle obtained an degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of these universities. Many of the older public schools contain the word college as part of their formal title, and many more modern estabishments, which are, strictly speaking, schools rather than colleges, have adopted the same title. See Education; and also Universities, School, Oxford, Cambridge, Law, Medicine, Science, Women’s, Military, Naval, Moral, Agriculture, Political, Historical, Theological, Preceptors, Secondary Education.

Collège de France, the name given about 1375 to the College Royal, which in the 17th century was formed by the incorporation of the “king’s readers” or professors, and settled at Paris independent of the universities. The college was much favoured by the Bourbons and Napoleon I. It is supported by the state, and the lecturers are not free.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, see under Coal

COLLISSIONS, see Sees, and Railways

COLLIODION, a film obtained from the solution of guncotton in ether. The reduced solution, extensively employed in photography, was invented by Mr. F. Scott Archer, March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50l. per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLLYRIANS, Arab heretics who offered collybises, little cakes, to the Virgin Mary as a goddess in the 4th century.

COLMAR, W. Germany; an imperial city 13th century; taken by the Swedes, 1623; by Louis XIV. of France, who destroyed the fortifications, 1673; ceded to France, 1667; with Alsat. restored to Germany, 1871.

COLNEY HATCH, Middlesex. County Lunatic asylum here erected, 1851; see Fires, 27 Jan. 1863.

COLOGNE (Colonia Agrippina), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; an imperial town, 957; a member of the Hanseatic league, 1322. Many ecclesiastical councils held here, 782-1253. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French under Jourdan, Oct., 1794. The archbishopric secularised, 1803; assigned to Prussia, 1814. Population in 1853, 164,401; in 1871, 321,564; in 1887, 352,228; in 1905, 428,722.

The cathedral, termed dom, containing many supposed relics, such as the heads of the magi, the three kings, bones of the 11,000 virgins, &c., founded by abbots, Conrad von Hochstade or Hochstettin; architect Gerhard von Held or Hille. 15 Aug. 1248. Building commenced; suspended 1259. Great collections made for resuming it by Prussia.

Repairs completed; new buildings bounded 1524 et seq.

The body of the cathedral opened in the presence of the king, 600th anniversary of the foundation 15 Aug. 1848.

International industrial exhibition opened by the crown prince 2 June, 1865.

Archbishop Melchior arrested 25 March, 1871.

A colossal statue of Frederick William III., 22 feet high, with pedestal figures at the base (Blucher, Humboldt, and others) the work of Bisschop and Caldentith, subscribed for by Rhineelbers; unveiled by the emperor William II. 26 Sept. 1873.

The cathedral solemnly opened by the emperor and other German sovereigns, 15 Oct. 1887. For the new bell see Bulls, 1887.

A statue of the emperor William I. unveiled by the emperor William II. 12 June, 1847.

Destitution formally 7 Aug. 1838.

The municipal authorities decide to purchase the sites of the foundations on both sides of the Rhine 27 March, 1866.

The new south railway bridge, in course of construction, to be completed in the Rhine, ret of 14 killed 9 July, 1908.


Union of New Granada and Venezuela 17 Dec., 1839.

The royalists defeated at Carabobo 24 June, 1821.

Bolivar named dictator 10 Feb., 1824.

Alliance between Colombia and Mexico 9 June, 1829.

Independence of Colombia recognised 15 March, 1831.

Alliance with Guatemala 1838.

Congress at Lima names Bolivar president, Aug., 1839.

Dictator 29 Nov., 1826.

Publics’ insurrection 9 April, 1828.

Conspiracy of Santander against Bolivar 25 Sept., 1839.

Venezuela separates from Granada 8 Dec., 1830.

Bolivar resigns, 4 April; dies 18 Dec., 1830.

Santander dies 26 May, 1840.
COLOMBIA.

The republic now named Colombia instead of New Granada: president, general E. Salgar. 1871.
Mariscal Mariscal, president. 1 April, 1872.
Sanitio Perez, president. 1 April, 1874.
Aquileo Parra, president. 1 April, 1876.
General Turchi, president, proclaimed. 1 April, 1878.
General R. Nuñez, president, proclaimed. 1 April, 1886.
President Zelaya died. Dec. 1882.
T. E. Obiera, president. 1 April, 1883.
Rafael Nuñez elected president Sept. 1883; again president Aug. 1886.

Insurrection; government troops defeated at Tunja announced 5 Jan. 1885; peace restored to Jan. 1885.
Fresh insurrection; government troops defeated at Hurtaniquil, announced 2 March; rebels defeated about 13 July; rebellion over, reported 31 July.
Death of President Nuñez, 13 Sept.; Miguel Caro became president Oct. 1894.

Death of Castillo Bogota, 31 Jan.; rebels defeated at Cucuta; gend. Salasmente surrendered, reported 2 Feb.; army of President Cerro, 16 Feb. 1895.
Government forces defeated at Cucuta with great loss; the city captured reported 3 March.
Rebels defeated at Envigo, 13 March.
Government forces defeated at Quindi, 24 June.
Quinto Calderon, president Oct. 1896.

An Italian squadron under admir. Cunatiananchors of Cartagena to enforce payment of an award given by previous signor Cortin for robbery and imprisonment (March, 1872), and July, 1873; controversy settled reported 16 July, 1879.

Insurrection suppressed. 25 Nov. 1899.
Death of Sen. Sanlemente, president 1899; reported 8 Jan. 1900.

J. M. Marroquin, vice-president 1900; Jan.
Rebels defeated before Cartagena 12, 16 May.
Cartagena held by the rebels and Venez. invaders, taken by gen. Gonzalez Valencia 25 July.
Rebels routed after 2 days’ fighting at Girardo Point, reported 29 Dec.
Rebels defeated outside Panama 12 Jan. 1901.
Insurrection, severe fighting near Colon, 29, 29 July.

Relations strained with Venez., which seceded American immigration accepted, but refused by gen. Castro... early Sept.

Colombia invaded by Venez. who are totally defeated near La Hacha 14 Sept. 1901.
Insurgents defeated near Amaloe 5 Oct.
Insurrection, the Libera’s attack and capture of Colon 19 Nov.; fierce fighting near Colon, the insurgents pressuring the garrisons of Colon 29 Nov.; Humboldt attacked, fierce fighting, insurgents defeated with loss. 9 Dec.
Naval flight at Panama, Dr. Alum, the governor of Panama, killed 1 Jan. 1902.
Insurgents repulsed with great loss 29 miles from Bogota, reported 29 Jan.

Aquidubs attacked by gen. Herrera, great slaughter; gen. Castro abandons the town and breaks through the Liberal lines 23 27 Feb.

Peace treaties signed, general amnesty for political offences reported 23 June.

Fresh outbreak, terrible fighting at Aquidubs, 29-31 July; 2,000 men surrender there; desperate fighting elsewhere, and great slaughter, 8 Sept.
Civil war ends, peace signed. 22 Nov.
Senate rejects projects of Panama canals, reported 17 Aug.; treaty becomes dead, the period of its affirmation having expired 22 Sept.

Revolt in Panama (which sec.); Colombians warship captured; independence declared 2 Nov.
U.S. sailors landed at Colon 4 Nov.
Demonstration at Bogota against President Marroquin, national guard proclaimed 11 Nov.
Colombian proposals and concessions rejected by Panama, reported 20 Nov.
Panama formally recognised as a republic by the United States 13 Dec.; by Brit. Britain 24 Dec. 1895.
General Rafael Reyes elected president (for 6 years), 7 Aug. 1894.
Ex-president Nuñez and gen. O’pina reported to have begun a revolution in the province of Antioquia 1 Feb. 1895.

Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate the President 10 Feb. 1899.
Earthquake and tidal wave on the coast destroys the port of Boca Grande; many lives lost, 14 Feb.
An earthquake, lasting 7 min., occurred with huge wave at Buenaventura; 2,000 persons reported killed by falling houses or drowned by the wave, 21 Feb.
Visit of Mr. Root, United States secretary of state, 26 Sept. 1898.
(See New Granada, Venezuela, and United States 22 Jan., 1903.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon), fortified in 1638 by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1669; the latter surrendered it to the British, 15 Feb. 1799; see Ceylon, 1803, 1845.

COLON ( ). The colony and period were adopted by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. (Stilidas), and known to Aristotle. The colony and semicolon ( ) first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian colonia, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL COLLEGE. The, was founded 1887, to train youths for colonial life. The course of instruction is scientific and practical, and includes veterinary science, hygiene, surveying, farming, fruit culture, dairy keeping, and other branches of agricultural knowledge. The college is at Hillesley Bay, Subulik, with an estate of 2,000 acres.

COLONIES. The Phenician and Greek colonies, frequently founded by political exigencies, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself, being governed almost entirely by military law. —The Colonies of Great Britain partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated in 1801, at 142,052,413; in 1858, 275,520,210; in 1901, 352,750,000. The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1805 to be £1,492,000; in 1895, £7,360,000; the expenditure, in 1805, £3,355,000; in 1893, £1,708,000. Total imports from the United Kingdom, 1908, 19,000,000; exports to the United Kingdom, 1903, 8,500,000; the act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000 sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on 1 Aug. 1838. Germany and other powers showed great delay in the emancipation in 1854 and seq. See Holland and Germany.

Resolution of House of Commons recognises the claim of colonies to protection from consequences of imperial policy, but “is of opinion that colonies exercising rights of self-government ought not to undertake the immense responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security, and ought to insist in their own external defence” 1858.

Chief Colony, or Possession, Date of Settlement, &c.

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<td>African Forts</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td>about 1648</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>1642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascension</td>
<td>occupied</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia, South</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia, W (Swan river)</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>1859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colony</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Expiry of Colonial Rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahia Island</td>
<td>Settlement 1627 et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Settlement 1664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td>Settlement 1625</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berchellan</td>
<td>Settlement about 1762</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>Capitalation Sept. 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>Settlement 1689 et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Settlement 1689</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Guiana</td>
<td>Settlement 1889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>British Honduras (Upper)</td>
<td>Settlement 1889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>British Honduras (Lower)</td>
<td>Settlement 1889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Settlement 1889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Capitalation Sept. 1759</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Breton</td>
<td>Ceded 1790</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>Capitalation Jan. 1870</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cayman Islands</td>
<td>All acquired</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>Ceded under conditions 1858</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Demerara and Essequibo</td>
<td>Capitalation Sept. 1853</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>Ceded by France 1773</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elfinia and Dutch Guiana</td>
<td>By cession Feb. 1772</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
<td>See Falkland Islands 1853</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Ceded 1741</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Settlement 1891</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gough Island</td>
<td>Settlement 1815</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>Settlement about 1768</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gozo</td>
<td>Capitalation Sept. 1850</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Ceded by France 1773</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Guiana, British</td>
<td>Capitalation 1853</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heliogoland (ceded to Ger-</td>
<td>Capitalation 1871</td>
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<td>many, 1871)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong (Victoria)</td>
<td>Ceded 1841</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Capitalation 1865</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Keeling Islands</td>
<td>Settlement 1704</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kermadec Islands</td>
<td>See Bonn 1856</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Labuan</td>
<td>See Bonn 1849</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>Ceded 1881</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leeward Islands</td>
<td>1856-1899</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>See India 1899</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maleca (under British)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Capitalation Sept. 1850</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Colony, or Assemblage,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Island of Settlement, et al.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maguindana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Capitalation Dec. 1840</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>Settlement 1872</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>Settlement 1823</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>Settlement 1766</td>
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<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>Settlement 1804</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Settlement 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Settlement 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Settlement 1855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norfolk Islands</td>
<td>Settlement 1737</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Borne</td>
<td>Settlement 1741</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Settlement 1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange Free State (Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>River Colony</td>
<td>Capitalated 1803</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pegu (modern)</td>
<td>Ceded 1826</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Port Phillip</td>
<td>See Laid 1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Capitalated 1714</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Pandang)</td>
<td>Settlement 1853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queensland, N. S. Wales</td>
<td>Settlement 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Settlement 1857</td>
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<td>Solomonnty, with the settle-</td>
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<td>ments of West Africa, 1790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tikopia</td>
<td>Purchased 1874</td>
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<td>Tokelau</td>
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<td>St. Christopher</td>
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<td>St. Helens</td>
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<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>Capitalation June 1751</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Vincent</td>
<td>Ceded by France 1787</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swan River</td>
<td>See W. Ind. div. 1823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tasmansia</td>
<td>Ceded by France 1791</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>Ceded by France 1787</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Settlement 1840</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>Annexed 1877 et seq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Timbal</td>
<td>Capitalation Feb. 1761</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Buren's Land</td>
<td>Settlement 1754</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria (Port Phillip)</td>
<td>Settlement 1859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>See Hong-Kong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Settlement 1666</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Windward Isles</td>
<td>1665-1804</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Branch Army Act passed 1866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Naval Defence Act, to enable the Colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea, was passed in 1869.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Society, established to promote the interests of the colonies, hold an annual, held its first meeting 20 June, 1868, and first annual meeting 28 June, 1869, when it assumed the title &quot;Royal. On 7 March, 1870, it became &quot;The Royal Colonial Institute.&quot; The &quot;Proceedings&quot; are published, 4988 fellows; income £742. In 1901.</td>
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<td>The formation of a National and Colonial League was resolved on at a meeting in London 5 Jan. 1877.</td>
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<td>Colonial Clergy Act, 37 &amp; 38 Vict. c. 77, passed 7 Aug. 1874, removes certain disabilities of persons and ordains by bishops of the united church of England and Ireland.</td>
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<td>Colonial and Continental Church Society (formerly &quot;Colonial Church Society&quot;), took its name May, 1830. It deals with colonial dioceses and British residents on the continent.</td>
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<td>Colonial Defence Committee (including the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, and others), appointed 12 Sept. 1879</td>
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<td>Colonial Exhibition</td>
<td>1826</td>
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<td>Mr. E. Stanhope, colonial secretary, proposes a conference of agents-general on colonial defence and commerce with east Britain, 1879.</td>
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<td>Colonial congress; first meetings of representatives of all the colonies; president, sir H. T. Holland; colonial secretary, the marquis of Salisbury and other ministers present; questions discussed, defence of colonies, sealing stations, etc., cable communication, new harbours, employment of imperial naval and military officers, relations with foreign powers, capital regulations, legal affairs, consuls return, etc., 4 April, 1877. Results of the conference successful; closed 5 May. The delegates received by the Queen at Windsor, 4 May, 1877.</td>
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<td>Lord George Hamilton's plan for colonial defence accepted by Australia, &amp;c., about 22 April, 1877.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naval Defence Act passed at Melbourne with royal assent, 24, 25 Nov.; accepted by Tasmania, New South Wales, Southern Cross, and New Zealand 1 Dec.; deferred by New Zealand. Dec. 1879</td>
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<td>Canadian cooperative colonization company founded 1889.</td>
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<td>Heligoland ceded to Germany in return for concessions to Britain in East Africa July 1, 1893.</td>
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<td>The committee of the commons on colonization appointed in 1882, sir James Scrope, chairman, issued a report, with sensible recommendations, about 18 March, 1893.</td>
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<td>The title of honorable assumed by several colonial officials approved by the queen. 4 May, 1897.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial and inter-colonial conference opened at Ottawa; the Earl of Aberdeen present; delegates from Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, and other colonies; the Earl of Jersey for the home government, 27 June; Mr. Mackenzie Bowell elected president; imperial unity strongly advocated, 27 June; closing sitting, 9 July; lord Jersey's report published. Dec. 1894</td>
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<td>Colonial boundaries act passed 6 July, 1895.</td>
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<td>Despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to colonial governors on the importance of developing commerce, 28 Nov. 1895.</td>
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<td>Large sums voted by the colonies in reference to the queen's diamond jubilee (20 June), 1897; celebration and rejoicings throughout the colonies and British possessions, 23 June to 5 July, 1897.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. W. Gladstone, from Canada,cretated L.C.M.G., and to other colonial princes, received by the duke of Devonshire at London 12 June, 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banquet to the princes, the prince of Wales present, at the Imperial institute, London, 12 June, 1897.</td>
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</table>
| The eleven princes made privy councillors, 21 June; entertained by the lord mayor at the
Mansion house; lord Salisbury and a distinguished company present, 1 July; received by the queen at Windsor.

Colonial Indian truce terminated and the treaty viewed by the queen at Windsor, 2 July; by the prince and princess of Wales at Buckingham palace, 3 July.

Colonial loans act passed.

Colonial marriages (deceased with sister) act passed.

Colonial stock act, royal assent. 2 Aug.

International colonial institute at the Hague opened.

Colonial forests continuation bill passed.

Government's policy in S Africa approved; ad-
miration for Mr. Chamberlain and British troops throughout the colonies.

Colonial premiers received by the prince and princess of Wales at St. James's palace, 10 July; by the king, 12 Aug.; entertained throughout the country.

June-Sept.

Colonial conferences with Mr. Chamberlain, Lon-
don, 23 June &c.; resolutions passed regarding preferential tariffs and subsidies to steamship lines, military defence and political relations of the colonies; contracts for army and navy sup-
plies; reduction of postal rates; united contribu-
tion to the queen Victoria memorial; final and finalizing resolutions were adopted concerning commercial relations of the empire in favour of the metric system of weights and measures, 11 Aug.

Colonial and Indian troops in London, see H.R. Pub-
dressed, 24 June; visit the fleet at Spithead, 26 June; special service at the Abbey, 17 Aug.; leave.

Total troops sent to S Africa, 1899-31 May, 1902, 30,238; total returned to colonies after the war, 4 Sept.

Mr. Chamberlain's tour to colonies in S Africa; he leaves England 23 Nov., 1902, and arrives home 14 March.

The intercolonial tariff scheme advocated by Mr.
Chamberlain and his subsequent resignation arouses much interest in the colonies, great controversy arises.

Conference of the Royal Colonial Institute at Brussel on colonial legislation held in London; lord Reay and lord George Hamilton present.

Mr. Chamberlain's (5 years of official service) consent upon tariff scheme causing a split in the cabinet, announced, 17 Sept.; the office offered to and declined by lord Milner, reported 3 Oct.; accepted by the hon. Alfred Lyttelton, announced.

Inaugural celebration of "Empire day" in London and the colonies as a permanent memorial to queen Victoria and as a sign of imperial unity.

Sir M. F. Oommuny, permanent under-secretary for the Colonies, to retire on pension on 13 Jan., 1907, to be succeeded by sir J. J. Hopgood, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, announced.

The Colonial conference holds its first meeting at the Colonial office, lord Eliburn presiding; 15 April.

Resolution on the constitution conference unanimously adopted—a conference, to be called the "independent conference", to be held every four years; subsidiary conferences upon matters of impor-
tance requiring consultation between two or more governments, which could conveniently be postponed until the full conference, should be held between representatives of the governments concerned; subject of imperial defence considered, Mr. Baldwin, secretary for war, making a state of the Defence act to take effect the next di-
tend to imperial military organization, 26 April; reso-

lution unanimously approved, welcoming and approving the exposition of general principles as to imperial defence embodied in the statement of the secretary for war at the previous sitting, lord Tweedsmuir, first lord of the Admiralty

explaining the general principles upon which the Admiralty held that the Defence of the empire should be organized, especially insisted on the necessity for unity of control of the fleet, 23 April; question of emigration; immigrants information office adversely criticized by Mr. Deakin, and defended by Mr. Burns; resolutions from the governments of New Zealand and Cape Colony on the question considered and discussion postponed, 25 April; resolution as submitted on the question of public appeals by the governments of Australia and Cape Colony; the Cape Colony resolution amended, with amendments, accepted, 26 April; resolution by Mr. Deakin in favour of preferential tariffs between the U.K. and the colonies; resolutions advocating the right of the empire to make the empire also be put forward in the names of New Zealand and Cape Colony, 30 April; Mr. Deakin in his speech in support of the Commonwealth resolutions, advocates the appointment of a committee of experts to review the trade of the empire as a whole, 1 May; resolution of Mr. Deakin, urging the advisability of refusing the privileges of reciprocity to all the colonies, 2 May. resolutions requesting the imperial government to take measures for the revision of any commercial treaties which prevented preferential treatment from being accorded to British goods carried in British ships, carried, his majesty's government dissenting, 8 May; resolution submitted by Mr. Chamberlain in favour of establishing a new mail service to Australia and New Zealand, via Canada, finally adopted in a form declaring the advisability of Great Britain being in communication with Canada and the United States, by New Zealand by the best possible means of mail communication available within reasonable cost; the conference closes with a vote of thanks to lord Elgin for his services in the chair, 12 May.

Conference of representatives of African colonies and protectorates opened at the Foreign office, 17 May.

The South African Union bill received royal assent.

See Bishops (Colonial), Imperial Defence, Imperial Institute, secretaries, annexes, and separate articles.

COLORADO.

(So called from its coloured ranges), a territory of the United States of North America, was admitted as a 24th State, Aug. 10, 1876; capital, Denver City. Population in 1900, 584,900; estimated 1905, 615,870. Denver City population, estimated 1900, 131,628.

Gold found here, 1858, and much copper and lead. In 8'd Mining Co. shipped 1902 tons higher grade silver and copper ore, 1,459 lbs.

Women enfranchised, Nov. 1893.

Strike of miners at Cripple Creek, with cruel outrages; 11 deaths, 26 May; troops called out, 28 May; the country controlled by a rebel commandant on Red Hill, 1 June; skirmish with the troops, 5 June; the strikers yield, 9 June, 1894.

Italians shot by a mob in connection with the murder of a deputy, at Leadville, Colo.; lynched, 26 Apr., restored, 14-15 March, 1895.

Mining strike, rioting, with bloodshed; militia called out, 24 Sept., 1892.

Collision on the Grand Trunk railroad, near Newcastle, 25 deaths, 10 Sept., 1892.

Irrigation act passed by congress, March 1, 1892.

Tenth Nat. Irrigation congress, Colorado springs (value of irrigated land, 777,000,000 dol. per annum), Oct. 2-6, 1895.

New mint, May 1, 1903.

An explosion of dust in the Colorado coal and iron company's mine; 22 persons killed, mostly Italians.

COLORADO BEESLE, so called from its striped colouring, was first found in Wisconsin, was described by Thomas Say, and named "beesle. Close to
COLOSSEUM. See Coliseum. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a correspondent of the writer, and commenced in 1824, by Peter and Grussell, and finished by Dr. Burton. The chief portion was a polygon of 160 faces, 120 feet in diameter externally: the walls were three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome was painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1825 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1824-2. The picture covered above 49,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Harris, who in 1815 repainted the whole. In 1826 a panorama of Paris was exhibited. succeeded, in 1853, by the Lake of Thun in Switzerland; in 1854 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1855, the panorama with the pantomime of Lisbon, was added. In 1857, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 29,000l. to Messrs. Graham and Yates. In 1853 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. Tins. After having been long closed, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1859, at one shilling. Under the charge of Mr. Bachofiner, it continued open till the spring of 1869, when it was again closed. The sale of the site was announced 1870. It was announced in Dec. 1871 that a company was about to transform the building and ground into club, chambers, baths, a winter garden, &c. In 1874, it was sold; large mansions have been erected on the site.

COLOSSEUS of Rhodes, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, a contemporary of Scopas and Polygnotus, 270 or 275 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake at the height of 120 or 130 feet. This figure is said mythologically to have stood upon two nails, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between the statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been restored, when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 72,927 lbs. to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 633. Depraved.

COLOSSEUS, the tenth British battleship of the Dreadnought type. The length of the ship is 545 ft. The vessel was launched on the Clyde, 9 April, 1911.

COLOUR is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the abductive theories of Hume, (about 1768, established by Dr. T. Young and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. 385 millions of millions of vibrations in a second are represented by the red end of the spectrum; to the violet, 575, see Spectrum.

COLOURS, the name given by chemists to a large number of substances, mainly due to the action of dyes and to the phenomena of light, and the qualities of which are determined by the condition of the eye and the mind. The first attempt to arrange the phenomena of light in a logical system was made by Dalton, the chemist, and the results of his researches were published in 1801. The system is known as the Daltonian system. It was based on the idea that the eye contains three different types of photoreceptors, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths. These photoreceptors are known as cone photoreceptors, and they are responsible for the perception of colour. The three types of cone photoreceptors are sensitive to blue, green, and red light, which correspond to the primary colours of light. The perception of colour is determined by the combination of signals from these three types of photoreceptors. Color blindness, which is a deficiency in the perception of colour, is caused by a deficiency in the number or sensitivity of the photoreceptors. The study of colour vision and colour blindness is an important field of research in psychology and neuroscience. The human eye contains three types of cone photoreceptors, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths. These photoreceptors are responsible for the perception of colour. The three types of cone photoreceptors are sensitive to blue, green, and red light, which correspond to the primary colours of light. The perception of colour is determined by the combination of signals from these three types of photoreceptors. Color blindness, which is a deficiency in the perception of colour, is caused by a deficiency in the number or sensitivity of the photoreceptors. The study of colour vision and colour blindness is an important field of research in psychology and neuroscience.
COMMENTS.

COMBUSTION. 345

COMET.

Halley, Nov. on it by imperfectly its first visible, March, it Dr. Newton, found by Louis XIV, by a decree 18 Aug., first performance 25 Aug. 1683; the actors, 15 men and 12 women, being the best of the time. The theatre was much increased by its king last year; revived under Louis XV; ceased in 1799; restored in 1833; and established in the Théâtre Français, Paris.

The company visited London in 1793; first appearance at the Gentry, 2 June, 1795; eminent actors, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, MM. Oct (died 21 March, 1903), Delaunay, and Coquelin, and Miles. Brohan and Favart.

The 200th anniversary of the establishment celebrated 21 Oct. et seq., 1883.

The Théatre Français burnt down, Mlle. Henriot, a young actress, killed, 8 March, 1900. New theatre opened, state performance, 29 Dec. 1902.

COMEDY.

Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Suszrion and Dolo, the reputed inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 578 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or movable stage, with actors, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine; see Alexandrian Morals, and Drama.

Comedies, for libel, prohibited at Athens, 440 B.C. Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy. 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 120 B.C.

Of Plautus, 250 comedies are extant; he published 220 B.C. Statius Creolius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; flourished at Rome 158 B.C.

Comedies of Lucius and Terence first acted 154 B.C.

First regular comedy performed in England about A.D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the School for Scandal), the best opera (the Duenna), and the best after-piece (the Critic), in the English language (1775-1779).

COMETS (Greek γενέα, a hair). See Astron. Soc. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gave a chronological list (1852). The spectrum analysis of Donati (1864), Dr. Wm. Huggins, and Dr. William Allen Miller in 1866 et seq., and others, indicate in comets the presence of gaseous matter in a state of incandescence, giving spectra, chiefly composed of bright bands due to hydro-carbons. The comet of 1852 showed the gas also of iron and sodium. There are 11 periodic comets of which the return has been observed, 1825.

The Chinese annalists give early accounts of comets.

Aristotle describes one which appeared B.C. 751. At the birth of the great Mithridates two probabibly only one large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose spouton eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 144 B.C. Justin.

A good comet seen in 1450. It is consiered to have reappeared in 1550, with diminished spouton, and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1855 or Aug. 1860. Here.

A remarkable one seen in England, June, 1337. Show Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, about 1577.

A comet observed by Tycho Brahe and others in 1556. A comet observed from its near approach to the earth was visible from 3 Nov. 1672 to 9 March, 1680. It enabled Newton to demonstrate that comets, as well as the planets, obey the law of gravitation, and are probably moved in elliptic orbits, 1704.

A comet first seen by Klinkenberg at Harelem, 5 Dec. 1743.

Haller's Comet, 1662. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1662 was the same with the comet of 1453, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years. He first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. Vinc's Astronomy. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared (as he foretold) in the year 1758, and came to its perihelion on March 13; it next appeared in 1835 and last in 1906. Seen at the Königstuhl observatory, Heidelberg, 12 Sept. 1699. Seen by Mr. Newall at the Cambridge Observatory, 24 Oct. 1715.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1566, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth, first seen by Messer 8 Aug. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, a cloud, of shining comet, 36,000,000 miles in length.

The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on 15 Oct., according to the late Dr. Herschel, up to 1,000,000,000 miles, and it exhibited greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. It was visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Philos. Trans. Royal Soc. for 1812. Another comet, Dec. 1837.

Lukis's Comet was discovered by Mr. Clain in 1759, Miss Caroline Herschel in 1785, and Tanulis in 1835; rediscovered by Pons, 26 Nov. 1828, but justly named by astronomers after professor Kucke, for his success in detecting its orbit, predicted, and proved true, like the preceding one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 17 weeks. Thirteenth return observed at Cambridge by Dr. A. C. Ann. 1875; observed in England, 14 Oct. 1871; seen 13 April, 1873; in New South Wales, 3 Aug. 1852; visible at Washington, N.C., 21-21 Sept. 1857, imperfectly seen by Cerulli and others, 3 Nov. 1875; seen at Cambridge, Mass., 6 Aug. 1879; and at Heidelberg, 5.9. 1891.

Biel's Comet has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's orbit, 27 Feb. 1856. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 30 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1802, when the time of its perihelion passage was 27 Nov.; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1855; and its fifth in 1853; it has since vanished.

Comet discovered by M. Faye at Paris, Nov. 1843; re-appeared over 7 years. Brown's comet discovered by him in 1846.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it, 4 May, 1857.

Donati's Comet, so called from its having been first observed by the Dominion, of January 6th, 1858, being then calculated to be 123,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 6,000,000 miles long. On the 11th of October it came nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1858.

One discovered at Bath, by W. Wingecker, 31 June, 1852.

Lut Creux Comet of 1853 first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney, in Australia, 13 May; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 20, 30 June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, being about 100 miles high and 300 miles wide, in 24 hours. On 30 June, it was suggested that we were in the tail there being a phosphorescent auroral glare.

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Smailing, at Athens, on 2 July; and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, 2 and 3 July, 1857.

A comet detected at Marathon, N.Y., by Mr. Swift, 15 July, and by Rose, at Rome, on 23 July, 1858. It was visible to the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescope comets were observed in 1855, and seven in 1856.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan. Feb. 1859.
COMETS.

Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the August meteorets at the time of the three comet were almost identical with the third comet of 1822.

One discovered at Bonn on Dr. Winnecke, 21 June, 1838.

Several small comets discovered by various astronomers, 1822-1838.

Comets' Comet, discovered by him at Marseilleilles, 28 April, 1838, became visible near Polaris star in London about 4 July; gradually increased in brightness, and passed out of sight in a few weeks, in Europe; and disappeared at Melbourne, 1 June, 1834.

A bright comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, large nucleus, fan-shaped tail; visible in the southern hemisphere, May; in London, 22 June to Sept. 1831.

Denisse's comet appears 4 Oct., 1831.


Another discovered at Heddleberg by Dr. Max Wolf, 17 Sept., 1884.

Another discovered by M. Fabry of Paris, 3 Dec., 1884; by Mr. Brooks of New York Jan., 1885.

Three comets visible, Brooks', Fabry's and Barnard's, Jan.; increasing in brightness, May, 1886.

New comet discovered by Mr. Finley of the Cape 4 Feb., 1884; discovered 29 Sept., 1884.

One discovered by Mr. Brooks at Geneva, New York, 7 July, 1884.

A comet observed by Mr. Brooks at New York, 17 March; one by prof. Denning at Bristol, 24 July; one by Mr. Le Roy of Paris, 24 Nov., 1884; Tempel Swift's comet (1874, 1875) seen by Mr. Denning, 5 Sept., 1884.

A comet observed by prof. Lewis Swift, 7 March; one by prof. E. Barnard, 29 March, 1885.

Winnecke's comet observed by Dr. Spitzer, 14 March, 1885; one discovered by Mr. Edwin Holmes at Kelton, London, 11 Nov., 1885.

A comet discovered by Mr. Denning at Bristol, 26 March, 1884.

A comet discovered by Mr. Gale, of Sydney, 3 April, 1884.

Numerous telescopic comets observed at different places in 1884.

Temples' comet (discovered by him at Milan, 1 July, 1885) seen again by Mr. Finley in Cape, May, 1874; one discovered by Mr. E. Swift in California, 21 Nov., 1874.

One discovered by Dr. E. Swift, California, 28 Sept., 1886; observed also at La Plata, by Mr. Barnard, 13 April, 1886; one by Mr. W. Sprague, Ohio, Aug. 1874; one by M. Giordani, 4 Sept., 1874; two near the sun by prof. L. Swift, at Lick, 6 Sept., 1876; one observed to him there, Dec., and another 20 March, 1874; one by M. Giordani, June, 1874.

One observed by prof. L. Swift, California, 1 March, 1877; Tuttle's periodic comet was discovered by M. Giordani on May 11, 1873; one discovered by prof. E. Swift, 5 March, 1874; one discovered by M. Giordani, Sept., 1874.

One discovered by him at Jan., 1874; one by M. Borrelly at Marseilleilles, and Mr. Brooks at Geneva, 27 July, 1873; one by M. Giordani, Nov. 22, 1873.

One by Mr. A. Hill at Quebec, 21 Aug., and by Mr. Latersville at Cape Reingan, Australia, 24 April, 1874.

One by Mr. Brooks at Geneva, 18 April, 1874; by Mr. Perrine at Lick, 4 Sept., 1874; by Mr. Grigg at Manes, N.Z., 27 July, 1875; by M. Giordani, Nov., 1875; and remained visible until the end of June, 1876.

The first comet of 1875 discovered on 15 January, by Mr. Perrine at Lick, 18 April, by Mr. Grigg at Thames, New Zealand; one on 20 June, by M. Borrelly, of Marseilleilles; one, August, Mr. Aschen, of the Lick Observatory, and Grigg's comet.

The following comets have been discovered during the year 1876, by Mr. Brooks, at Geneva, U.S.A., on April 14; one on 14 December, by M. Giordani at Nice; one on 30 December by M. Borrelly of Marseilleilles. Tempel's comet (1875) was found by M. Jaurdet at Nice on 20 November. Racke's comet was observed in November and December.

New comet discovered by M. Giordani at Nice, 6 Dec., 1876.

Moody's Comet, discovered early Sept., distinctly visible to the naked eye, 23 Oct.; passes perihelion on 26 Dec., its distance from the sun at that point, being 38,000,000 miles, so that it will be slightly visible from earth's orbit.

A faint comet of the 14th magnitude discovered by Mr. Daniel, of Princeton, New Jersey, on 6 Dec., 1876.

New comet observed by Mr. Duke at Johannesburg, 17 Jan., 1876.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, an office in the British army now abolished. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming prime minister, in 1828, his successor, lord Hill, became general commanding-in-chief.

By Order in Council the duties of the Commander-in-Chief were defined and published, 2 Feb., 1888.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Duke of Albemarle

Duke of Marlborough

Schomberg, duke of Lower

Duke of Ormond

Duke of Marlborough, earl

Duke of Cumberland

Duke of York

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth

Duke of Marlborough

Duke of Schomberg

Duke of Ormond

Earl of Mar

Field Marshal Wade

Lord Lyon

Marseus Grant

Lord Amherst, general on the staff

Gen. Seymour Conway

Lord Loudoun, again

Frederick, duke of York

Sir David, lord Wodeas

Frederick, duke of York, again

Duke of Wellington, 22 Jan. to May; 27 Aug. 1827

Lord Hill, general commanding in chief

Duke of Wellington, again

Viscount Hardinge, died 4 Sept., 1890, general commanding in chief

Duke of Cambridge, died 2 July, 1879, appointed commander-in-chief by patent, 1879, resigned from Nov., 1879

Lord Webber (for five years).

Lord Roberts (ret., Jan., 1890) assumed command as Jan., 1890

Lord Roberts's action, in the abdication of the office of commander-in-chief (see Army, 1884), and is publicly thanked for his services by the king in an order issued to the army, 18 Feb., 1894

COMMEMORATE. "A benefice or church living, which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clergy, to be supplied until it may be conveniently supplied, with a pastor." Bev. "Deo & Will. iv. xvi. 7, (1586), future bishops were prohibited from holding in commendam the livings they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE. early flourish in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phoenicians; see the description of the SSS n.s. 1875 xvi. xxxiii. In later times it spread over Europe by a confederation of maritime cities, 1221 (see House Towns); by the discoveries of Columbus; and by the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese; see Exports, Imports, and articles connected with this subject.
The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal, 5 Edw. I. 1286. Article. See Trea.tries. Hortelot's Collection, in 16 vols. 8vo, published 1828-85, has a copious index.

Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the 15th century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France, about 1700. These chambers suppressed in 1791; restored by decree Feb. 6th, 1820.

A chamber of commerce was started by John Weskett, merchant, he receiving payment, about 1792. The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established Oct. 1785; at Manchester, 1820; Hull, 1837; at Liverpool (mainly through the exertions of Professor Leone Levi), 1849.

Associated (twenty-seven) chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions, 21 Feb., 1855; annual and other meetings held since.


Commercial Education: conference at the Mansion House to promote the scheme put forth by the London chamber of commerce, 5 Feb., 1892; another at the Guiness, 9 July, 1898; reported successful Nov. 1899; 4th international congress at Venice, 4 May, 1899.

The London chamber of commerce constituted, Sept., issued prospectus about to Oct., 1882; 760 members for general meeting 28 Jan. 1882.

First annual meeting, 24 Jan. 1883 (publishes its report of its special commission on secret communications prevalent in all trades and said to be increasing the Guiness, 9 July, 1898).

The International Congress of Commercial Law met at Antwerp, 1885; Brussels ... 30 Sept. 1888.

Australasian chamber of commerce founded in London in July, 1901.


Commercial Travellers' schools, Finner, founded 1845—Hencervent Institution, Finsbury ... 1849.

Commercial Travellers' Association founded in Manchester, 1875, has many branches in the country. See London Chamber of Arbitration.

Commercial Court. The judges of the Queen's Bench resolved, May, 1894, 'That a Commercial Court should be constituted from amongst themselves; in 1894 they have drawn rules for procedure. It is not authorized by act of parliament, as a matter of convenience it is much resorted to ...' 1905.

Sixth congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire opened in London, Lord Elgin, colonial secretary, president: 300 delegates present, 8 June, 1906.

Commercial Intelligence Office, a branch of the board of trade, instituted Oct. 1874, 'to provide the public with accurate information on all tariff and trade matters.' Statistics of wages, the conditions and amounts of labour, state of the labour market and the social condition of the working classes are collected, with statistics relating to strikes and industrial questions. The Labour Gazette containing such information is published monthly.

Commission, see High Commission Court of.

Commissionnaires, street messengers in Paris. In 1859 a few old soldiers and sailors who had been wounded in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns were provided with uniforms and formed into a society called 'The Corps of Commissionnaires' by Capt. Edward Walter. The fundamental principles were "thrift" and "self-help." By March, 1864, their numbers had increased to 250, and in that year Capt. Walter appealed to the public for an officers' endowment fund to provide salaries for a staff of officers to assist him. This was liberally responded to, and enabled him to open branches of the corps in several great cities in the United Kingdom. In 1887 the strength had increased to 1,050; in 1905 to 3,000; in 1910, to 3,500, of whom 2,400 are in London. A testimonial from officers of the army and navy was presented to captain Walter in 1884; he was knighted in 1887; K.C.B. in 1889; died Feb. 26, 1904, aged 80. The corps was inspected by Edward VII. at Windsor, June 16, 1907; and by the Prince of Wales at Chelsea hospital, June 27, 1909.

Committees, Standing and Grand, were directed to be appointed by the new rules for procedure passed by the House of Commons in 1882, for facilitating the progress of legislation. The first grand committee (on trade, shipping, &c.) met 9 April, 1883; another (on law, &c.) soon after.

These Committees were re-appointed by the new rule (10), March 1888, and since. See Scotland, April 1894, May 1895.

Common Council of London. The city parliament consists of 260 members, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day, 21 Dec. by the freemen householders of the 26 wards and their aldermen. This court, which appears to have been gradually organized in the 12th century, is mentioned in a charter granted by John, 1214. Seeough Monday. A Common Hall is held occasion. The common council supported the principle of Orange in 1883, and Queen Caroline in 1880. It vigorously opposed the scheme for amalgamation with the London County Council, 1893. Agrees, under certain conditions (widening of Blackfriars Bridge), with the London County Council in its proposal embodied in bill (rejected by house of lords, Aug. 1903) to extend the southern system of tramways over Blackfriars bridge and along the Victoria embankment, June, 1905.

Common Law of England, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (leges non scriptae), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the code of the Norman conquerors, yet endured the violence of the times. At the parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved"; eminently the law of the land, which has been supported by the reports of the common pleas and the statutes passed by parliament, see Bastard. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law were amended in 1852 and 1854.

Common Pleas. Court of, in England, in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the grant of Magna Charta by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster. In 1855 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of sergeant could plead in the court of common pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster. Sat last, July, 1875. By an order in council, 1875.
Dec. 1880, the courts of exchequer and common pleas were founded, and were consolidated into one called the "Queen's bench division," under the lord chief justice of England. By the Act 44 and 45 Viet., see, 68, passed 27 Aug. 1851, the lord chief justice was endowed with the powers of the chief justice of common pleas and the chief baron of the exchequer.

CHIEF JUSTICES. (England.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1528</td>
<td>Sir Anthony Browne</td>
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<tr>
<td>1554</td>
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<td>1562</td>
<td>Sir Edmund Anderson</td>
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<td>Sir John Finch</td>
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<td>Sir Edward Littleton</td>
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<td>1694</td>
<td>Sir John Bankes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1743</td>
<td>Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper</td>
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<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guildford</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Sir Francis Atkyns of Somerset</td>
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<td>1788</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Jones</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>Sir Henry Bedingfield</td>
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<td>Sir Robert Wright</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Sir George Treby</td>
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<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chief-chenor King</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Sir Robert Kaye</td>
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<td>1857</td>
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<td>Sir John Wallis</td>
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<td>Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancellor</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>Sir John Erskine Wilmot</td>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>Sir William de Grey, art. r.ords lord Walsingham</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>Alexander Wedderburn, art. cl. ch. Lovelborough</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Sir James Lyne</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Elton</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>Sir Richard Piggott, Ardsen (lord Alverstone) May 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Sir James Mansfield, 13 April</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Sir Henry Gibbs, 24 Feb.</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Sir Robert Dallas, 5 Nov.</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>Sir Robert Gillett, 1 Jan. (lord Gillett) after</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wyndham, 14 April</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Sir George V. Tindal, 5 June, died July, 1866</td>
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<td>1895</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Wills, 11 July, afterwards lord chancellor Truro</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>Sir John Jernies, 20 July, died Nov. 1897</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Sir Colburn, North, 19 Oct., Nov. 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Sir William Eric, June, resigned Nov. 1899</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Sir William Botill, Nov. 21, died Nov. 1899</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>Sir John Brooke Tollemache, Lord Coleman, Nov. 1897</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Sir George Gillett, after</td>
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| 1911 | The last chief justice of the common pleas was Lord Justice Simon de Montfort, first created earl of Leicester, by the Provisions of Oxford. Ordered returns are not to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputees from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III, 1258. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputees from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III, 1258. See Parliament. In 1859 Mr. Nurnmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 9,000,000. It was largely increased by the reform act of 1867, which limit parliamentary electors, 1822: England and Wales, boroughs, 1,250,000; counties, 800,000. Scotland, burghs, 40,000; counties, 700,000. England, boroughs, 174,000; counties, 175,439. Total, 2,526,052. By the Franchise Act of 1884, the electors of the United Kingdom were increased to about 5,000,000, and many changes were made by the Redistribution Act of 1885. The qualifications of persons for the House of Commons, 1905. See under Reform.
COMMONWEALTH.

Old House. By the Reform Act of 1832.*

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<tr>
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WALES.

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SCOTLAND.

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IRELAND.

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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
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Total 658 668

By the Reform Act of 1884, the county franchise was made uniform with that of the boroughs, and about 2,000,000 voters were added.

By the acts of 1825, 5, 670 members: elections, July, 1822: reported: Liberals, 270; Parnellites, 57; anti-Parnellites, 72; Labour members, 4; Conservatives, 268; Liberal-Unionists, 47; 12 Aug. 1833: Conservatives, 310; Liberal-Unionists, 71; 11 April, 1834: Liberals and Radicals, 172; anti-Parnellites, 70; Parnellites, 12-259; Unionist majority, 123; (137, 7 Feb. 1839) total, 670.

Elections, 27 Sept. to 29, 1890: Conservatives, 314; Liberal-Unionists, 68; Liberals and Labour members, 184; Irish Nationalists, 8; Unionist majority, 134; total, 670; 3 Dec. 1890.

Elected, Jan. 1900: Liberals, 275; labour members, 42; nationalists, 8; Conservatives, 131; unionists, 27; (Ministerialists, 52; opposition, 158).

Elected, Jan. 1900. Final returns, 14 Feb. 1900: Liberals, 275; labour members, 42; nationalists, 8; independent nationalists, 11; unionists, 27; ministerialists, 52; opposition, 158; ministerial majority, 124.

COMMONS. In 1868, of the 37,500,000 acres of land in England, about 18,000,000 were meadow, forest, and fen. In 1727, about 3,000,000 acres more had been brought into cultivation; and from that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private acts of parliament, about 7,000,000 acres more were enclosed. Since the inclusion act of 1845—

* In 1844 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Albans, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption, each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 624. In 1851, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly created borough, Birkenhead.

1 Disfranchised and replaced, 1867: Lancaster, York, Dorset, Totnes, and Reigate.—Disfranchised, 1870: Beverley and Bridgewater, each two members; Cashel and Sligo, each one member; 162 members, 1878: 12 members short, through void elections, Aug. 1886.

which established commissioners, another 1,000,000 acres have been enclosed.

Act for improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis, passed, Aug. 1866. The Commons Preservation Society, established 1865, elected Wm. Cooper presidency. Feb. 1867 Metropolitan commons act, to prevent enclosure in the neighbourhood of London, passed, 1865 and 1869.

It is stated that there are 900,000 acres of common land capable of cultivation in England and Wales, Aug. 1874.

Act for the regulation of commons, passed, 21 Aug. 1870: Mr. de Morgan, active opponent of enclosures, imprisoned for contempt of court (The Rolls). Jan. 1878 Metropolitan Board of Works authorised to secure commons, etc., by act passed, 1878.

About 14,000 acres of land near London preserved by the agency of the Commons Preservation Society reported at the annual meeting on 16 Dec. 1866.

Law of commons amendment act requires consent of the board of agriculture before enclosure, 1891. By the House's act passed in 1831, power was given to any lord of the manor to acquire possession of any part of any commons over which his rights extend, in order that the secretary of state for war may establish ranges for rifle practice, &c., with regulations.

New Commons act (to preserve open spaces for the public) passed, 1890.

COMMONWEALTH of ENGLAND, the term applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. A republic was established at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649,—a new oath called the “Engagement” was framed, which all officials were obliged to take; *Salmon. Oliver Cromwell was made protector, 16 Dec. 1653 (see *Natus); succeeded by his son Richard, 3 Sept. 1660. Monarchy was restored 8 May, and Charles II. entered London, 29 May, 1660. COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA constitution act, royal assent, 9 July, 1900; see *Australia.

1 By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—"Exi Tyrannis Regum ultimus. Auto Libertatis Anglie Restitutae Primo. Auto Tuo. 1649, Jan. 30."
COMMUNALISTS, or COMMUNISTS, propose to divide France into about a thousand small thoroughly independent states, with councils elected by all the populations, Paris to be the ruling head. They declare that capital and its holders must be adapted to nobler uses, or cease to exist. Their creed is stated to be atheism and materialism. They are intimately connected with the International Society of workmen (see Workmen), and with the communists or socialists (1871-3).*

COMMUNES, in France, are territorial divi-
sions under a mayor. In the 18th century the name was given to combinations of citizens, favoured by the crown, against the exactions of the nobles. In 1789, during the English invasion, vainly endeavoured to establish a confederation of sovereign cities, having Paris as the governing head; and for six months it was really governed by a commune in 1588. After the insurrection of July, 1789, the revolutionary committee which replaced the city council took the name of "commune of Paris," Potting being mayor. It met at the Hôtel de Ville, and was definitely constituted, 21 May, 1791. It had great power under Robespierre, and fell with him 17 July, 1794; being replaced by twelve municipalities. The commune of Paris was proclaimed 28 March, 1871, during the insurrection, which began 18 March, and ended with the capture of the city by the government troops, 28 May following. 223 communities were pardoned by decree issued 17 Jan. 1874; and many others afterwards. A number re-entered Paris, 3 September following. For the events of the communal rule in Paris, see France, 1871. Louise Michel, "Red Virgin," died 175. See Socialism.

COMMUNION, a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, 1 Cor. x. 16. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1415-18. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The communion service of the church of England was set forth in 1549.

COMMUTATION, see Tithes.

COMORNS, see Kornorn.

COMORO ISLANDS, see Madagascar, 1891 and 1894.

CONDOIS. (French protectorate); status changed to French colonies. 1 Dec. 1902.

COMPANIES. The London trade companies were gradually formed out of the trade or craft guilds, mainly by the exertions of Walter Harvey, mayor, in 1272, who is said to have been very active in enlarging and maintaining the liberties and privileges of the city. The original religious element in the companies gradually disappeared. Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be mentioned the Guild- of Vicarage, established 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1238. See The Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1574. Mr. Edward Arnold's Early Chartered Companies, published July, 1856. The following are the city companies of London, the first twelve are in the original style of "the honourable." Many companies are extinct, and many dates are doubtful. An inquiry into their affairs was partially resisted by them in 1855. In 1869 the gross income of the endowed charities of the city companies was stated to be above 90,000l. A motion in the commons for inquiry into the revenues and other affairs of 89 companies, by Mr. W. H. James, withdrawn, 23 May, 1876. A commission of inquiry was appointed (the earl of Derby, duke of Bedford, lords Coleridge and Sherbrooke, sir R. A. Cross, &c.), 14 July, 1880. Five reports issued with recommendations for reform, 1884-5.

In 1582, forty men and about 10,000 freemen, estimated annual income about 750,000l., expended in maintenance, education, and charities; about 25,000l. spent in entertainments.

Grants from the companies to the City Guilds of London Institute—Goldsmiths 45,000l., Drapers 43,000l., Clothworkers 37,000l., Fishmongers 34,000l., Mercers 22,000l., Grocers 10,000l.; for technical education, Ac.,—Drapers 10,000l., Goldsmiths 35,000l., Mercers 60,000l., and others promised, 1783-88.

1. Mercers. 1331 46. Plasterers 1640
2. Grocers 1345 49. Tailors 1586
3. Drapers. 1248 47. Bootmakers 1594
4. Fishmongers (silk), 1413 stock, 1590; 49. Upholders 1626
5. Goldsmiths 1129 51. Musicians 1664
6. Skinners. 10,000 53. Glaziers 1711
7. Merchant Taylors. 1126 54. Horners 1685
8. Haberdashers. 1148 55. Farriers 1684
9. Sailiers. 1158 56. Paviors 1679
10. Ironmongers. 1264 57. Loriners 1712
11. Vinters. 1301 58. Apothecaries 1677
12. Cloth workers. 1367 59. Shipwrights 1656
13. Dyers. 1417 60. Basket-makers 1664
14. Brewers 1438 61. Clock-makers 1631
15. Leather-sellers 1444 62. Glovers 1536
16. Pewterers 1473 63. Hat-makers 1635
17. Barber-Surgeons 1462 64. Felt-makers 1604
18. Cutlers 1477 65. Framework knitt-
ers 1663
20. Wax-chandlers 1481 67. Pin-makers 1636
21. Tallow-chandlers 1462 68. Pick makers 1636
22. Armourers and 69. Needle-makers 1656
23. Braziers 1451 70. Gardeners 1685
24. Girdlers 1418 71. Soap-makers 1656
25. Butchers 1418 72. Tapster-workers 1671
26. Saddlers 1272 73. Wheelwrights 1790
27. Carpenters 1277 74. Wheelers 1790
28. Cordwainers 1438 75. Hat-makers 1664
29. Painter-stainers 1366 76. Patten-makers 1671
30. Corriers 1366 77. Masons 1672
31. Masons 1777 78. Tobacco-pipe makers 1619
32. Plumbers 1641 79. Coach and Hear-
33. Bun-holders 1315 ing makers 1677
34. Founders 1315 80. Gun-makers 1685
35. Potters 1314 81. Gold and Silver
36. Cooks 1432 82. Wire-drawers 1693
37. Fishers and brick layers 1586 83. Card-makers 1608
38. Bowlers 1621 84. Pan-makers 1709
39. Fletchers 1356 85. Wood-mongers 1604
40. Blacksmiths 1514 86. Stabalers 1690
41. Joiners 1571 87. Fishermen 1607
42. Weavers 1843 88. Parish clerks 1223
43. Woolmen 1464 89. Weavers 1607
44. Servitors. 1679 90. Porter 1154
45. Frimmers 1690 91. Watermen 1560
COMPANIES ACTS.

COMPANIES ACTS: one passed 1862, was amended and continued, 20 Aug. 1867; both amended by acts, 2 July, 1872, 15 Aug. 1879, and Aug. 1898. The important companies winding-up act was passed 18 Aug. 1890; amended 1893.

By the last act, unlimited banking companies were regulated in regard to their issue of notes, audit of accounts, &c. The acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1890 were continued by acts, 2 July, 1883, and 1886.

Committee appointed by the board of trade to inquire into the working of companies acts: lord Davey, Mr. Justice Chitty, and others, Nov. 1843; the report recommends important changes, Aug. 1895.

Leopold II., "affirmed on appeal, by the house of lords, in the case of Salomon (papier) v. Aron Salomon, 10 Nov.; Times, 17, 18 Nov. 1895.

Companies act (for the regulation of limited companies, limited liability, and the discovery of fraud), passed, 8 Aug. 1900.

Companies registered in the United Kingdom 1862-1902, 83,915; nominal capital £6,355,578,937. Of these 1931, with nominal capital 155,714,481, were registered in 1902. By the official return of the Registrar, 31,290 limited-stock companies were believed to be carrying on business, April 1922; paid-up capital, including vendors' shares, £1,825,141,161.

Board of Trade annual report, issued 31 July, 1903, returns companies, with estimated assets aggregating £1,182,119, and liabilities totalling £1,324,425. Ordered to be printed up during the year ending 31 Dec. 1904.

Companies consolidation bill, 1903, passed.

COMPASS, MARINER'S, said to have been early known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C., and brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, 1260 A.D. Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator, of Naples, is said to have introduced the suspension of the needle, 1322. The compass is said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Karl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1422; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608; see Magnetism. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

The compass of sir William Thomson (lord Kelvin), patented in 1876, is considered the best. The Eöy compass, constructed so as to be unaffected by the magnetism inseparable from an iron ship, reported successful, Feb. 1909.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carolingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians, 25 May, 1430, and given up to the English for ransom. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on 9 Oct. 1870. Tour Nicholas II. and Tsaritsa stayed here on visit to France, Sept. 18-21, 1901.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE, see Polyglot.

COMPOSITE ORDER, a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

Composite Portraits. By means of photography in 1872-8, Mr. Bogue, of Calcutta, 12 to 9 separate portraits; the result was generally an improvement on the features of the components.

COMPOND HOUSEHOLDERS (in regard to the payment of rates) were constituted by the Small Tenements act of 1851. Their position, with regard to the suffrage, caused much discussion during the passing of the Reform act in 1867; and their claims were rejected.

COMPOUND RADICAL, in organic chemistry, is a substance which, although containing two or more elements, in ordinary circumstances performs the part of an element. The Radical or binary theory was propounded by Berzelius, 1833, and by Liebig, 1838; and modified in the nucleus theory of Aug. Laurent, 1839. The first compound radical isolated was cyanogen (which see), by Gay-Lussac, in 1815; see Azul, Ethyl, and Methyl.

COMPREHENSION BILL. Passed by the house of lords in 1898, it proposed changes likely to induce nonconformists to join the church of England—it was dropped in the commons, being unsatisfactory to all parties.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY, see Positive Philosophy.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on 8 Dec.) appointed in 1899, observed in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Opposition to this dogma was forbidden by decree of pope Paul V. in 1617, confirmed by Gregory XV. and Alexander VII. Heinault. On 8 Dec. 1854, pope Pius IX. promulgated a bull, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it. The Conceptionists were an order of monks in Italy, established in 1498; see Sintini.

CONCERT OF EUROPE, termed by lord Salisbury "inclusive federation," 9 Nov. 1877; gradually formed by the ambassadors at Constantinople, with regard to the troubles in Turkey, Condam, and Greece, 1895-7.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by prof. afterwards sir Charles Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

CONCERTS. The Filharmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1671; the first in London was given in 1672, by John Banister, afterwards by Thomas Britton till his death, 1714. The Academy of Ancient Music, which introduced concerts in London, began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1770; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1843; see others, under Music; Crystal Palace; and Handel. Congregal peace concerts were held at Boston, U.S., 15 June, 1869; 17 June to 4 July, 1872; see Boston.

Concerts Spirituels at Paris, organized by Anne Damiens Philidor, began in Passion week, 13 March, 1725; closed in 1731; re-established, 1805; replaced by the Concerts du Conservatoire, begun 9 March, 1833.

Julien's Popular Concerts, with monster-quadrilles, begun at Drury Lane Theatre 8 June, 1840; a farewell series, 1859.

Sunday Concerts, popular at Queen's Hall, Albert Hall, and London theatres generally 1700.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the Testacea in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largusin 1722.

CONCILIATION COUNCILS, see Councils. Conciliation (trade disputes) act passed, 7 Aug. 1866.
CONFEDERATION OF RHINE.

CONFEDERATION OF RHINE. (I. con together, claus a key.)

A meeting of persons shut up to consult in privacy.

The term is now specially used to signify the assembly of cardinals locked up in apartments of the Vatican till they have elected a pope. The practice is said to have been instituted by Alexander III. in 1179. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were unable to agree in the election of a successor. In 1271 they were on the point of breaking up, when the magnates, by the advice of St. Bonaventura, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals, upon which Gregory X. was elected. This pope in 1274, with aid from a council, formulated rules for the exclusion of cardinals during a papal election, which, with slight modifications, are still adhered to. Small cells are erected in a hall of the Vatican, with access to the Sistine chapel, in which the votes (by ballot) are cast. All doors but one are built up, every possible outlet being strictly guarded. The day after the death of a pope the cardinals are locked up in these apartments and do not come out until from among their number a pope has been chosen.

The latest concclave was on July 31, 1903, when the Sacred college to the number of 42 cardinals entered the conclave; on Aug. 4 Cardinal Sarto (who has taken the name of Pius X.) was elected pope in succession to Leo XIII.

CONCORD (Massachusetts, N. America). New April was fought the battle of Lexington (which see), 19 April, 1775.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1257. Abbé Lenglet. It was based on one compiled by Anthony of Padua. Thomas Gibson's "Concordance of the New Testament," published, 1535. John Murbeck's "Concordance" (for the whole Bible), 1550. Two Concordances (with royal privileges), by Robert Free, appeared in 1578. Cruden's Concordance was published in London in 1777. Dr. Robert Young's valuable "Analytical Concordance to the Bible," 1785-90. 7th ed. The index to the Bible, published by the King's printers and others, prepared by B. Vincent, 1818, still in use 1845.


CONCORDAT. An instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II. in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, 15 July, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, and Bonaparte was to have 500,000 francs annually from him, and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813. These were almost nullified by another, 22 Nov. 1817. A concordat, signed 18 Aug. 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the papacy, caused much dissatisfaction. In 1868 it was virtually abolished by the legislatures of Hungary and Austria. See France, 1803 and 1866.

CONDÉ, Louis I. de Bourbon, prince of brother of Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, was born 7 May, 1536; representative of an ancient race, taking their name from the town of Conde, distinguished in the wars against Philip the Huguenots, taken prisoner at the battle of Jarnac, and killed by the baron de Montesquieu (1569). Louis II. de Bourbon, "the Great Condé," born, 8 Sept. 1621, commander of the French forces in the Thirty Years war, defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi, a brilliant victory (1643), and others. 1644-8. Retired finally to Clamart, about 1675, and died, 11 Dec. 1686. "Histoire des princes de Condé," by the due d'Anville, published 9 vols., 1805-96.

CONDENSATION, see Gas, Beer, Milk.

CONDOTTIERI, conductors or leaders of mercenaries, termed five companies or lances, which during so troublesome an age, cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342. Many ravaged France after the peace of Bretigny, in 1360.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The "great conduit" was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1525. At the accession of Anna Bolena, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and clear wine all the afternoon, 1 June, 1533-34.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the dissolution of the States for its abolition, with the consequent political divisions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On 6 Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On 20 Dec., South Carolina seceded from the Union; Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, 18 Feb. 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the disintegration of the Southern States to the Union, see United States, 1861-5.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, 14 July, 1791; see Champ de Mars and巴士底行.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, the League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 July, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire of Germany and became emperor of Austria. In 1810, it consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The princes collectively engaged to raise 250,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfort. This league of the Germanic States at the Congress of Vienna in 1815; and in 1815 it was replaced by the Germanic Confederation (which see, and Germany).
CONGO.

In 1810 Leslie used an air-pump in combination with a vessel of sulphuric acid. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërisation of liquefied carbonic acid gas. Ice-making machines invented by Jacob Perkins 1834, John Gorrie 1848, and others. In 1855 Jas. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carre devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, an improvement on Harrison's, exhibited in use 1861-80. R. Reece liquefied ammonia by compression and vaporised it in a closed vessel surrounded with the liquid to be cooled, 1868. Prof. Linde of Munich followed up this principle and produced an ammonia compression machine, 1873. Compression machines, ammonia or carbonic acid, are now, 1895, in general use in all parts of the world.

CONFLANS (Ireland), constituted by the purchase of land act, 5 Aug. 1861, amended 1863, 1894. Land purchased, works undertaken, &c.: reported Nov. 1863. Reports issued, 1869, 1897, 1898. Another act (Ireland) passed, 1 Aug. 1877. Congested districts act (Scotland) passed, 1897.

Congo. The mouth of the river Congo, S.W. Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1483, and they have ever since claimed territories in the neighbourhood, having founded settlements, and sent missionaries, with temporary success. The river, which is about 3,000 miles long, and has a basin of 1,300,000 square miles, is navigable 110 miles to the rapids at Banana. Other parts navigable by shallow draught vessels, besides 5,000 miles of navigable tributaries. Dr. Livingstone explored the Congo, 1857-71. The natives on its bank and on the creeks having railed the Geraldtine and committed other acts of piracy, were chastised by an expedition under Commodore Sir Wm. Hewett, 3-11 Sept. 1875. Several villages and chiefs' houses were destroyed. "Sleeping sickness," a terrible fatal disease, for which no remedy has been discovered, has of recent years almost depeopulated large districts, particularly on the Lower Congo (which see). The independent State of the Congo was founded in 1882 by the king of the Belgians, Leopold II., and was recognized as a State by the European powers at a conference at Berlin in 1885. The annexation of the State to Belgium was settled by treaty November 28, 1897, and has been recognized by all the powers excepting Great Britain and the United States of North America. The area of the colony is estimated 664,654 square miles; population about twenty millions. European population, January, 1910, estimated at 3,000. Principal exports are rubber, ivory, palm-nuts, cocoa, gold and copper ore. Capital, Boma. Revenue, 1918, 1,415,120£; expenditure, 1,369,838£. Imports, 1918, 2,353,596£; exports, 4,009,500£. Public debt, 8,579,393£. The great Congo river and its many navigable tributaries are the leading feature of the State.

French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the Congo Free State, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast of the Muni river. French acquisition began in the year 1884. The area is about 694,000 square miles; population estimated at ten millions.

Angola (Portuguese) has a coast line of about 1,000 miles and is separated from the French Congo,
CONGO.

The Arabs defeated by hout. Chaliin; 30 slaves released, reported... 25 Feb., 1893.

Successful expedition of M. Delcommune up the Lukanga to the Congo; important discoveries, about 29 Sept., 1892; seq., reported, March.

Capt. Bia, who started on an expedition, 19 Dec., 1892, for Upingupa in the Lemba valley, while exploring lakes Mwem and Bangweuleo, died, 30 Aug., 1892; reported, March.

Nyongwe taken by capt., aft. baron, Dhanis, 1st March.

Gradual suppression of the Arab slave-traders, and subjection of the country to the Congo Free State, 1st March, April.

The Fonthier expedition leaves Antwerp for Buenos, reached Bona... 30 March.

M. van den Kerkhoven, killed, reported 5 May, succeeded by capt. Delanghe, reported July.


Said ben Aladi, the murderer of Emin Pasha, taken and shot, reported, 16 Nov.

Sofi killed in battle... 17 Nov.

A new district constructed on the Upper Congo, the capital to be Nyangwe, reported... 23 Nov.

First section of the Congo railway (24 m. Opened)... 4 Dec.

Gov. gen. in Bona, M. Wahis... Dec.

Rumaliiza defeated by baron Dhanis and Hout, 15 March, 1894.


Anglo-Belgian treaty settling the boundaries of the Congo State and the British possessions, signed at Brussels... 12 May.

A dispute with Germany settled by compromise... 22 June.

Capt. Jacques, leader of the Anti-slavery committee, warmly welcomed in Brussels... 23 June.

Agreement with France signed, 14 Ang.

Baron Hout's report of the expedition in the Katanga, warmly received at Antwerp... 15 Oct.

Annexation of the Congo State to Belgium proposed by the government at Brussels... 4 Jan., 1895.

The debt of the state adopted by Belgium 22 June.

Excitement respecting capt. Lothaire's execution of Mr. Stokes, ivory dealer, after a court-martial (2 Jan.), charged with selling arms, &c. 1 Ang.

Capt. Lothaire summoned to give explanations to Col. Walis, governor-gen. of the Congo. Sept.

150,000 francs paid as indemnity to the British government for Mr. Stokes' family; 300,000 francs to the German government; announced, 14 Nov.

Zango, on the Mbonu river, occupied by the French... reported, 2 Dec.

Arrival of Stokes' body at Bona, 27 March. Stokes' trial begun, 25 April; acquitted, on the ground that Stokes was inciting to civil war by interfering with himself, with Kubonga, a native chief, and placing himself at the head of an armed troop, 27 April; Mr. Arthur, British consul at Bona, appeals against the finding of the court... 15 May, 1896.

Stokes arrives at Brussels, 5 June; second trial there, 1 Ang.; acquitted, 5 Ang. (resigns, announced 6 Ang. 1897).

Royal warrant withdrawing the proposal of annexation of the state read in the chamber, Brussels... 19 June.

First half of the Congo railway inaugurated 22 July.

Successful expedition of baron Dhanis in the Upper Nile; Lado occupied, and an alliance concluded with the natives; reported, 24 Aug.

Baron Dhanis appointed governor gen... 4 Sept.

A European committee for protection of natives appointed by the Belgian government, with regulations; reported, 29 Sept.

A native educational military colony established and declared successful; pacification of the river tribes announced.

Mutinous native troops defeated at Kohoa, in Munsu, by capt. Michelau... 11 Nov.

Capt. Chalim totally defeats the Maholists and occupies Benda; Roi; Bardia killed... 17 Feb., 1897.

Mutiny of native troops at Ndifa, commander Leroi and other officers killed; reported, 4 March.
Baron Dhanis' Batetela soldiers mutiny on their way to put down the rebellion; lieut. Julien and two officers killed; mutiny suppressed and the country subjugated, reported. 

Frequent raids; British fort on Salt Lake destroyed, 17 June.

Lado captured by capt. Chatin; reported. July.

Lieu. Henry totally defeats the Batetela rebels near Lake Albert Nyanza, 5 July.

Rebels totally defeated by lieut. Dorne, 23 March, 1593.

Prosperity reported, May; a loan to meet expenses for public works concluded by the king at Brussels, June.

Lieu. Chargois' column attacked by mutineers on Lake Tanganyika, and compelled to retreat, the enemy finally routed and 25 killed, end of April.

Lieu. Dauois' expedition of 100 men to occupy Lake Rivo, surprised by rebels and 31 killed; he himself deserted afterwards by his men and killed; reported.

Dervish attack on Rejaf repulsed, Mm. Desmoulez and Bartholi killed, 3 June.

Lieu. Glorie defects the Batetela at Biey, 17 June.

The Batetela defeat the Belgians, 3 officers and 200 men killed at Sanga, 4 Nov.; Kabambare captured, 5 whites killed, 14 Nov.; Kabambare recaptured by the troops after severe fighting, 31 May. Rebels defeated by the king at Brussels, May. Re-attack of the Aruwimas, killed by cannibals, Jan., 110 natives killed by punitive expedition and many captive prisoners, May.

Baron Dhanis defeats the rebels near Sanga, much bloodshed, 20 July; rebels again repulsed, 3-10 Oct.

Alleged atrocities by the Zappo Zaps, villages burnt and natives massacred, reported early 1900.

Lieu. Weylants and M. Rabe massacred by the Batetela near Zando, 22 March.

Explorations in Katanga, down the Kasai to lake Bubanga, under Lieut. Lemaire, reported, 4 April.

Provisional agreement between Germany and the Congo-state regarding territory near the lake Rivo, signed at Brussels, 10 April.

Revolt at Chinkakassa, fort seized by mutineers, 17 April; but recaptured by the Boma troops, rebels killed, 29 April.

Batetela mutiny ended, mutineers surrender, Oct.

Much slaughter of natives, villages burnt, for resisting the work of rubber.

Colonel Bartels, governor-general, 21 Dec.

LaCroix and Mathy's sentences to 15 and 12 years' imprisonment for murdering natives in Katanga, Nov., confirmed, Feb. 1900.

Rebellion in Kassai, Jan., suppressed, mid-Feb.

Natives rising in the Welle district, April; revolt quelled, mid-July.

Batetela severely defeated, Nov.

Concession reported to be obtained for a railway between the northern borders of the Congo and the coast of the Congo territory by Lake Kasai. — Times, 22, 23 April, 1902.

Taxes on religious, charitable, and scientific institutions in Belgium, lowered, by decree.

3 July.

Debate in the house of commons on the administration of the Congo territory, and ill-treatment of the natives, 20 May; correspondence of the British government with Belgium respecting the question; blue book published.

Steemer Loyley at the American Presbyterian mission, capsizes on its way from the Upper Congo to Leopoldville at Kwamouth, rev. H. C. Slaymaker, missionary, and 23 natives drowned, reported, 9 June.

Reply of the Free State to the charges of forced labour, slavery and cruelty by officials of the Congo, formulated in the report of Mr. Cavendish, British agent at Brussels, published, 3 July 1903; correspondence of the Free State, but admits isolated cases of cruelty, 15 March.

Three non-Belgian inspectors-general appointed, 23 March.

Impartial and searching inquiry into the allegations promulgated by the state; British government expresses its satisfaction.

19 April.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, G.C.B., whose explorations on the Congo in connection with the Belgian government led to the foundation of the international association of the Congo, 15 Feb., aged 63.

British government proposes a special commission of inquiry, 5 June.

Commission of 3 appointed to inquire fully into the condition of the natives of the Congo, 24 July.

Fifty Swedish sub-officers appointed for service in the Congo State.

Official instructions to commissioners published, May, stating that formal instructions had been issued to all officials and agents in the Free State to give their unreserved aid and cooperation.


Commission arrives at Boma, 7 Nov.

Many tribz in French Congo in arms against the whites, 4 Dec.

Legaal in the Free State reports, 21 May.

Thirty thousand French troops landed at Boma, 31 May.

Members of the Congo commission of inquiry leave Boma Feb., arrive at Southampton on their return home, 12 March.

Construction of the great lakes railway reported to be rapidly progressing, 14 May.

King of the Belgians, at official celebration of the 75th anniversary of Belgian independence, when laying the stone of a new colonial institute near Brussels, 22 May.

> CONGO. <

"If I have created the Congo Free State, and, as you remind me, have supplemented its budget by my private purse, it is because I desired that the Congo should serve the cause of civilization as well as our own interests."

Congo reform association addresses the British foreign office with a regard to the great injuries to which native witnesses in atrocity cases are subjected by being compelled to leave their homes for long periods to attend the courts at Boma; foreign office in reply states that the British minister at Brussels has been instructed to ascertain from the Congo government if such trials cannot be held at Banskasa, and if the Arab concession, where a resident judge has been appointed, 6 July.

Congo reform association holds a meeting at the City Temple, London, to protest against the atrocities on the Congo, 3 Jan.

Mr. Stannard, English missionary, charged with libelling a minor in the state service, sentenced by the court of Exeter, to pay £100 and 4 fine damages.

16 June.

Death of the rev. Grenfell, one of the oldest missionaries on the Congo, 20 July.

Rumoured massacre of 2000 at the district of Shanga. Com. Broun left with 150 men to restore order, reported, 30 Sept.

Mr. Thomas Ryan, American financier, at a meeting with the Congo State, on behalf of an American rubber company, which secures him the right of making certain experiments in a green district adjoining Stanley Falls; notification of any territory, reported, 22 Oct.

Convention concluded both the Congo State and a Belgian company for the construction of a railway from Leopoldville to Katanga, reported, 15 Nov.

The Brussels Independenle Belgique, in an article on sir E. Grey's reply to the petition which waited upon him with respect to the management of the Congo State, took strong exception to the attitude of the British foreign secretary, 21 Nov.

Treaty of cession between Belgium and the Congo Free State concluded 23 Nov.; text published, 9 Dec.

German Congo reform league formed in Hanover.

11 Dec.

Conference in Brussels on the Congo frontier question; protocol signed by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, 12 May.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD, a name taken by the Scotch reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1530; their leaders (Wards of Glencairn, Argyle, Morton, and others), called "lords of..."
CONSCRIPTION.

The congregation," signed the first bond or covenant which united the protestants under one association, 3 Dec. 1557. *Tyler.*

**CONGREGATIONALISTS.** see Independents.

**CONGRESS.** An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a confederacy. The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:

Minster

Neston

Ryswick

Utrecht

Soissons

Antwerp

Châtillon

Vienna

Arras-Chapelle

Lancaster

Trippon

Lagbach

Verona

Paris

Frankfort (see Georgia)

Constantinople

Berlin


- photography of: Al1iances, Conscriptions, Etc.

The first general congress of the United States of America, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held, 5 Sept. 1774. The second was held, 20 May, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared, 4 July, 1776, he first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York; George Washington, president, to March, 1789. The first congress of the succeeding southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, 4 Feb.; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on 4 Feb. For political reasons it adjourned on 24 May, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on 20 July, 1861.

In 1863, the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress; which was declined by England 25 Nov. and only conditionally received by other powers. He proposed a congress on the affairs of Italy and Rome in Nov. 1877, without effect.

**CONSECRATIONS.** see Wither cott.

**CONJURERS.** see under Wizard.

**CONNAISSANCE DES TEMPS.** the French auxiliary work, continuing Becker's Ephemerides, was first published by Freind, 1770.

**CONNAUGHT,** W. Ireland; long a nominal kingdom, divided into counties, 1296. Prince Arthur, third son of queen Victoria, born 1 May, 1832, was created duke of Connaught, 23 May, 1871; being the first royal prince whose leading title was Irish.

The Duke of Connaught's Establishment Act, passed 8 Aug., 1872, made the same provision for the duke as for his brother Albert; see Edinburgh. The dukedom was married to the princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, 13 March, 1859. *See England (Royal Family).*

**CONNECTICUT,** a New England state of N. America. The settlements of 1635 and 1638 were united by charter in 1665. Capital Hartford. Population 1900, 508,420, 1910 (est.) 1,000,000.

Trestle bridge accident, car overturned, 36 deaths, reported, 29 Aug., 1899. Great fire at Waterbury, buildings destroyed, over 4,000,000 dols. damage, 2 Feb. 1902.

**CONNOR,** Ireland. The bishopric was united to that of Down, 1442. The first prelate, Eganus Macsenus, died 98. The united sees were added to Dromore on the death of its last bishop, 1842, in accordance with the Irish church temporalities act, 1833.

**CONQUEST,** the era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066, and obtained the crown which he asserted had been bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (Edgar being the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror,* for he succeeded to the crown of England by compact. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprobate any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the *Conqueror,* instead of William I. *Seignor.* Malice exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857.

**CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.** see Education, 1863, 1868-2, and Vaccination, 1868.

**CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or OF QUESTS for recovery of small debts, constituted by a stat. of Hen. VII. 1491, and re-organised by stat. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5l., and (until superseded by county-counts) to 40s. in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit; see County Courts.

**CONSCIENCE, LIBERTY OF,** a principle of genuine Christianity (1 Cor. x. 20) repudiated by Romanism, proclaimed by James II. for political purposes, 1687.

**CONSCRIPT FATHERS** (pater conscripti), the designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

**CONSCRIPTION,** a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting armies on the continent. On 5 Sept. 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age, from whom selections were made. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan., 1814, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec., same year another for 350,000 after the battle of Leipzig. Estimated conscription, 1793-1813, 4,103,000. The law of 1818 (modified in 1824, 1832, and 1868) required a certain annual contingent for each department. The conscription was enlarged and modified by the army bill which was enacted in Feb. 1868. The re-organisation of the army began in 1871, after the fatal war with Germany. Substitutes allowed under certain conditions. Conscription for Great Britain advocated and strongly opposed in 1875, and since, Lord Roberts and others strongly favour compulsory service, 1869.
CONSECRATION.

Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (Lev. viii.) The Jewish tabernacle was dedicated, 1490 B.C., and Solomon the temple, 1094 B.C. (1 Kings viii.) The consecration of churches began in the 2nd century. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his consecration confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Héaulmi.* The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. An act relating to the consecration of churches and chapels, passed 20 Aug., 1867, was amended in 1868. A form of consecration was adopted by convocation, but not sanctioned by the crown, April, 1712. It is generally used but is not compulsory. *Burn.* The form of consecrating bishops in the church of England is set forth in the prayer-book of 1549.—*Stowe.*

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, maintained by Faraday, Grove, Helmholz, Tyndall, and other scientists; see *Correlation.*

CONSERVATIVES. A name said to have been invented by John Wilson Croker,* an earnest Tory, in 1830, assumed by a party whose leading principle is the preservation of our national institutions. It was termed a new cant word by T. B. Macaulay in *Edinburgh Review,* July, 1832. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when re-elected to the Irish party in parliament with being an Orange man, but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his—his policy and measures being changed.—The *Conservative Club* was founded in 1830; see *Protectionists and Clubs.* The party in the north of the United States which supported the president in his conciliatory efforts to re-establish the Union, Jan. 1866, were termed "Conservatives." See *Derby and Disraeli, Fourth Party, Liberals* (1886), *National Union, Salisbury administrations, Balfour administration,* &c.

Testimonial of 10,000L, presented by lord Salisbury from the conservative party to cnt. Middleton, R., (see agent) 19 March, 1896. Meeting of the unionist party held at Lansdowne-house on the opening of the new parliament; about 650 persons were present, Mr. Raffour presiding... 15 April, 1906.

CONSERVATOIRES. A name given to establishments for the cultivation of music and the arts on the continent. One was established at Naples in 1537. The singing school at Paris, founded in 1754, and closed in 1789, was re-opened in 1793 as the "Institut National de Musique," and after being re-organised, was re-named "Conservatoire de Musique" in 1795, and flourishing under Cherubini (1822-42). "The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" was established in 1784. It includes a museum and library, and lectures are given to workmen there.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 18 Hen. III. 1241.—*Rapin.* Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept.—*Pardon.* Conservators were formerly appointed in every seaport to take notice of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports.—*Bailey.*

CONSISTORIES. For regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a letter of William I., 1079, quoted by lord justice Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (which see).

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed by combining the "aggregate," "general," and "South Sea funds," 1786. On 5 Jan., 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated, forming "the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom." Acts are passed annually for the appropriation of the fund.

CONSOLS. See Stocks.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS; naval decoration, instituted, 28 June, 1891.

CONSPIRACIES. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable: see *Rebellions.*

Of the duke of Gloucester against Richard II. 1307.
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V. 1415.
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (See *Babington*) 1586.
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others 1594.
Of Patrick Yorke, an Irish fencing-master hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen. 1601.
Of Wallpole, a Jesuit, and Edward Squyer to poison the queen... 1598.
Of Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland... 1605.
Of Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin. 1607.
Of Penruddock (1653) and of Sydercombe and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell. 1657.
Of the insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II. 1661.
Of Blood, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hung him, levied his band, and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia. 9 May, 1671.

The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tomkins, and others... Aug 1678.

The Meat-tub plot (which see)... 1679.
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See *Rye-house Plot*) 1683.
Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II. Jan 1691.
Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders. 1692.
The Assassination plot (which see) frustrated... 1696.
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (See *Rebellions*) 1713.
Of the marquis Guiscard... March, 1711.
Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I. 1718.
Of counsellor Layer and others, to bring in the Pretender... 1722.
Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (which see)... 1726-9.
Of colonel D espard... 1802.
Of Robert Emmet, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed... 23 July, 1803.
Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See *Gothsecat*) 1820.
Of the Sepoy's in India. (See *India*) 10 May, 1857.
Of the Fenians 1858-68.
Major Panizza against prince Ferdinand, see *Bulgaria*... Feb. 1859.
Of Servian revolutionists against king Alexander of Servia and queen Draga (see *Servia*) 9 June, 1893.

CONSPIRACY, &c. ACT.

CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION TO PROPERTY ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875: relates to trade disputes, breaches of contract, &c.

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH.
The seventh great office of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., curia militis, and hence a necessary court of honour. The power of this office was so great that in 1386 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (which see). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it was forfeited to Earl Stafford, duke of Buckingham, attained for high treachery and has never since been granted to any person, otherwise than pro hac vice (for this occasion), to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being ordered since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and David Ramsay, in Nov. 1631; but the king prevailed.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLES AT CORONATIONS.

Queen Anne, Windesley, duke of Bedford
George I., John, duke of Montague
George II., Charles, duke of Richmond
George III., John, duke of Bedford
George IV.
William IV.
Arthur, duke of Wellington
Victoria
Edward VIII., Alexander, duke of Fife

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH.
The office was instituted by David I., about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivered to him naked and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword, and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The office was conferred heritably in 1314 on sir Gilbert Hay by Robert Bruce. One of Hay's descendants was made Earl of Errol, and with his family the office still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Errol is the twenty-third lord high constable (1862).

CONSTABLES of Hundreds and Franches, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of high constables, high, petty, and special; the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constables to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular emergencies (as in April, 1838, on account of the Chartists). The general appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See Special Constables and Terrors.

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see Police. The constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1829, when this species of force was established throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were passed in 1853, and in 1877, when the Royal Irish Constabulary was formed. Strength of force, 16,862, 1876.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council 1414-18, which condemned John Huss, and here he was burnt, 6 July, 1415; see Hussites.

CONSTANTA, the ancient capital of Samudia, was taken by the French, 13 Oct. 1857.

CONSTANTINOPEL. During the assault on 12 Oct. the French general Darmont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men, as the victors entered Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPEL (formerly Byzantium) (which see), now Stanboul, derives its name from Constantin the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, dedicating it 11 May, 330, see Greek; and Eastern Empire. Population (est. 1861), 1,386,600.

General ecclesiastical councils against heresy were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869. Seized by Precession.

The city suffered much from religious dissensions, and was greatly damaged during the "Nika" troubles, 532. Rebuilt by Justinian with great splendour.

St. Sophia dedicated 537.

Resisted the Saracens successfully 675, 718.

And the Russians 1836, 1837, 1855.

Taken by the Latins 1203, 1261.

Recovered by the Greeks 1261.

Vainly besieged by Amurath the Ottoman, June, 1422.

Taken by Mahomet II. after 53 days' siege, 29 May, 1453.

CONFERENCE on Turkish affairs; representatives: Great Britain, marquis of Salisbury; France, the cardinal of Fleury; Austria, Chancellor Zick; Germany, Von Werther; Italy, Costi; ordinary meetings began 20 Jan. 1877.

Treaty of peace with Russia: 12 articles: Turkey accepted modifications of treaty of San Stefano (which see); an indemnity of about 925,000,000 francs to be paid by Turkey (settlement deferred 20 Feb. 1877). Russian troops to quit within 40 days, &c.; signed 8 Feb. 1878.

By the falling down of a barracks at Beykoz about 200 soldiers said to be killed, about 20 Feb. 1880.

Conference of European powers respecting Egypt constituted (see Egypt) 23 June, 1882.

Great fire, thousands homeless 5 Oct. 1883.

Hands-on new quays built on both sides of the Golden Horn 1886-1900.

Great fire, about 400 houses destroyed 17 July, 1890.

Grand opening of the new station of the orient (European Turkish) railway 2 Nov.

Imperial museum of antiquities opened 1892.

Great fire at Cadikaru, about 3,000 persons homeless 22 Feb. 1893.

Destructive earthquakes in the city and neighbourhood, about 200 lives lost, 10-11 July; public subscriptions opened by the Sultan 16 July, 1894.

University founded 1896.

The German emperor's fountain (designed by him) unveiled by baron von Biedermann 27 Jan. 1901.

Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate the sultan in Constantinople, many persons killed and injured by bomb explosion 21 July, 1905.

Death of Kamal ed-din Pasha, veteran Ottoman diplomatist 26 Jan. 1906.

Assassination of Reşad Pasha, prefect of Constantinople 2 Mar. 1907.

Death of Abdur-Rahim Pasha, vah of the archives, 9 May 1908.

Death of lord Currie, formerly British ambassador at Constantinople, b. 1834 12 May 1909.

A bomb, which exploded in the main thoroughfare of Pemebili, appeared to have been directed against Selim Pasha, aide-de-camp to the sultan and chief of the Yildiz secret police 22 Nov. 1909.

Great fire in the Stamund quarter; over 4,000 houses and shops burned 24 Aug. 1908.

The coronation palaces, where the Turkish parliament is assembled, burnt down by the Turks, 1909.

Visa of king Ferdinand of Bulgaria and queen Eleonora 21-28 March.

Visa of king Peter of Servia 3 April 1908.

See Turkey, Germany, Oct. 1894.
CONSTITUTIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. Lord Somers. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. Lord Bolingbroke. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power: on the contrary, he sees his equals in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the law. Sheridan.

CONSTITUTIONALIST PARTY, a name assumed by a combination of Conservatives and seceded Whigs. Aug. 1857; and used during the severely contested elections, Nov. 1868. The Constitutional Union held its first anniversary 26 June, 1881.

Constitutional Club established 1823.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE, enacted 1789-91, 1795, 1799, (charter) 1814, 1818, 1852, 1875.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, see Transubstantiation.

CONSULS (meaning colleagues). Roman: at the expulsion of the Tarquins, a republic was established, to be ruled by two praetors or consuls elected annually: the first being Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatins, husband of the injured Lucretia. 509 B.C. The consul power was in emergencies succeeded by dictators and tribunes.

Government of the Decemvirs.

- B.C. 451-449.

Three Military Tribunes with consular power.

- 444.

A plebeian elected consul.

- 366.

In the reign of Tiberius the consuls were nominated by the senate, and the appointment became henceforth honorary.

Consuls were variously distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy. Lorenzo Strozzi was appointed by Richard III.

- 1483.

A British consul first appointed in Portugal.

- 1663.

The French consulate established when the directory was abolished: Bonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos made provisional consular commissioners, 10 Nov.; Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun made consuls.

- 17 Dec. 1799.

Bonaparte was made first consul for 10 years, 6 May, and for life, 2 Aug. 1802; emperor 18 May, 1804.

CONSUMPTION, see Tuberculosis.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT for naval and military stations first passed in 1861; followed by others in 1866, 1868, and 1876. They gave rise to great opposition and much agitation in the country. Their operation was suspended in consequence of a resolution of the house of commons, 20 April, 1883, and they were repealed, 16 April, 1886; see India, 22 July, 1897. For contagious diseases of animals, see Cattle.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, founded by Mr. A. Strahan; first appeared Jan. 1866; editor Dean Alford.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began publicly with his Berlin decree, 20 Nov. 1806, confirmed by the Milan decree, 17 Dec. 1807. This led to the Orders in Council (which see).

CONTINUITY. Mr. (after sir) W. R. Grove, in his address as president of the British Association, on 22 Aug. 1866, at Nottingham, expounded the opinion held by many philosophers, that all the past changes in the world have been produced by the continuous action of the causes now in operation—that "continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of an Almighty Power."

Those who hold this opinion are termed Uniformitarians; their opponents are termed Cataclysmists, who attribute the changes to the violent action of fire and water.

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland, both powers acted with much rigour towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A mililiar policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1650; and by the declaration of Paris, 26 April, 1856. The subject was much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861-5, in April, 1868, and in 1904-5, during the Russo-Japanese war.

CONTRACTORS with Government, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRÉ-DANSE (English, country-dance), a dance, so called from the dancers being opposite each other, was introduced into France (probably from England) about 1715 et seq.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Voluntary, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. One, in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each £10,000, and 200,000 were transmitted from India in 1799; see Patriotic Fund. For India, &c., see Mansion House.

CONTROL. BOARD OF, Mr. Pitt's hill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 18 May, 1784. Act am yed and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1856, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown; see India Hills, and India.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT, in the British army, was divided into the commissariat and transport department, and the ordnance store department; the old title was abolished order issued 11 Dec. 1875.
CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.

CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION (Metropolitan), at Walton-on-Thames, with children's branches at Hendon and Millham, was established in 1839; a branch at Beckhill, Sussex, was founded in 1840; and a convalescent hospital for the east of London was founded at Snarestone in 1846, greatly due to Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth and Mrs. Gladstone. Homes at Ramsgate, 1846; Waltham, 1867; Margate, 1873; and many others since. See Bartlestone, 16. N.S., 1881.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by dissenters from the established church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliffe. 23 Elizabeth, c. 1 (1694) passed "to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles," was re-enacted in 16 Charles H. c. 1 (1684) and by 22 Charles H. c. 1 (1670). Persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by the toleration act, 24 May, 1689. 

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS, assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. One on 25 April, 1649, voted the restoration of Charles H. A second met 22 Jan. 1689; offered the crowns to William and Mary 13 Feb.; and dissolved in Feb. 1694; see National Convention.

CONVENTS, see Treasus.

CONV/EYANNCT ACT (Scotland) passed 7 Aug. 1854. The conveyancing and law of property act (England), 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41, passed 22 Aug. 1881.

CONVICTS, see Transportation.

CONVOLUTIONS, the ancient general assembly of the clergy of the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church; the writ is directed to the archbishop of each province requiring him to summon all the bishops, archdeacons, &c. The convention is divided into two houses, the upper, consisting of bishops; and lower, consisting of deans, archdeacons, and members (termed proctors) elected from the inferior clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 25 Edw. I. 1294. The power of the convention was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convention was reorganised. The two houses of convention were deprived of various privileges, while the upper house was abolished in 1788. In 1854, a new act was passed, and the annual meetings of the clergy held during the sitting of parliament were revived in the province of Canterbury 1852, and York 1861, and fruitless attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing sumingly with ecclesiastical affairs; but in Feb. 1873, convention was authorised to deliberate respecting alterations in the Liturgy; upon which it sat in 1873; again in 1879; Petition to the queen for reform of convention, Nov. 1882.

Convocation relieved from the jurisdiction of the secular courts by Richard III., 1483. The Archbishop of York's claim for this in regard to elections (in the case of Canon Erasmus) confirmed by the Queen's Bench Division, Nov. 1857. See Langton, House of, which first met 16 Feb. 1822.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (Convolvulus canariensis) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The Many-flowered, 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilised life. Animals granted as food to Noah, 2348 n.c., the eating of blood expressly forbidden (Gen. ix. 3, 4). In 1098 n.c. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (Gen. xviii. 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (i.e. cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498. "The Boke of cooke made plain and easy," by a lady (Hannah Giles), 1577. "Mrs. Becton's Book of Household Management," new edit. 1610.

The Cook's Company, London, chartered 1522, celebrated the anniversary Aug. 1882. Since 1527 the company have given instruction to girls, and prizes for proficiency.

Military cookery. Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 7,000 and 16,000 men. From April to August, in 1875, the system was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 90,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The construction of fuel requisites for this system of cooking was one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

Self-supporting Cooking Depots for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), 21 Sept. 1867, and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

Three medals were awarded to the Norwegian self-factoring cooking apparatus (Sorenson's patent) at the Paris Exhibition, 1878. Cooking is effected by boiling water, the heat of which is maintained by enclosing it in a non-conducting substance.

A School of Cookery was opened at the international exhibition, South Kensington, 14 April, 1873.

A National Training School for Cookery, proposed 17 July, 1873, was established in 1874.
COOK ISLANDS. a group of seven islands in the S. Pacific, subject to New Zealand since 1888; formally annexed by Lord Ranfurly, governor of New Zealand, 8 Oct. 1900. Population, about 8,000.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS. Mr. Thomas Cook in 1851 began his tourist system by arranging with the Midland railway company for the conveyance of a party of 570 from Leicester to Loughborough and back at £3 a-head. He conducted the expedition through the United Kingdom, and thence to the continent. In 1856 he conducted his first touring party from Harwich to the Rhine, returning home by Paris. Mr. Cook died 18 July, 1881, aged 53.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the Endeavour on his first voyage, 30 July, 1768; and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Decal 12 June, 1771. The chief object of the expedition, at the request of the Royal Society, was the observation of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which was effected, 3 June, 1769. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, 13 July, 1772, and returned 30 July, 1775. In his last expedition (begun 12 July, 1776) he was killed by the savages of Owyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. His ships, the Resolution and Discovery, arrived at Sheerness, 4 Oct. 1780.

COOLIES, the hill tribes of India (term also applied to Chinese), much employed as labourers in Australia and California, especially since 1860; and about 35,000 were conveyed by M. Kootmanschap, to assist in making the great Pacific railway. His proposal in 1869 to replace the negroes in the Southern States of North America for the cultivation of cotton, was not accepted. "The Coolie, his Rights and Wrongs," by E. Jenkins, was published 1871. Coolie emigration has been the subject of negotiation between the British and Chinese governments since 1855. Chinese imported into Transvaal to work in the gold-mines; importation ordered to cease Dec. 1903.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The cooperers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of £28. In 1860, the business done amounted to £15,000,000; the profits being £15,000. These societies (332 in 1862) are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 (1859). On 31 Dec. 1860, 740 industrial, provident, and co-operative societies were registered; 1,517, 1880; 1,600; in United Kingdom. By act passed in 1897 they are bound to make a return. Congress of delegates from the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain and Ireland meets yearly. A national trade society in opposition to co-operation was formed in 1872.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON-SMILLS in south Lancashire were reported successful in 1875.

DONBURN CO-OPERATIVE ENGINEERING WORKS, established 1871, failed through want of capital; wound up 1875.

Mens's co-operative guild started 1882.


National Co-Operative Festival at the Crystal Palace 14 Aug. 1851, and annually, 1851. 4,269.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS. Co-operative union reports 1,428 retail distributing societies with 2,944,595 members, 34,955,774 shares; capital: 69,783,776; sales and 10,733,006 profit in 1898. Death of Mr. G. Allsopp, a pioneer and leader of the co-operative movement, 22 Jan. 1896. Annual congress opens at Plymouth, 16 May, 1900.

COORG, a province, S. India. War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, 10 April, 1834, and his territories were annexed after annexed by the British. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptised. She married a col. Campbell, and died a few years after. Chief commissioner, Col. P. D. Henderson, 1892.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I, 1157, made the capital, 1443; the university founded 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3,753 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the admiralty and city were destroyed, June, 1795. A new national theatre was founded by the king, 18 Oct. 1874. A naval engagement took place off Copenhagen between England (under lord Nelson and admiral Parker) and Denmark; and of the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, 10 April, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, 7 Sept. 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. Population, with suburbs, 1883, 75,727; 1891, 378,355; 1900, 514,134. See Denmark.

The castle and the kings of Denmark and Greece, and other royal persons, breakfast with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Tennyson, and others on board the Peabrooke Castle, 18 Sept. 1853.

The royal castle of Christiansberg, burnt; Thorwaldsen's works saved, 3, 4 Oct. 1854.

International Exhibition opened by the king, 15 May 1851. The "Marble Church," founded as a tercentenary memorial of the Danish-Swedish dynasty, 20 Oct. 1743; half finished till 1757; completed by M. C. F. Tøtger; consecrated by the primate of the Danish church in the presence of the king and the royal family, 40 Aug. 1844.

New free port opened, 6 Nov. 1854.


Explosion at the military laboratory at Refsslet, 3 deaths, 21 May, 1899.

National monument unveiled in commemoration of the Danish-German war, 1848-52; the king, king of Greece, the czar and czarina, the empress Alexander, the princes of Wales, present, 23 Sept. 1892.

The 600th anniversary of bishop Absalon's death (founder of the city) celebrated, 21 March, 1904.

Semen institute for study of bacteriology opened 4 Sept. 1905.

Visit of the German fleet, 23 July, 1908.

Visit of the British Channel fleet; adm. Wilson and Moore received by the king at Rosenborg castle, 8 Sept. 1908.

Memorial service held over the body of king Christian in the "Garden Room" of the palace, 2 Feb.; the body removed to Roskilde cathedral for burial, 16 Feb. 1910.

Visit of king Edward and royal party, 21-25 April, 1908.

Visit of M. Fallieres, the French president, 22-24 July, 1908.

Visit of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, 2 May, 1908.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on 26 Oct. 1799; and the Trades' Union, 21 April, 1834. The fields are now chiefly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened 13 June, 1855.
COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 19 Feb. 1473; died 24 May, 1543. A few days before his death the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system that is attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1610; not revoked till 1618 by Pius VII.

COLEY MEDAL. See Royal Society.

COPYPHONE, a musical instrument, consisting of a series of glass tumblers, connected with a sounding board. The sounds are produced by moving wet fingers along the edge of the glasses. It was played on at parties in London in June, 1875, by Chevalier Farutdo Coelho, the inventor.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. Pliny. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 n.c. (Ezra iijsucd (or Ezecliua); Ezekiel, in Sweden, are most surprising excavations. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1501, and there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III.

In 1557, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. In 1585, 196,298 tons of copper extracted from British mines, and 11,888 tons smelted; 82,302 tons were imported.

In 1850, 24,257 tons of pure copper (worth 2,036,611.); in 1873, 4,593 tons (worth 413,284.). In 1876, 4,094 tons (worth 391,130.); 1887, 889 tons (worth 42,550.).

The copper ore was smelted in Britain.

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines; commonly of a green or blue colour; said to have been first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democrat party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms. — Copperhead is a poisonous serpent, also named dumb rattle-snake, red viper, &c.

COPPERMINE, a small piece of copper, issued by the King in 1876, for Upper and Lower Egypt consecrated at Cairo, 27 March, 1876.

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding 13, 1536. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, was first invented in Germany about 1475; and rolling-presses for working the plates, about 1545.

In Ireland, copper-plate printing was first used in the 15th century.

In England copper-plate printing was made at the instance of Sir Robert Cotton, in 1692, but was not first really coined (which was done by Mr. Baskett for the benefit of Britain) 1745, its regular coinage began in 1752, and it was largely used in 1769.

A copy of the Acts of the United Kingdom, 22 Vict, was printed on copper-plate in 1852.

COPYRIGHT. The first copyright act (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living), 8 Anne, 1709.

This act continued by a decision of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright overruled 22 Feb. 1774.

Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and at living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life. Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 1765 Geo. III.

Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. 1794

Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15. 1833.

Act for preventing the publication of lectures with consent, 3 Will. IV. c. 6. 1835.

International copyright bill, 1 Vict. c. 59. 1848.

The colonies' copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 96. 1852.

Canada copyright act, passed 2 Aug. 1875.
CORDEVA.

Stanhope, chairman, 22 Sept., 1875; report signed 4 May, 1876; autum, 1878.

Copyright (Musical Compositions) act. 5 July, 1888.

Copyright for articles in newspapers affirmed, see Times, 2 June, 1892, and Aug., Nov. 1899. Copyright (literary bill) annulled text issued, Times 10 Aug., 1899.

Musical copyright (summary proceedings) began into operation Oct. 1902.

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS, ETC.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linen, calicoes, and muslins, 1797; extended to three months 1794. A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculptures, 1793, and 1814.

The designs act of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wood, silk, and hair; and 12 months copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or figure of such designs 1839.

By s. 6 6 Vict. c. 100, all existing designs acts repealed (except that for sculptures), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 clauses, and on them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years 1842.

[Fees on registration vary from £1 to £10.]

The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (see ref.), passed in 1843.

By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years 1850.

Copyright of photographs secured by the act protecting works of art, passed in July, 1862.

Another copyright of designs act passed 13 Aug. 1875.

Registration of designs and trade marks, amalgamated with the patent office Sept. 1887.

S. Franklin ordered to pay £235 in fines and costs for selling unauthorised reproductions of paintings by well-known artists 14 July, 1890.

Copyright (artistic) act passed 6 Aug. 1900.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Acts passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (4 & Vict. c. 59, and 13 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, &c. 1886 and 1892.

International copyright bill introduced into the American house of representatives 21 Feb. 1898.

Copyright association of England, founded by eminent London booksellers 19 March, 1894.

The subject discussed at the literary congress, London, opened 18 June, 1878.

International copyright congress at Berne opened 9 Sept., 1884.

Another artificers Brussels, 29 Sept., 1884; again at Berne.

International copyright act passed, 1886; modified at Paris, 4 May, 1886; ratified 9 Sept., 1897.

International copyright convention signed at Berne 9 Sept., 1886; ratified at Berne 5 Sept., 1887; by Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland (except Austria), Holland, United States, by Denmark, 12 Dec. 1890.

International copyright bill passed by the United States: by the house, 3 Dec. 1892; by the senate, 18 Feb.; by the president, 20 Feb., 1891.

For books (which must be set up and printed in the United States), works of art, such as pictures, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographs, &c., including musical compositions, statistical, moral or scientific designs: the act came into effect 1 July, 1891.

Convention with Great Britain adopted by the American act 6 Dec. 1893.

An act passed in Canada injurious to English copyright; protest of the incorporated society of authors; Mr. Hall Caine visits Canada and proposes a nobler operation by licences, 25 Oct., 1893; he reports the prospect of a compromise to the minister 27 Jan., 1894.

International congress on copyright met at Berne, Aug. 1902.

A service of plate, &c., presented by Sir John Lubbock, on behalf of the copyright association, to Mr. Dalby, in recognition of his services to the cause of copyright 9 Dec. 1897.

Anglo-German and Anglo-Prussian agreements declared null and void by the withdrawal of Germany 16 Dec. 1899.

International literary and artistic copyright congress at Berne 3 Aug., 1894.

Musical Copyright Bill passes 13 Aug. 1897.

International conference at Berlin Oct.-Nov. 1898.

New convention signed 19 Nov. 1901.

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on 27 April, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on 21 May.

CORCYRA (now Corfu, chief of the Ionian Islands), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country; one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Romans, 290. At the decline of the eastern empire it became a centre into the hands of the Turks about A.D. 1280. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed, and retired, 18 Aug. 1717. It was taken from the French by the allied Russian and Turkish fleets 3 March, 1790, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic; see Ionian Islands.

Visit of the German emperor and empress 28 Apr. 1875; April, 1888; June, 1893.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, April, 1902.

CORDELIERs, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites), instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, having a girdle of cord, hence the name, first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris Dec. 1790 (Hobert, Coots, &c.), were executed 24 March, 1793.

CORDITE, so named from its resemblance to cords: a smokeless explosive, invented 1880, by Sir F. A. Abel (died 19 Feb. 1902) and Prof. John Dewar, patented and assigned by them to St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several inventions were submitted to the explosives committee. Cordite was chosen and reported successful in 1892. Sir F. Abel and Prof. Dewar excommunicated from charges brought forward in the commons, 11 Sept. 1893.

An action was brought by the Nobel's company, engine against the government (represented by Sir Wm. Anderson, head of the works at Woolwich Arsenal) for infringing the patent relating to guncotton (1866). The trial in the Chancery division before Mr. Justice Romer began 23 Jan., and verdict for the defendant, 14 Feb. 1894. Appeal to the lords disposed 26 Feb., 1895.

Maxim-Nordenfelt's guns and ammunition company v. Sir Wm. Anderson (died 14 Dec. 1895), for an alleged infringement of a smokeless powder patent (1869) in making cordite; long trial; judgment virtually for the defendant, 3 March, 1897; and again 9 July, 1897.

See Guncotton.

CORDOVA, the Roman Corduba (S. Spain), founded about 152 B.C., taken by the Goths A.D. 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderrahman in 750, who founded the great mosque (now the cathedral) 786. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan, and of the Arabian physicist Averroes. It was rescued from the Arabs by Suleiman III. of Castile in 1270, but taken by the French under Dupont and disgracefully ravaged 7-9 June, 1808; surrendered to Joseph Bonaparte.
The British proposals for mediation considered premature by the great powers, reported, 24 Oct. 1894.

The Japanese cross the Yalu and enter Manchuria; Chinese forces taken after sharp fighting, 25 Oct.

The Japanese treat the Yalu and enter Manchuria; Chinese forces taken after sharp fighting, 25 Oct.

Tung-hsun-tcheng taken by marshal Yamagata, 26 Oct.

Gens. Yeh and Wei (Chinese) tried at Shanghai for cowardice, etc., at Pung-Yang, 15 Sept., and degraded, 20 Oct.

Tung-hsun-tcheng surrenders, 21 Oct.

Kinchon and Tahewan captured, 6 Nov.

Prince Koyama acknowledges defeat of the fleet and requests foreign intervention, 3 Nov.

Chinese routed at the Nan-kuo Pass, 26 Nov.

Fort Arthur, a strong naval arsenal, taken by the Japanese under marshal Oyama by storm, 20, 21 Nov.

[Great massacre of Chinese after the battle, owing to their having killed some captive Japanese, 22-26 Nov.]

Vigorous attack of Chinese on marshal Yamagata's army at the Fen-shin pass repulsed, 25 Nov.

Chinese invades severely, 26 Nov.

Kinchon reoccupied by marshal Oyama, 3 Nov.

Kinchon taken without resistance, 5 Dec.

Chinese defeated at Kinkuaid and Yih-man-shan, 10-14 Dec.


Rebellion of the Tanghaks; 2 towns burnt, rest defeated, 23 Dec.; again defeated, 8 Jan. 1895.

Japan refuses an armistice, 5 Jan.

The independence of Corea proclaimed by the king at Seoul, 7 Jan.

Desolation in Manchuria; Chinese routed to the coast, 10 Jan.

Yung-chon bombarded and taken, 18, 19 Jan.

Yung-chon and Ning-hai occupied, 24, 25 Jan.

Bombardment of Wei-hai-wei and the island fortress Lien-kung-tai by adm. Ro and marshals Oyama and Chang, 27 Jan.

Fierce fighting at Tsingtao, 26 Jan.

Ting gen. Chang, capt. Lin surrender ships and forts under honours of war, and commit suicide from grief and shame (great respect shown to their memories), 12 Feb.

Adm. McClure accepts the Japanese conditions, 13 Feb.

Japanese successful advances, 13 Feb.

Sino-chinese port of Yung-kow taken after fierce fighting by gen. Noszka, 4, 6 March.

Denshooli burnt by the Japanese; much slaughter, 9 March.

Li Hung Chang, Chinese minister plenipotentiary, with Mr. Foster, American adviser, sent to treat for peace; received by vise. Mutan; Japanese minister, at Shimoseki in Manchuria, 19 March.

Li Hung Chang had at the time by May of 1895, young Japanese, a lunatic, 24 March.

Haichow, on the Kiang-ting coast, taken, 24 March.

The Pescadores Island taken, 26-28 March.

Armistice (2 days) proclaimed at Tokio 29 March.

See Fortresses, 31 March, 1895.

Peace signed, conditions: the independence of Corea; Japan retains ceded places, the Pescadores and part of the Liao-tung peninsula, Liaoo, and Formosa; an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels; 4 new ports opened to commerce, Li Hung Chang had at the time by May of 1895.

The ministers of Russia, Germany, and France protest against the annexation of Chinese continental territory to the Japanese empire by the treaty.

Japan abandons the claim to the Liao-tung peninsula, 5 May; ratification of the treaty exchanged, 23 April.

Armistice prolonged for 5 days; negotiations proceeding, 23 April.

Li Yeh-Shih, Chinese minister, sentenced to penal servitude for life, and others to death, for murder and treason, 13 May.

Government unsettled, 21 May.

Count Imao employed by Japan to promote reforms.

Mutiny of Corean soldiers; the palace invaded by an anti-reform mob; the queen and 2 ladies
COREA.

mutilated, reported 8 Oct.; H.M.S. Edgar ordered to Chemulpo, 13 Oct.; viset. Minn and other
Japanese ministers and soldiers recalled from Seoul, reported 15 Oct.

Evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula by the
Japanese .

Insurrection at Seoul, the king and his son take
refuge in the Russian Legation, 30 Nov. 1895

Two Corean ministers executed for treason; anti-
Japanese cabinet formed; Russian influence
predominant. 24 Feb.

Fighting between the Japanese and rebels near
Fusan; reported 23 March.

Concession to work for gold granted to a Russian
firm, 22 Mar. 1896

Russian slow policy reported successful. 2 Nov.
The king leaves the Russian legation for the new
palace. 26 Feb. 1897

Treaty between Russia and Japan providing for the
maintenance of the independence of Corea under
their military protection; text published, 24 Feb.

Financial improvement under Mr. M'Leavy Brown,
chief commissioner (in unison with M. Alexiev, Russian),
more ports open to foreign traders, Russian
organization of the army by the Russians, & c.;
reported 2 Oct.

Seoul burial of the queen (see above, Oct. 1896),
the emperor and others present 3 Nov.

Six British war ships arrive at Chemulpo to sup-
port Mr. M'Leavy Brown. 31 Mar., 1 Apr. 1898
Mr. Alexiev and Russian drill instructors, with
3,500 compensation, 23 March, 1898

Convention signed between Russia and Japan respecting Corea

Plot against the government discovered in March, 1899
officials arrested. 14 July.

Attempt to poison the emperor and crown prince
frustrated, reported, 16 Sept. 1899; Tsoi Khunyuk,
interpreter at the Russian Legation, executed for a
false charge, his wife and others tortured, 10, 12
Oct.; the minister of justice dismissed, 13 Oct.

Penal war at Seoul, 21 deaths, reported, 2 Nov.
Seoul and Chemulpho railway taken over by Japan,
Jan. 1899. (opened 5 July, 1899)

Cabinet dismissed and 2 ministers banished on
account of changes in provincial offices, March,
1899

Ports (4) on the E. coast leased to Russia for 12
years.


Russia obtains an exclusive settlement at Masampho
hak, agreements signed, 15 June, 1900

Two Corean officials, under Japanese protection,
suspected of complicity in the murder of the
queen (1898), tortured and put to death. May.

Judicial officials punished to appase Corea. mid-June.

Disturbances in the north, reported mid-June.

Railway loan with France concluded, 16 April,
1901

Land at Masampho leased to Japan by govern-
ment.

May.

Two missionaries and 6 converts mutilated at
Quelpart, reported 2 June.

[Three ringleaders sentenced to death, others im-
prisoned, reported, 4 Dec.]

Anglo-Japanese agreement, the status quo and in-
dependence of Corea to be preserved, see China,
signed, 30 Jan. 1902

Coran gives its adhesion to the Geneva convention,
30 Jan., 1899

Russian demand for concession to Russo-Chinese

Dispute with Japan (see Japan and Russia),
June, et seq.

Lease of lands and right of timber précédent at
Yongampoh granted to a Russian company, full
access to Yalu valley and river estuary acquired,
reported 11 Aug.

Russian-Japanese negotiations hold in Tokyo, Aug. et seq.

First section of Japanese railway from Seoul to
Pyong-ang opened, 28 Oct.

Yongampoh fortified by the Russians, reported 25 Oct.

Rioting at Mokpho, 13 Dec.; much unrest in the
south, end Dec.

Council of state advocates an alliance with China,
and expresses a firm determination to maintain

the independence of Corea. Resignation of
minister of finance and minister of the interior,
partisans of the Japanese appointed in their
places; nine government departments and bureaus,
including the supreme court, abolished by
imperial order owing to desire of the emperor
to carry out reforms, reported 16 Jan., 1904

Coja resolves this country will maintain a strict
neutrality in the event of war breaking out between
Russia and Japan, May. 13, 1904

Japanese land troops at Chemulpo, 3 Feb.

Japanese squadron attack and sink the Russian
sloop Torsing and the gunboat Korizn in the
port, troops occupy Seoul. 9 Feb.

Japanese-Corina agreement, by which Japan
assures the independence and integrity of the
Corean Empire, signed, 23 Feb.

Japanese defeat Russian troops at Chongjin and
occupy the town. 25 Feb.

Corina concession to Corea government to Japan
to build a railroad from Seoul to Wiju, signed, 10 March.

Treaty between Japan and Corea published.
10 March

Marquis ito visits Seoul on special mission to
advise the emperor as to the reform of the internal
administration of the country under Japanese
counsel. 17 March

Wijj occupied by Japanese troops. 7 April.

Corea government issue a decree annulling all
treaties and agreements with Russia, including the
Yalu timber concessions.

May.

Corean-Japanese agreement signed at Seoul;
Corea government undertakes to regulate its
national finances and relations with foreign
powers regulated by a Japanese financial adviser,
and a foreign diplomatic adviser recommended
by Japan.

22 Aug.

Government railway between Seoul and Wijj com-
pleted as far as Chungju, Dec.

Government acting on advice of Mr. Megata,
financial adviser, decide to prohibit the cir-
culation of all nickels except those issued by
the national mint; general reform of the cur-
rency contemplated, and the reduction of the
Corean military establishment, reported 18 Jan.
1905

Conspiracy to induce the emperor to repudiate
the Japanese convention discovered at Seoul;
suspects arrested. 13 March.

Suicide of Corean charge d'affaires in London.
2 May.

Corean-Japanese treaty concluded, stipulations
are that Japanese shipping shall have the right
to navigate all the rivers and coast of Corea;
oners of vessels who desire to have the
right to navigate the rivers and to construct wharves
and jetties; treaty to be operative for 15 years from date of ratification.

18 Aug.

Treaty with Japan signed at Seoul, 17 Nov., made
public.

28 Nov.

Marquis Ito, Japanese resident-general at Seoul,
outlines Japan's policy to Corea in the following
terms: "The national defence of Corea will be
entirely undertaken by Japan; with regard to
diplomacy and the introduction of internal re-
forms into Corea, measures will be taken only
after careful consultation with the emperor and
his ministers; every possible effort must be
exerted to develop agriculture as well as mining,
forestry and fishing; the most difficult, but also
the most important, measure, must be to
sign a treaty to promote the advancement of
general education in Corea . . . . , the work of
developing the agricultural and other resources of the
country, coupled with the spread of science and
literature that it is hoped, will establish the relations
between the two countries on a closer and firmer basis.

3 Jan.

Japanese attack on insurgents at Haejju; the in-
surgents lose 69 killed and 127 made prisoners.
The Japanese lost 4 killed and 2 wounded, 2
injured.

May.

Petty revolts, caused, it is supposed, by the en-
forcement of the new measures and tax pro-
ceeds of taxation through the local post-offices
under Japanese direction, reported 7 Dec.

Resignation of the ministry. 15 July, 1903

Ablevement of the emperor Yi Hwang. 16 July.
CROWN prince enthroned as emperor; much rioting in Seoul; 2 July, 1907

New convention signed with Japan; the administration of Corea placed under the guidance of the Japanese resident-general; 28 July.

Ordnance disbanding Corea troops promulgated; 4 July.

Smutty at a battalion against the enemy; 50 Coreans and 40 Japanese killed or wounded; 1 Aug.

Death of Mr. D. W. Stevens, American adviser to the Corean council of state, who had been shot through the heart by Coreans, 25 March, 1893; A Yan Hon, the prime minister, mortally stabbed by a young Corean; 22 Dec.

Non-stop outbreak of insurrection, reported from South Pholsan; 20 Japanese settlers reported murdered; 31 Jan., 1900.

Boat, issued by the emperor, devoting to the Japanese government the police administration of the country; 30 June.

CORKU, see Corkery.

CORKINTH (Greece), a city said to have been built 1280 B.C. and named Ephrya. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Aerocornith, and enclosed with strong walls, and Coreo multiplied at the Ege of Greece—For Corinth, in North America, see United States, 1892, 1893.

The Isthmian games, traditionally said to have been instituted by Theseus, who founded a kingdom; 15 Jan.

Return of the Bucephalus, or Boreans; 15 Jan.

Their dynasty established by Aletes; 1745.

The Corinthians invent ships called trirèmes (with three benches of oars); 280-275 B.C.

Return of Bucephalus, 1542; signal of Bucephalus; 274-265 B.C.

Theodos, governor of the province of Tyre, took Aetosa, the first; 275 B.C.

The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Coreo founded about 267 B.C.

Revolt of the Coreans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea; 267 B.C.

Syracusea, a despotic, sea-side the Pyrenees; 266-265 B.C.

His son Periander, and favours learning; 265-272 B.C.

Daimondicus depose, and a republic formed; 266 B.C.

The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war; 266 B.C.

Defeated in war with the Coreans; 265 B.C.

The Corinthian war (which see); 243-241 B.C.

Tudose, king his maiming brother Timophas; 244 B.C.

A Corinthian (citizen) taken by Artaxus, and annexed to the Persian Empire; 243 B.C.

The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth; 237 B.C.

Greeks defeated at Cyzicus; 237 B.C.

Corinth, with the title Memmius, who seizes the city; 237 B.C.

Kupris, the first line paintings there seen (late 4th B.C.) 145.

Rebuilt by Julius Caesar; 46 B.C.

Visited by St. Paul (Acts xviii); 54 A.D.

His two Epistles to the Corinthians; about 55-56 A.D.

Razed by Alaric; 526.

Pilfered by Normans from Italy; 1149.

Taken by Turks, 1456, by Venetians, 1676; by Turks, June, 1714, from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1824.

Napoleon destroyed by an earthquake; 21 Feb., 1828.

Anese concession granted for 25 years to a French company to cut the isthmus for a canal; to be completed in six years, by M. E. F. Rap and Chollet, April, 1837; concession transferred to Baron de Wilm, 1846, by Francis, 1848; and on 3 May, 1850.

Getting in possession of the king and queen; 3 May, 1852.

Work actually proceeded, 2,000,000,000 of Paris company; 18 Dec., 1849.

The contract signed, 15 Feb., 1850, to which the work commenced, 22 June, 1850; the canal opened in the presence of the king and royal family; 6 Aug., 1855. The canal blocked to a landfall, 27 Nov., 1925, navigation restored; 17 Dec., 1924.

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Soennozzi


the virgin order. is attributed to Callimichus, 540 B.C.; see Atrinas.

CORNITIIAN WAR, began 1395 B.C.; received this name because mostly in the neighbourhood of Corinth, waged by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thesians, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedaemonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Lecelia (which see).

CORT, a Latin city, capital of the Valiscans, taken by the Romans, 493 B.C. The exploits of Cains Marcius or Coriolanus against it are deemed mythical.

Cork (S. Ireland), built in the 6th century. The principality of the M'CaTys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the see is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1431, this see and Clonye were united; but in 1698 they were separated, Ross having been added to Cork since 1582. Cork and Clonye were reunited (by the act of 1833) 1835. Population of the city, 1901, 76,122; 1910 (est.), 88,000.

Garrisoned by Henry II. 1172

First charter, from Henry II. 1185

Supported by Richard Warbeck, who landed here 1483.

A large part of the town burnt 1652

Taken by Cromwell 1649

Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James, 1690; the duke of Grafton, a son of Charles II., was slain 1690.

The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a real estate duty, between the years 1735 & 1735.

Explosion of gunpowder here 10 Nov., 1710

Cork Trustee Savings Bank founded 1836

(Present funds about 1,000,000.)

One of the first schools, endowed by the state, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed 31 July, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (see Queen's College).

Railway to Dublin opened 19 Oct., 1845.

Cork industrial exhibition opened 16 June, 1852.

For a sedition speech in favour of the Fenians (which see), on 27 April, 1869, the mayor was compelled to resign (an act for disorder having been introduced into parliament) 1 May, 1870.

Riots connected with a strike 26, 28 June.

New Protestant cathedral consecrated 30 Nov.

Industrial exhibition opened 2 May, 1852.

Cork Courthouse destroyed by fire during trial arising out of agrarian agitation; many of the ancient charters and records of city were lost 27 March, 1893.

Mr. Matthew Honan bequeaths 15,000, to found a hospital in Cork for aged men, etc. April, 1892.

Destructive floods, with loss of life 24-27 Dec., 1895.

The title of lord bestowed on the mayor. April, 1895.

International exhibition opened 1 May, 1896.

The duke of Connaught opened a new bridge over the southern branch of the Lee. 30 May, 1897.

International exhibition opened 28 May, 1903.

Visit of king and queen 1 Aug., 1907.

Memorial to Cork soldiers killed in South African war unveiled 24 Oct., 1907.

City Hall opened 14 Oct., 1866.

First line of extension of dock at Haulbowline dockyard opened 24 Oct., 1907.

Cork (Queen's College, founded 1849) created by Irish Universities Act of 1858 as University College, Cork, a constituent college of National University of Ireland, by enabling the University to make its own examinations, and confer degrees in many of the faculties, arts, and sciences, etc. 1 July, 1909.

Strike of labourers and others, 3,000 men out 2 May, 1909.

Freedom of city conferred on Captain O'Meagher Condon, who was sentenced to death along with Allen, Larkin and O'Brien (and afterwards reprieved and pardoned), for murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester, in connection with Irish insurrectionary movement in 1867. 2 Oct., 1909.

First conferring of Degrees at University College, Cork. 25 May, 1910.
CORK-TREE. Quercus Suber, a species of the oak; part of its bark used for stoppers in bottles. The Egyptians made collins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Spanish mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpent company was formed in 1862.

Life-preserving clothes made of cloth into which cork is interwoven, invented by Wm. Jackson, tried successfully on the Thames 3 Sept. 1886.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them. 2490 B.C. Arundel Marbles. The art of husking, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nung, the successor of Fo Hii, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. Univ. Hist. Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see Ezek. 13, 15. The earliest importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1561, and similar legislation followed. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1869. See Wheat.

CORN LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn fell, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; relaxed 1773. Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting importation when wheat is 3s. a quarter 28 April 1815. During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, 28 Jan. and a riot in Westminster continued 6-9 March.

A corn bill, after passing in the commons, defeated in the lords, by a clause proposed by the duke of Wellington, carried by a majority of 3 to 1, June 1827. The act (called the sliding scale act), whereby by wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1s. 5s. 3d. per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62s.; from 62s. to 63s., 1s. 4d. 3d.; and so gradually reduced to 2s., when the average price was 73s. and upwards, passed 15 July, 1827.

The act 5 Viet. c. 14, the second "sliding scale act," regulating the duty on wheat, with similar duties, also, on other articles of corn, passed 29 April, 1842.

See Anti-Corn Law League.

The Corn Importation Bill (introduced by sir Robert Peel) passed, and it was resolved March 27, 1846. The 3s. a quarter on wheat was reduced to 2s., when imported at or above 53s., 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1s. per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent 26 June, 1846. Jubilee address to right hon. C. P. Villiers, an early earned advocate for the repeal, 27 June, 1856.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000L. (replacing one established in 1773) was opened June 1828. Corn Exchange Benevolent Society founded 1824. The Society of Arts gave a prize to Mr. W. A. Gibbes for his essay on harvesting corn in wet weather 2 Nov. 1828.

The 3s. duty repealed by act passed 24 June, 1846. Duty on imported corn, 3s. per cwt., and flour, 5s. per cwt., passed; see Budget 4 July, 1892.

Duty limited; see Budget 19 June 1893. 7,023,058 acres of land were devoted to the cultivation of corn in Great Britain and 1,157,794 acres in Ireland 1899.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Ithaca, New York: for the study of the applied sciences, agriculture, culture, engineering, &c.; (courses for journalism and forestry instituted in 1898), partially on a self-supporting system; founded by Ezra Cornell in 1868, that "any person may find instruction in any study." He had risen from poverty to wealth by patenting his inventions. The university includes Sage college for women. See Fires, 7 Dec. 1899.

CORNER, a term applied in America to the paralysis of trade and manufactures, produced by speculators purchasing in anticipation grain, potatoes, flax, cotton, &c. (term-cotton corner). A "cotton corner" at Liverpool in Sept. 1881 led to the stopping of looms in Lancashire, &c., by way of counteraction. The corner ended 30 Sept. 1881.

Another "cotton corner" proposed in June 1837 was resisted by the joint action of the manufacturers and operatives. A "cotton corner" in Liverpool was resisted and closed 30 Sept. 1892. See Trusts. A "wheat corner" in Chicago since 1845, collapsed June, 1863. "Cotton corner," New York, 1893. "Wheat corner" in Chicago, April, 1896.


CORNWALL, S. W. extremity of England. On the retreat of the ancient Britons after the Saxon conquest, Cornwall was said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. Cornwall is said to have been made an earldom by Alfred. The eldest son of the British sovereign is born duke of Cornwall. See Stannary Courts. Before the return of 1832, Cornwall sent 44 members to parliament, in 1886 it sent 7.

Bishopric of Cornwall, founded 609; united to Devonshire, 1390; removed to Exeter 1446.

Cornwall given by the conqueror to Robert de Mortain, his half-brother, 1052; killed 7 April, 1061. William, his son, dispossessed by Henry I. 1106.

Reginald de Dunstanville, natural son of Henry I, earl, 1120.

John Plantagenet, son of Henry II, earl, about 1140.

Richard Fitz-Count, son of Reginald, earl, 1215, resigned 1220.

Richard, son of king John, 1225; elected king of the Romans, 1257; died 7 April, 1272. Edmund, son, earl, 1272; died without issue 1290.

Piers de Gaveston, earl, 1308; beheaded, 14 June, 1312.

John, son of Edward II, earl, 1313; died with issue 1316.

Cornwall made a duke, by Edward HI, for Edward his eldest son, afterwards created prince of Wales 17 March, 1337.

Jomision of Cornwall under lord Audley, Thomas Flannock, and others, against taxes, they march to London, defeated at Blackheath 22 June, 1387.

Inquisition in Devon and Cornwall against 1949, 1560.

Protestant liturgy, defeated by lord Russell, 1549.

Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, died aged 92 (contradicted) 1778. Rev. R. Porthoke's "History of Cornwall" published 1823.

Stoppage of the Cornish Bank (Tweddy & Co. established 1771) 18 July, 1771.

Duchy of Cornwall Act passed 1529, amended 1541. A neolithic cemetery discovered during excavations at Harlyn bay; see Antiquarian 22 Sept. 1903. Visit of the prince and princess of Wales 24-29 July, 1911.

Accident in the South Fracines tin mine. A quantity of rock fell and killed Capt. Jenkins, Capt. Wm. James, jun., and a mining stew 1849. 1 Sept. 1875.

Receipts from the duchy, 1856, 77,753l. 1877, 60,936l. 1893, 127,600l. 1896, 160,850l.
CORONET.


CORONERS.

Coroners in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, Edw. I., 1275. The jury of coroners is still a body of freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of any unnatural death and present the coroner with a report of their findings.

CORPORATE UNION. See Order.

CORPORATIONS (Law). — The term "corporation" is derived from Latin corporatio, meaning "body." A corporation is a legal entity that is granted certain rights and powers by the government. The term is often used to refer to businesses and other organizations that are granted legal personality. The nature of corporate law varies significantly from country to country, but in many jurisdictions, corporations have the ability to enter into contracts, own property, and take legal action in their own name.

CORPORATIONS (Defendants). — The Court of Chancery was a court of equity in England, established in 1557. It was abolished in 1873. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery was over certain civil matters, including cases involving property, trusts, and estates.

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COSSACKS.

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During the Napoleonic Wars, the Tsar of Russia, Nicholas I, feared that his vassals would be tempted to join the French side. After the defeat of France, he abolished serfdom, which had been the basis of Russian society. The Cossacks, who had been a powerful force in Russian history, were freed from serfdom and given the right to participate in government. However, they continued to resist Russian control, and the Cossack army was put down by the government in 1877.

Sir Gilbert Eliott made viceroy, and opened a parliament.

A revolt suppressed; the island relinquished by the British; 22 Oct.: the people declare for the prince.

A statue to Napoleon I., inaugurated by the French.


King Edward VII., and queen Alexandra, on yachting cruise, visit Ajaccio. 26 April 1905.

CORTE NUOVA, near Milan. Italy. Here the emperor Frederic II. defeated the Milanese after a severe conflict, 27 Nov. 1237.

CORTES, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The Cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, 24 Sept. 1810; and settled the new constitution, 16 March 1812, which was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were reopened by him March, 1820, dissolved Oct. 1823, again assembled April, 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of Don Pedro's charter, 30 Oct. 1826; they were suppressed by Dom Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N. W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished their retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000; the enemy were completely repulsed. British loss estimated 800, French, 3,000, 16 Jan. 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, and he died in universally lamented. The remains of the army embarked at Corunna, under sir David Baird, 17 Jan.


CORUS (Corupedion, or Cyropedium), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lyonsmachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of Alexander the Great's generals.

CORVÉE, forced labour and service under the feudal system in France, was partially reduced by Louis XVI., at the instigation of Turgot, 27 June, 1777; by the constituent assembly, 18 March, 1790, and totally abolished by the convention, 17 July, 1792. Forced labour of the peasantry (falsalarie) abolished in Egypt 17 Dec. 1809.

CORYPHÉÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in ancient tragedy. The name is said to have been given to Tysikus, or Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 550 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY. see Astronomy and Geography.

COSSACKS, warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish gauleys and the people of Anatolia, but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Batu, about 1276, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1634, and in the great war against France (1813-15) formed a valuable portion of the Russian army; and also in the Russo-Turkish wars of 1853-56; 1877-78. Employed in the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5. During Russian disorders 1845 (obs'd 26 Apr.), Cossacks were employed to restore order. Greatly excorated for their brutality.

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES," a book by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. H. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the mutual dependence of the convolutions into each other of all the forces of nature (viz., heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion). This theory has been fully established by experimental researches, see Heat, Electricity, &c. Sir W. H. Grove was present at the Faraday Centenary, which see, 17 June, 1891.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1761, to spread liberal opinions and check the severity of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried for treason and acquitted, Oct. 1794; see Trials, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in 1792 and 1796, were termed treasonable. —On 21 April, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Cogley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on 7 June.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, see Mercury.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACTS, respecting elections for members of parliament, were passed in 1854, and continued in following years. An act relating to Scotland was passed in 1890. See Bribery at Elections and Corporations.

By an act passed in 1832 elections at Boston, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Macclesfield, and Oxford, were temporarily suspended; and Messrs. May and Main (Macclesfield), Mr. Edwards (Decili), Mr. O'ds (Sandwich), and others were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 2 to 9 months, 1833.

Petition for the release signed (in vain) by 43,841 persons about 25 Dec.

The act 46 & 47 vict. c. 51, passed 25 Aug. 1837, strictly prohibits hiring carriages and illegal payments; amended 6 July, 1838. In 1836 the act by 5,670,000 votes, and in 1837 by 7,262,000 votes. Prevention of corruption bill; royal assent, 1 Aug. 1836.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea (called by the Greeks Cynora), held by the French. The ancient inhabitants had the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca. Corsica was colonised by Phocceans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 238 B.C. It was held by Vandals, A.D. 456; by Saracens 852; by Persians, 1077. It was dependent upon Genoa from 1559 till 1768, when it was ceded to France.

During a revolt erected into a kingdom under Theodore Neufeld, its first and only king.

He came to England, was imprisoned in the King's Bench, and suspended, and long solicited on private friends, but released; he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died in Solor.

Of Orleans wrote the following epitaph, for a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Deal.

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings His heroes and beggars, gauleys and kings. But Theodore this moral heard o'er dead; Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head, Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

Passeil Paoli chosen for their general by the Corsicans.

Defeated by the count de Vaux, he fled to England 1793. Napoleon Bonaparte born at Ajaccio (5 Feb. 1768), baptismal register; doubtful 12 Aug.

The people acknowledge George III. of England for king 17 June 1794.
COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, part of Guatemala, declared independent 21 Sept. 1821. Area, 23,090 square miles. With the other republics of Central America formed a single state 1 July, 1823; compact dissolved 1810; constitution of 22 Dec. 1821 adopted 24 April, 1822. It was much disturbed by the American filibusters, see Nicaragua and America, Central. Population, 1914, 351,310; estimated 1917, 351,740. Capital, San José; population, 1914, 21,440; 1920, 26,682. Constitution, 22 Dec. 1824. On 11 Aug. 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Montenegro made president; Dr. J. Jimenez president 3 April, 1863, was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Castro, 8 May, 1866, deposed; J. Jimenez, governor, Nov. 1868; Vicente Quadra, proclaimed president 12 March, 1871; Dr. M. Guardia, 1874; Aniceto Esquivel, 8 May, 1876; Vicente Herrera, 31 July, 1879, resigned; succeeded by Thomas Guardia, Oct. 1877; died July, 1882, succeeded by Prospero Fernandez; died March, 1885, succeeded by Bernardo Soto 12 March, 1885; by J. J. Rodriguez, 8 May, 1893; G. González Vizquez, 1906; Ricardo 1910. President Rodriguez declares himself dictator and arrests opponents; 11 Sept. 1912.

COSTOMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from costard, a favourite apple. The London costomongers are useful in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said in 1806, that 30,000 bushels passed through their hands annually. Preceding fast and thanksgiving days, they always sold the appointed forms of prayers given in numbers. On 22 Nov. 1850, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood, and the Metropolitan Streets Act was modified, 7 Dec. 1857.

Their moral and physical condition was much improved through the instrumentality of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who acted himself as a costomonger, and owed a barnow in 1774.

COSTUME, see Dress.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. 1. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, and not more than five acres of land therto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1389. This statute was repealed, 14 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 328,214; the number in 1830 was about 750,000. In 1850 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country; and the law of settlement was altered in 1865. Mr. Disraeli (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield) said that "every cottage should have a tank, an oven, and a porch."

See Garden Cities.

COTTAGE HOSPITALS: much advocated by Dr. Horace Swete in 1870. Many since then have been established: including one by the baroness Burdett-Coutts, 1878; one at Wood Green, erected by Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, opened 15 June, 1868; one at Catherwood, Queen Victoria memorial, 2 June, 1892; others since.

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the Gossypium, a shrub indigenous to the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 621, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed muskets. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century it was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manufactory" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Cotton manufacture, introduced into Bombay about 1868, gradually becomes very successful, reported Dec. 1889. See Cotton, Muslin, Canvas, Stripes.

Failure of Mr. Morris Ringer, a great cotton spinneir, and others, at Liverpool 31 Oct. 1835 in Lancashire and Cheshire the mills put on half time, to limit the production and check speculation to raise the price of cotton, &c., about 15 July, 1839.

Strike and lockout of cotton-spinners throughout Lancashire (not Manchester), 15 April et seq.; dispute settled by compromise 6 May, 1892.

Depression in the cotton industry caused by the American " cotton" corner 1893.

Cotton and Melon made of cotton, about 1641.

Cotton shedding, &c. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1733; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1723; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Watt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1765; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Reddell, 1800; another power-loom, by Hornsby, 1804. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Hilton, in 1825.

British web and Dobby-superseding that of India is due mainly to the invention of the Mule (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Cotton, American, commenced 1774.

The steam-engines first applied to the cotton manufacture by Boulton and Watt, 1775.

Bleaching by means of chlorine of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1783.

Stockings. The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee, in 1587. Cotton stockings were first made by hand about 1780; Jedediah Strutt obtained a patent for stocking machines, 1803; and271 Horrocks, patented his stocking frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1778.

Cotton-Lace, Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1788; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809. See Factory system.
COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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<td>3,150,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COTTON OIL.

The account of the fund was made up in 1872. The balance, above 150,000l., was proposed to be appropriated to the foundation of a convalescent hospital for Lancashire.

A memorial window in the gift of the cotton operatives, who subscribed to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis to them during the cotton famine, 1861-4, unveiled in Guildhall, 15 July, 1866.

COTTON FACTORIES regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1835, 1837, 1840, and 1842, and to the persons employed were set by 1870: 520,000 census 1871. Excitement through 5 per cent., reduction of wages in Lancashire, &c., Sept. 1883; strike; dispute; September, 272,000 for about 4,400 cotton spinners in Lancashire against 5 per cent., reduction of pay. 7 Nov. 1872: settlement; reduction of wages 7d., in the pound; arrangement to avoid strike and lock-outs, 24 March, 1873.

Great meeting in Manchester against the re-imposition of the Indian cotton duties, 8 Jan. 1895; 5 per cent. duties on Lancashire goods imported into India, 8 Jan. 1895; another in London, 14 Feb. 1895.

The masters demand a 5 per cent. reduction in wages referred to arbitration, 11 Nov. 1897; arbitration refused by the men in Bolton district at meetings, 23-29 Nov.; reduction of wages resisted by the men, Dec.; abandonment of the masters' strike for 4,000 cotton spinners in Lancashire against 5 per cent. reduction of pay. 7 Nov. 1872: settlement; reduction of wages 7d., in the pound; arrangement to avoid strike and lock-outs, 24 March, 1873.

Conference of cotton trade employers at Manchester, 3 March, 1898; 2 meetings at Manchester, advance of 7d. in the pound agreed to, 18 Feb. 1899.

Constitution for dealing with gambling in cotton, proposed by Mr. Macara to the British Master Cotton Spinners' Association, with approval, 26 Jan. 1924.

Shortage of cotton at close of 1901, becomes acute early part of 1902; Russo-Japanese war stimulates upward movement in prices, 25 Dec. 1901; Mr. Sibby, chief American "bull" operator, suspends payment. 18 March, 1902; British cotton-growing association incorporated by royal charter. First meeting of the council at Manchester, 18 April, 1902.

Great suffering caused by short time run by the Lancashire millers the earlier part of 1902; reaction and great activity in autumn of 1902, and Dec.; international cotton committee meets at Brussels, 10 April, 1903.

Tariff commission on the cotton industry issues its report. June, 1903. Committee of the operative cotton spinners of Lancashire, in their annual report, state that 1904 was the worst year experienced in the cotton trade since 1861, but on the other hand, 1905 was the best and most prosperous for the Lancashire cotton trade in the memory of the present generation. Mar. 1906. Third international cotton congress opens at Brussels; European nine European nations, the United States, and India, represented. 25 June.

COTTON OIL, largely manufactured from the seeds in the south of the United States. Cotton oil seeds imported to the United Kingdom 1900, 490,478 tons, value £2,524,452; 1901, 465,553 tons, value £2,524,452.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed by sir Robert Bruce Cotton, 1600 et seq. He died 6 May, 1631. It was rescued from the republicans during the protectorate, 1659-60, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster (where on 23 Oct. 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire); to the British Museum in 1757.

COTTON, 371
COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

COTTON-WOOL., see Respiration. Dr. Percy, in 1874, applied cotton-wool to filter the air for ventilating the houses of parliament.

COUNCILS, a village ten miles west of Orleans, central France. Here the Baravians, under general Von der Tann, were defeated by the French army of the Loire, under general d'Aurelle de Paladines, who took about 2000 prisoners, 9 Nov. 1870, and regained Orleans.

COUNCILS, of Officers of the army, constituted by Cromwell and termed “New Model” 1642, abolished by Charles II. 1660.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 880, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council which considered all affairs to be laid before the second council, bishops and nobles appointed by the king, like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxan, Wittenagemond, in which rank and offices gave a right to sit. These three councils were the germ of the cabinet, privy councils, and parliaments; see Cabinet, Councils and Privy Councils, &c.

COUNCILS, French. The Council of Anciencia, consisting of 250 members, together with five cardinals, instituted at Paris, 1 Nov. 1795: the executive was a Directory of Five. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, 9 Nov. 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Sieyes, consuls procurers; see France.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the Ecumenical or General Councils. Sir Harry Nicolas, in his “Chronology of History,” enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (Acts xv) . . . 59

Of the western bishops at Ales, in France, to support the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended . . . 244

I First Ecumenical in General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the constitutionality of the Son of God, condemned Ariusism, and composed the Nicene creed . . . 285

At Tyre, against Arians . . . 435

The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground . . . 337

Anathema against Arians . . . 435

At Sardica, 30 bishops attended; Arius condemned . . . 347

At Rimini, 52 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession . . . 359

II Constantinople, oriental council, 19 orthotheological bishops present when it met; presided over at 2 by Melitius, and by Gregory Nazianzen, at 5 by Nectarius. Council of the Nicene creed; declared the bishop of Constantinople next in rank to Rome; Constantinople being New Rome . . . 381

III Ephesus: without Alexiarch presided; anathematised and deposed Nestorius, protected against any addition to the original Nicene creed . . . 431

IV Chalcedon; 52 bishops present; declared the two natures in Christ united and human, as defined by Leo of Rome; accepted and declared the Constantinopolitan addition to the Nicene creed . . . 433

V Constantinople: Eutyches, patriarch of Constantinople, presided; condemned the three chapters (written by Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret, and others), Vigilantius, bishop of Rome, protested, but afterwards assented, 6 Feb. 455

VI Constantinople: pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites 7 Nov. 680, to 15 Sept. 681

Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodoret . . . 715

VII Second Nicene: 50 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts 24 Sept. to 23 Oct. 787

VIII Constantiopol: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and Nestorians, 7 Oct. 869, to 28 Feb. 876

IX First Lateran: by Urban II, to authorize the crusades; 350 bishops attended 1095

X First Council: a right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V 14 March to 5 April, 1123

XI Second Lateran: Innocent III, presided; preserved of temporalties of ecclesiastics, the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended 20 April, 1139

XII. Third Lateran, against schismatis 19 March, 1179

XIII Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III, presided; against Albigenses, &c. 11 to 30 Nov. 1215

XIV. Lyons; under pope Innocent IV.; emperors of France and the Hohenstaufens 1088, to 17 July, 1245

XV. Lyon; Gregory X.; the emperor Henry VII, 22 May to 17 June, 1274

XVI. Vienne; of the French church; Clement IV, presided; the kings of France and Aragon attended; order of Knights Templars suppressed 16 Oct. 1291; 5 April and 6 May, 1312

XVII. Pisa; Gregory XII, and Benedict XII, met; Alexander attended 5 March to 7 Aug. 1339

XVIII. Constance: Martin V, elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burned 14 May to 27 Dec. 1415

XIX. Basel. 1414-1443

XX. Fifteenth Lateran: began by Julius II, 1122

XXI. Basle. 1536

XXII. Fifth Lateran: began by Julius II, 1122

XXIII. Council of Vienne of 1570

XXIV. Council of Trent: 1545, to 3 Dec. 1563

XXV. Rome: summoned by an encyclical letter, 8 Sept. 1562; met 8 Dec. 1566

Present: 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 840 archbishops and bishops, 250 abbots, 29 generals of orders, 800 in all

There were held four public sessions, and between 90 and 150 ecclesiastics, and seven congregations. Six canons were issued 24 April, 1566, and after much discussion and opposition, the infallibility of the pope as head of the Church was affirmed by 357 places against 2 non-places, and promulgated 18 July, 1570

Many bishops withdrew from the discussion. The council then adjourned to 11 Nov. (see Rome) See under Church of England, 1663.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, established by licence of the secretary of state, by virtue of an act passed 15 Aug. 1867; and by the Arbitration of Masters and Workmen act, passed 1872. Both these acts were repealed by the “Conciliation act,” passed 7 Aug. 1899; in pursuance of which conciliation and arbitration boards may be constituted and registered as such, by intervention of the board of trade.

The labour conciliation board of the London chamber of commerce, constitutes promulgateable methods of settling labour disputes, &c.

London conciliation board with separate committees to wait upon 6,000 skilled men, on 6 March, 1880. Successful conciliation conferences in Yorkshire mining districts.

First meeting of the London board 12 Dec.

Active in 1875. First annual report issued 16 Jan.

Annual meetings: from . . . 15 April, 1896

See Coal, 1875-94 and Strike.
COUNSEL are supposed to be coëval with the curia regis. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but are mentioned earlier. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. 1. 1285. Counsel were allowed to be proscribed and charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. An act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836; see Barristers and King's Counsel.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), the art of combining melodies in harmony. The earliest known specimen of contrapuntal writing is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION; see Whitefieldites.

COUNTIES or SHIREs. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1592. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England, and in 1587 in Ireland. Counties first went out of parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land situate in a borough, paying an annual rent of 50/-, became entitled to a vote for the knights of the shire. It increased the number of Tory voters, and in consequence several attempts were made to repeal it. It was superseded by the Reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

By the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, certain counties were united (by order in council, first time, 23 Oct. 1876) to facilitate more speedy conduct of business. The Victoria History of the Counties of England, began 1900.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS, see Army, 1807.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS, see Ireland, 1885.

COUNTY COUNCILS, see Local Government Act. At the first elections in Jan. 1889, a large number of the nobility, gentry, and justices, were elected. The Councils assumed their powers April, 1889; see London County Council. The time of election was changed from Jan. to March, by act passed 5 Aug. 1891.

COUNTY COURTS or shire-remotes, in the time of the Saxons, were important tribunals. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but county-courts seem to have existed much earlier.

County-Courts, for the recovery of debts under 20l., superseding courts of requests, instituted by 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 55. 26 Aug. 1846. The counties of England and Wales are divided into six judicial circuits, each district having a county-court, with a barrister as judge, and juries when necessary. Their jurisdiction extended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 61, to sums not exceeding 50l.

Their proceedings facilitated in 1852 and 1854. In 1850 plaintiffs entered at the courts of the six circuits were 366,721. In 1896, 1,955,910 plaintiffs under 20l.; 12,573 over 20l. to 50l.; 2,616 above 50l., making the total exceed 400,000. In 1897, 1,526,615 plaintiffs under 20l.; 1,663 over 20l. to 50l.; 2,200 above 50l. to 100l.; and 571 for sums exceeding 100l. for 3,759,907. In 1905, 1,235,659 plaintiffs under 20l.; 1,663 over 20l. to 50l.; 2,200 above 50l. to 100l.; 571 for sums exceeding 100l.; for 4,787,282. In the City of London court, 1908, the figures are respectively 41,074; 784; 426; 149; for 21,671.


COUNTY FRANCHISE, a bill for giving votes to labourers and others, annually brought in by Mr. (afterwards sir) G. O. Trevelyan. The object was effected by the reform acts of 1884-5. See Household Suffrage.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND COURTS, Ireland: an act to amend the law respecting them passed 14 Aug. 1877.

COUP D'ETAT, in France (see France, 2 Dec. 1851); Pronunciamento in Spain; changes in the government effected by force, either by the ruler, the army, or the populace. The Speaker's Coup d'etat, see Parliament, 2 Feb., 1881. See Brazil, Nov. 1899; Servia, April, 1893; and 10 June, 1903.

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians; see Esther iii. 15, about 510 B.C. The Greeks and Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. Couriers for letters were employed by Louis XI. of France, 1475. See Post-office.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, conquered by Dames, 1218; by Teutonic knights, 1291; subjected to Poland in 1501, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; Ernest of Saxe, 1737; his son, Peter, 1779; annexed to Russia, March, 1795. Population, 1910 (est.), 900,000. Libau, on the Baltic, was constituted a military and commercial port; the first stone was laid by the czar, 21 Aug. 1893.

COURSING, see Hounds.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription. In it duties, heriots, and customs are prescribed, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1833. By the Small Debts Act, 1836, lords of the manor may give up holding these courts.

COURT JOURNAL, established 1820.

COURT LEET, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, &c. The steward is judge, and all residing within the hundred (peers, clergy, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called Curia Militaris, in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819.

COURT OF JUSTICIARY, HIGH, in Scotland, constituted by a commission under the great seal, 1671, ratified 1752. The procedure in this court was amended by an act passed in 1868. See Court of Session.
COURT OF REQUESTS. 334
COURT OF REVIEW, see Bankruptcy.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, 15 July, 1532, its origin being ascribed to the regent, duke of Albany. It consisted of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1589 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president (termed lord justice general), the lord justice-clerk, and 11 ordinary judges. In 1867 the necessity of renovating this court was asserted by high local authority; and an act to amend its procedure was passed 31 July, 1868. The lord president, the right hon. John Inglis, appointed Feb. 1867; died 20 Aug., succeeded by James P. Robertson, Sept. 1891; by John Blair Balfour (Baron Kinross), 1897 (died 1895); and by Andrew Graham Murray (Lord Dunedin), 1895.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, politicians in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied Toryism and high church principles, maintained the rights of the "land," as opposed to whiggism and the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was Sir Thomas Hamner (the "Monats of Pope's Satires"), who died in 1746. A.S.C.

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, 11 July, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURTS MARTIAL, are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1665. The powers of these courts were much discussed in 1697, in consequence of the measures used to suppress the negro insurrection in Jamaica, Oct. 1866. There are three grades of Courts Martial: 1. Regimental. 2. District. 3. General. The first is composed of the officers of one regiment, and try minor offences in their own regiment; the second is composed of officers of various regiments in the district and deal with more serious offences; the third is the highest military tribunal, and has the power to commit an offender to penal servitude. See Army and Navy.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1579 B.C. (see Areopagites), by Moses, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxviii. 25) and in Rome. For these realms, see Chancery, Common Pleas, Exchequer, King's Bench, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. See. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1753. See Supreme Court.

COURTS OF LAW FEES ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867, directs the application of surplus fees towards providing new courts of justice. Acts for building these courts were passed in 1865 and 1866. See Law Courts.

COURTS OF SURVEY, consisting of a judge and two assistants, for appeals respecting unseaworthy ships, were directed to be appointed in certain ports and districts by the Merchant Shipping Act 3 & 40 Vict. c. 80 (15 Aug. 1876). They sat in 1877.

COURT THEATRE, Chelsea, opened 25 Jan. 1871.

COVENTRY.


COVENANTERS, those persons who in the reign of Charles I. having signed the solemn league and covenant, engaged to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king in 1638. The covenant or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified), solemnly adopted by the parliament, 25 Sept. 1643; was accepted by Charles II. 16 Aug. 1660, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt. See Cameronians and Bothwell Bridge.

The covenant consisted of six articles:
1. The preservation of the reformed church in Scotland and the information of religion in England and Ireland.
2. The extirpation of papery, prelacy, schism, &c.
3. The preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority.
4. The discovery and punishment of all malcontents, &c.
5. The preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms;"
6. The assisting all who enter into the covenant: "This will we do as in the sight of God."

COVENT GARDEN (London), corrupted from "Covent Garden," having been the garden of St. Peter's Covent where the present garden was built about 1613, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (the ground belonging to the duke of Bedford). In the 17th century, Covent Garden was a very fashionable quarter of London. Frequent allusions are made to it by the playwriters of the time of Charles II. and Dryden lays a scene of one of his plays here. It is depicted also by Hogarth.

COVENTRY GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to Sir William Davonant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; see under Theatres.

First theatre opened by John Rich 6 Dec. 1732
Handel took theatre by opera 9 Nov. 1734
First ball in exhibition in England 1737
Debut of Peg Woffington 6 Nov. 1740
Handel's oratorio 18 Feb. 1743
David Garrick became manager 9 Apr. 1777
Theatre first re-opened 18 May 1879
Mrs. Siddons first appeared 25 Feb. 1782
First melodrama, "A Tale of Mystery" 10 Nov. 1802
Gimmalith, the clown, appeared 1 Nov. 1806
Theatre burned down, Handel's organ and Miss. destroyed 10 Sept. 1808
Foundation stone laid by prince of Wales 30 Dec. 1861
Re-opened 16 Apr. 1878
Casino opened 20 Nov. 1873
Edmund Keen's last appearance 25 Mar. 1833
Reconstructed and opened as Royal Italian Opera house 18 Apr. 1879
Set to, lost in opera 1848-49
Let for acting entertainments 1849
Theatre burned down during ball masque 5 Mar. 1859
Re-opened 15 May 1861
Miss. Pattis debut 14 May 1861
Gatti's Promenade Concerts 1877
Augus-tus Harris became manager 1888
Royal Opera Syndicate formed 1897

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851; 23 June, 1862; 4 June, 1866; 20 June, 1870; 4 June, 1877; 6 Aug. 1883; and 2 Aug. 1892: La Mille, revived, 7 Aug. 1897."
COVENTRY ACT. 375

The body of Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish poet, brought from France, re-interred here 4 July, 1829. See Austria, 1829.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons. One in Woolwich arsenal in 1881 lifted 400 tons. See Derrick.

CRANIOLoGY (or PHRENOLOGY), the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the proponent, was a German physician, born March, 1758, and his chief works are among his school fellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1794; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1806 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim, who divided the mental and moral faculties of Gall into two orders, "feelings and intellect," and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. The researches of Gall and Spurzheim led to increased study of the brain. Combe's "Phrenology" was first published in 1819. Phrenological societies were formed by Dr. Daniel Derricks and Edinburgh, and in 1832, there were in existence some 30 phrenological societies, and several journals devoted to the subject. Various modifications in the localization of the faculties were made by pupils of Gall, among them the American phrenologists, the Fowlers, and S. R. Wells.

Phrenology was refuted by Lord Jeffrey in the Edinburgh Review, in 1829, and later by Mr. Derricks. Professor David Ferrier reported the results of researches tending to prove localization of certain faculties in the brain to the British Association, Sept., 1873.

"Brain," a quarterly journal, began in 1840. The British Phrenological Society was founded in 1856, and incorporated in 1859 as a scientific society. Its objects are the investigation and promulgation of phrenology, &c., &c. There are on the list of officers of the society the names of thirteen past presidents.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDDLE, martyrs of, see Protestants, note.

CRANNON or CRANNOX. Thessaly, N. Greece. Near here the Macedonians under Antipater and Cratesus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea and once by land, 332 B.C. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, and Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.

CRANWORTH'S ACT. LORD, to simplify the practice of conveyancers, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145 (1860).

CRANX (X. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Bülow after a severe contest 7 March, 1814.

CRAPE. It is said some crape was made by Ste. Badour, queen of France, about 1680. It is said to have been first made at Bologna.

CRAYFORD (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422; and improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREASOTE, or KEASOTE (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and
creatable of albuminous tissue, is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matter. It has been used for the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek kreas, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by F. Chevreul, and has been investigated by Liebig, Gregory, and others.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, stated by Usher, Blair, and others, is 4004 a.c. There are about 70 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3016 to 6692 a.c. Dr. Hales gives 5411; see Eras.

Haydn's Creation (oratorio), composed 1766-8; first performed in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, 23 March, 1762; in Paris, 24 Dec. same year.

CRECHES, establishments for temporarily receiving the young children of working mothers begun at Paris, about 1844; in London (in Rathbone-place, &c.) about 1863; others since.

CRECY, or CRESNY (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of 30,000, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 13,000, 20 April 1346. King of Bohemia (nearby blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto Ich diene—in English, "I serve") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CREDIT FONCIER, &c. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgageed estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1) by means of an association of landowners; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains, in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe.

Credit Foncier companies have been founded in Hamburg (1762), Western Prussia (1757), Belgium (1831), France (1832), etc. Similar companies were formed in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies. A. G. Honoré. See France, May, 1890.

CREDIT MOBILIER: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris by Isaac and Emile Pèreire, and others, 18 Nov. 1852. It took up or originated trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of commodity, or limited liability, and was authorized to stop or pay in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds with its own script), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of $2,000,000, subject to the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but was examined by an evicted persons a near approach to law's bank of 1776. Several of the directors failed, Sept. 1857, no dividend paid.

Many similar companies estab. in London 1853.

Emile and Isaac Pèreire withdrew from the management; the company failed, and the capital was said to have disappeared.

Oct. 1867

The high court of appeal decided that MM. Péreire and other directors were responsible for their acts, and that damages should be given to the shareholders.

CREEDS, see Confessions of Faith.

CREMATION, see Burning the Dead.

CREMERA. BATTLE OF, see Fabii.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1767, but subsequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In Nov. 1859 it became part of the kingdom of Italy. Cremona was eminent for violin makers from about 1550 to 1750.

CRESONTE, see Cresent.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, where the Turks adopted it. The Crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles 1. of Naples, 1268; by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1801.

CRESPY (N. France). Here was signed a treaty between Charles V. of Germany and Francis I. of France, 18 Sept. 1544. The former renounced Burgundy, and the latter Italy.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. Richard I. (1189) had a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity; see Crew. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, Gueules. The badge of the Red Dragon added to the prince of Wales's crest, Dec. 1901.

CRETAN DISTRESS FUND, founded in London, Times, 8 Feb. 1807.

CRETE, see Candia.

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France), was besieged by John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, June 11, 1423, and relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians. After a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDIT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here, on 23 June, 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

CREWE, Cheshire, the site of a great junction and works of the London and North-Western railway since 1849. The company presented a beautiful park to the town in 1857-58. Crewe was incorporated in 1877. Population, 1901, 53,958.

CRICKET, an ancient English game, said to be identical with the "club ball" of the 14th century; mentioned in 1598. Rules were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. The first club founded in England was the Hambledon (Hampshire) club, which lasted from 1750 to 1791. Its playing fields were at Broad Halfpenny and Windmill Dows, and the club frequently met and defeated teams representing All England. The
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game rapidly grew in favour, until at the end of the 18th century it was well-established. The leading club in England and the authority on the game is the Marylebone club, which was founded under its present title in 1787. It sprang out of the Army Club, which was established at Finsbury till 1750, and then moved to White Conduit Fields, becoming the White Conduit Club. The Marylebone club's first head-quarters were at old Lord's ground, now Dorset Square, then (1824) at Middle Lord's ground, and finally, in 1827, to the present Lord's ground, which became the club's fixed property in 1834. The Marylebone club frames and revises the laws of the game, and arbitrates on all disputes.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

An English eleven visited Australia in 1862; one, captained by George Parr, in 1864; one, by Dr. W. G. Grace, in 1873, and another, of professionals, by James Lillywhite, in 1876, in this tour the Australians first played on level terms, and were victorious in one of the two matches played. The first international Australian team to visit England arrived in 1882. Since then English teams and Australian teams have on many occasions exchanged visits. Summary of results of test matches between England and Australia. In August 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Wickets—England won twice, Australia once, drawn twice, and one result was unknown.

Other Victories.

England v. Australia, at Melbourne, March 5, 12, 19, and 23, 1898, scored 932, the highest authenticated total ever obtained in any match.

The Eleven played against the Rickling Green Club at Rickling Green, in August, 1832, scored 390, which is the third highest total properly authenticated ever scored in any match. Against Break-O-Day scored 421 against Wellington at Hobart, March 2, 15, 22, and April 5, 1898.

New South Wales made 473 in one innings against South Australia at Sydney in Jan., 1907, but this broke the highest total ever obtained in a first-class match. In the innings of New South Wales five players exceeded the century, S. E. Gregory making 165, M. A. Noble 133, L. O. S. Fields 110 not out, R. A. Dunn 89 not out and F. A. Hadlee 71. In the second innings, 135 were obtained for 50 runs during the innings.

Yorkshire against Warwickshire, at Birmingham on May 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1896, scored 911 in the second innings, in a record for a first-class match. In this innings of Yorkshire, four separate hundreds were scored, M. F. S. Jackson 117, Wainwright 120, Peel 210 not out, and Lord Headley 196. The first of four separate hundreds being scored in one innings in a first-class match was repeated at Derby in August, 1893. Playing against Hampshire for Dorsetshire, Mr. L. G. Wright made 134. Scored 190. Chatterton 117. and George Davidson 107. For Lancashire against Somerset at Manchester in June, 1894, Mr. A. M. MacLaren scored 156. Teylbsay 136. Mr. A. H. Hornby 114, and Cottrell 106.

Surrey scored 311 against Somerset at the Oval in May, 1899, the second highest total ever obtained in a county match.

Highest Aggregate.

In a match between New South Wales and Victoria, played at Sydney in Jan., 1886, 1,738 runs were scored for the loss of 21 wickets, the highest aggregate in first-class cricket.

At Sydney in Feb., 1891, in a match between Mr. Stoddart's Eleven and New South Wales, 1,738 runs were scored.

The largest aggregate in a first-class match in England is 1,462 for 11 wickets, scored in the match between Worcestershire and Oxford University, at Worcester, in July, 1904.

The second highest aggregate in first-class cricket in England is 1,477 for 21 wickets, obtained in the match between Surrey and Sussex at Hastings, in July, 1903.

The following is a list of the highest aggregates on record:—1,612 for 34 wickets. N. S. W. v. Victoria, 1900; 1,700 for 46 wickets, N. S. W. v. Mr. A. E. Stoddart's XI., 1892; 1,716 for 47 wickets, N. W. v. N. S. W., Mr. A. E. Stoddart's XI., 1891; 1,912 for 52 wickets, N. S. W. v. Mr. A. E. Stoddart's XI., 1894; 1,953 for 53 wickets, Australian XI. v. Rest of Australia, 1896; 1,961 for 52 wickets, Australia v. England, 1934; 2,114 for 48 wickets, Australian XI. v. Mr. A. E. Stoddart's XI., 1894; 1,407 for 4 wickets, N. S. W. v. England, 1898; 1,252 for 35 wickets, Worcestershire v. Oxford University, 1924; 4,347 for 27 wickets, Sussex v. Surrey, 1892; 4,253 for 18 wickets, Worcestershire v. Leicestershire, 1897; 1,424 for 33 wickets, Hampshire v. Worcestershire, 1901; 1,141 for 40 wickets, Victoria v. N. S. W., 1882; and 1,140 for 33 wickets, Sussex v. Worcestershire, 1900; 1,403 for 39 wickets, N. S. W. v. N. S. W., Mr. A. E. Stoddart's XI., 1892; 1,402 for 49 wickets, Sussex v. Cambridge University, 1891.

* Some authorities quote 1,412.

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LOST SCORES.

The lowest total in a match between 1866 and 1879 inclusive was 12, by Oxford University against M.C.C. and Ground at Oxford, in May, 1879.

The smallest total possible by either team in a match was 10, England v. Australia, at Melbourne, 1877.

The smallest total ever made by an Australian team in any match was 21, by the New South Wales team against Victoria, at Melbourne, 1879.

The smallest total ever made by a team against Australia was 20, by New Zealand against Australia, at Christchurch, 1876.

The smallest total ever made by a team against England was 19, by New Zealand against England, at Christchurch, 1876.

THE HIGHEST INDIAN AGGREGATE—ONE SEASON.—The highest individual aggregate in one season in first-class matches, was 538* by T. Hayward in 1901 at Adelaide in 1900-01, and of course in 1900-01.

LEADING BATSMAINS.

The leading batsmen in the first-class averages since 1893, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Batsman</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>W. Gunn</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>49.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>W. Brockwell</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>70.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Mr. A.C. McLaren</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>51.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Prince K.S. Ranjitsinhji</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>57.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Mr. E.F.J. Poore</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>55.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>W. Grace</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>76.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Major R.M. Poore</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>66.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Prince K.S. Ranjitsinhji</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>59.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Mr. C.B. Fry</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>56.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>A. Shrewsbury</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>74.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Mr. C.B. Fry</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>57.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Prince K.S. Ranjitsinhji</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>61.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Mr. J.T. Beecroft</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>67.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Mr. J.R. Mason</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>55.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE.—Less than a dozen completed innings not taken into consideration.

CRICKET AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Cricket has made extraordinary progress in South Africa, and a team representing that colony visited England in 1907. In addition to the matches with the leading county teams, three test matches were played. At Lords the match was drawn, England won by 53 runs at Leeds, and the third match at the Oval was drawn.

All England teams have also visited South Africa, the last occasion being in 1905-06. A South African team also visited England in 1904, and won 10 out of 22 first-class matches.

OTHER RECORDS.

Mr. W.G. Grace has three times during his career performed the feat of making two separate hundreds in a first-class match. So also have Mr. R.E. Foster and Mr. C.B. Fry.

HIGHEST Wicket Strands.


Mr. A.C. McLaren and T. Hayward scored 314 together for the first wicket for McLaren’s England XI. v. New South Wales, at Sydney, in Jan., and Feb., 1898-99, this being the highest first-wicket partnership for any wicket in a first-class match in Australia.

Shrewsbury and Gunn scored 358 runs together for the second wicket for Notts against Sussex at Nottingham in May, 1899. Abel and Hayward scored 402 runs together for the fourth wicket for Surrey against Oxford at the Oval, in Aug., 1899. This was the highest second partnership for any wicket in a first-class match.

M. A. Noble and W. W. Armstrong scored 428 runs together for the sixth wicket of the Australians against South Australia, in 1901-02.


F. E. Woolley and A. Fielder, for Kent v. Worcestershire at Stourbridge, in July, 1908, added 325 runs for the last wicket. 

* Not out.

1 Highest individual score ever obtained against odds.
CRICKET.

The longest partnership on record in any match is 623 for the second wicket by captain Oakes and private Fergusson in a match between Gloucester and Somerset at the Dowlas Ground, in 1893.

SCHOOL CRICKET RECORD.

The highest single innings score in school cricket was made by Alfred Shaw, famous Notts cricketer, for 156 runs in his last season's play at Harrow, Aug., 1842.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.


ETON AND HARROW.


NOTABLE EVENTS.

Dr. W. G. Grace, aged 46, completed his hundredth "hundred" score at Bristol, in a match between Gloucester and Somerset, mid-May, 1895; national testimony subscribed for, June, 1895. Alfred Grace scores 2,518 runs in first-class matches in one season, the highest individual by a schoolboy. Alfred Grace accomplished the "hat-trick" twice when bowling against Somerset at Lords on 22 May, 1866—a record.

Arthur Mold (Lancs.) sent the ball 63 yds. 6 ins. when bowling against Surrey at the Oval, 22 Aug., 1890—a record.

The record benefit accorded a professional was that of George Hirst (Yorkshire). He received £2,701 2s., as the result of the match v Lancashire at Leeds, Aug., 1904.

CRIMEA.

By scoring 3,518 runs in first-class matches in one season, T. Hayford (Surrey) established a record in 1896 for the highest individual by a schoolboy.

Playing for Australia v England in a test match at the Oval in Aug., 1899, Warren Hardywell (New South Wales) established a record for test matches by scoring two separate hundreds in one match, viz., 156 and 179. The death of James Street, aged 69, who was member of the Surrey cricket eleven from 1835 to 1870, and again two years later, 17 Sept., 1906. Death of Alfred Shaw, famous Notts cricketer, for many years finest bowler in England, 1842. 17 Jan., 1907.

CRIME. About 1835 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1835 to 1895 there had been no marked change for political offences, such as treason or sedition. The returns of thirty-two years showed that crime absolutely and relatively diminished (Sept., 1866). "Judicial Statistics" for England and Wales, with abundant details, published by the government annually, began with the year 1857; the series of two parts, originally published separately, was published (separately) again in 1893; comparative tables, 1857-96. See Murder, Executions, Trials, Poisoning, Prevention of Crime, Anthropology, &c.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL).

England and Wales.

[Table: years, convictions, and numbers, 1828-96.]


CRIMEA, or CRIME TARTARY, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesia, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C.
CRIMES ACTS.

The Milesians founded the kingdom of Iosorus, now Ireland, which about 478 a.d. formed part of the dominion of the Huns, and long continued to rule the country under Hunnic protection till the irruption of the Germans, Huns, etc., about 8th. 256. About 1257 it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a hereditary trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native Khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimean recovered its independence; but on the abdication of the Khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida) was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, 28 March, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked 29 May. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (36,000 British), commanded by Lord Raglan and marquis St. Armand, sailed from Varna, 3 Sept. and landed on the 10th, 11th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 36 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under Prince Menshikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be impregnable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See Crimean War, and the Dict. Hist. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea 12 July following.

CRIMES ACTS, see Prevention.

CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, (see Ireland) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20, passed July, 1857, provides for summary jurisdiction by magistrate, special justices, change of place of trial, proclamation of districts, prohibition of combination associations, and continues 24 & 25 Vict. c. 5, and 49 & 50 Vict. c. 24. Mr. Dilworth's motion for the reading of repeal bill rejected, 22-24th, 14 April, 1859. Act for Scotland passed 1st Sept., 1857, to simplify and amend the Criminal Law of Scotland.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1816, was considerably mitigated by Mr. Boulton's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law acts were consolidated by 24 and 25 Vict. c. 91-100, 1841. Some defects were amended by an act passed in 1867. The punishment of death is now virtually restricted to treason and wilful murder. See Evidence. Bill for amending law relating to indictable offences. (Presenting a digest of code) brought in by sir John Holker, attorney-general, 11 May, 1875. Referred to royal commission (justices Blackburn and Lord Lyndhurst, chairmen) 8 July. The bill brought in and withdrawn, 1877. Criminal Law Amendment Act (relating to women) passed 14 Aug. 1885. Criminal law trial bill, presented by Mr. Boothby in the house of commons 3 Aug. 1894. Criminal Alien Bill (see Alien). Aug. 1899. Criminal Appeal Act, passed in 1892, came into force 15 April 1903. Habitual criminals act came into force 1 Aug. 1894.

CRIMINOLOGY, as a branch of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals, is based on the researches of M. Labrousse, of Turin, and the author of "L'Homme Delinquant," published 1875 (several editions since). In this work he expounds his theory of criminology, and indicates the physical and mental defects by which the habitual criminal is characterised. The treatment of criminals at Elmira, with the view to their reclamation, is based upon criminal anthropology. Prof. Lombroso, b. 1835, died 19 Oct. 1909.

CRIMISUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army—hence the name of "crimp sergeant," and later into the mercantile marine—some of them in London were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, 16 Sept. 1794. Crimping was now severely punished by penalty of a heavy fine, by sects, 110-112 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1804.

CRINAN CANAL, Argyleshire, cut through Kintyre peninsula, 1793-1801: 15 locks; saves about 115 miles.

CRINOLINE, (a French word, meaning stuff made of erine, hair) is the modern name of the "farthingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, etc., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the Tatler, published 5 Jan. 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoats then in fashion. An attempt to revive the crinoline was made in the autumn of 1854, when stocks, etc., were placed in dress skirts and a great revival of Victorian fashions reached its height. It soon died down. In the early spring of 1859 there was a much-boomed "coming revival" of the crinoline which, however, hardly got beyond the stage of picturesque illustrations in the more popular newspapers.

CRIPPLEGATE (London) was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was rebuilt by the brewers of London in 1224; and was pulled down and sold for 91l. in July, 1780. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, 12 Nov. 1674. Cripplegate Institute (founded by the duke of York, July, 1804) opened by the lord mayor, 4 Nov. 1806. See London and the Dict. Hist.

CRISPIN AND CRISPINUS are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Belgium, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. They worked as shoemakers; but the一半 of the former was converted to Christianity, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. Their day is 25 Oct.

CRIT (from the Greek krithe, a barbarycorn or small weight), a term suggested by Dr. W. H. Hofmann (about 1840) to express the volume-weight of gases; a cube containing 1 litre of hydrogen (00866 gramme) to be the unit. Hydrogen being 1 crih, oxygen will be 10, nitrogen 14 criths.

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE, or the temperature below which a substance may, and above which it cannot, be liquefied by pressure alone. Its discovery by Dr. Andrews of Belfast, 1869, first gave the means of distinguishing between a true gas (a substance above) and a true vapour (a substance below its critical temperature).

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE.
CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 n.c. Blair. Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and Aristarchus were ancient critics. In modern times the Journal des Savants was the earliest periodical critical work. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, 30 May, 1655, and is said to be the earliest systematic treatise. The first work of this kind in England was the Review of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The Works of the Learned began 1710, and the Writings of Literature in 1714; discontinued in 1722. See Reviews.

The longevity of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious. See Trials.

CROATIA, conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croat diet abolished Nov. 1861. The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary 25 May, 1867.

Their diet (including Croatia and Slavonia), at Agram dissolved 27 May, 1868.

The union of Croatia with Hungary recognized by a Croatian deputation 27 May, 1868.

Croatian delegates enter the Hungarian diet 24 Nov., 1868.

Riots in Agram and other places against the Jews, complicated with Slavonic jealousy of Hungary, and desire for autonomy, Aug.; the ban superseded by gen. Ramberg, special commissioner about 8 Sept. 1883.

Conflicts with the military, 8-10 Sept.; 4 rioters killed 20 Sept.

Agitation increasing; demand for separation from Hungary about 28 Sept.

38 rioters sentenced to imprisonment, &c. 30 Sept.

Count Khun-Hebervary, appointed ban 4 Dec.

The separatist movement said to be totally quelled by the ban after nine resistance, Nov. 1887.

Visit of the emperor to Agram; warmly received mid-Oct. 1895.

Disturbances, agitation against the Magyars; 3 officials murdered by peasants in Laxania, martial law reported 29 Sept. 1897.

Ferry-boat wrecked on the Kupa river, 23 deaths; reported 16 Sept. 1901.

Riots in Agram, houses and shops wrecked, 280 crooks called out, over 100 persons injured, 38 Aug., 1 Sept.; capt. Wittas beaten by the mob, martial law proclaimed 22 Sept. 1902.

Further rioting 27-30 Mar. and later in July, 1903.

See Hungary, 1904-5.

Baron Paul Rank, the new Ban of Croatia meets hostile reception at Agram 15 Jan. 1905.

CROCKET. See Potter.

CROFTERS and cottars, the holders of small portions of land, and the labourers in the highlands and islands of Scotland. A royal commission appointed 22 March, 1883 (Francis Baron Napier and others), to inquire into their condition, issue their report and describe their state as not being worse than formerly, but acknowledge the existence of many starved grievances relating to the tenure of land, high rents, the deficiency of education, of postal communication, of roads, &c. They recommend, among other remeasures, the revival of the custom of giving the crofters legal possession of the common privileges, limiting the power of the superior lords, &c. 28 April, 1884.

Highland Land Law Reform Association began to work March, 1883.

Agitation begins at Dingwall by the Highland Land Law Reform Association Sept., 1884.

Settlers circulars threatening violence; troops conveyed to Skye; tranquillity restored by free church ministers 15 Nov. 1884.

Meeting at Inverness of chief landlords; concilia-

tory favourable changes proposed 17 Jan. 1885.

Act giving crofters liberty of tenure, enlargement of holdings, and state aid to fisheries 25 June 1886; amended 1887.

Riots resist the incorporation of Grimskine Farm, &c., Island of Tiree. Hibernia's police dispersed by 300 men; marines sent to the Isle 25 July; order restored; six crofters apprehended up to 8 Aug., sentenced to three months imprisonment, 15 Dec. 1886.

Raid of 2,000 cottars on Park and Allnutt forests in the Island of Lewis, 22 Nov.; stopped 23 Nov. 1877. Riots at Stormoway, Lewis; the fences of the sheep farm of Mr. S. Moss were burned, 22 Nov. sheep dispersed; severe conflict between the crofters and the police and military; many wounded; the rioters dispersed with difficulty 29 Jan. 1889; many arrested; 16 sentenced to imprisonment 28 Feb. 1888.

Lewis reported quiet 28 Jan.

Crofters' colonization commission appointed by Imperial and Canada governments 25 Dec. 1885.

The Canadian settlements reported prosperous. March, 1891; moderate report 1 Oct. 1896.

Royal commission instructed to consider the means of encouraging the crofters; holdings appointed about 29 Nov. 1892; report issued 1 May, 1893.

The 'Crofting Parishes Act, 1903;' the second reading in the lords withdrawn 21 Aug. 1907.

CROIX, a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI. king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, 22 Dec. 1807; restored in 1814.

CROMLECHS, ancient monuments, formerly considered to be Druidical altars, but now believed to be connected with burials. One still exists in Anglesey; similar structures have been found in Ireland, India, Arabia, and other countries.

CRONIN CASE. See United States, 1889.

CRONSTADT (or Kronstadt), Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1710, and received its name (Crown-town) in 1721. Connected with St. Petersburg since 1827, it is the capital of the Cronstadt; the naval, Murder of the governor, rear-admiral Raguzoff, and suicide of Peninsky, the murderer, a discharged official, 17 Aug. 1804. See Russia.

CROOK, a bishop's pastoral staff or crook, distinct from the crozer. Many pastoral staffs have been presented to English bishops from 1672-1695.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, 26 June, 1644.

CROQUET. This game, which became common in Britain about 1830, is said to be a revival of the old Pall Mall (which see). The hoops used in the game as at present (1860) are much narrower than those formerly in use, and the game generally has been made less scientific than it once was. Popular since 1850 in the United States, under the name of Base-ball. United All England Croquet Association founded 1865.


Irish Championship, 1866, C. Corbally: 1867, T. J. Con- sidel; 1868, R. C. J. Beaton: 1869, R. C. J. Beaton.

Ladies' Championship, 1866, Mrs. Presbyterian: 1867, Miss M. Branwell; 1868, Mrs. M. Branwell; 1869, Miss N. J. Beaumes: 1870, Miss R. Willis.

Mixed Doubles (instituted 1866) 1867, B. C. Eveleigh and Miss M. Drummond: 1868, A. N. Roger and Miss J. M. Cowie: 1869, R. N. Roger and Mrs. J. M. Cowie: 1870, G. H. Woodstock and Miss V. Bowley: 1872, C. Corbally and Miss C. Gowen: 1874, R. C. J. Beaton and
Mr. F. G. W. Holford, & Miss Emila, & Miss E. S. Waterlow; 1906, C. E. O'Callaghan.

MRS. CROESER, one hundred laddis, or 10,000,000, chiefly in the use of papier. A croce of papier, written officially, is worth about 600,000, 13s. 4d.

CROESER, a staff surmounted by a cro媚 borne before an archbishop, was in use in the 9th century. The bearing a crose before eeclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Crescent of Arles about 500. The term "crose" with the infusion erroneously to the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamental curve or crook.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found, with two others, deep in the ground, by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine I., 3 May, 326 (termed the Intention of the Cross); commemorated annually on that day. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Herelas (who defeated him in battle), 14 Sept. 615, and that day has since been commemorated as the Festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, established in 632.

It is asserted by church writers that a great shining cross was seen in the heavens by constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the words "In hoc signo victor!" (On this sign you conquer!" Under this sign thou shalt conquer." With this (teutonic) he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, 27 Oct. 312. Leligh, says (in Historie, 1578), was first practised by Chris- tians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110.

In the time of Tertullian, it was used efficaciously against poison, witchcraft, &c.

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 414; and set on top of steeples about 1368.

Maids of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in 1245. In 1269, the patroness of queen Eleanor was set up in the places where her house rested, between 1269 (when she died) and 1290; required crosses remain at Tetherham, Wallam, and Northampston. Crosses and obelisks pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament.

The order of Ladies of the Cross of the Star was instituted by the empress Eleonora of France, wife of Louis VI., in 1165.

CROTONE (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achacans about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520. The Crotoses destroyed Sybaris, 510.

CROWN. An Amuleke brought Saul's crown to David, 1070 B.C. (2 Sam. 1.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 614 B.C. The rose was first a fillet tied round the head afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See TIARA.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 920.

William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown of Charles I., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England. See Blenham.

The Imperial State Crown of England was made in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains one large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 233 brilliants, 127 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shape pearls, and 273 pearls.

Queen Alexandra's coronation crown of diamonds (3,683), 22 oz. 13 dwts. in weight.

CROWN OF INDIA, Imperial Order of, instituted by Queen Victoria (to commemorate the assumption of the title of empress, 1 Jan. 1877), for princesses of the royal family, distinguished Indian and British ladies, and wives of governors and secretaries of state for India; 31 Dec. 1877. Twelve ladies (the late Marchioness of Salisbury and others) invested, 29 April, 1875.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the sum and government about 375,000. The revenue of the duchy of Cornwall belongs to the Prince of Wales even during his minority. Henry VII. (1483) resumed those lands which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely drawn on for their support by the sovereigns — especially by the Stuarts. The income of the crown, formerly derived from lands, royalties, &c., now belongs to the state exchequer, see Civil List. The crown lands act passed, 1891. For year ended 31 March, 1905, receipts were 166,555. expenditure, 154,667; 175,000, receipts, 177,758; expenditure, 171,318. 1907, receipts, 188,334, expenditure, 179,621; 1908, receipts, 202,147; expenditure, 183,304.

CROWNS in gold were coined by Henry VIII. 1522. Crowns and half-crowns of silver were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1604, and they were gradhly re-drawn from circulation. The number of half-crowns was resumed in 1873, after an inquiry as to their utility. The coined of silver crowns recommenced in 1887.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England, 21 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were unincorporated as letters-bearers.

CROYDON, Surrey, granted to Lamfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1070. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital was founded in 1590; endowment also endows the grammar school, reconstituted 1881, and middle schools; abp. Tenison, in 1714, endowed schools for boys and girls. The fine old parish church was burnt, 5, 6 Jan. 1867, rebuilt 1870. Croydon incorporated by charter, 15 Feb. 1883. Polytechnic institution opened by the archbishop of Canterbury, 22 Dec. 1883; New Grand theatre opened by Mr. Beerbohm Tree and company, 6 April, 1896. Visit of the prince and princess of Wales; town hall, courts of justice, and free library opened, 10 May, 1896. Electric tramway opened, 29 Sept. 1901. See Exeas. Dr. Pereira consec. suff- bp. of Croydon, 23 Jan. 1904. Pop. 1901, 138,805.

CROYLAND or CROWLAND, Lincolnshire. The foundation of an abbey here was ascribed to king Ethelbald, 716. Its history, by Inngulf,
CROZIER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

printed by Peter of Blois, 1684, of which a translation by H. T. Riley was published by Mr. Bohn, 1854, is generally considered fabulous.

CROZIER, see Crosier.

CRUCIFIX, the cross with the figure of Christ attached to it, first known in the fourth, came into general use in the eighth century.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. Ariarathes, of Cappadocia, aged 80, vanquished by Pericles, and discovered among the prisoners, was flayed alive, and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified 3 April, A.D. 33. *Usher,* 15 April, A.D. 29; *Clutton,* 28 March, A.D. 31; *Hales;* probably 7 April, A.D. 39. *Lynn.* Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330. *Leigh.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, see Animals, Children, and Viciousness.

CRUSADES (French Crusades), wars undertaken to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Peter Gauthier, the Hermit, an officer of Antioch, in his return from pilgrimage, incited pope Urban II. to expel infidels from the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the commission to summon Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published, an army of 300,000 men was raised, of which Peter had the direction, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder: and their motto was "Volonte de Dieu, "God's will."—The French government have published some of the Histories of the Crusaders (1843-56).

1. Crusade (1098) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, 15 July, 1099, and Godfrey de Bouillon made king.

II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II. and Louis VII. of France. Crusades defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.


IV. Preached by Innocent III., 1198. Belshwin, count of Pianlers, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1203. His companions returned.

VI. In 1216. In 1229, emperor Frederick II. obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1249, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.

VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), 1248, who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, 5 April, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.

VIII. and last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa, 2 Aug. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was at Acre, 1271. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRUTCHED PRIARS, who bore the figure of the cross on their back and breast; from which circumstance they derived their name, a corruption of croisiers, "cross bearers," an order founded at Bologna about 1160. They are also called Trinitarians. They had a monastery in London in a district still called Crutched Friars.

CRUZ, see Santa Cruz.

CRWTH, a stringed musical instrument, rudely resembling a violin, and played with a bow. Men-
Prince of Wales present at a grand concert to raise funds to restore the palace 25 June, 1867.

An Architectural Exhibition opened 18 Feb., 1868.

Reception of the Vicar of Leeds 25 June.

Imaginaction of the great aquarium 19 July, 1870.

Thanksgiving festival for the recovery of the prince of Wales 1 May.

Meeting of National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations 24 June.

Grand commemoration of the opening of the palace; the Paxton memorial unveiled 10 June, 1873.

Great clock completed 8 Nov., 1875.

Three-and-a-half-inch gun by bursting of a water tank 11 lives lost 11 Sept., 1875.

International Wooden Exhibition 15 June, 1881.

London International Universal Exhibition opened 15 July, 1885.

Incorporation of the Company; the chairman appointed receiver 5 Aug., 1885.

International exhibition of mining and metallurgy 23 Oct., 1885.

Tone Sol-fa jubilee largely attended 15 July 1886.

The Victorian exhibition opened 6 May, 1887.

National temperance fete and choral festival, about 4,000 present 6 July, 1887.

Crystal Palace Act passed 24 July.

English and foreign paintings, new collection, opened 28 Aug.

First try in England held here 16 July, 1889.

Historical loan exhibition of musical instruments, &c., opened 27 July, 1900.

Commemoration concert of Sir Arthur Sullivan's works (see Music, 1900). 8 Dec., 1900.

Naval and military exhibition opened 23 May, 1902.

American exhibition opened 23 May, 1902.

Labour association cooperative exhibition, 29 Aug.

Brass band contest, first prize, &c., awarded to Black Dyke from W. Yorkshire 27 Sept.

Automobile show opened (complete) 30 Jan., 1903.

Report of directors for 1902; gross receipts, £5,926,261; expenditure, 10,615,205; total admissions, 2,057,643, largest record since palace opened 28 Feb., 1904.

First meeting of the Aero club 23 April.

Colonial and Indian exhibition opened 12 April, 1905.

Jubilee of the opening of the Crystal Palace; grand concert under the patronage of the king and queen 11 June.

Tone Sol-fa festival. Jubilee year 29 June, 1907.

Chemical Congress banquet 26 May.

Mr. Graham White's aerial flight in his aeroplane 25 June, 1907.

See Annual Records and Farcical.

CUBA (its original name), an island (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 28 Oct., 1492, settled by Velasquez, 1511-12.

Havana, the capital, settled 1510. Population 1887, 224,907 of Havana, 257,130. Revenue, 20,476,176; expenditure, 20,466,948; imports, 4,082,171; exports, 4,229,257; total, 8,311,428.

The hurricane Morcan took the Havanians; see 1 June, 1881.

A British expedition lands and remains 8 July, 1855.


Cuba opened to the trade of the world 18 July, 1818.

The president of the United States declared published a strong proclamation, denouncing the object of the insurrection 26 June, 1849.

Expedition of general Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cienfuegos and seized the fort 13 Aug., 1850.

Cuba again invaded by Lopez and others 13 Aug., 1851. They are repulsed and taken; 50 shot, and Lopez himself captured at Havana 14 Sept., 1851.

The president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba 17 May, 1854.

The United States envoy met and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba 1 Oct., 1854.

The Spanish minister in络tes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spain's honour itself." 19 Oct., 1854.

Insurrection of Creoles, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for expulsion of Spaniards after the revolt on in Spain. Volunteer force of 30,000 under Lersundi, the governor 9 Sept., 1858.

A filibusters' attack on Cuba repelled 17 May, 1859.

The United States decide not to recognise the insurgents as belligerents 19 Oct., 1859.

About 2,000 lives lost by a hurricane, about 14 Oct. 1859.

Insurrection subdued, but enduring; the volunteers very insufficient; military despotism; occasioned by terror and massacre of Jan. 1860.

Don Gonzalo Castroff murdered by Cubans; his tomb desecrated by medical students, 25 Nov. 1861; eight of them, shot and beheaded 15 May, 1862.

The merciless war still continues; no quarter given 19 Dec., 1862.

Suspended hostilities through the emancipation of the Spanish republican prisoners 7 Feb., 1863.

Much fighting reported 1 June, 1863.

The Virgilians, American schooner, while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, is captured by the Spanish schooner Torcado, 31 Oct.; conveyed to Cuba; above 50 insurgents and sailors (some British and Americans) tried; many insurgents, and about 6 British and 30 American shot 1 Nov., 1863.

After much correspondence the Virgilians was surrendered to the Americans, 19 Dec.; she was brought to her way 29 Dec., 1863.

Basesons defeat the marquis Santa Lucia and 100 insurgents at Sarrano 17 Feb., 1874.

Gen. Martinez Campos appointed governor, with plenary powers 17 Feb., 1874.

The struggle going on, but more subdued, summer 1877.

A "Cuban league" in the United States, said to be formed to obtain recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, 18 July, 1877. See 9 Sept., 1878.

Extrada, the Cuban president, captured 19 Oct., 1877.

Reported surrender of many insurgents 23, 24 Dec., 1877.

Surrender of the insurgent government; end of the insurrection announced 21 Feb., 1878.

Amnesty declared, with freedom to slaves presenting themselves before 31 March (slavery to be abolished gradually) 22 March, 1878.

Campes and Jovellar enter Havana triumphantly 22 May, 1878.

Cubans defeat the marquis Santa Lucia and 100 insurgents at Sarano 14 June.

Insurrection, state of siege; amnesty promised 9 Sept., 1879.

Insurgents totally defeated at Placeta; announced 3 Dec.

Bill for gradual emancipation of the slaves passed by the Spanish Senate, 21 Dec., 1877; by chambers of Deputies (230—10, 21 Jan.); promulgated 1 Feb., 1880.

Cuba reported tranquil 2 Sept., 1880.

Surrender of Gen. Macor and other insurgents to the Spaniards at Gibraltar (see Spain), Aug. and Dec., 1882, and March, 1883.

Aguerro calls on Cubans to revolt about 27 Sept., 1882, and Aguerro at the head of forces in Cincinnati April, 1883.

Last vestige of slavery abolished by decree, 6 Oct. 1886.

Destructive cyclone, with great loss of life, 26 Oct., 1886.

Cuba suffers much by the McKinley tariff bill, and appeals to the queen for help 7 Jan., 1891.

Temporary suspension renewed by Hodgson 1893.

Insurrection in Santiago, reported Feb.; frequent conflicts 1893.

Aguere captured by the rebels, reported 9 March, 1895.

The rebels defeated with great loss 26, 28 March, 1895.
CUBA.

Rebels twice defeated; Varona, a leader, killed, April, 1895.

Insurgents defeated near Palmarito with heavy loss, 12 April.

Gen. Saez de la Cerda, the insurgents in the village of Raffa, killed, 25 April.

Spanish troops severely defeated, 19 April.

Guerrilla warfare, Spanish army inefficient, continued.

The insurgents defeated near Guantanamo after a desperate fight, the Spanish commander, Lieut. Col. Bosch, killed, 13 May.

The insurgents captured Cristo, 24 May.

Gen. Saez de la Cerda, the insurgents in Puerto Principe; their leader, Jose Marti, killed, 21 May.

Extension of the insurrection, aided secretly by S. Americans and others.

Yellow fever epidemic, great mortality.

Gen. Martinez Campos attacked by insurgents near Bayamo, gen. Santo Cibla, and other officers and men reported.

Cuba demands autonomy under Spain, July.

Guerrilla warfare and much disease.

The insurgent deputes proclaim a federal republic, and the Autonomists party threaten the Spanish government for a constitution based on the Dominion of Canada.

Continued fighting; government reinforcements arrive, 16 Sept.; the insurgent leader Castro killed, 27 Sept. and 28 Sept.; Capt. Rorrega and 10 men escaped, the rest taken prisoners. 3 Dec.

Insurgents under Gomez, severely defeated by Gen. Campos at Coloso; 24 Dec.; reported with heavy loss and many casualties

Español, and near Molina reported.


Cabo Rojo, the party (22) surprised by 200 insurgents near Puerto Principe, left, Andrade and 22 Spaniards killed; Capt. Rorrega and 10 men escaped. 29 June.

Gomez, Gen. Surco is near the insurrectos, Fort Victoria surrenders.

Gen. Castro defeated the insurgents near Havana, 6 Jan.; guerrilla warfare; with varying results.


Main body of Gomez's army defeated with heavy loss, at St. Lucia.

Fierce fight on the borders of Havana, the Spanish column, under Gen. Canella, sent by land, many killed.

Gen. Canella defeats the united bands of Maceo and others (6,000), near Cabeldaria; reported, 5 Feb.

Two Spanish forces mistake each other for insurgents, many killed.

29 March.

The Spaniards entrapped and defeated at Maceo, near Lachuzo; reported.

4 April.

U. S. filibustering schooner Competitor captured, 5 men sentenced to death; 2 May; intervention of the U. S. government.

Guerrilla warfare; general ruin, trade and manufactures stopped.

15 May.

Insurgents defeated by Gen. Valdes near Con soloron; 25 May; again by Gen. Castellano, near Puerto Principe; 14 June; desultory fighting; Juan Zayas, insurgent leader, killed, July, Aug.

Reinforcements, 14,000, arrived.

Business paralysed; forzado currency; notes refused.

19 Sept.

Fighting, with loss on both sides, at Sore, Pinar del Rio, near Guanay: Repos, the rebel leader, and other officers killed; reported.

27 Oct.

Guantanamo, in Puerto Principe, surrendered to the insurgents, under Gen. Canella, Nov.

Insurgents defeated by Gen. Castellano, at San Miguel and other places; early Nov.; again defeated, and their leader, Franceco Abad, killed; the town of Puebajon captured by the Spaniards; reported.

24 Nov.

Col. Aldia defeats insurgents (500) in Matanas; reported.

Antonio Marco, insurgent leader, killed in a hot fight, and suicide of Francinc Gomez, at Pedro, in Havana.

Convoy captured by insurgents under Calixto Garcia, 6 Spanish officers and 152 men killed, near Manzanillo, 28 May.

Fighting reports.

Filibustering expedition of the Three Friends killed, 2 boats wrecked and 44 deaths; reported, 1 Jan.

Baino completely destroyed by the insurgents, 1 Jan.

Bands of insurgents dispersed with heavy loss in Havana and Santa Clara; Col. Langue, defeated, 31 Dec. Maximo Gomez at Arroyo Blanco, 255 killed and 245 submit. 5 Jan.

Reform scheme drawn up by Sen. Canovas, signed by the Queen-regent at Madrid, 3 Feb. 1897, refused by the Cubans, who demand independence.

Spaniards surprised by insurgents, 43 killed; reported.

Insurgents' camps, &c. destroyed in Pinar del Rio, many killed; reported.

7 March.

Looting policy entered on, American prisoners released; reported.

2 March.

Gen. Rius-Rivera, insurgent leader in the Ten years' war, wounded at Cabezales and taken prisoner, with Col. Balleine; reported.

27 March.

Filibustering expedition led by Capt. Roloff is landed by the Leonora at Banes.

March.

Gen. Weyler's campaign destructive and indiscriminate, situation little changed since April, 1897; occupation of the west of the island.

Application of reforms by royal decree, published at Havana.

9 June.

Train blown up with dynamite by insurgents, about 100 killed, near Havana; reported.

15 June.

Gen. Weyler proclaims an amnesty to all who surrender.

Frequent conflicts, 225 rebels and 21 of the troops killed.

12 July.

Desultory fighting, 202 insurgents killed, 500 surrender; 26 Spanish killed; reported.

16 Aug.

Victoria de los Llanos, besieged by the insurgents, under Garcia, 14 Aug.; captured.

23 Aug.

Sah. Domingo Mendez Capote elected president of the Cuban insurgent Republic at Havana; announced.

27 Sept.

Gen. Weyler recalled, and succeeded by marshal Blanco.

17 Oct.

Gen. Weyler signs a general amnesty; reported.

26 Oct.

The Triton, an overloaded steamer, wrecked off Pinar del Rio, 27 deaths.

Frequent encounters; 171 insurgents killed, 23 submit to the authorities; reported.

26 Oct.

Decrees granting constitutions rights to Cubans, etc., approved by council; 5 Nov.; published.

27 Nov.; at Havana.

Guas, in Santiago, captured by the insurgents (mostly escaped convicts), under Calixto Garcia; great excesses committed; Spanish loss heavy; announced.

1 Dec.

Insurgents defeated near Manzanillo; Maximo Gomez defeated in Santa Clara; reported.

22 Dec.

33 out of 60 filibustering expeditions frustrated by the United States during the rebellion; reported.

9 Dec.

Fort Gumbo besieged by insurgents, under Rabi, 14 days; siege raised on the arrival of Spanish column; loss on both sides; reported.

11 Dec.

Several engagements: 239 insurgents killed, 450 captured, and 64 surrendered; 3 Spanish officers and 23 soldiers killed (during 10 days).

25 Dec. Col. Ruiz sent to Aguanjigo to induce him to surrender and accept autonomy; 4 executed by his orders; reported.

1 Dec.

Gen. Gonzalez Moure appointed captain-general.

25 Dec.

Puerto Rico.

First cabinet under the autonomy scheme; Sen. Jose M. Galvez, president; established, 1 Jan. 1898.

Lient.-Col. Soto, appointed minister of war, with other leaders, with their men, solemn, declaring themselves satisfied with the new autonomy regime; reported.

1 Jan.

The insurgent gen. P. Delgado killed by his followers, and several leaders surrendered. 3 Dec.
CUBA.

Gen. Maso, insurgent, with 11 officers and 150 men, surrendered to Gen. Aquirre in Santa Clara; 115 rebels killed, and 373 surrendered, 24 prisoners; 12 Spanish killed (in 2 weeks); reported, 21 Jan., 1898.

Maximo Gomez's second squadron surrenders; reported, 24 Jan.

Mariscal Blanco publishes manifesto of the new autonomous government; 24 Jan.

U.S. cruiser Maine (which see) blown up in Havana harbor, 15 Feb.

Real power still in the hands of the gov.-gen.; eastern provinces still dominated by the insurgents, Jan.; they demand absolute independence (in the March),


An amnesty granted; see United States and Spain, April.

Gen. Lee, U.S. ambassador, leaves Havana to April, blockade of Cuba by the U.S. fleet; ordered April 24.

The first Cuban autonomous congress opened by Gen. Blanco, 4 May.

Stirrations round Havana, many deaths, Gen. Fernandez appointed acting governor, 13 May.

Gen. Blanco's demands for recognition by the U.S. to hold out to the end 7 July.

Gen. Blanco holds a meeting in Havana of generals and officers on the question of peace negotiations or continued hostilities, the latter 12 July.

He issues a proclamation maintaining the Spanish army to be intact 22 July.

Havana occupied by U.S. troops, 7 Oct.

Mutilation of Spanish troops at Havana, order restored 14 Nov.


The remains of Columbus exhumed and taken to Spain, see Havana, 26 Sept., Dec.

Gen. Brooke arrives in Havana (Cuba) to head the expeditionary departments, 27 Dec.; Admiral Cushing flag-boat, Jan. 1899.

New tariff, 6 per cent, average reduction, 1 Jan.

Gen. Gomez, insurgent leader, accepts the U.S. terms, 2,000,000 dols. to be distributed to the soldiers, Feb.

The Cuban assembly votes disfranchisement of the army and its own dissolution (21-4), reported, 1 April; President McKinley issues a proclamation regarding a system of Cuban self-government, a census to be taken, &c.

Cuban constitutional convention opened, reported 8 Nov.; American terms accepted 3 June, 1901.

Ses. Estrada Palma and Estevoz chosen president and vice-president of the Cuban republic about, 21 Feb., 1902.

Ses. Palma's ministry formed, announced, 17 May.

Transfer of Cuba to the new republican government under American suzerainty; Gen. Wood, retiring U.S. governor, and troops leave Havana, 28 May.

Bill passed for loan of 45,000,000 dols., at 6 per cent., high duties on wine, etc., &c.

Commercial treaty with U.S.A. signed 12 Dec., 1903.

International chamber of commerce established, Feb., 1903.

Permanent treaty between Cuba and U.S. signed, secures the right of the U.S. to intervene for the preservation of the independence of the republic, 20 May.

Treaty providing for perpetual naval bases for U.S. and placing Isle of Pines under Cuban sovereignty signed, 17 May.

Ratifications of Anglo-Cuban extradition treaty exchanged, Jan.

U.S. military to hold an order prohibiting the admission after a month of two-piece English cottons at the same preferential rates as the American whole-width cottons, 22 March.

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Cuba, signed at Havana, 4 May, 1905.

Treaty of friendship and commerce between Cuba and Great Britain, most-favored nation clause exchanged, signed, 24 May, 1905.

Death of Gen. Maximo Gomez, leader of the revolutionary forces in the struggle for Cuban independence, 17 June.

The Anglo-Cuban commercial treaty ratified by the Cuban Senate; Alleged plot to kill President Palma; several highly prominent liberals arrested, reported, 20 Aug.

Insurrection headed by General Gomez; Spanish fleet leaves Cuba, in the province of Pina del Rio, captured by the rebels; capture of General Jose Gomez, reported, 22-23 Aug.

Deeply issued by President Palma, suspending all constitutional guarantees in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Santa Clara, reported, 21-22 Aug.

Party of United States bluejackets landed in Havana, for protection of Americans, 13 Sept.

At a meeting of rebel leaders in the town hall of Bejucal, it was decided not to accept the peace proposition of the government, 17 Sept.

Arrival of Mr. Taft, U.S. secretary for war, and Mr. Bacon, at Havana, 19 Sept.

President Palma and the vice-pres. tender their resignations, 28 Sept.

Mr. Taft proclaimed himself provisional governor, in consequence of the failure of the Cuban congress to take action on the resignation of President Palma, 29 Sept.

Señor de Quesada, minister to the United States, tenders his resignation, 29 Sept.

General Fuston, the last of the Munitions of the American troops, arrives, 1 Oct.

An amnesty issued by Mr. Taft, to cover all offences growing out of the insurrection, Mr. Magallon, Mr. Taft, Mr. Bacon, and General Fuston leave for the United States, 19 Oct.

Great story in Cuba, cable communication between Havana and New York cut off, 17 Oct.

Thousands of rifles and carbines, surrendered by the rebels, carried out to sea and sunk, 22 Oct.

Mr. Magallon refuses to distribute offices among adherents of the insurgents, 9 Nov.

Mr. Magallon, on the authority of President Roosevelt, announces the election of 25th as valed, and that new elections would be held next year, 2 Dec.

Disturbances reported in various parts, and for the first time since their occupation, American troops were employed to suppress disturbances, reported 26 Dec.

Three Cuban generals arrested, charged with conspiring against public order, reported, 26 Sept. 1907.

Further movement of conspirators, a consignment of cartridges seized in New York, mid-June, 1908.

Death of ex-President Palma, 4 Nov.

José Miguel Gomez, liberal nominee, was elected president, 14 Nov.

Arrangements for the evacuation of Cuba by the United States troops—evacuation to begin in Jan. 1909.

In April, 1909, reported, 1909.

Immunization of the second republic; governor Magallon turns over the government to President Jose Miguel Gomez, and the American officers embark for home, 28 Jan. 1909.

One hundred persons killed and nearly as many injured at Pina del Rio by two explosions of dynamite; the barricades were destroyed, 17 May, 1909.

See also United States; Spanish-American War.

CUBIT, a measure by which the ark of Noah was measured (2448 inches). It was the distance from man's elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, according to Aristotle, the length of the cubit was a little under 22 inches, the Roman cubit 17½ inches, and the English cubit 18 inches.

CUCKING-STOOL (or DUCKING-STOOL), for shrews: one at Kingston-on-Thames was used in April, 1745; and another at Cambridge in 1750.

CUCUMBERS, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It
CUNIA.

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CUNNERSDORF.

was reduced by the French in 1578, but recaptured in 1760 by Sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under General Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

CUNCA, New Castle, Spain, 80 miles from Madrid, attacked by the Carlists 13 July, and captured 14 July, 1874. The garrison and the inhabitants were barbarously used. General Lopez Pinto rescued the prisoners, 19 July.

CUIRASS, a sort of Greek and Roman armour. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass. The cuirass was worn by cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 et seq. Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses; and most European armies have picked corps of such. For bullet-proof cuirasses, see Bullet, 1894.

CULDEES, said to derive their name from cultur-e Dei, worshippers of God, monks in Scotland and Ireland, who have their principal seat at St. Andrews. It is said that in 1185 at Tippercary there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attacked to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.

CULLEN'S-WOOD (Ireland). An English colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, went to divert themselves at Cullen's wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children, 30 March, 1209 (on Easter, afterwards called Black Monday).

CULMIN DIAMOND. See under Diamond, 1607 and 1910.

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, Duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish headed by Charles Edward Stuart, the young Pretender, 14 April, 1746. The Scots lost 2,500 men killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the cruel pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Prince Charles of the widows of Scotland for six months, while 30,000 of them were taken, at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, 3 March, 1788.

CULTURE, according to Mr. Matthew Arnold ("The Apostle of Culture, sweetness and light, and the opponent of Philistinism"); is the knowledge of "the best that has been thought and said in the world" (1889). The writings of John Ruskin and Matthew Arnold are said to have greatly promoted culture, and refinement in literature and art among all classes in Great Britain.

CULVERIN, a cannon so called from the French couleverin, said to have been introduced into England from a French model in 1554. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. Bulley.

CUMEA (S. Italy), a Greek colony, said to have been founded 1052 B.C., probably too early, and to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl. It was taken by the Samnites 320 B.C., and was annexed by the Romans 333 B.C.

CUMBERLAND, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1257. Brandelhow park, Keswick, opened 16 Oct. 1902.

Dukes


1766. Henry Frederick, son of Frederick, prince of Wales, died 18 Sept. 1790.

1799. Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III., became king of Hanover, 26 June, 1837; died 13 Nov. 1851.

1851. George V., the ex-king of Hanover; died 2 June, 1878.


A rescript from the emperor William II. was issued 12 March, 1895, resuming the Guelph fund (the accumulated property of king George V.), which had been sequestered in 2 March, 1895, to his son, the duke of Cumberland, on certain conditions; the duke having stated in a letter to the emperor, dated to March, "that he had no intention of engaging in any undertaking which would threaten the peace of the German Empire." The Guelph Fund bill for making the necessary arrangements was passed by the Prussian diet, 31 March 1895.

The affair settled: the duke retains the Guelph museum, library, and gardens for the benefit of the public, March, 1895. See Brunswick.

CUMBERLAND, THE. See Naval Battles, 1811.

CUMULATIVE VOTE, in parliamentary elections, proposed by Mr. Robert Lowe, 3 July, during the debates on the reform bill; and rejected, 3 July, 1867, by 314 to 173. By the act passed 15 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102), it was enacted that at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates. The cumulative vote was used in the election of the London school board, 29 Nov. 1870.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (401 B.C.), narrated in Xenophon's Anabasis. His Greek auxiliaries were successful; see Retreat of the Greeks.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from cuneus, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, inscribed on bricks or clay-tablets, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2300 B.C. The cuneiform characters are considered by most Assyriologists to have been originally hieroglyphs, and to have been first employed by the Akkadians of ancient Babylonia. See Assyria, Babylon, Behistun.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia). On 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick II. king of Prussia, with 30,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of

..."At any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and may give all such votes to one candidate or any distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."
90,000 in their camp near this place, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Poles lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30,000 men in killed and wounded.

**CUPOLA SHIPS.** see *Navy of England, 1804*.

**CUPPING,** a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scored by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been exhausted by heat, is immediately applied to it, when the blood rushes into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (415 B.C.) and Celsus (29 B.C.). It was common in England about 1820.

**CURACOA** (correctly, Curaçao), an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by the Dutch in 1634. In 1802 the French, settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814. The name of a well-known and esteemed liqueur manufactured chiefly in Holland from the dried peel of the curacao orange, by a process of maceration and distillation with spirit and water. A cheap imitation is made from whisky and the peel of bitter oranges.

**CURATES** were of early appointment as communicants in the Roman church, and are mentioned in England in the 7th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of ecclesiastics are the 37th and 38th, and 57th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act, 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 3,520 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to £1,505. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43. The Pastoral Aid Society was established in 1876; the Society for promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, in 1867; the Curates' Augmentation Fund, 1860.

**CURFEW BELL** (from the French couru for), was revived or introduced in England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin.* The curfew was modified 1 Hen. I. 1186. The curfew bell is still rung in some places.

**CURIA:** see *Kome, (6) c.*

**CURLING,** a Scotch national game with stones on the ice, said to have been introduced from the Low Countries in the 16th century. The Edinburgh curling club was instituted 1735. The royal Caledonian curling club, founded in 1838, owns a large artificial pond at Strathallan, Perthshire. A party of Scotch curlers visited Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, and played a number of matches with colonial teams, Dec. 1865-Feb. 1866.

**CURRANTS** from *Vitis vinifera,* whence probably the tree was first brought to us about 1553. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (20. 4d. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7s.; reduced to 2s. 17 April, 1890. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oryzae*) came from Canada in 1705, see *Greece 1903.*

**CURRENCY ACTS.** See under *Bank of England, 1767-1823,* and *Gold, 1816.* Those of Sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844. Royal commission appointed to inquire into the depreciation of silver, relative values of the precious metals, &c., about 5 Sept. 1836. In their final report, issued 6 Nov. 1838, the commissioners were found to be greatly divided in opinion respecting bimetallism, a paper currency, &c. Mr. H. Chaplin advocates his "thirty shilling" theory Jan. 1822.

**CURSITOR BARON.** This office, formerly attached to the court of exchequer, was abolished in 1856, on the death of the right hon. George Bankes.

**CURTATONE,** near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict, 29 May, 1848.

**CUSHEE PIECES,** invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

**CUSTOMS** is a law not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

**CUSTOMS** were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant by great charter was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000l. to 50,000l. in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow.* They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000l. in 1666. *Davenant.* In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work had enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1833, 1834, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of customs were greatly reduced. Many changes have been made since; by the Customs Act of 1845, the laws were amended and the duties modified; see *Revenue.* The disqualification of custom-house officers and officers of excise from voting for the election of members of parliament in 1782, was removed in 1867-8.

The laws respecting the customs were amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1853, and consolidated by acts passed, 24 July, 1876; an ended, 1889 and 1893.

**Customs in year ending**

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**The customs in Ireland, a sack of wool, 3d.; a last of cloth, a shilling; a barrel of wood, 1824.**

**The Customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board.**

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<th>6 Jan. 1829</th>
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Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1804; and a yet larger in 1859; burnt down in 1866; a new one, built by Charles II., burnt down in 1718, again rebuilt; and the eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of £400,000.

The present edifice opened on 12 May, 1817.

Dublin. Custom-house commenced 1784; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of £400,000.

The present edifice opened 12 May, 1817.

International conference on customs tariffs at Brussels, 1-3 July, 1839.

Changes in the duties made in 1839.

The customs duties are described in the Finance Act of 1846.

Mr. A. D. Greig appointed accountant and controller-general in succession to Mr. G. W. Bennett (retiring).

6 Aug. 1846.

CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT, see Zollverein.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace, previously nominated by the lord chancellor, was in 1515 directed to be appointed by a bill signed by the king. The act was confirmed in 1689.

CUSTOZZA, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Italians were defeated by marshal Kœdockzy, 23 July, 1848; and here they were again defeated, 24 June, 1866, after a series of desperate attacks on the Austrian army. The Italians were commanded by their king, Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrians by the archduke Albrecht. The Italian loss was computed to be 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 1315 missing; the Austrian loss, 960 killed, 3600 wounded, and near a thousand prisoners. The Italians soon reappeared the Minocio.

CUTCH (Kacli), W. India, a princiipality under the government of Bombay. In consequence of the depredations of the natives, the East India government resorted to hostile measures, which resulted in a stringent treaty with the rao in Jan. 1816. In 1819 he was dispossessed of his kingdom, and replaced by his infant son, supported by a British contingent. The traffic in children, deserted in Dec. 1835, was suppressed by the British. Many persons perished by an earthquake in July, 1819.

CUTLERY, see Steel. Cutters' Feast, see Sheffield, 1869.

CUTTACK (Kataki), E. India, aBritish province ceded to the E. I. company in 1803. Cuttack, the capital, was taken by col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. same year. The Maharattas conquest it in 1750.

Thornton.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England by Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osborn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer.

CZUCO, capital of Peru, was entered by Pizarro in Nov. 1533, and taken by him in Aug. 1536, after five months' siege.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was first obtained in the free state by Gay Lussac in 1815, being the first instance of the isolation of a compound radical.

CYCLE of the sun, a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order according to the Julian Calendar; that of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 352 years by Victorinus, 493. Blair. See Metonic Cycle, Calippe Period.

CYCLE AND CYCLING. The origin of the cycle is unknown. Velocipedes or monomotophic machines with three or more wheels, are believed to have been used in one of the earliest being the invention of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, circa 1767. A machine of this kind was invented by Blanchard, the aeronaut, and is described in the Journal de Paris, 27 July, 1770; and one was invented by Népêre Niepe in 1818. The "dandy-horse", or "Draisena," a kind of bicycle, was patented for the Baron von Drais of Prussia in 1817. A "Ackermann's Repository," Feb., 1819. It consisted of two wheels, about 30in. in diameter, running one in the wake of the other, and connected by a beam of wood, upon which, half way from each end, was a saddle or perch; an arm rest at the front end of the beam completed the apparatus. It was propelled by kicking the ground with the right and left foot alternately; it fell into disuse in consequence of the satire of Cruikshank, and contemporary humorists. The first practical bicycle, furnished with cranks and levers, is said to have been invented by Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a blacksmith of Keir, Dumfrieshire, circa 1839; another is stated to have been made by Garvin Lambell, who called it a "wooden horse." See Mitchell, 1847. M. Micheau, of Paris, invented pedals to propel the front wheel, and introduced the bicycle proper in 1866; from France it was imported into England about 1862.

James Starley, a mechanic, of Albourne, Sussex, transformed the old-fashioned "horse-shaker" into the modern bicycle and tricycle. The "velocipede" was patented in 1855; many other machines with various improvements since that date. A great impetus was given to the use of the bicycle by the invention of the safety bicycle, by J. Kemp Starley (died 27 Oct., 1904), now in universal use, and the invention of the pneumatic tyre and the "free" wheel. The motor cycle was introduced about 1890.

Cyclers' Touring Club, founded 1875, to encourage and promote touring. Publishes a monthly Gazette and an official handbook.

NATIONAL CYCLERS' UNION, founded 1785, to protect the legislative interests of cycling; it frames and upholds the amateur definition of "cyclist"; holds amateur championships.

Mr. John Mayall and two friends travel to Brighton on velocipede.

Mr. Stanton went from London to Bath, 90 miles, on a bicycle, in 8½ hours. 27 March, 1879.

Many similar and better feats since performed.

Bicycle clubs formed in London, 1876.

Above 1500 velocipede at a meeting at Hamp ton Court, 27 May, 1870.

Middlesex magistrates decide that a bicycle is a carriage, and fine a rider for damage.

Six days' contest at Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. George Walker won prize-belol (first) and 2nd, rode 1772 miles, 23 April to 3 May. Mr. Walker again won, rode 1404 miles (6 days of 226 miles), 26 Sept. 1870.

Crypto-dynamic gear invented by Mr. W. T. Shaw.

The cycling championship of Europe gained by Mr. E. Hall of Gainsborough at Berlin.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, on a bicycle, travelled 15,700 miles through America, across Europe to Asia.

The Rev. Hugh Callan, of St. Andrews, Glasgow, travelled to Jerusalem, through Europe and Asia.

Minor, and back on a bicycle, autumn, 1883.
The use of bicycles, &c., regulated by local government, see Act of 1890. Act. 1, c. 11.

The first national cycle show at the Crystal Palace opened 20 Jan. 1894; others since.


Miss Jane Yatman (24) completed 760 miles of cycling in Long Island; total time taken, 57 hours and 12 minutes, 20 Sept. 1899. Done in 24 hrs. Antwerp, holds a motor tricycle 45 miles, 36 yrs, in 6 minutes. April, 1900.

In Paris, rides a motor-cycle 58 miles 450 yards in 1 hour. Sept. 16, 1905.

CYCLONES.

CYPRUS.

Cyclones, circular whirlwinds, or hurricaines, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. See Norms.

CYCLOPEDIA, see Encyclopaedia.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

Cymbal, the oldest known musical instrument, made of brass. Cymbals were used by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews and other nations, 2 Sam. vi. 5, R.C. 1647.

Cymmbrodonion Society was established in Sept. 1751, to instruct the ignorant and relieve distressed Wesley. It was suspended in 1791, and revived 24 June, 1820, for literary purposes. The society was re-established in 1867 for promotion of literature and the arts in Wales.

Cygni or Kymri (hence Cambria), the great Celtic family to which the Britons belonged, and which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 650 Dynewal Muilmord reigned "King of the Cygni." see Wales.

Cynics, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 360 B.C., Dio B.L. L. Call.), who professed to concern all worldly things, even sciences, except morality; and lived in public with little shame. Diogenes, the eminent cynic, died 323 B.C.

Cynoscephale (dogs' heads, so named from the shape of the heads), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thessalians defeated Alexander tyrant of Pherae and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. Pelopidas was slain. Here also the cons Flamininus totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

Cyprius, a large island in the Mediterranean, near the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria; present capital, Levkosa or Nikosia; sea-ports, Larnaca and Famagusta. Here the ancients found copper (es Cyprum), silver, and precious stones. The country was fertile, and abounded with trees in ancient times; and under Venice its commerce was important. Population in 1900, 217,022: 1908, 258,097 (1909, 46,85 Christians). Revenue, 1904-5, 218,882; expenditure, 154,460. 1900-7, revenue, 286,527; expenditure, 244,666. 1908-9, revenue, 303,747; expenditure, 244,666. Imports, 1904, 58,897; exports, 46,434. 1906, imports, 50,912; exports, 46,434. 1908, imports, 50,912; exports, 46,434. The Thracian colonists introduced the worship of Askartoth (the Greek Astarte or Aphrodite, the Roman Venus). Conquered by Amaus, king of Egypt; revolted at the invasion of Cambyses, and submitted to Persia 525 B.C.

Revolted, and subjected 500-499

Partly independent under Evagoras and Nicocles, kings of Salamis 387 et seq.

Supported Alexander the Great 333

Taken by Demetrius by Ptolemy of Egypt 205

Became a Roman province 58

Visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts xiii.) 45

Great revolt of the Jews 117

Conquered by Romans, 64; recovered by Greeks 648

Isaac Conmest, king 1184

Seized by Richard I. of England, 1191; given by him to Guy de Lusignan, as king 1192

Order of the Sword established (eased with 8th King) 1195

Guy's descendant, Catherine de Conaro, sold it to Venice 1287

Cyprus conquered by the Turks with great barbarity 1570-8.

Insurrections suppressed, 1764; with massacre 1783

General di Cesnola, a Genoese, the American consul, by excavations, discovered many Babylonian, Egyptian, Phoenician, and Greek gold and silver ornaments, and other relics (sold to the New York museum) 1871 et seq.

The island given up to Great Britain for administration by the Anglo-Turkish convention, 4 June, 1878.

Possession taken by admirals John Hay, 12 July; by Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, as lord high commissioner, 22 July.

Orders for the government by a lord high commissioner, given at court, 14 Sept.

Sir G. J. Wolseley's decree for compulsory labour on public works, dated, 14 Dec.

He is sent to S. Africa; succeeded by sir Robert Biddulph.

The British buy the Government lands, except the Sultan's estates, early in July.

Increased general prosperity reported (in Blue Book), Aug. 1880.

Sir R. Biddulph reports that the British government is popular, but the finances depressed, Aug.; 78,000l. voted for Cyprus.

New constitution announced, 24 March, 1882.

Elected legislative council opened by sir R. Biddulph, July, 1883.

Long continued destructive ravages of locusts, greatly checked by the skill and energy of Mr. S. Brown, reported.

Sir R. Biddulph reports great prosperity and increased revenue (194,055l., expenditure 111,685l.).

General health good, Aug. 1884.

Sir H. E. Bulwer nominated as high commissioner, 31 March, 1886.

Cyprus society, London, formed, for the establishment of a hospital at Kyrenia; etc.

Archaeological excavations; discoveries on the site of the temple of Aphro-dite, etc.

Sir Walter J. Sisal appointed high commissioner, Feb. 1892.

Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter reports the miscellaneous results of excavations in various places since 1885 undertaken by direction of the German emperor (to be published in 1893) for the Berlin museum.

Disastrous floods (22 deaths) at Limassol, 12 Nov.; estimated loss, 50,000l., reported.

Excavations at Amathus supported by the British museum, 1893.

Mass meetings demanding union with Greece and abolition of Turkish tribute, 5 May, 1895.

Sir Wm. Haynes Smith appointed high commissioner, Nov., 1897; arrives, 4 June, 1898.

British annual grant of 30,000l. voted, 26 May, 1902.

Sir C. A. King-Harman appointed high commissioner, 2 April, 1904.

Martial law proclaimed at Nicosia in consequence of disturbances, 10 April, 1908.

CYR, St., near Versailles. Here a college for ladies was founded by Madame De Maintenon in 1686, and here she died, 15 April, 1719. It was made a military college in 1803; suppressed in 1896.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 305 B.C. They taught that the supreme good of man is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRINE (N. W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristaeus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Penthapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoe. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 66 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenean sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYROPEIDUM, see Corus.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedaemonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharmakus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus; Mindarus being slain: 410 B.C. Platarch.

CZAR, more properly tsar or czar, the title of the emperor of Russia, probably derived from Caesar, a title said to have been assumed by Ivan Basilowitz after defeating the Tartars, about 1482. The empress is termed czarina or tsarina, and the eldest son cesarevich or tsarevitch; the spelling still varies.

CZECHS, the most westerly branch of the Slavic family of nations, which about 480 migrated to Bohemia and Moravia (which see). The antagonism between the Germans and Czechs is milder in Moravia than in Bohemia. Their representatives entered the reichsrath at Vienna, 8 Oct., 1879, see Hungary 1903.
DAHOMEY. N. E. India, a province acquired by the East India Company in 1765, and ruled under them by a Nawab till its annexation in 1813.

The king attacks Lagos, kills many and takes about 1,000 prisoners.

Dahomey placed under the protection of France at the request of the king of Porto Novo on 27 Oct.

The Dahomey troops repulsed in an attack upon the French settlements at Zoba, on Lake Benin, by commandant Ferrillon, 125 killed, reported 24 Feb., 1827.

Dahomey coast blockaded by the French. 4 April.

The French repulsed. 22 April.

Tackling army near Porto Novo; French reinforcements from Senegal landed, April; his troops retreated after engagement with severe loss, 23 April.

The king in a letter to president Carnot justifies his retention of French merchants at Whydah for modelling with poitiques, received about 38 April.

Whydah bombarded by the French vessel *Keppelin* 29 April; 4 April; Commander Fournier demands the surrender of 23 Frenchmen, in prison since Feb.; May; they are surrendered, and Dahomeyan prisoners released.

The king in a letter to president Carnot desires a just peace. 12 May.

Peace with France concluded. reported 6 Oct.

The king's continued aggressions and threats had to war. April; the French Dahomey war not on the frames for an expedition to protect Porto Novo and Kotonou, and average injuries. 11 April, 1826.

French reinforcements from Senegal arrive at Kotonou. 20 April.

Porto Novo and Kotonou besieged, reported 25 May.

Col. Dobby (aft. Gen.), commander of the French expedition, arrives at Kotonou, 23 May; Whydah occupied by 4,000 French troops, 11 June; the coast blockaded, 16 June; several villages bombarded, about 4 July; the coast bombarded, 9 Aug.; 27 Aug.; Taku captured, 20 Aug.; Kataza taken, 24 Aug.; reinforcements from France arrive, 24 Aug.; about 4,000 Dahomeyans defeated with heavy loss in an attack on gen. Dobby's column at Dogba; French loss slight; commandant Ferraux killed, 17 or 19 Sept.; Dahomeyan again defeated. 4 Nov., 10 Oct.

An attack of 4,000 Dahomeyans defeated with severe loss, by gen. Dobby, reported 30 Sept.

The Dahomeyans, commanded by king Behanzin, camped near Poensser; capt. Fahnine, bunt. Amédé, and 2 French killed. 4 Oct.

Dobby occupied by the French without resistance. 10 Oct.; successful advance of gen. Dobby, with loss on both sides. 13-15 Oct.

The Dahomeyans defeated with great loss, 20, 26 Oct.

The fortress of Muates taken, 2 Nov.; the Dahomeyan army dispersed after 4 hours fighting. 1 Nov.; Cama and Idonome taken. 4 Nov.

French loss during the campaign, 213 men, reported 22 Nov.

King Behanzin proposes inadmissible terms of peace, about 15 Nov.; he burns palaces, &c., and departs. 18 Nov.

Gen. Dobby occupies Abomey, 17 Nov.; and proclaims the deposition of Behanzin; the chiefs and people exult. 18 Nov.

Dobby at Porto Novo. 20 Nov.

Whydah and other towns occupied. 3-6 Dec.

Blockade of the coast raised. 19 Dec.

Behanzin on the Mawi with 2,000 men about 9 Jan., 1823.

King Behanzin resists to all nations a justiciary manifesto. 2 March; proclares submission to France under conditions reported 2 May.

Message from king Behanzin to president Carnot charging the French with treachery. June.
DAHRA. 393

DAMASCUS.

Gen. Dohls and 240 officers at Kotonou 31 Aug. 1893
Advance successfully into the interior 27 Oct. 1893.
Flight of Behanzin and submission of the chiefs.
Gen. Dohls arrives at Yomondah 12 Nov.
Behanzin's envoy at Paris not received by pres.
Carnot.
The Dahomeyans defeated at Badagla 1 Dec.
Goutthii chosen as king of Allada, and recognised by
Behanzin surrenders unconditionally, 25 Jan. 2d sent
To Marville, Feb., 3d arrives 30 March,
M. Ballot appointed civil governor 2 Feb.
The Kotonou canal, between Porto Novo and
Godomey, constructed by native labour, opened
3 Jan. 1895.
Successful explorations by hunt, Rand, treaties
signed with chiefs, reported .... 3 Aug.
Convention for the delimitation of the French and
German possessions in the Hinterland, signed at
Paris 23 July 1894.
The Franco-German boundary commission, opposed,
natives defeated with heavy loss near Liam, re-
ported 21 Sept. 1893.
Behanzin's brother made king of Abomey, after-
wards deposed and imprisoned at Porto Novo, re-
ported 5 June 1899.
The ex-king of Abomey visits England, and is
received by king Edward VII. at Buckingham
Palace 30 May 1904.
The son of Behanzin, the ex-king of Abomey, who,
his father, had been, for the last 22 years, the
head of the republic in Algeria, attempted to
commit suicide 7 July, 1996
Death of Behanzin in exile, reported 12 Dec.
DAHRA (Africa). On 18 June, 1845, above
500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffo-
cated in a cave, a fire having been kindled by order of
general Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff.
He fired on a messenger bearing an order of a
Truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal
Soult, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DAILY CHRONICLE. Built up on the
Clerkenwell News (founded 1855), which was purchas-
ed in 1877; Price reduced to 4d. in 1894.

DAILY EXPRESS. Independent morning
paper, price 4d. Founded 1900.

DAILY GRAPHIC. Illustrated morning
paper, price 4d. Founded 1 Jan. 1892.

DAILY MAIL. The first halfpenny London
morning paper. Founded 4 May, 1859.

DAILY MIRROR, now a 4d. illustrated
morning paper, founded 2 Nov. 1893.

DAILY NEWS, established 21 Jan. 1836.
Price reduced to 1d. 1868, to 4d. in 1893.
In 1870 it absorbed the Morning Star (founded 1836). Charles
Dickens was the first editor. Mr. George Cadbury
in 1810 purchased the paper.

DAILY SKETCH, 4d. illustrated morning
paper. Founded 15 March, 1899.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, established 29 June,
1855, as a 2d. paper, reduced the price to 1d. on
17 Sept. 1855. Liberal till 1878; from 1880 it has
been unionist. Its "Shilling" fund for our soldiers'
widows and orphans, 28,000,000, collected up to
31 Dec. 1900, over 7 million donors; see Mansion
House War Fund.

DAIRY FARMERS ASSOCIATION.
British, established 24 Oct. 1876. No. 1 of a
journal published Sept. 1857.

DAKOTA (North America), organised as a
territory of the United States, 2 March, 1861.
Capital Yankton. North and South Dakota were
made States in 1889. N. Dakota, area 70,795 sq.
Miles; population 1905, 180,822. S. Dakota, area
76,850 sq. miles; population 1905, 435,185.
About 300,000 persons distributed in North Dakota
through railroads are South Dakota.
The Sioux reserves in S. Dakota, about 9,000,000
acres, opened to settlers by proclamation immedi-
ately occupied.
For the rising of the Sioux, see Indians, 1896-97.
President Harrison proclaims the opening of
1,600,000 acres in the Fort Berthold Indian Re-
ervation, North Dakota.
Great fire at Fargo, N. Dakota, many deaths
25 May, 1897
2,000 homeless.
7 June, 1893.
Mr. Taylor, state treasurer of S. Dakota, bankrupt,
absconded; the National Bank stops payment.
18 Jan. 1895.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden), revolted against
Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus
Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

Dalmatia, an Austrian province, N. E. of the
Adriatic Sea, conquered and made a province
by the Romans, 31 B.C. The emperor Diocletian
erected his palace at Spalato (erroneously written
Spalatro), and retired there, A. D. 305. Dalmatia was
held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks,
till its cession to Yugoslavia, 1878. By the Peace
of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria, but
in 1805 it was incorporated with Italy, and gave the title
of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to
Austria. An insurrection opposed to the new mili-
tary law broke out at Boche di Cattaro, and a con-
lict with the troops at Dragali took place, 10 Oct.
1896. Several regiments were sent there, but the
Irigots obtained several successes during the
month. A deputation offered submission, 2 Nov.,
and the operations against them were suspended
Visit of the archduke Franz Ferdinand, as repre-
sentative of the emperor Francis Joseph, during
manoeuvres carried out by the Austrian-Hungarian
army.

DAMARALAND (S.W. Africa), a territory
rich in minerals and pasture, occupied by German
settlers and missionaries since 1893. The native
population is estimated at 80,000.
A German expedition Mr. Lederitz acquired
lands at Anga Popeuia from the chiefs; Dr.
Gerring, who also had obtained land, transferred
his rights to Mr. Robert Lewis, a British subject.
A treaty was concluded in 1888, but the
Bushmen received a register of the country, whose claims
were set aside by the German colonial company of
S.W. Africa, and he and his party were expelled.
His claims set forth at Berlin by the British
government in 1884, were disallowed, and the
question was still under discussion - autumn, 1892.
South-West Africa company formed in London to
develop Damara and Kolmanskop.

Agreement made between the German and English
companies 7 Nov. 1892.
Capt. Franzis, with a German force of 200 men,
without a struggle, with much slaughter, in-
cluding women and children, 17 April 1893.
Continual fighting with the natives, much blood-
dshed, reported 2 Feb. 1894.
Native subdued by bunt, Leutwein and a murder-
ous shot, reported 9 April 1893.
Bottlenose rising: Germans repulsed, and 2 killed,
near Goyamans, 2 July, 1892; rebels defeated
with great loss, bunt, Herzig and 2 others killed;
reported 10 Aug. 1892.
Revolt of several tribes, owing to the enforced
stamping of zebra, 14 Germans killed; reported
1 Oct. 1893.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of
Aramom, 1913 B.C. (Gen. xix.), now the capital of
a Turkish pachalic. Pop. estimated 1898, 250,000.
DAMASK LINENS. 384 DANE.

Taken by David (1490 B.C.), but retaken shortly afterwards, the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors. 

385 Recovered by Joash in 882 B.C. 

Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, 746 B.C. 

From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander. 

To the Romans, under Augustus, 46 B.C., 448 


Taken by the Saracens, 652, by the Turks in 1575, and destroyed by Tamerlane, 1406. 

Taken by Ibrahim Pacha, 1532. 

The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tenmases, from here, 15 Feb., is attributed to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe. 

Damascus restored to Turkey. 

In consequence of a dispute between the Franks and Maronites, the Mahometans massacred above 2000 Christians and destroyed the houses, containing vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel, 20 to 24, July, 1860. 

Justice executed for these crimes by Fund Pacha: 10,000 persons executed, including the Turkish governor, and 11,000 persons made soldiers. Aug.-Sept. 1861. 

The great mosque was destroyed by fire, 14 Oct. 1861. See Series, 1864-5. 

Visit of the German emperor and empress, 7 Nov. 1868. Damsass-Hauran Railway opened, July, 1891. The Badi-Damasoe line opened Aug. 1892; financial failure, reported 15 Oct. 1892. 

Inauguration of the Hedjaz railway connecting Damascus with the Holy City. 1 Sept. 1898.

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of Alva, 1569. The Damask Rose was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMEN'S ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damen, a native of Arras, 5 Jan. 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, 28 March.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt) was taken by the crusaders, 5 Nov. 1219; lost 1221; retaken by Louis IX., 5 June, 1229; surrendered to his ransom when a prisoner, 6 May, 1250. The present town was built soon after. See Egypt, 1882. Population, city, 165, 30,000.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysus of Syracus, about 385 B.C. He obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, promising to return at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became his surety. When Damon did not appear, Pythias surrendered, and was led to execution; but at the critical moment Damon returned. Dionysus remitted the sentence, and desired to share their friendship.

DANAI: an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. In 1472 the Dance of Death was played before Roi, king of Provence, in a ballet, Lou Gou, which he himself designed, and, as an allegorical drama, The Shaking of the Shears, or the Dance of Death, survived for a long time in England. The earliest known pictorial representation of this subject is that of Orcagna, 14th cent., whose Triumph of Death is painted on the walls of the Campo Santo at Pisa.

The Chorus Machabearum or Dance Macabre, the first printed representation, was published by Guillaume Marland, a bookseller of Paris. 

Holbein's Dance of Death (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basel in 1539. 

Rowlandson's English Dance of Death, a modern adaptation of the medieval idea, 1815-16. Many editions of the Dance of Death have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith.

The term Dance of Death was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the 14th century.

Dancing was, accompanied by alteration of mind and disturbances of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed Tarantism, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the dances of the Tarantula. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING was practised by the Cretans, 1534 B.C. according to Herodotus. The Greeks combined the dance with their dramas, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. Usur. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French introduced ballets analogues in their musical dramas. The country dance (contre-danse) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. See Spelmans. See Morrice Dance, Quadrille, and Waltz.

DANE-BROG, a Danish order of knighthood, instituted in 1671 by Christian V., remodeled in 1693 and 1808.

DANE-GELD, or DANE-GILT, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in England, first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003 and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay the costs for clearing the seas. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1061; revived by William I. 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, i.e. as much as one plough could plough, or as fede says, as much as could maintain a family, was taxed at first, i.e. afterwards as much as 75. And William says that once 24, 36, was raised.

DANES, or NORTHMEN; see Denmark. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rolla, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rolla and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:

First hostile appearance of the Danes 783 

They land near Burgh, Dorset, and take Bristol 793 

Defeated at Hengestdune, in Cornwall, by Egbert 805 

They land in Kent from 500 vessels, and take Canterbury and London 825 

They descend on the north, and take York 866 

They defeat the Saxons at Merton 871 

They take Wareham and Exeter 876
DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES;

WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA (capitals, Bucharest and Jassy) were united and named ROMANIA, 1858. Population of the two, 1849, 5,612,520; 1888 (est.), 6,800,000. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia (which see)

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia

The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia.

The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Storby for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia.

They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia. See Russo-Turkish War.

The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians entered, Sept. 1854; retire March, 1857.

The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference (i.e. of hospodars, elected by elective assemblages, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved).

Alexander Conza elected hospodar of Moldavia, 17 Jan., of Wallachia. 15 Feb. 1859.
The election acknowledged by the allies 6 Sept. 1859.
The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) proclaimed and acknowledged by the Porte 1 Dec. 1861.

DAUPHINELLES, the classic Hellspont, derives its name from Dardanus, an ancient city in the Troad, and called after the ancient Dardani. Two castles (Sestos, in Roumania, and Abydos, in Anatolia), built by the sultan Mahomet VI. in 1659, command the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, and recall the story of Hero and Leander (see Hellspont).—The passage of the strait was achieved by the British squadron under Sir John Duckworth, 19 Feb. 1807; but he repassed them with great loss. 3 March, the castles of Sestos and Abydos falling down stone by stone upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dauphinelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853; see Hellspont and Xerxes, and Rev. Japan, War 1904, 5.

DARIE, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darieus, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 358 cents. Knowles. 1 weighed two grains more than the English guire. Dr. Bernard.

DARIESEN, ISTHMUS OF, central America, discovered by Columbus, 1504. In 1664, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darieus. A company was formed in 1665, and in 1669, three expeditions sailed thither from Scotland, one, 400,000, had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English govt., the settlement was thence abandoned by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, 30 March, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, 36,000 were, allowed by Parliament to the survivors as 'Equivalent money;' 18,000 were also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of Lords. See Panama. The average breadth, 40 miles; least breadth, 20 miles.

DARJEELING, a British district in the Himalayas, created about 1824. The capital Darjeeling, is used as a sanitarium. The cultivation of tea is flourishing, and the population rapidly increasing. See Darjeeling.

DARK AGES, a term applied to the Middle Ages; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb. Hallam's "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," published 1818. Supplemental Notes, 1858.

DARLINGTON, an ancient town S. Durham, chartered and made a parliamentary borough 1857. The opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway 27 Sept. 1825, the first to convey passengers, was an impulsion to the prosperity of the borough. The handsome collegiate church of St. Cuthbert, founded 1100 by bishop Pudsey, and restored in 1869 by Sir Gilbert Scott, is a fine specimen of Early English architecture. To the free library, opened 1835, Mr. Edward Pease gave 100 guineas. Population 1871, 21,792; 1881, 35,102; 1891, 36,940; 1901, 41,415. See under Teesdale, 1825 and 1857.

Lord Roberts receives the freedom, and unveils a S. African memorial . . . . 5 Aug. 1905.

DARMSTADT, capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, made a city 1530, became the residence of the landgraves. The ducal palace built 1568 et seq. Memorial to the grand duchess Alice, unveiled 12 Sept. 1902. Pop. 1910, 83,123; see Hesse, 1804.

D'ARTAGNAN, the hero of Dumas' Les Trois Mousquetaires, 1844, and its sequels. The character was probably taken from a real historical personage, Charles de Raatz de Castlenoue, comte d'Artagnan, 1611-73, who commanded the French guards from 1657; killed at the siege of Maestricht, 1673.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of monks, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spelman, a German, in 1590 (Stone), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1750 and 1758. Various expeditions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons. Population, 1881, 10,142; 1901, 36,175.

DARTMOOR, South Devon, a tract of land, 20 miles long, 9 to 12 miles broad, subject to the dukedom of Cornwall. The Dartmoor Preservation Association hold their annual meeting at Plymouth, 26 Oct. 1855. Dartmoor Prison, founded Mar. 1866. Seven prisoners of war were shot 6 April, 1815, after an insurrection.

A mutiny here was checked with loss of life of one prisoner. On 24 Aug. 1830, Wm. Carter, convict, shot dead while attempting to escape. 24 Dec. 1836 Convicts escape, 4 June; recaptured, 5 June, 1837. Two convicts escape and are recaptured. Oct. 1835. No convicts have escaped without being recaptured quickly for many years.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights, were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax in 1646. The duke and duchess of York visited the Britannia training ship (where the duke was a naval cadet), 6 July, 1897. The king, accompanied by the queen and princess Victoria, laid the stone for the new Britannia naval college, 7 March, 1902. Pop. 1911, 7,996; 1920 (est.) 9,000.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments (16 Edw. I. 1296). Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. Lewis. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor; the possession of land was proof of the title to it. Verulam.

DAUPHINE,* S. E. France, successively held by the Albigenses, Burgundians, and Lombards; was, about 732-4, delivered from the invading

* One of the counties of Vienne placed a dolphin (dauphin) in his coat-of-arms, and assumed the title of dauphin.
Saracens by Charles Martel. After forming part of the kingdom of Arles, it was much subdivided among counts. One of these, Humbert II., ceded Dauphine and the Viennois to Philip VI., in 1345, for the purpose of being able to support the prince should he be styled dauphin, which took effect in 1349, when Humbert became a monk. Louis Antoine, duke of Angoulême, son of Charles X., the last dauphin who assumed the title at his father's accession, 16 Sept. 1824, died 3 June, 1844.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire, an old municipal borough, situated at the sources of the Avon and Nene. Charles I. spent a few days at Davenport just before the battle of Naseby (14 June, 1645). Near here Lambert, having escaped from the Tower, was defeated and retaken, in his attempt to enkindle the war, by Monk, 21 April, 1660. Danes or Borough hill, near the town, is one of the largest Roman camps in England. The dissenting academy removed here from Northampton in 1752, was transferred to Wymondley in 1785, thence to London as Coward College, and finally united with Hampton and Highbury Colleges as New College, in 1850.

DAVID, the capital of Chiriqui in Panama, on the Rio David, a centre of stockraising and tobacco industries. Population 1910, 12,000 (about).

DAVID’S, St. (S. W. Wales), the ancient Monapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, three archbishop’s seats were appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Mynyw, and called St. David’s, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, 522. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dol, in Brittany, carried the pall with him. In the reign of Henry I. the archbishops submitted to the see of Canterbury.

Beatsou. Present income 4500l.

KINSHOPS.


DAVID’S DAY, St. 1 March, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David’s birthday, 510, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; and that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished, by order of St. David, by a leek in their caps.

DAVIS’S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by John Davis, 11 Aug. 1585, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, 1585-87. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca, 27 or 29 Dec. 1605.

DAVY JONES, a familiar name by which seamen designate an evil spirit. Davy Jones’s locker is an equivalent phrase for the ocean. The name has been derived from Jonah the prophet, and from duffy, a W. Indian negro spirit.

DAVY LAMP, &c., see Safety Lamp.

DAVY MEDAL. Funds were furnished by the sale of sir Humphry Davy’s plate. It was first awarded by the Royal Society to Professors Bunten and Korschof in 1877, for their discovery of spectrum analysis (which see). Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory, see Royal Institution.

DAVYUM. It is a metal of the platinum group, discovered by Sergius Kern, 25 June, 1877, in the residuum of platinum ore; hard, infusible, and rather ductile.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews; and among the Romans at midnight as with us. The Italians in some places, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The astronomical day begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours). Thus the astronomical day 8 Dec. begins at noon of 8 Dec. and ends at noon 9 Dec. At Greenwich, from 1 Jan. 1885, the day of 24 hours begins at midnight; thereckoning was recommended for railways, &c. A system of universal time for all countries was put forth by Mr. Sandford Fleming, of Canada. The Washington Prime Meridian Conference adopted a resolution declaring the universal day to be the mean solar day, beginning for all the world, at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day, and that meridian to be counted from zero up to 23 hours, 21 Oct. 1884. The scheme for universal time was advocated by Mr. (K.C.B. 9 Nov., 1904) W. H. M. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, at the Royal Institution, 19 March, 1886. A hallowed day is a day on which a writ may be executed; Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday are excepted.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL introduced into the house of commons; reached its second reading on 5 March, 1908. It was proposed that local time, from the third Sunday in April, until 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September, should be one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and for the remainder of the year the same as Greenwich time. In Ireland, Dublin time was to be substituted for Greenwich time. Opinion on the matter was divided, and much opposition being shown, the bill was dropped.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, have their qualifications given in 1 Tim. vi. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the sick and poor, assist at the ague or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church after the 10th century, and in the Greek church about the 12th. In 1830 a deaconesses’ house was founded by pastor Frieder at Kaisersworth, near Düsseldorf; many since on the continent. The appointment of deaconesses, subject to the parishal clergy, was advocated by the bishop of Ely about 1853, and was later appointed. The Diocesan Deaconesses’ Institution, London, was established in 1861. The office adopted by the church of Scotland, 1887.

DEACONS (literally servientes), an order of Christian ministers, began with the Apostles, about 53. (Acts vi. 3, 5), whose qualifications are given by St. Paul (05), 1st Timothy iii. 8—13. Mr. John Andrews, master of Shrewsbury High School, was ordained at Lichfield Cathedral a permanent deacon in conformity with a resolution passed in the
DEAD.

Prayers for their benefit were probably offered up in the 2nd century, being referred to by Tertullian, who died 220. The practice was protested against by Arius, and defended by Epiphanius, who died 403. It is generally objected to by the church of England, but is not expressly forbidden by any article of the faith as in the Court of Arches. (Pallad. Eccl. Law, 185-60.)

Book of the Dead, a collection of prayers and exorcisms written in Egyptian hieroglyphic or hieratic characters, composed for the benefit of the pilarum soul in his journey through Aniuti (the Egyptian Hades). Portions of these papers were placed with the mummy in his tomb. They are said to form the whole of the thousands which are extant. The "Book of the Dead," is dated from the 4th dynasty 2300-2200 b.c. After much toil a pure text with illustrations was published by M. Edouard Naville, 1886. Translations in several European languages have appeared. A London Edition of Egyptian Museum, was published in 1882, Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge's editions, with translations, 1885, 1887, 1890, and 1891.

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN. Acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000l. to the government (to construct new ordinance, &c.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of $85,740l. for 44 years, which ceased in June, 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by John Wallis, a Benedictine monk of Saint John, on Jerome Cardan's system, about 1570. See Biadwood, Bonet, a monk, published a system at Madrid 1620. Mr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain opened in Edinburgh in 1771. In modern times the abbe de l'Epee (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbe Seguin of Paris (1742-1822), the 1st. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London, Mr. Thomas Braidwood of Edinburgh, and surgeon, O'penn of Dublin, laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

The asylum for deaf and dumb children, opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1772, one in Edinburgh by Mr. T. Bradwood, and one at Birmingham by Mr. T. Bradwood in 1815. The asylum at Clarendon, Dublin, opened 1816.

There were in Great Britain 12,554 deaf and dumb, out of a population of 29,624,472. 1834.

A debate on the deaf and dumb held at Washington, U.S., under the presidency of Mr. E. M. Gallaudet, and empowered by government to grant degrees. 1836.

A deaf and dumb debating club (Walls's club) closed its third session April, 1860.

The foundation stone of St. Stephen's church, near Oxford, dedicated for the deaf and dumb, laid by the prince of Wales 1862.

Oral Teaching. Mr. Wm. Van Praagh introduced the so-called German system into this country in June, 1872. The capital of the fortnight Mayer-de-Rothschild and others, the "Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," was founded in 1881, and a day-schooL opened June, 1882. Training college and school founded at Eding 1857.

The Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, London, founded in 1810, and reorganized 1854. It provides instruction and entertainment under clerical direction.

International congress at Milan; great majority in favour of oral teaching of deaf-mutes. Sept. 1890.

The rev. R. A. Pearce, a mute, was a clergyman at Winchester 1853.

Report of the royal commission on the education of the deaf and dumb received 1899.

DEATH.

Oak hill, Nightingale-lane, Chatham-common, equipped as a residential school for deaf girls. 1868.

Death of Mr. Wm. Van Praagh, director of the association for the oral instruction of the deaf and dumb, July 29, 1845. 1847.

The London County Council has 19 schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. 1873.

DEAL, a cüque port with Sandwich, 1220; a fishing village in the reign of Henry VIII., its strong castle built 1539 by Henry VIII. Deal was incorporated and made independent of Sandwich, 1691. Iron promenade pier erected 1894. Victoria Hospital, new wing opened by lady George Hamilton, 28 July, 1897. Pop. 1910 (est.), 12,000.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire, anciently wooded quite through, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, the material of our ships of war. Riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on 8 June, 1831.

The Dean forest (mines) act passed 10 Aug. 1871.

DEAN (decanus), a name commonly given to the arch-presbyter, or eldest presbyter, in the 12th century; originally a military title, an officer over ten soldiers. In the church of England the dean and chapter of a cathedral nominally elect the bishop and form his council. By 13 & 14 Car. II. (1662), a dean must be in priest's orders; previously the office had occasionally been held by a layman, with special dispensation. The ancient office of "a rural dean" revived since 1859. The Deans' and Canons' resignation act passed 13 May, 1872. The Five Deans' memorial, and counter memorial, see Church of England, 1881. See Arches.

DEATH, ordained as the punishment for murder, 2338 B.C. (Gen. ix. 6.)

The Jews generally stoned their criminals (Lev. xx. 2). B.C. 1499

Drace's code punished every offence with death 621

It was introduced by Solomon; punished by death 594

Mithradates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes exposed to the sun for eighteen days 401

Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 24 Hen. III. A.D. 1241

Capital punishment abolished in Russia by Catherine II., except for treason 1767

The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by Sir Robert Peel's acts, 1810 to 1831

By the criminal law consolidation acts, death was confined to treason and willful murder 1861

The common law punishment (appointed 1864) issued their report recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unpunished, and that executions should be abolished (1872-74). (Gen. IV. 5. 7.) 1865

Capital punishment restricted in Italy April, 1801

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DEATH DUTIES.

Capital punishment abolished in Tuscany, 1835; Holland, 1837; Saxony, 1 April, 1865; Holland, 1876. In 17 out of 21 cantons of Switzerland...

Practically ceased in Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark, and Sweden, though not abolished in France: 175 convictions for murder—1 executed, in one year; similar proportion in Italy. Abolished in some of United States. Maine, 1876; Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin, since; in others, virtually ceased. Capital punishment by electricity (electrocution) ordered to be adopted by the State of New York from 1 Jan., 1899. The execution of William Kemmler by electricity was ordered, but deferred, on appeal, 11 Oct. Execution by electricity declared constitutional by the court of appeals.

Mutes of execution (1919) — Austria, gallows, public; Bavaria, guillotine, private; Belgium, capital punishment abolished, 1835; Brunswick, axe, private; China, sword or cord, public; Denmark, guillotine, public; Ecuador, musket, public; Finland, capital punishment abolished, 1824; France, guillotine, public; Great Britain, hangman, private; Hanover, county, private; Holland, capital punishment abolished, 1836; Italy, capital punishment abolished, 1875; Netherlands, gallow, public; Obenheim, musket, public; Portugal, capital punishment abolished, 1852; Prussia, sword, private; Rommany, capital punishment abolished, 1884; Russia, musket, gallow, or sword, public; Saxony, guillotine, private; Spain, garrote; Sweden, capital punishment abolished, 1874; United States, electrocution.

See Bectselling, Reenactle, Damages, Rolling, Burning, Hanging, Forgery, and Gampbell's Acts.

The number of deaths in England and Wales, 1906, 518,075.

DEATH DUTIES, a name given to the estate duties (which see).

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF, see Bills of Mortality, Public Health, and Registers.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT. See Reporting.

DEBATING SOCIETIES; several formed in the last century. The celebrated Oxford Union Society was founded in 1823, and many orators have been trained by it.

DEBTORS have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. In the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec., 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debt were issued in England. In the year ending 5 Jan., 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan., 1830, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 17,322; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation in Nov., 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released. Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. In 1861 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts for contempt: average time, 15 days; amount of debt, 3l. 10s. Agitation against this imprisonment, Dec., 1862; select committee of lords on the subject met May, 1893. By an act passed 9 Aug., 1869, the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors was abolished, with certain other exceptions; nearly a hundred debtors were released by a judge's order in Jan., 1870. An act to facilitate the arrest of absconding debtors, passed 9 Aug., 1870. Imprisonment for debt in Ireland was abolished by an act passed 6 Aug., 1872, and in Scotland (after 31 Dec.) by Dr. Cameron's Act, passed 7 Sept., 1850. See Arrest, King's Bench, Bankrupts, Involvents, Fleet, and National Debt.

DEBUTSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1890.

DECLAEGUE (Greek dekor ten, and logos a word), the ten commandments (Ex. xx., Deut. v.), called by the Jews the "ten words" (Ex. xxxiv. 28). The division of the decalogue varies among the Jews and the Christian churches.

DECCAN (Dekhan or Dakhan), S. India, was invaded by the Mahometans in 1294. The first independent sultan was Adudin. The natives revolted, and the dynasty of Bahmanji was founded by Hasan Ganga in 1347. About 1660-90, Aurungszebe I. recovered the Decan, but soon lost great part of it to the Mahrattas. The Nizam al Malik, his viceroy, became independent in 1717. A large part of the Decan was ceded to the English in 1818.

DECEMBER (from decem, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 715 B.C., Numm introduced January and February before March, and the month December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonium, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William I.; see Year. For 2 December revolution see France, 1851.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, appointed to draw up a code of laws, to whom for a year the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people meet (convenient). Two more tables were added by a second decemvirate, 450 B.C. The tyrannical conduct of Appius Claudius, one of the Decemviri, towards Virginia, who was stabbed by her father Virginia to save her from slavery, led to a revolution, and the re-establishment of the consuls government, 449 B.C.

DECENNIAL, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. Liry. Celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., see Metric System.

DECIPTIM, a metal found by M. De la Fontaine in the same earth with philippium (which see); announced Nov. 1877.

DECLARATION, see Independence, Rights, and Accession.

DECORATED STYLE, see Gothic.

DECORATIVE ART. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1843, existed for a short time.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and
his successors, in 1203. He was the first Irish
nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27
Hen. 11, 1181, and was entrusted with the go-

government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege was
allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III.,
geo. 111., and by Geo. IV. at his court held in
Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron, Michael
Constantine De Carew, premier baron of Ireland, b. 1835,
succeeded 1805, is the 33rd in succession.

DECRETAI.S. They formed the second part
of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts
and decrees and decrees of councils. The first
acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Silvester
to Himerus, a bishop of Spain, written in the first
year of his pontificate, 584. Arom. Certain false
decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 876. The
decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of
canons), were compiled in 1150. Heinsal., six
books were collected by Gregorius IX. 1227; a sixth
by Boniface VIII. 1229; the Clementines by Cler-
ment V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317;
the Extravagantes range from 1458 to 1493.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took
place 1390 B.C. of the temple, 1004 B.C. of
the second temple, 334 B.C. The Christians under Con-
stantine built new churches and dedicated them
with great solemnity, in A.D. 331 etc. The dedications
of books by authors to solicit patronage or testify	respect existed in the time of Mercens, 17 A.D.,
the friend and counsellor of Augustus, and a
patron of Horace (Ode I. 1).

DEED, a written contract or agreement.
The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed,"
occurs in a charter of 1033. Fosbrooke. Deeds in
England were formerly written in Latin or French;
the earliest known instance in English is the
indenture between the abbot of Whitby and Robert
Bustard, dated at York in 1343; see English Lan-
guage.

DEEMSTER, the name given to the two
judges who, in the Isle of Man, act as chief justices
of the island. One presides over the northern and
the other over the southern division. In Scotland,
the deemster, dempster, or dooister, was the title
of an official attached to the High Court of Justiciary,
whose office it was to pronounce the sentence of
death on condemned persons. The office was united
to that of executioner.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS. Much new and
interesting information respecting the animal life
and temperature of the deep sea was acquired
by the dredgings on the coast of Norway by M.
Sars, and by those of Dr. W. Carpenter and prof.
(att. sir) Wyville Thomson on our own coasts,
near the Faroe Isles, in 1868 and 1869, and in the
Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter in 1870. Living
animals have been found at a depth of three miles.
On 21 Dec., 1872, Dr. Wyville Thomson and a party
of scientific men sailed in H.M.S. Challenger
(Capt. G. S. Nares, to examine into the physical,
chemical, and geological and biological condition of
the great ocean basins and the direction of their
curves. Deepest sounding then known was taken in
the Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's, 3873 fathoms
(3 miles, 1710 yards); 21 March, 1873. On 21 Dec.
1874, Capt. Thompson succeeded Capt. Nares, who
took the command of the new Arctic expedition.
The Challenger expedition was warmly
promoted by Mr. Robert Lowe (afterwards lord
Sherbrooke), chancellor of the exchequer, 1808-73.

A Norwegian expedition explored the north
in the years 1867-70, and in 1873-75, and an
Italian expedition in the Mediterranean started 2 Aug.,
1881. Explorations carried on in the eastern
Mediterranean for the marine life of Vienna, to the greatest depth,
33 miles, is between Mollan and Cergio. March, 1831.
The greatest known ocean depth was said to be 5,415
fathoms south of the Ladrones Islands.

Adm. W. J. Wharton stated that the soundings
taken by H.M.S. Penguin in the S. Pacific, Feb,
1896, exceed 5,000 fathoms; Times, 28 Feb., 1896.

Expedition under Dr. E. Murray was to determine the vertical distribution of organic life
off West coast of Ireland. 5 Nov.-Dec., 1892.

German government deep sea expedition in the
Baltic and the Canaries, Cape of Good Hope, and
Antarctic, leaves Aug., 1896, returns, 30 April,
sir John Murray states greatest depth to be 5,155
fathoms, of Friendly Isles, S. Pacific, 14 Sept., 1897.

Certain conferences on sea exploration at Stock-
holm, 15-23 June, 1896, at Christiania, May, 1897.

The Atlante, prof. Agassiz's, explorations in the
Pacific, deepest sounding 4,525 fathoms, Int. 16.
35 N. 1866. 5th Aug., 1897.

The Shropshire, Dutch expedition under Herr Max
Weber, in the Italian archipelago, 3,586 fathoms
sounded.

The Nova, U.S. ship, in the N. Pacific, between
the Midway island and Guan, made 2 soundings,
5,182 and 5,246 fathoms, in

Animal deep sea explorations by the prince
of Monaco, 4th cruise in the Princess Alice, W.
Mediterranean and Atlantic, 18 July-Sept., 1892,
and further explorations in 1893, 1894, and
Scottish antarctic expedition under Dr. Bruce in
the Seetar accomplished much valuable work, a
wide extent of hitherto unexplored ocean care-
fully examined, many soundings taken, 1893-94.

Picton cape of the Atlantic completed, valuable
data obtained, wide stretch of ocean examined.

See also N. E. and N. W. Fowlers, Jan. 1898-79.

DEER are mentioned in a will of one Athel-
stan, dated 1015. Professor Owen thinks that fallow
deer are not native, but were introduced here at an
early period. There are now in England 334 deer
parks, the oldest being probably lord Abercromby's
at Erde, Sussex. Large numbers of deer are kept
at the royal parks of Windsor and Hampton court.

DEERHOUND, an English yacht, while
conveying arms to the Carlists, seized by the
Spanish government vessel Ilu invoices, off Bia-
riz, and captain and crew imprisoned, 13 Aug.,
released about 18 Sept., 1873.

DEFAIMATION is punishable by fine and
imprisonment by statute of 1834. The jurisdiction
of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was
abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855). See Libel.

DEFENCE, see Church Defence, National
Defence, and Naval and Military adn. 1895.

DEFENCE ACT, a complete conscription act,
authorising a levy en masse, 1893, was unsuccessful;
new measures were taken in 1897-8. The Defence
of the Realm Act passed 28 Aug., 1890, in conse-
quency of the unsettled state of Europe, and the
doeful policy of the emperor Napoleon; see For-
Bation, Defence, and Imperial defence. Other
defence acts passed 1895 and 1873; see also Naval
Defence Acts.

DEFEENCE GOVERNMENT in France,
formed on 4 Sept., 1870, when the emperor was
deposed and a republic proclaimed, gen. Trochu
president; it included Gambetta, Simon, &c. It
resigned, after Paris had capitulated, 5, 6 Feb.,
1871, See France.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (Fede Defi-
ensor), a title of the British sovereign, conferred
DEPORTS.

by Leo. X. on Henry VIII. of England, 11 Oct. 1521, for the tract against Luther on behalf of the Church of Rome (then accounted Dominium fidei Catholicae).

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, 4 July, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whist-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the Xympagh Fleet, prepared to encounter the Banow Fleet, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as Defenders and Reformed-day-boys: the railway was named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at day break in search of arms; see Diamond.

DEGREES. Erasthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C. See Geodesy, Latitude, and Longitude. Collegiate degrees are coeal with universities. Masters and doctors existed, 826. See Lambeth Degrees. Those in law are traced up to 1149; in medicine, to 1584; in music, to 1465. Middle-class examinations for degrees were instituted at Oxford, 18 June, 1587; at Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1857; girls were allowed to compete for degrees, Oct. 1803; other universities since. See Womenc, 1856-7 et seq. 

DEI GRATIA, see Grace of God.

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; see under Britain.

DEISM, THEISM, or MONOTHEISM (Latin, deus; Greek, theos, God), the belief in one God, in opposition to polytheism and to the doctrine of the Trinity. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves deists, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (which see). The most distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holofer, Pale, Godwin, J. S. Mill, and Helmholtz. 

A high-caste Brahmin, Rammohun Roy, founded a Brahmin monastic church in 1820, termed the Brahmo Samaj. He died at Bristol 27 Nov. 1833. His reformatory work was revived in 1832 by Dr. Mackenzie. In 1835 Bachelor Chunder Sen joined the society, and became a most energetic propagandist, advocating also social reform; being much opposed, he formed the new Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866. Chunder Sen was received at a public meeting in London as a reformer, 12 April, and subsequently preached in a Unitarian chapel, Finsbury, London, 1859 Schism in his church; new church formed (Society of God) 1880. He died at Calcutta 8 Jan., 1884. Protag Chunder Mookundar, a leader of the Brahmo Samaj, visited Chicago, where he attended the world's parliament of religions, in 1893; he died at Calcutta 27 May, 1905. See Unitarians and Vosey.

DEITIES, see Mythology.

DELAGOA BAY, S. E. Africa, claimed by Great Britain and Portugal. Having been referred to arbitration, the southern portion was awarded to Portugal by marshal MacMahon, Aug. 1877. The importance of the port was greatly increased by the discovery of gold in the Transvaal districts. The South African Republic promoted a railway to be constructed by German and Dutch capitalists. The acquisition of the day by Great Britain strongly advocated 1887.

The Portuguese government on 14 Dec. 1883, granted a concession to a Portuguese company for the construction of a railway from the bay to the Transvaal territory. The prospectus of the East African railway company (capital 500,000£) was issued 7 March, 1884. As the works were not completed in the specified time, the works were confiscated by the Portuguese government, 25 June, et seq., who cancelled the concession (see Portuguese East Coast Railway). 

The British and United States governments recommend with Portugal April, 1890. The completed railway inaugurated 28 April, 1890. The Portuguese government appealed the principle of arbitration; the governments request the Switzaagovernment to appoint three jurists to form a court of arbitration 8 May. The Portuguese government pays £10,000 to the British government for the railway company provisionally, reported July. The court of arbitration meets at Berne 5 Aug. A notice of the facts sent to Berne, 12 Nov. 1892; meetings in Feb. 1893; report issued 25 Feb. 1898. Portugal routed in the Bili district; reported 20 July, 1897. Plague epidemic, 49 deaths at Magna, reported, 14 Sept. 1899.

The Delagoa railway award delivered at Berne: Portugal to pay 842,500£ to British and United States governments 612,900£ at 5 per cent, simple interest per annum, to 25 June, 1899, to the date of payment, total amounting to about £200,000; costs of arbitration to be paid by the governments. 25 March, 1900. The Delagoa bay railway, 57 miles, is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. Portuguese and British agreement in regard thereto signed, 1 April, 1909. See Lawrence Marques.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after lord de la Ware, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1638. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627; acquired by the Dutch, 1655; ceded to the English, 1664. Capital, Dover. Population, 1900, 184,435; 1910 (est.) 210,000.

DELEGATES, Court of. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see Appeals), such causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by Henry VIII., Henry VII. and Rome, 1538. This court was abolished 1832, and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, according to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833); and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38 (1843). See Arches.

DELEGATIONS, in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, established in 1867, composed of 60 Austrian and 60 Hungarian members.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bosun, about 1074; famous for "Delft earthenware," first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Groats, jurist, was born here, 10 April, 1583; tercentenary celebrated 10 April, 1883. His statue erected, 17 September, 1886. Here William, the great prince of Orange, was assassinated by Gerhard, 10 July, 1583; tercentenary celebrated 10 July, 1883. Population, 1900, 33,957.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahometan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 32,000,000£, sterling is said to have been collected. Similar calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abbala, king of Cabul. In 1803, the Maharrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi,
but were defeated by general Lake, 11 Sept., and the aged Shah Alum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension; see India, 1803. On 10 May, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. The rebels fled to Delhi on 11 May, and, combined with other troops here, seized the city; proclaimed a deputy of the Mogul king, and committed frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieut. Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes of this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and conductors Buckley and Southern. Willoughby was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till 29 Sept. following. The final struggle began on the 11th; brigadier (aft. sir) Archdale Wilson, the commander, much aided by col. R. Baird Smith. Much heroism was shown; the gallant death of Salkeld at the expense of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured on 9th; the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Lannoon, where he died 11 Nov. 1862. See India, 1857. A camp formed at Delhi by the earl of Mayo, the viceroy, Dec. 1871, was visited by the king of Siam, Jan. 1872. The prince of Wales visited Delhi, 11 Jan. 1876. Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India, with much magnificence, many Indian princes being present, 1 Jan. 1877. Great fire, 2000 houses burned, 10 April, 1883; Pop. 1901, 208,572; 1910 (est.) 270,000.

Foundation-stone of Dufferin Hospital laid by lord Dufferin, 2 Nov. 1885.

Roads by collisions at Hindoo and Mahommadan Gate, 25th Oct., 1886.

Railway collision, 59 persons killed or injured; reported. Sept., 1896.

Statue of queen Victoria unveiled. 26 Dec. 1902.

Statue of general John Nicholson unveiled by the viceroy. 6 April, 1906.

New tablet at the Cashmere gate, containing the names of the forming party who demonstrated the gate in 1857, erected 1905; government sanctions substitution. Oct. 1906.

"DELICATE INVESTIGATION" into the conduct of the princesses of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated 29 May, 1809. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, corp. Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank, were the prompters, led to the publication called "The Book"; afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807 and in 1813; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814; see Queen Caroline.

DELIUM. Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo, here in a conflict between the Athenians and the Boeotians, in which the former were defeated, Soresas the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582. —The DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL, a term applied to some English residents at Florence, who printed inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England, where their works, popular for a short time, were severely satirised by Gifford in his "Bavard" and "Merval" (1795-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle in the Egean sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461. Excavations, resulting in interesting discoveries, were made in the island by the French in 1883.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia or priestess in the temple of Apollo, which was built, so it is said, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The Pythian games were first celebrated here 586 B.C. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratids, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alcmaonids. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phœnicians 257 B.C., which led to the sacred war, and Nero carried from it 300 costly statues, A.D. 67. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

An ancient hymn to Apollo, the words and musical notation, inscribed on two tablets, discovered recently, and the possession of the emperor and queen, &c., at Athens. 29 March, 1894. 

Excavations by the French school of archaeology; discoveries of the remains of the temple of Apollo, A.D. 1881, 1894; a great statue of Apollo and altar (date about 400 B.C.). 30 May.

DELFIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (in uum Delphini), son of Louis XIV., and published in 1673-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The due de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier, compiled all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the Delphin classics, with notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, 1818 et seq.

DELA, the island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, so named by the Greeks from its resemblance to their letter [alpha].

DELUGE, THE, which was predicted by Noah, is described in Genesis vi. vii. viii.; dated by Usher and the English Bible 2348 B.C. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales:—

Ravensnest r.c. 3424 Clinton r.c. 2482
Jackson 3379 Philay 2352
Hales 3155 Marshall 2344
Joseph 3146 Petavius 2339
Persian 3101 Strachan 2303
Hindo 3102 Heidew 2288
Samaritan 2998 Vulgar Jewish 2104
Howard 2803

Traditional deluge described in the classics: in Boeotia and Attica in the reign of Ogyges, 15th century B.C.; in Thessaly in the reign of Deucalion, 1503 B.C.; the dates are conjectural. Also in Babylonian (deluge tablets), Mexican, and other mythologies.

DEMERARA, ESQUELHO, and BERLICE, colonies in British Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, 22 April, 1796, but were restored at the peace of Amiens, March, 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grimble and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814. See Guiana, British.

Riot of coolies, 6 killed, 7 wounded. 6 May, 1903

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated Cali-merus at the age of 23; and also Anacreon, Sappho, Pindar, Terence, and Homer. She died in 1798.
DENMARK.

DEMISE OF THE CROWN ACT, royal assent, 2 July, 1901, making fresh appointments to offices held under the crown unnecessary after the death of the sovereign.

DEMOCRATIC FEDERALS, a political party, proposed by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle, opposed to the policy of the government of Mr. Gladstone, 5 April, 1881.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (demus, people, and kratos, to govern), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents aristocrats, from aristo, bravesst or best). The name Democrats was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called Republicans. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, 6 Nov., which led to civil war; see United States, 1860.

In the autumn of 1874, the democrats, free-traders, and opponents of negro slavery, once more obtained the majority in the elections for the next congress; a reaction in their favour against the republicans, protectionists, then powerful; see United States, 1857. Governor John A. Logan, a democrat, elected president, 3 Nov. 1884; not re-elected, being replaced by general Benjamin Harrison, republican, 5 Nov. 1888.

Mr. Cleveland was re-elected president, 2 Nov. 1892, the democrats having obtained a majority in the new congress and the senate, the first time since 1866. The democrat party was much disorganized by the election of Mr. McKinley, republican; see United States, Nov. 1896.

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DEMOGRAPHY. A modern term, signifying "the natural history of society." Quoted. See Hygiene.

DEMONOLOGY, see Devil Worship.

DENAIN (N. France). Here marsh Villars defeated the imperialists, 24 July, 1712.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman denarius, or 206 denarii, one of which was valued at about 269 B.C. when it was exchanged for ten asses (see AS.). In 216 B.C. it was exchanged for sixteen asses. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. Digby. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. Leneprieure.

DENIS, St., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church; the former abolished at the revolution, the latter the place of sequestration of the French kings, from its foundation by St. Denis; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 976. On 6, 7, 8 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and in Oct. following, the bodies were taken from coffins and cast into a pit; the lead was melted, and the gold and jewels taken to Paris. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecorated as "the future burial-place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and the de Beirri and Louis XVIII. were buried here. The damage sustained in the war of 1875-1 has been well repaired. Near St. Denis the Silesian troops defeated the Magyars, but lost their leader, the constable Montmorency, 10 Nov. 1567.

DENTON'S ACT (18 & 19 Vict. c. 34), provided "for the education of the children of persons in receipt of out-door relief": passed 26 June, 1855.

DENMAN'S ACT, Lord, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 85 (1843), related to juries and witnesses, permitting them to affirm instead of taking an oath. It is superseded by the oaths act 1898.

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Jutes and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtained its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from Don, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and work, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see Danes. By the treaty of peace, signed 30 Oct. 1804, the duchies were taken from Denmark; Sleswick and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see Gastein and Prussia, 1806. Capital, Copenhagen; pop., 1906, 426,340 (26 suburbs, 8,757); revenue, 1880, 1,969,039; of the colonies, 1880, 127,200; 1906, 2,605,268. Revenue, 1906, 4,887,320; expenditure, 4,710,090; imports, 1890, 17,057,000; 1901, 33,270,400; exports, 1890, 6,318,500; 1901, 31,267,400. Public debt, 1902, 13,681,010. In 1906, 13,315,000.

[The early dates are doubtful.]

Reign of Skold, alleged first king. R.C. 60

The Danish chronicles mention 15 kings to the time of Regnar Lodbrog, killed in an attempt to invade England. A.D. 794.

Canute the Great conquers Norway 1016-28

By the union of Calmar, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden made one kingdom under Margaret, 12 July, 1397.

Copenhagen made the capital 1449.

Accession of Christian I. (of Oldenburg), from whom the late royal line of Jutland sprang. 1412.

Christian H. deposed; independence of Sweden under Gustavus Vasa acknowledged 1523.

Lutheranism introduced in 1537; established by Christian III. 1536.

Danish East India Company established 1612.

Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperors 1625.

Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark; besieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests 1658.

The crown made hereditary and absolute 1660.

Frederik IV. takes Holstein, Sleswick, Tonning and Stralsund; reduces Wismer, and drives the Sweedes from Norway 1716 et seq.

Copenhagen nearly destroyed by fire 1728.

Dagobert, abbot of St. Denis; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 976. On 6, 7, 8 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and in Oct. following, the bodies were taken from coffins and cast into a pit; the lead was melted, and the gold and jewels taken to Paris. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecorated as "the future burial-place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and the due de Beirri and Louis XVIII. were buried here. The damage sustained in the war of 1875-1 has been well repaired. Near St. Denis the Silesian troops defeated the Magyars, but lost their leader, the constable Montmorency, 10 Nov. 1567.

Count Stresemann and Brandt behaved 18 Jan. 1923.

Queen Mathilde dies, aged 24. 18 April, 1937.

Christian VII. having become deranged, prince Frederick declares himself regent 1784.

Confederacy of the North, see Armed Neutrality, dissolved 9 June, 1795.

Naval engagement between England (under admirals Nelson and Parker) and Denmark, off Copenhagen; and (with 30 ships of war,) to re-enter the war, 2 April, 1801. Admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart bombarded Copenhagen; the Danish fleet surrendered 7 Sept. 1807.

Peace of Kiel, Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark for Norway 14 Jan. 1814.
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DENMARK.

Death of the crown prince Frederick-Ferdinand, the king's uncle. 29 June, 1863.

The German diet demands annulment of the patent of 20 March (Holstein and Schleswig to be held with the same right) and threatens an army of occupation. 6 July.

The king views that he will consider occupation to be an act of war. 27 July.

Vain efforts for alliance with Sweden. 1 Aug.

Extra levy for the army decreed. 1 Aug.

New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the rigsdag. 29 Sept.

Death of Frederick VII, and accession of Christian IX.

15 Nov.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the dukedoms of Schleswig and Holstein. 16 Nov.

Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian IX. 21 Nov, et seq.

Saxony, and other German states, resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg. 26 Nov, et seq.

New constitution affirmed by the rigsdag, 13 Nov.; signed by king, 15 Nov.; published, 17 Nov. 1 Dec.

The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of 18 Nov. is not annulled. 21 Dec.

Great excitement in Norway: proposals to support Denmark. 26 Dec, et seq.

Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon, 1 Dec. ; an ambiguous reply. 3 Dec.

Denmark protests against federal occupation. 19 Dec.

900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfurt, and resolve to support Prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of those dukedoms. 21 Dec.

The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, 24 Dec.; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers. 25 Dec.

The Danes retire from Holstein, to avoid collision with federal troops. 24 Dec, et seq.

Prince Frederick enters Kiels, as duke of Schleswig and Holstein. 30 Dec.

The Danes evacuate Rendsburg. 31 Dec.

Ministerial crisis: Half retires, and bishop Monrad forms a cabinet. 31 Dec.

Dissension among Germans: the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the diet. 14 Jan. 1864.

Austria and Prussia demand abrogation of the constitution of 18 Nov. in two days, 16 Jan. The Danes require six weeks' time. 18 Jan.

The German troops under marshal Wrangel enter Holstein. 21 Jan.

The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckernfort. 1 Feb.

They bombard Myssunde, 2 Feb.; which is burnt, 3 Feb.

The Danes abandon the Danewirke to save their army, 5 Feb.; great discontent in Copenhagen. 6 Feb.

The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Odesson; Schleswig taken. 6 Feb.

The allies occupy Hamborg, 7 Feb.; commence their attack on Tyubel. 13 Feb.

The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Albom. 13 Feb.

The Prussian army in Sweden; take Kolding. 29 Feb.

Danes evacuate Stettin. 18 Feb. et seq.

A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England. 26 Feb.

A subscription for the wounded Danes. 26 Feb.

London.

The rigsgotv vote a firm address to the king, 26 Feb. adjourned. 28 March.

The Prussians bombard and take the village of Dippel, or Dydelb, 16, 17 March, and bombard Fredericia, 20 March; Danes evacuate Fredericia, and retreat to Als. 28 March.

The opening of the conference adjourned from 17 July. 1866.

The Prussians take the fortress of Dydelb, by forced entry, with much slaughter. 18 April.

Meetings of the conference of London: result unfavourable to Denmark. 25 April, et seq.

Agreement, Bavaria, Hesse, and the German prince. 12 May.

...
The king and queen visit England, June; present at the marriage of the duke and duchess of York, 6 July; visit the queen at Windsor, 12 July; leave England, 27 July, 1893.

The ministrual budget was accepted by the parliament; surplus, 2,830,000 kroner; 30 March, 1894.

Messrs. Hunter & Erichsen, of Newcastle, r. M. Tietjen, in Copenhagen (15 years' legal practice in Poland), claims for supplies for harbour work at Esbjerg from 1868-71; verdict for the plaintiffs reversed by the supreme court, 1 June, 1894.


Resignation of M. Estrup, 19 years antecrat premier; cabinet re-constructed, Baron de Reede-Thott, premier, 7 Aug., 1894.

Loan of 25,000,000 kroner, at 3 per cent., authorized by the electorate, 4 Dec., 1893.

Electoral district (reform) bill passed, 26 Dec., 1893.

The budget passed, with a surplus, 15 March, 1895.

Budget, with a surplus, passed, 31 March, 1893.

Prince Charles, son of the late prince, pronounced to be the prince Maud of Wales at Buckingham palace, 22 July, 1892.

Project of a new constitution, presented to the chambers, 21 Dec., 1894; rejected, 25 Feb., 1895.

New ministry formed under count Frijsenborg, 6 Nov.; a new constitution proposed, 7 Nov., 1895; accepted by the chambers, 19 and 25 May, 1896; sanctioned by the king, 26 July, 1896.

Princess Dagmar married to prince Alexander of Russia, 9 Nov., 1893.

The work of the Building Committee opened, 31 July, 1896.

The Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, proposed to be sold to the United States for 1,500,000, proclamation in the islands dated 3 Oct., 1897.

Proposal of sale of St. Thomas's to the United States approved by the assembly (not carried out), 30 Jan., 1898.

Marriage of the crown prince Frederie to the princess Louisa of Sweden, 27 July, 1879.

Birth of a son to the crown prince, 27 Sept., 1879.

Statue of Frederick VII., at Copenhagen, solemnly inaugurated, 18 Sept., 1873.

A democratic party in the assembly (folloting), defeated the ministry, 4 Dec.; the king refuses to dismiss it, 6 Dec., 1874.

New ministry under Fonnesbech, 14 July, 1874.

The following, defeated the government on the question of dissolutions, is dissolved, 27 March, 1875.

New assembly meets, 15 May; votes no confidence in the ministry, 25 June; is adjourned, 24 June, 1876.

Continued conflict between the king and senate and parliament, 1876.

Crisis respecting the supplies, 1876.

The session closed without settling the budget, 4 April, 1877.

Provision made by the king for it in accordance with the constitution, 12 April, 1878.

Political crisis; an aristocrat agreed to, 3 Nov., 1878.

Marriage of princess Thyra with the crown prince of Cumberland, 11 Dec., 1878.

The lower house dissolved for election, 1 Dec., 1878.

Opposition of the lower house continues, legislation greatly stopped, 13 Dec., 1878.

Disastrous fire at the palace of Christiansborg, Copenhagen; national gallery, parliament, royal reception rooms, etc., destroyed, 17 Oct., 1878.

Importation and possession of arms and drills prohibited, 5 May, 1838.

The parliament condemns the restrictive press law by a great majority, 4 May, 1882.

M. Berg, president of the assembly, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for obstructing the police at a meeting, 1 Dec., 1883.

An amnesty granted to political prisoners on the king's 70th birthday, 17 April, 1883.

The budget rejected 16 Oct., 1883; 26 Jan., 1885; 1 April, 1887; 1 April, 1888; 1 April, 1889; 31 March, 1890; 1 April, 1891—the revenue collected by royal decree, 30 Nov., 1891.

The king decrees a provisional budget for 1892-3, 1 April, 1891-92; 1 April, 1893.
DENMARK.

Dr. Deventer fails to reconstruct his cabinet. M. Christensen summoned by the King to form a new ministry. 11 Jan., 1905.

M. Christensen, new premier, makes a statement of his policy, which includes a government bill giving universal suffrage in communal elections; the establishment of national defence on the basis of the neutrality of the country; and a re-arrangement of the electoral districts in the elections to the following.

Order of the day introduced by radical party, demanding a reduction of expenditure on national defence, rejected by 74 votes to 27. Vote of confidence in the ministry passed. 18 Jan.

Arbitration treaty between Denmark and Russia, based on the principle of the Hague convention of 1899, signed 1 March.

Mr. Thomsen, member of the Danish parliament, and probably the oldest active member of any parliament, dies, aged 89. 31 March.

Centenary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen celebrated throughout Denmark.

1 April.

King creates two new posts, a military and a naval director, and appoints R. Col. Swedoff, director for ministry of war, and comm. Kobol-Hansen, director of the ministry of marine.

12 April.

Arbitration treaty between Denmark and Belgium, signed at Brussels 26 April.

Danish training ship "Georg Stock" sunk in collision with British steamer "Amanda" near Copenhagen, 22 crewmen drowned; message of condolence from King Edward VII. 25 June.

Visit of the German emperor to the king at Bernsдорff. 31 July.

British fleet at Copenhagen. 8 Sept.

Death of Prof. Flensborg. 20 Sept.

Prince Charles of Denmark accepts the crown of Norway. 18 Nov.

Death of King Christian IX., aged 72. 20 Jan., 1906.

Succession of the crown prince to the throne, as king Frederick VIII., proclaimed. 30 Jan.

Funeral of the late king in Roskilde cathedral, the mausoleum of the Danish kings; queen Alexandrine present, and other members of the royal family; the sarcophagus represented by his brother, the grand duke Michael. 16 Feb.

General election; the Government loses its absolute majority. 26 May.

Members of the Icelandic parliament visit Copenhagen as state guests, having been invited by King Frederick.

Parliament opened in Copenhagen by king Frederick the 1st Oct.

The king and queen leave Denmark on a visit to the emperor William in Berlin. 15 Nov.

Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia result in an agreement on the so-called North Sleswick "option question," announced. 21 Jan., 1897.

King Frederick and the queen leave for England. 6 June.

Visit of the German emperor and empress, 3 July.

King Frederick leaves for Iceland. 21 July.

Holger Daae, one of the contemporaries Danish poets, b. 1846, dies. 14 Jan., 1902.

King Edward, queen Alexandra, and princess Victoria, arrive on an official visit. 21 April.

King Edward and the royal party leave Copenhagen. 25 April.

Visit of the British Channel fleet to Esbjerg. 27-28 June.

Visit of M. Fallieres, the French president, to Copenhagen. 20-22 July.

Strike of composers, only between 30 and 40 daily papers out of 235 published on the 18 Aug.

Arrest of M. Alberti, ex-minister of justice, charged with committing huge frauds as director of the Zealand peasants' savings bank. 8 Sept.

Resignation of the premier, M. Christensen. 12 Sept.

M. Neergaard undertakes to form a ministry. 7 Oct.

Resignation of the Neergaard cabinet. 31 July, 1909.

Count Holstein succeeds in forming a cabinet including the two former prime ministers, MM. Christensen and Neergaard. 16 Aug.

Resignation, through a vote of no confidence, of Count Holstein. 22 Oct.


Death of princess Valdemar (princess Amelie Françoise Hélène Marie de Orleans) born 13 Jan., 1865.

Visit of Mr. Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States. 5 May, 1910.

Resignation of the Zahle cabinet. 29 May, 1910.

See also North-west and West Passages.

A.D. SOVEREIGNS.

794 Sigurd Svegole.
836 Hardicanute.
858 Eric I.
864 Eric II.
883 Gorm, the Old; reigned 35 years.
910 Harold, surnamed Blue Tooth.
921 Sweyn or Sven, the Forked-beard.
1011 Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark, Norway, and England.
1013 Canute II. son (Hardicanute of England and Denmark).
1042 Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
1047 Svend, or Sweyn II. (Denmark only).
1076 Harold, called the Simple.
1080 Canute IV.
1086 Olaus IV, the Hungry.
1095 Eric I., styled the Good.
1101 [Interregnum.]
1106 Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.
1132 Eric II.
1137 Eric III. the Lamb.
1146 1. Sleswick, or Sveyn III.: beheaded.
1147 1. Canute v. until 1157 (civil war).
1157 Waldemar, styled the Great.
1158 Canute VI.
1162 Waldemar II. the Victorious.
1184 Eric IV.
1200 Abel: assasinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
1205 Christian I. poisoned.
1209 Eric V.
1236 Eric VI.
1261 Christian II.
1262 1. Waldemar III.
1282 1. [Interregnum.]
1305 Olaus V.
1337 Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
1339 Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
1342 Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
1349 Christopher III. king of the three countries.
1348 Christian I. count of Oldenburg; elected king of Denmark, 1448; of Sweden, 1457; succeeded by his son.
1401 John: succeeded by his son.
1413 Christian II., called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North," he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred; deethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died 1559.

[Sweden separated from Denmark.]

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523 Frederick I., duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.
1553 Christian III. son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
1559 Frederick II. son of Christian III.
1588 Christian IV. son.
1548 Frederick III. changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1562.
1670 Christian V., son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son.
1699 Frederick IV.; engaged with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
1720 Christian VI. his son.
1745 Frederick V. his son: married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
1766 Christian VII. his son.
1784 Prince Frederick declared himself regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
1808 Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.
1814 Norway annexed to Sweden, 14 Jan.

DENMARK.

1839 Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.)
1846 Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII.; 20 Jan.; born 6 Oct. 1806; separated from his first wife.
DENNEWITZ.

DERBY.

Sept. 1857; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; married successively Louisa, countess of Dummer, 7 Aug. 1850; died 15 Nov. 1853. 1869, Christian IX. of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg; 15 Nov. succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, 3 May, 1825, and of the law of the Danish succession, 31 July, 1823. He was born 8 April, 1818; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, 26 May, 1851; (born 7 Sept. 1827; died 29 Sept. 1853). [He is descended from Christian III. and she from Frederick V.; both from George II. of England.)

1806, Frederick VIII. (his son), born 3 June, 1843; married princess Louisa of Sweden, 28 July, 1869.

1900, Frederick V. (his son), born 3 June, 1843; married princess (heir), born 26 Sept., 1870; married princess Alexandra of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1868; Charles, born 3 Aug. 1872; married princess (king Haakon VII. of Norway, 1905).

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), here a victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden) over marshal Ney, 6 Sept. 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and cannon; of the allies, 6,000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, on the 16th of October following, closed this disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS. The Three (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organized in 1727, as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DENTISTS, an act for regulating their education and registration, passed, 22 July, 1878. By this act "no one except qualified medical practitioners and those bona fide engaged in the practice of dentistry at the time of the act's passing can take or use the title 'dentist' or any title signifying that he is registered, under a penalty of 20l. and in future any person desiring to become a dentist must undergo a course of study, and have taken a degree or licence." The Odontological Society of (Dentists), established 1856. The Dental Hospital of London, Leicester-square, was established 1855, rebuilt and opened 1906. See Odontology.

DEODAND (Latin, "to be given to God"): formerly anything which had caused the death or death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1840).

DE'ON, Chevalier, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a female, at a trial at the King's Bench, 1771, in an action to recover wages as to his sex. He subsequently went female attire; but at his death he proved to be a male. His "True story," published by Ernest Vizetelly, 1866.

DEONTOLOGY, the knowledge of what is right, or the science of duty (from the Greek to deon, that which is proper), an element of the Utilitarian philosophy propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Deontology," published by Dr. Bowring in 1834.

DEPARTMENTS, see France.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE, see Trade, 1889.

DE PROFUNDIS, the 139th Psalm, as named from the first two words in the Vulgate version. It is one of the seven penitential psalms, and, in accordance with the funeral rites of the R. Catholic church, is sung over the grave at the comittal of the body. The title of Oscar Wilde's last work, written in Reading gaol, 1904.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII. about 1512, and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strand; the brethren of Trinity-house held their corporate meetings by this hospital. The dockyard, founded about 1513, was closed 31 March, 1869, having been purchased by Mr. T. P. Austin for 70,000l. He sold part of it to the corporation of London for 94,000l., for a market for foreign cattle, which was opened for use, 28 Dec. 1871. On 4 April, 1851, Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the Golden Hind, the ship in which Drake had made his voyage round the globe. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt 16 Jan. 1748-9; the store-house, 2 Sept. 1758; the red-house, 20 Feb. 1761; and the king's-mill, 1 Dec. 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's-court, while learning ship-building, &c., in 1698. By the acts, 1883-5, Deptford returns one member to parliament; John Evelyn, the first, was returned for Deptford, 1640. Mr. W. J. Evelyn for 300l. by the London county council; opened 7 June, 1897. Baths and washhouses opened by lord mayor, 20 April, 1898. Constituted a borough under the London Government act, 1890 (6 aldermen, 36 councillors). Town hall opened, 19 July, 1905. See Trials, 27 March, 1905.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title borne by the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till Jan. 1852, when it was named "Corps Législatif."

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 850. His heroic daughter, Etheldeda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1726, Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby, 3 Dec. 1745, and retreated thence soon after. The market-hall was opened 29 May, 1866. The midland counties fine art exhibition was held here, and was opened by the duke of Devonshire, 5 May, 1870. Mr. M. T. Bass gives 25,000l. for museum and library fund of 3,000l. for an art gallery announced, Jan. 1882. Art gallery, the gift of Mr. M. Bass and others, opened 4 Nov. 1882. Queen Victoria laid the foundation-stone of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, 21 May, 1891. Population, 1901, 105,755; estimated population 1909, 129,411.

DERBY TRIALS. Brandon, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, lubibies, convicted at a quarter sessions of the peace, Oct. 1817; and Brandon, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, 7 Nov. following; 25 others were tried.

21 prisoners indicted at Derby for the number of several miners in the Red-soil mine; acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, 23 March, 1834.

Mary Queen of Scots at Derby; 13 Jan. 1585.

Dr. Samuel Johnson married at St. Werburgh's, Derby, 9 July, 1735.

Middlesbrough Railway opened.; 30 May, 1830.

G.R. opened at Derby, 1 April, 1878.

The new Grand Theatre burnt; 5 deaths; 6 May, 1886.

Sew county court buildings opened by lord chamberlain, Halsbury; 4 May, 1847.

Municipal technical college opened by the duke of Devonshire; 29 Jan., 1899.

King Edward attended Royal Show; 26 June, 1906.

Miss Charlesworth and her mother convicted at Derby of fraud; 24 Feb. 1910.
DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, 21 Feb., 1852 (factiously termed the "who who administration," from the duke of Wellington's inquiry).

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 27 Feb., 1852.
First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby. 

Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, ag. (Defeated on the budget, 16 Dec.; resigned 17 Dec., 1852; succeeded by the Aberdeen administration.)

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby. 
Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously sir F. Bisseger. 
Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmsbury; home, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1853). T. Sotheron Estcourt; colonies, lord Stanley; in June, 1853, sir E. Harvey (successor, ed. Jonathan Forster. 
President—of the council, marquis of Salisbury; of board of control (judic.), earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1858), he had sent a letter, on his own authority, recalling the proclamation of lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure): 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—board of trade, sir Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1859), earl of Dalmongie;—board of works, lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.
Privy council, sir John S. Pakington.
Postmaster, lord Colchester.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, lord of Montrose. (This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, 11 June, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (which see).)

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, constituted 6 July, 1866.
First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.
Lord chancellor, Frederick, lord Chelmsford.
President of the council, Richard, duke of Buckingham.
Privy council, Richard, duke of Buckingham; succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 5 March, 1869. 

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmsbury.
Secretaries—home, Spencer Horatio Walpole, resigned; Gathorne Hardy, 17 May, 1867; foreign, Edward, lord Stanley;—colonies, Henry, earl of Carnarvon, resigned; Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chambly, 2 March, 1867;—treasury, lord John Peel, resigned; sir John Somerset Pakington, 3 March, 1867; lord Cranborne, Robert, lord Cranborne, resigned; sir Stafford Northcote, 5 March, 1867.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
First lord of admiralty, sir John S. Pakington; succeeded by Henry Thomas Corry, 3 March, 1867.

Chiefof foreign office, lord John Manners. President of board of trade, sir Stafford Northcote; succeeded by Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, March, 1867. 

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, lord Nuss (afterwards earl of Mayo).
President of public works, Gathorne Hardy; succeeded by Sir Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon (not in cabinet), 17 May, 1867. Horatio Spencer Walpole, without office, died 1863. 

The above formed the cabinet, Feb., 1868. 
Postmasters-general, lord John Manners, lord chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

* Born 1797. M. P. for Stockbridge (as hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1806; chief secretary for Ireland, 1809-13; secretaries of state for India, 1814-15; and for the "Rupert of debate" by lord Lyttton in the "New Timon." 1845; succeeded his father as earl of Derby, 30 June, 1851; resigned 23 Feb., 1855; succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 5 March, 1869.

DERMATOLOGY, the science of the skin and its diseases.
The International dermatological congress met at Paris in 1879; at Vienna, 5 Sept. 1892; in London, Aug. 1879.

WINNERS of "THE DERBY.
DE RICKS. 409

DE RICKS are lofty, portable crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in ease of depositing them at an elevation. They were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857, and are now in universal use.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1104, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books at 250l. sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. Beatson. The see was united to Derry, 1834; see Bishops; Londonderry.

DERVISH. (Persian, signifying 'poor.') The dervishes of the present time, fanatic enthusiasm, unrecognized by orthodoxy, originated in Persia, whence they spread over the Mahomedan world. The khilifa Abdulla was killed at Oun Debrikat 24 Nov. 1187. Dervish trophies and relics exhibited at Whitehall, 22 Nov. et seq. 1848. See Soudan.

DESCENT OF MAN, see Development.

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, 1 Jan. 1837. In 1852 the head school was removed to Marlborough-house, and became eventually "the department of science and art," transferred to South Kensington in 1857. It is under the direction of the committee of council on education and arts.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Watten conspired to kill the king, and establish a republic, on the day of opening parliament, 16 Nov. 1802. Above 30 persons including soldiers were taken in custody; of those tried, 20 Jan. 1803, Despard and six others were executed, 21 Feb. He had been a distinguished officer under Nelson.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS (to crops), an act passed to prevent their introduction and spreading in Great Britain, 14 Aug. 1877. See Colorado.

DETROIT, Michigan, U.S.A., the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1610. It is eminent for large metal works. Population in 1880, 116,349; 1900, 285,704; 1906 (est.), 333,535.

DETTEINGEN (Bavaria), BATTLE OF, 16 (or 27 Oct.) June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by King George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under Marshal Noailles and the due de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The due de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British out with great spirit and made so good a show that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Maine, losing 3000 men. Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," first performed, 27 Nov. 1743.

DEUTERONOMY. See Pentateuch.

DEVELOPMENT (or Evolution). Wolff put forth a theory of epigenesis in 1759; Lamarck, the naturalist, in 1809, propounded a theory that all animals had been developed from "monads," living minute particles; see Species and Vestiges. Buffon held a similar doctrine. In 1827, Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrated that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter. Mr. C. Darwin's views are given in his "Origin of Species," 1859; and "Descent of Man," 1871. He supposes that man was gradually evolved from the lowest created form of animal life. Haeckel, his most advanced follower, published in German a "History of Creation," 1873. See Evolution.

The theory of the development of living beings out of the substance of the earth was put forth by Lucretius in his "De Rerum Natura," about 51 B.C. "The primitive monads were born by spontaneous generation in the sea."—Professor Haeckel, 1873.

The Royal Society's Darwin medal was first awarded to Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace in 1839.

DEVIL WORSHIP. Devil, Greek, diabolos, false accuser; Hebrew, satan, an adversary; abaddon, destroyer, &c. The worship of devils is frequently mentioned in the Bible (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15; 1 Cor. x. 20; Rev. ix. 20, &c.) Mr. Layard describes the Yazides as recognizing one supreme being, yet reverencing the devil as a king or mighty angel, to be conciliated (1841).

DEVIZES. a borough, Wiltshire; the castle here was founded by bp. Roger, about 1107; and was for some time royal property until Cromwell besieged and ruined it. The remains were sold by the executor of the 1st lord, Mr. R. V. Leuch, to Swayne in Aug., 1888. At Roundway Down, near here, sir William Waller and the parliamentarians were defeated, 13 July, 1643. Population of the town 1901, 6,532; of the borough, 13,970. Visit of the prince of Wales; centenary of the royal Wiltshire yeomanry... 24 May, 1893.

DEVOLUTION, a term applied in 1886-8 to the transfer of business of minor importance in the parliament to grand or other committees (see Committees).

DEVONSHIRE, the county of the Dumnomii or Dumnonii. Odan, earl of Devon, in 578, defeated the Danes, slew Ubbo or Hubba their chief, and captured his magic standard. A bishopric of Devonshire was founded in 907; see Exeter.

Richard de Redvers, first earl of Devon, son of Baldwin, sheriff of Devonshire, died 1117. William Cavendish, created first earl of Devonshire, 1613. William Cavendish (his great grandson), created first duke of Devonshire, 1625.

His descendant, William Cavendish, born 27 April, 1685; became earl of Burlington, 1714; and 7th duke of Devonshire, 1737; earl chancellor of the university of London, 1736; of the university of Cambridge, 1781. See Borrow-in-Furness, Exmouth, and Devon College. The duke died 21 Dec., 1811. Spencer C. Cavendish, the 9th duke, was born 23rd July, 1837, died 1908; (succeeded by his nephew, Victor Christian William Cavendish, born 1865). See Glanford, Administrations 1st and 2nd; elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 4 Jan., 1892, see also Sutliffbery and Balfour.

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed 19 Nov. 1758; dismissed 5 April, 1759.


DEW, the modern theory respecting it was put forth by Dr. Wells in his book, 1844.
DIAMONDS.

is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jahan, Aurungzebe, near Shir Shar, the latter towards to the Sikh chief Ranjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Bhupend Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Koh-i-Nur was presented to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, 3 July, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two million pounds sterling seems to be a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in 1852, and now weighs 220+ carats.

The Sancy diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jeejeebboy from the Deodain family for 20,000/. in Feb. 1855.

The Agra diamond, a fine rose pink, weighing 309 carats, derives its name from the fact that it was taken in the battle of Agra in 1568 by the emperor Bakar, the founder of the Mogul empire in India. The diamond was taken from the king of Delhi in 1557, and conveyed by some English officers to the coast by concealing it in a horse-ball, which was swallowed by a horse. At the port of embassage the animal was killed, the diamond recovered and brought to England. It was subsequently sold to the duke of Bucknwick. Since then it has been re-cut from a 46 carat stone to its present weight. Sold at Christies to Mr. Max Meyer, for 5,100L, 22 Feb. 1895.

The Hope diamond, a sapphire blue brilliant, 44+ carats, formerly in the possession of Mr. H. T. Hope, estimated value 30,000/. It is supposed to have been cut from the large blue diamond 1124 carats (rough), sold by Tavernier to Louis XIV.

The Cullinan diamond, the largest known, discovered Jan. 1905, in the mines of the Premier diamond mining company, Transvaal, by T. Wells, an overseer, and named after the chairman of the company. Weight in uncut state 3,025 gr. 1905 carats. Exiled to the king at Buckingham palace, 29 March, 1905. In Aug. 1905, gen. Botha proposed that the Transvaal government should be authorised to acquire it for the purpose of presenting it to king Edward in token of the loyalty of the people of the Transvaal, and in commemoration of the grant of responsible government to the colony, and on 19 Aug. his motion was carried in the legislative assembly. The diamond was handed over to king Edward on 9 Nov. 1905, by sir Ri. Solomon and sir Francis Hopwood. The stone was subsequently cut into two large diamonds, one weighing 563 carats and the other 295, and they are now among the crown jewels. Several pieces of uncut stone, forming the residue of the original, were cut into six beautiful diamonds. These were bought by the crown and presented to queen Mary by sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner of the union of South Africa, on behalf of the government and the people of the union, 26 June, 1910.

The Porter Roman great diamond (weighing 150 carats; alleged value 60,000/) found at Kimberley 12 Feb. 1850, exhibited by Mr. Streeter, Bond-street, London, Nov. 1851.

Ancient diamond said to have belonged to the Mogul emperors of India, date of engraved characters possibly 1500, shown by Mr. Bryce Wright, Jan. 1852.

A diamond, named the Star of the South, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 2544 carats, half of which was lost by cutting. Diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, S. Africa, in March, 1857. A fine one, termed the 'Star of South Africa,' brought to England in 1869, was purchased by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. After cutting, it weighed 1504 gr. 2714+ carats, of which 1504 gr. 2714+ carats was valued at 25,000/. It was mounted on a crown, and presented to queen Mary by sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner of the union of South Africa, on behalf of the government and the people of the union, 26 June, 1910.

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A diamond weighing 653 carats found in the Jagersfontein mine in the Orange Free State, 26 Nov. 1853.

Application of the manner or means of access to rough diamonds, by which parts from the rough stone can be cut to any size desired and converted into small brilliants, effects great change in diamond-worlking. See Annual report of Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, issued Jan. 1903.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1784, Behnert, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 50,000 ducats. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The Countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) frequently observed to her intimate friends that if the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 50,000 ducats. De Rohan, who had already seized the necklace and made away with it for this, was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt. De Rohan was tried and acquitted, 14 April, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, that he should not be surprised if this indiscretion should not prejudice the noble Queen over the throne.

Diamond Robberies. See Trials, and Jewels.

Diamonds valued at 50,000 ducats stolen from the post-office at Cape Town about 20 March, 1893.

Artificial Diamonds: the process prepared by Mr. MacTear of Glasgow, examined by Mr. Story Maskelyne, and declared not to be diamonds, 30 Dec. 1875; acknowledged by Mr. MacTear, Jan. 1883.

Diamonds said to have been made by J. Ballantine Hannay at Glasgow, announced in Times, 20 Feb. 1893. Diamonds said to have been made at Paris, 1893. For the "imperial diamond" case, see Trials, Dec. 1893.

Sir Wm. Crookes, who visited the Kimberley and other mines in 1896, in a lecture on "Diamonds" at the Royal Institution, 11 June, 1897, explained M. Moissan's method of manufacturing artificial diamonds from molten iron in a carbon crucible, and exhibited specimens on the screen of others made by prof. Roberts-Austen and himself. See Royal Institution Proceedings, 1897.

Great strike of diamond cutters at Amsterdam, April, 1905.

Value of South African diamonds exported from Cape of Good Hope to the United Kingdom: 1899, 4,146,365£; 1898, 2,543,235£; 1897, 3,282,975£; 1904, 5,181,975£; 1906, 6,218,739£; 1907, 8,428,825£; 1906, 4,697,457£.

Total value of diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope, 2,227,500£, 1897.

The blue Hope diamond, sold at the dispersal of the collection to an American dealer, who sold it to M. Hambro, was, with seven others of the Habib collection, sold in Paris for 40,324£: the Hope diamond itself realized 16,000£. 24 June, 1909.

Lemone case. See Trials, July, 1899.

A collection of 12 diamonds presented to the British museum by the Premier Transvaal diamond mining company, Mar. 1910.

INFALLIBILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boodt conjectured that the diamond was infallible, 1669. When exposed to a high temperature it changes color like a real diamond, in which a part of it was disintegrated, 1673. Boyle.

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting powers that it was not produced from a solid substance. Avenarius demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grew softer, but were not altered. It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that diamonds contain nothing but pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the volcanic battery of Mount Vesuvius, and by professor Paraday, in London, in 1848.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C.; the chief architect being Ctesiphot. Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing it. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble). Parrhasius, Archelaus, and eight other kings. It was set on fire, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by Herostratus or Erastratus, who confessed that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 250 or 252. In April, 1869, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the second temple, and since then sculptured marble columns have been removed to the British Museum. Excavations under the auspices of the British Museum authorities began by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Oct. 1904, complete ground plan of temple of Artemis discovered, with many small dedicated objects in bronze, ivory, glass, terra cotta, &c., including an archaic bronze statue of the goddess. Diana was the Roman name of the Greek Artemis.

DICE. The invention of dice is mythically ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1274 B.C. The game of tali a tessera or the tessera was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played. Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

DICHROOSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Döve of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

DICKENS' FELLOWSHIP, a society founded in 1902, to promote mutual goodwill in the spirit of Dickens, and the study of his works. Pickwick exhibition under the auspices of the Dickens fellowship opened at the Dudley gallery Manufacturing artificers, 22 July, 1907.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius, the first dictator, was appointed, 501 B.C. Caius Marcius Rutilus was the first plebeian dictator, 356 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Caesar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a law forbidding the dictator to exceed 40 years. The dictator was also called master of the people, and had under him a master of the horse.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 30,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Fa-out-shé, who lived about 1100 B.C. Morrison; see Encyclopaedia, Music, &c.

Varro's work "de lingua Latina:" he died. 28

Levis Iomeribri, the earliest dictionary known, a Homeric lexicon by Apollonius, an Alexandrine grammairian of the time of Augustus. B.C. 63-A.D. 14

The "Oномасиоик," a collection of vocabulary in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published about A.D. 177 The "Catholic," an attempt at a Latin Lexicon, by Friar Johannes Balbus Jamnesius, printed at Mentz. See Netta.

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages. Nicorn. See Netta.

Robert Estienne's (or Stephens) Thesaurus Lingvar Lattic., published at Paris 1500

Henri Estienne's Thesaurus Graece Lingvar, published at Geneva 1572

John E. Avenar's Dictionarium Hebraicum was published at Wittenberg in 1599. Buxtorf's great work, Lexicon Hebraicum, &c., appeared 1621

The Lexicon Lapplatton was published by Edmound Castell, in...
DIDACHE. 112 DILETTANTI.

Nathan Bailey's Universal Eymological English dictionary 1741. The great English dictionary by Samuel Johnson appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was completed in 1768. The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French academy (the first, edited by Vaugelas), 1694; new edition, 1678, 1785, and 1878; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca), 1729; and the Russian 1789-94. Swank's great German-French dictionary appeared 1792. Noah Webster's Dictionary first published 1806. Richardson's English dictionary appeared 1836. The great German dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, was published 1851 et seq.

The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is the Promptorium Parvorum, compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1419; and printed by Pynson, as Promptorium Parvorum, in 1499. Liddell and Scott Greek lexicon, founded on Passow 1833. The Imperial Dictionary of the English language, by Dr. Home, reviv'd. New edition by Charles Anwande, 4 vols. published 1832. Rev. W. W. Skeat's "Eymological dictionary of the English language" published 1882-4. A new English dictionary of the English language, 200 specialist authors; chief editor, Dr. Isaac K. Funk; 2 vols. New York, 1894-95. The "Dictionary of National Biography" (see Biographies), 1885-1900. Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, a great German work, in course of publication 1905. A new English dictionary (commonly called "the Oxford dictionary"). The scheme originated in 1857 in a resolution of the Philological Society at the suggestion of the late archbishop Thirlwall. A. H. Johnston submitted specimens of the scheme, on behalf of the council of the Philological Society, to the delegates of the Clarendon Press. The delegates consented to bear the expense of preparing the dictionary, which was commenced in 1874, and the first part published April, 1883. Seven volumes, reaching to letter F, were in circulation 1897.

DIDACHE. The, see Teaching of the Twelve, under Apostles.

DIDYUM, a rare metal, discovered by Moseander in 1841. It is found associated with lanthanum and cerium. Declared to be a compound by Mr. (after sir) W. Crookes in 1888.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombardèd by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and surrendered July, 1692. It was again bombarded in 1704; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, 14 Sept. 1803.

"DIES I.R.E." ("Day of Wrath"). A Latin medieval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET of the GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356; see Golden Bull; Warburg (1180); Nuremberg (1477); Worms (1213); Spire (1218); Augsburg (1539); Ratisbon (1531); Frankfurt (1809, et seq.); and Germany.

DIETHEROSCOPE, an apparatus for geology and teaching optics, constructed by G. Lavinia, of London, and announced, April, 1836.

"DIEU-DONNÉ," the name given in his infeécy to Louis le Grand, king of France, the queen, his mother, having been barren for 23 years previously, 1178. Also to the comte de Chambord, son of the duchess of Berry, born 29 Sept. 1820, died 24 Aug. 1883. His father was assassinated, 14 Feb. 1820. One of the popes (1572) was named Adolatus or God's gift.

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 20 Sept. 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. The "Drois et mon droit" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-1461); see Semper Emancipem.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. In 1832, Döbereiner observed the transmission of hydrogen gas through a crack in a glass vessel, and professor Thomas Graham discovered the passage of gases through porous porcelain, graphite, and other substances, and established laws in 1832, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of Amonolysis and Diadysis. He died 16 Sept. 1883.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and an atlas, in a cheap form, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," was established by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It published its "Library" 1827-48, and patronised the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopedia. Its proceedings were suspended in 1846. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1799, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge of.

DIGEST, The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenius Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 60 B.C., Quintilis. The "Digest," so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529; it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. Pardon. The "Digest of Law" commissioners signed their first report 13 May, 1867, recommending the immediate preparation of a digest of the English common law, statute law, and judicial decisions.

DIGITS (digi, finger), any whole number under 10, i. e., are the nine digits; see Arithmetica. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the lunatory eclipse.

DIJON (France). The ancient capital of Burgundy, is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, fortified by the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and named Divia, about 274. It has been several times captured in war; and a castle was erected here by Louis XI. Dijon was again the capital of the dukes of Burgundy about 1269. The city was besieged by the German emperor under general Beyer, 31 Oct. 1370. The heights, i.e., were taken by prince William of Baden, and the town surrendered on 31 Oct. Memorial to pres. Carnot unveiled by pres. Loubet, 21 May, 1893. Population in 1906, 71,113.

DILETTANTI, Society of, established in 1734 by the viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Buckingham, and others who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1782-1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-90), and several other finely illustrated works. The members dined together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's. Mr. R. P. Pullan, on behalf of this society, execu-
vated the temple of Bacchus at Teos, of Apollo
Smithes in the Troad, and of Minerva Polias at
Priene, between 861-70. Published "Antiquities
of Ionia," 4 parts, 1760-1881.

DIMORPHISM. a term used in biology to
designate the occurrence of organisms in two forms.
as in the case of some crustaceans and insects,
notably in the seasonal dimorphism of certain
butterflies (Vanessa). In the mineral kingdom the
term denotes the occurrence of any substance in
crystalline forms belonging to two distinct systems,
say carbon, which occurs as the diamond and as
graphite.

DINAS. see Accidents under Coal, and Mansion
House.

DINNERS. see Distribute and Juries.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman
empire into dioceses, at that period civil govern-
ments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo
remarks that the Romans had the departments
called dioceses long before. In England the prin-
cipal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of
Christianity; of 37 dioceses, 27 are suffragan to
the diocese of Canterbury, and 10 to that of York; see
Bishops, and the sees generally. Diocesan confer-
ces of the clergy and laity now frequent.

DIOCESES' CODE. drawn up by him for
Syraeae, where he was a popular leader, 412 B.C.
It was highly approved, and copied by other nations,
and remained in force till superseded by the Roman
laws, after the conquest, 212 B.C.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of
Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign)
was used by Christian writers until the introduction
of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still
employed by the Russians and Copts. It dates from
the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed
emperor at Chaledon, 29 Aug. 284.

DIONYSUS. the Greek god of wine, poetry,
and music, called Bacchus after the 5th century B.C.
His worship was introduced from Greece into Rome,
and his festivals, termed Dionysia and Bacchanalia,
were finally suppressed by the senate on account of
their dissolute character. The Greek drama is said
to have arisen out of the Bacchic festivals, 168 B.C.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM. (from the Greek, dia-
through, and optamia, I see), an arrangement of
lenses for refracting light in lighthouses, devised
by Fresnel, about 1819, based on the discoveries of
Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others; see
Lighthouses.

DIORAMA. This admired exhibition was first
opened by MM. Bouton and Daguerre in Paris,
11 July, 1822; in London, 29 Sept. 1823. It was
not successful commercially here, and was sold in
1838. The building in Regent's park was
purchased by Sir S. M. Petro, and opened on May 2,
1855, as a Baptist chapel.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek diphteria, lea-
er), a disease resembling croup which has the
essential character of developing a false mem-
brane on the mucous membrane connected with the
throat. It was named diphteritis by Brétonneau
of Paris in 1823. From its prevalence in Boulogne,
it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many
persons were afflicted with it in England at the
beginning of 1838. The princess Alice, grand-duchess
of Hesse-Darmstadt, died of this disease, 15 Dec.
1858, after nursing her husband and children.
One epidemic in London, &c., 1831-1834, origin
and propagation uncertain. Dr. Roux of Paris successfully applied the anti-
toxin treatment of disease to diphtheria in 1894
by injecting into the patient's blood the serum of
the blood of a horse previously rendered immune
by a course of injections of the weak virus of
diphtheria.

The treatment has been gradually developed from
the discoveries of Roux, Behring, Behring and
others in Germany. The Goldsmith's company
grant a medal for the prosecution of researches on
the subject.

Dr. Roux awarded the Prix Osiris of 1899 for
Institute of France in recognition of his scientific
labours in bacteriology. April, 1903
Dr. W. Martin's method of transforming the
Roux serum into pastilles, reported to be successful
with children.

As showing the effect of antitoxin, the following
return of all forms of diphtheria treated in the
hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is
interesting:

1879-1883: 7,111 cases. 2,161 deaths.
1883. 4,244 cases. 2,248 deaths.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the rela-
tions of foreign states by means of ambassadors,
envoys, consuls, charged d'affaires, &c.; see Ambas-
sadors and Consuls.

DIPLOMAS. The wholesale fraudulent sale
of diplomas of M.D. &c., for 10$, by a Dr.
Buchanan, dean of the American University of
Philadelphia, and others, was detected in 1850. He
attempted escape by a sham suicide, but was captur-
ed, prosecuted and imprisoned.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the
science of palaeography or ancient writings. Valu-
able works on this subject have been compiled by
Mabillon (1681), de Vainies (1754), Astle (1781),
De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

DIPTYCH, a two-leaved tablet of metal,
ivory, or other material, used by the Greeks and
Romans. In the Christian church in its early
days it was customary to incise the names of
deceased bishops on diptychs. This practice was
extended to include other distinguished persons
who had deserved well of the church, and from it
arose the calendars and martyrologies of a later
period. The earliest diptychs in existence belong
to the 5th century.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITY ACT, relating to
prospectuses, &c., of public companies, passed
18 Aug. 1890.

"DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP
OF GOD" was drawn up at the instance of the par-
lament, by an assembly of divines at Westminster
in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common
Prayer. The general hints given were to be man-
aged with discretion; for the Directory prescribed
no form of prayer or manner of external worship,
and enjoined the people to make no responses except

Amen. It was adopted by the parliament of Scot-
lnd in 1645, and many of its regulations are still
observed by presbyterians.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by
the constitution of the 5th of Fructidor, an 11.
(22 Aug. 1795), and nominated 1 Nov., was
composed of five members (MM. de Harlay, de
Launay, de Bary, and de Lenoir). On 18 Fructidor,
4 Sept, 1797, two directors (Carnot and Barthelamy)
were deposed, and afterwards, with other officials,
transported to Cayenne for favouring royalty. The
directory ruled in conjunction with two chambers,
the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hun-
dred (which see), till the revolution of the 9th of
Brumaire (9, 10 Nov. 1799). It was deposed by
Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Lebrun,
assumed the government as three consuls, himself
the first, 13 Dec. 1799; see Consuls.
DISCIPLINE, ecclesiastical, originally conducted spiritually according to the divine commands in Matt. xviii. 15. I Cor. v., 2 Thess. iii. 6, and other texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman, Greek, and other churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and first published in January, 1561. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1562 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT, see under Bank of England.

DISEASE. see Pathology and Cattle, and articles on several diseases.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS IN GREAT BRITAIN. The following returns under the Diseases of Animals acts show the number of animals suffering from anthrax, glanders, and rabies, and the separate returns for the years respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Anthrax</th>
<th>Glanders</th>
<th>Rabies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861-66</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-72</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-78</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-84</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISESTABLISHMENT. See Church of Ireland.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London. The Royal General Dispensary, London, was established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. The Western Dispensary was founded 1790, Garth's satirical poem, "The Dispensary," published 1809.

DISPENSATIONS, ecclesiastical, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517.

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws or their power) asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by Charles II. (in 1672 for the relief of nonconformists) and by James II. principally to enable Roman Catholics to hold civil and military offices, in 1686-8; was abolished by the bill of rights, 1689. It has been on certain occasions revived, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c.; see Indemnity.

DISRAELI ADMINISTRATIONS.* On the resignation of the earl of Derby through ill-health, 23 Feb., 1868, Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry, 29 Feb. (see Derby Administrations, III.). As the elections gave a large majority to the liberal party, Mr. Disraeli's ministry resigned 2 Dec. He declined the duke office with the then house of commons when Mr. Gladstone resigned, 12 March, 1873, and the latter resumed office.

First administration, 29 Feb. 1868.
Lord chancellor, Hugh Macalmont, lord Cairns.
Lord president of the council, the duke of Marlborough.
Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries—home, Gathorne Hardy;—foreign, Edward, lord Stanley;—chancellor, richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos;—secret, sir John S. Paginton;—indies, sir Stafford Henry Northcote.
Chancellor of the exchequer, George Ward Hunt.
First lord of admiralty, Henry Thomas L. Corry.
Chief commissioner of works, lord John Manners.
President of board of trade, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.
"Secretary for Ireland, Richard, earl of Mayo:—viceroy of India, Oct.; succeeded by col. J. Wilson Patten. 7 Nov. 1868.
President of public board, Reginald, earl of Devon. 7 Nov. 1868.
Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.
Lord great chamberlain, Charles, earl of Bradford.
Chancellor of the exchequer, edward, earl of Derby:—secret, sir John Wilson Patten;—succeeded by edward, earl of Northcote, 7 Nov. 1868.
Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquis) of Abercorn.

Second administration, received seals, 21 Feb. 1874.
First lord of the treasury, Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield), 16 Aug., 1870. — and lord privy seal, Aug., 1870 to Jan. 1878.
Lord chancellor, Hugh Macalmont, lord Cairns.
Lord president of the council, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury;—succeeded, 12 Aug. 1876; earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876; Algeron, duke of Northumberland, col. J. Wilson Patten;—succeeded by Sir William A. Pakington, 3 Aug. 1878 (created viscount Cranbrook, 4 Feb. 1878).

Secretary of state for India, Robert, marquis of Salisbury;—Gathorne Hardy, created viscount Cranbrook, 2 Apr. 1878.
Secretary of state for India, Robert, marquis of Salisbury;—Henry, earl of Carnarvon;—resigned, 24 Jan. 1878; sir Michael Batsch-Beck, 4 Feb. 1878.

Secretary of state for war, Gathorne Hardy;—col. Fred. Arthur Stanley, 2 Apr. 1878.

DIVING.


President of board of trade, Sir Charles Adderley, resigned, created baron Norton, April, 1878; Dudley Ryder, viscount Sandon.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote. Postmaster-general, lord John Manners.

The above formed the Cabinet.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, duke of Abercorn, resigned Dec. 1875; John duke of Marlborough, Dec. 1876.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach (entered the cabinet, Nov. 1875); succeeded by James Lowther, Feb. 1877.

Vice-president of council (education), Dudley, viscount Sandon; lord George Hamilton, April, 1878.


Consul of the republic of Venice, lord John Lennard, resigned July, 1876; Gerard James Noel, 14 Aug. 1876.

DIVESATION. see Anatomy.

DIVERS. (For dates of foundation of various dissenting churches, see Nonconformists.) Among the Independents and Presbyterians, the Dissenters, or sect, as they were called, were organized in 1609. The following is a list of the churches of the Dissenters in England and Wales, with the date of their foundation:


DIVINITY, was forbidden to the Jews, see 1531. (Dent, viii. 0.) It was common among their neighbours; and is described by Ezekiel (xxi. 21) 493 c.e.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of hereditary sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is generally considered to be foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, e.g., by James I., by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmsonis (1690), by sir Robert Filmer (about 1680), in his "Patriarcha," published in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714, but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others. The comte de Chambord, the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and the last consistent holder of the divine right of kings, died 24 Aug. 1883. See Suarez, 1872 et seq.

DIVING.

The earliest record of the art of diving for a purpose of utility occurs in Herodotus' Histories. Thus it would seem that the art was known approximately 415.

Dissolving VIEWS. Henry Langdon Childe, the alleged inventor, died 15 Oct. 1874, aged 92.

DISTAFF. See Distillation.

DISTILLATION. see Diverse.

DISTILLATION. see Distillation.

DISTRAINT for real property, see Agricultural Improvement.

DISTRESS. Law of Distress amendment act, 1868, comes into force, 1 July, 1870.

DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 42 Vict. c. 6 (28 March, 1879), regulated their appointment, duties, and payment.

DISTRICT CHURCHES ACTS. By the one passed in 1865 certain new churches were constituted rectories, and by another act, passed in 1868 (the Bishop of Oxford's act) the new parishes not rectories were ordered to be styled vicarages. See under Parishes.

DISSENTING SERVICE ORDER, for army and navy officers established 9 Nov. 1st investiture, 1715; renewed 1876. Distinguished service medal (India) instituted by king Edward VII., 25 June, 1907.

DISSENTING VIEWS. Henry Langdon Childe, the alleged inventor, died 15 Oct. 1874, aged 92.

DISTRAFF (or Roe), the staff to which flux or any substance to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavita, an Italian, Moor. St. Distaff or Roe day was formerly the first free day after the Epiphany (6th Jan.), because the Christmas holidays were over and women's work was resumed.

DISTILLATION, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; see Alcohol, Brandy. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. Burns. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains recent improvements. An act to prevent the use of stills by unlicensed persons was passed in 1836. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending 31 March, 1838, for the United Kingdom.

System introduced in Russia rendering distillation a government monopoly, reported, April, 1901.

DISPUTED SERVICE ORDER, for army and navy officers established 9 Nov. 1st investiture, 1715; renewed 1876. Distinguished service medal (India) instituted by king Edward VII., 25 June, 1907.
DIVING-BELL.

At the siege of Tyrre, Alexander the Great ordered diving-bells to be constructed for the defence of his fleet. (Hale.)

The employment of divers for the salvage of sunken property is first mentioned by Livy. In the piscatorial contest between Antony and Cleopatra, it is said, Antony sent a diver in a boat previously taught to attach itself to his ship. Cleopatra despatched another diver to fix a saltpet-sheet on the bow.

Rage of Raganus is supposed to have invented a diving-bell. (A.D. 1249.)

In Vegetius's De Re Militari is an engraving representing a diver, published 1434 & 1532.

Lavoisier in designing a diving apparatus for Borelins invented an apparatus which aimed at the renewal of the air and the separation of the exhaled from the inspiratory air. (1682.)

John Lethbridge, a Devonshire man, invented a watertight case for enclosing the person. (1715.)

The next contrivance most nearly resembling the modern first dress was an apparatus invented by Kleinwert, of Breslan, in 1798.

Augustus Siebel invented his "open" dress, worked in conjunction with an air pump, in 1810.

Though great improvements have been introduced since Siebel's death in 1822, his principle is in universal use to this day.

The greatest depth at which useful work has been performed by this dress is over five hundred fathoms, by a Spanish diver, Angel Erosaite, received recently, in silver bars from the wreck of the steamer "Caledonia," off Finestrat.

DIVING-BELL.

To Dr. Edmund Halley, secretary of the Royal Society, the honour is due of having invented the first practical diving-bell. (1747.)

Robert Boyle in his experiments Physico-Mechanical describes a submarine vessel, contrived by Cornelius Drebbel about the year 1620, which was made of wood and used under water, and was actually tried in the Thames by order of James I.

Martin Triewald, a Swedish military officer, contrived a diving-bell of a lighter and less expensive style than Halley's. (1728.)

Charles Spalding introduced an improvement on Halley's bell. (1775.)

John Sturgeon designed a diving-bell for use in repeating the foundations of Hadley bridge. (1798.)

To Stemraen we are indebted for the first diving-bell plant in the form with which we are acquainted, that dedicated engineer having designed a square bell of iron for use on the Ramsgate harbour works. (1799.)

Probably the first really practicable diving-bell was Dr. Paynes's. (1844.)

DIVING ROOD (viresa divina, benefactores), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions"; and upheld by many writers since.

DIVORCE was permitted by the law of Moses (Deut. xxiv. 1.). 1551 n.c., but forbidden by Christ except for fornication (Matt. v. 31, 32). It was put in practice by Spurinca Carullis Ruga at Rome, 2347 C.E. At this time morals were so debased that 5000 proceedings for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds: one, a diuvisio matrimonii (total divorce); the other a separatio of them (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. Until 1858, in England, complete divorce could only be obtained by act of Parliament, as in Ireland now. The divorce court, established by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, was, by the Judicature Acts, 1873, abolished, divided the Admiralty, and admirality division of the High Court of Justice, with two judges. See Supreme Court and Probate. Bill to prevent women marrying their seceding husbands brought into parliament. (1861.)

The commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report in 1857.

In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846.

By 20 & 21 Will. IV. c. 58, the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court instituted, to consist of three judges, the Judge of the Probate court to one (if possible).

A full court sat—Lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, Sir C. Cresswell (Holland) (the Probate judge)—when five marriages were dissolved on May 10, 1858.

The act amended by acts passed in consequence of the increase of the business of the court.

An act respecting divorces in Scotland passed in April 1861.

Sir C. Cresswell died in July; Sir James P. Wilde (afterwards Lord Penzance) successor. (Sept. 1873.)

Lord Penzance retired, Oct.; succeeded by Sir James Hannon, Nov. 1873; Sir Francis H. Jenne, 30 May, 1892, resigns 28 Jan. 1905; Sir Isaac E. Deason, 10 April, 1905; succeeded by Mr. (kt. 1905) Justice Gorrell Barnes, 1 Feb. 1905; right hon. Sir John G. Bigham.

See Appellate, Probate and Supreme Court.

The Divorce Amendment act passed July 27, 1868.

Between 1856 and 1858 1279 dissolutions of marriage and 1360 separations were granted.

Divorces 1858 87, 7321. In 1858, 200; 1868, 200; 1876, 403; 1887, 459; 1891, 744, 1,127; 1896, 1,092; 1897, 1,228; 1898, 1,314.

On appeal, the House of Lords disallowed that proceedings may be taken for divorce from a wife insane (see Lord Harton case, Trials, 1870.)

25 June, 1874. Divorce legalized by the French Republic; about 7000 divorces in Paris alone 1857-74; prohibited by the civil code, yet Napoleon I. divorced Josephine Dec. 1809; again prohibited 1816; again legalized (with conditions) by M. Napoleon's bill, passed July; many suits instituted, Aug. 1821, 7,051 divorces in 1826; 9,035 in 1899; 9,330 in 1904; 10,798 in 1905; 11,415 in 1906.

In the United States of N.A., owing to the great increase of divorces, the National Divorce League urges congress to reform the law.

Bible greatly facilitating divorce passed by the parliaments of New South Wales and Victoria, vetoed by the colonial office. (1888-9.)

A divorce bill for Victoria, having received the assent of the home government, the bishops of Victoria read their clergy marrying divorced persons.

May, 1890. Dr. Gore, l.p. of Birmingham, appointing the first chancellor; the new divorce law excludes from the chancellor's powers the right to grant marriage licenses to persons who have been divorced, reported. 31 Aug. 1915.

See Search of England, 1903 and notes.

Royal commission on the law of divorce in England appointed; first sitting held. 25 Feb. 1910.

DIZIER, Dr. (N. E. France.) Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated Napoleon, 27 Jan. and 26 March, 1814.

DORRUDSCHA, the N. E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (which see). At the close of the war of 1877-8 it was given to Roumania in exchange for the part of Bessarabia restored to Russia, and occupied 26 Dec. 1878.

DOCETE, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was God, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCKS. There are several kinds of docks, of which the chief are wet, which afford facilities for loading and unloading vessels from or to the sea, for the inspection and repair of ships, and floating, for the same purposes. Wet docks are of two kinds—those in which the water is always maintained at about the same level by means of land streams or pumping, and these are the most convenient; and
those known as tidal, where during the ebb of the tide the ships practically rest upon the mud. The first dock in England was constructed at London in 1668, and was for the accommodation of whaling vessels from Greenland, and afforded facilities for boiling or "trying-out" blubber, whilst the first dock at Liverpool was constructed in 1708. During the last century the immense development of the world's trade and the building of ships of enormous size and carrying capacity, necessitated improvements in the facilities for dealing with ocean traffic; and, as a result, old docks were enlarged and new ones constructed. Tidal docks were deepened by dredging, and deeper water was provided at the quays. In the United Kingdom the principal docks are at London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Newcastle, Bristol, Manchester (opened up to ocean traffic by means of the ship canal; see Manchester), Dover, Grimsby, North and South Shields, Glasgow, Hull, the Hartleports, Aberdeen, Southampton, Plymouth, Cork, Dundee, Newport (Mon.), Dublin, Swansea, Middlesbrough, Portsmouth, and Greenock. London is the largest port in the world. A royal commission was appointed in 1890 to inquire into the administration of the Port of London (see London and other places named). Floating docks save much time in the inspection and repair of damaged vessels. The docks, by means of a series of chambers into which water is allowed to flow, are sunk beneath the vessel to be repaired; the water is pumped out, and the dock rises to the surface again with the ship upon its dock. The principal London docks are as follows:

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1636.
West India Docks commenced 3 Feb. 1800; opened 27 July 1802.
London Docks were commenced 26 June, 1802, and opened 20 Jan. 1805.
East India Docks commenced 1803; opened 4 Aug. 1806.
St Katherine's Docks began 3 May, 1827; opened 25 Oct. 1828.
Royal Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) completed and opened Nov. 1855; enlarged and named Royal Albert Docks by the duke and duchess of Connaught, 16 June, 1882.
Millwall Docks, near London, opened 14 March, 1883.
The construction of floating docks for repairing ships advocated by lord Brougham, Jan. 1837.
Erection of docks at Tilbury determined on 30 Sept. 1847; the dock opened 7 July, 1852; known as "The Queen's Dock".
For dock labourers' strike see Strikes, Aug.-Sept. 1839.
A great floating iron dry dock, which cost 250,000l., was launched at North Woolwich, 3 Sept. 1858; and towed from the Medway by two ships of war, 23 June, and arrived at the Bermands (in thirty-six days), 30 July, 1859; another sent arrived 8 Aug. 1859.
Floating dock for Durban, launched, WallSEND-on-Tyne, 8 Aug. 1873.

DOCK-YARDS.

Woolwich, an extensive one in 1593; closed 1 Oct. 1862.
Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513, closed 31 March, 1689.
Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth.

Three grand docks constructed at a cost of about 2,000,000l., independent of cost of convict labour, 1866-83.

Portsmouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.

Plymouth dock, Great Western, about 1655. Great fire here, by which the Tower, of 74 guns, the immoveable frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed. See also the list of the favourite ships of Boscowen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt; the loss was estimated at 200,000l. 25 July, 1797. Damage 20,000l. 18 Feb. 1797.

Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the "Conqueror", 9 Oct. 1829.

Mildred Haven dock-yard, 1792; removed to Pembroke in 1874.

Southampton large graving dock, length 750 ft., width, quay level, 112 ft. 6 in., depth 33 ft.; opened by the prince of Wales, Aug. 1868.

There are also dock-yards at Keyham and Hawthorn.

New naval ordnance store built at Devonport Mar. 1687.

King Edward VII. opens the Royal Edward dock at Avonmouth, 9 July 1907.

New dock at Garston opened, area 142 acres, 22 Feb. 1900.

Plymouth at the Victoria dockyard has passed through the collapse of a dam, 14 men instantly buried under a mass of earth and water lost their lives; three others were injured, 6 March, 1909.

Collapse of a dam at the Alexandra dock extension at Newport (Mon.) 39 lives lost, 2 July 1906.

King's Dock, Swansea, opened, 23 Nov. 1909.

See also St. Margaret's Hope.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Latin church; see Fathers. Afterwards the title of doctor only was conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets, viz.: Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Scropehus), Alexander of Hales (Irideus Orthodoxus), Roger Bacon (Mirabillis). William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. Doctor of the Law was a title of honour among the Jews. Formal promotions to the degree of doctor legum commenced at Bologna, circa 1130; the university of Paris followed this use soon after. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. 

Spreman. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge in the 8th century. Originally the degree of "doctor" was granted only in law and divinity; it was not conferred in medicine until the 13th century. The right to confer degrees was granted in the middle ages by the pope, as the recognised head of the universities; in protestant countries this right is granted only by the state. The archbishop of Canterbury, by an act in the reign of Henry VIII. (24 Henry VIII., c. 21, 1543-4), received the right of conferring degrees in civil and Laudable degrees. The doctors in science, music, and literature dates from the latter part of the 19th century.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law in the 8th century. In February, 1508, Dr. Henry Herrie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity-hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws), procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy-house and buildings in the parish of St. Benet, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. Other courts being held here, the whole were received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons." The original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1872 it was rebuilt on the old site. After the great fire, until 1872, the society held its courts at Exeter-house in the Strand. It was incorporated by an act of charter in June 1749. The buildings of the College of Advocates, which included all the courts of Doctors' Commons (arches, admiralty, consistory, &c.), were purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and were pulled down in April, 1897, for the new Queen Victoria Street; some new buildings were erected. Till 1827 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy.
DOCTRINARIAn.

Divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c.; see Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law, &c.

The walls were removed to Somerset House, where the office was opened 24 Oct., 1794.

DOCTRINARIAn. A name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, Moliére, the Duc de Broglie and others), who upheld constitutional principles, in opposition to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis-Philippe, and fell with him in 1848.

The term is applied by this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824) of sqq., Bentham, Moleworth, and others.

DODONA. Epirus. The temple of Jupiter here, famed for its ancient oracle, derived by the Eolians, 219 B.C. The foundations of the temple, with other relics, were discovered in 1883, by the excavations of M. Carpiou.

DoDoSOfn. Act brought forward by Mr. John G. Dobson, and passed 1 Aug., 1891, provided that votes for electing members of Parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling papers. The act was amended in 1898.

Dog, the, was worshipped by the Egyptians and hated by the Hebrews. The greyhound and mastiff are represented by the Assyrian sculptures in the British Museum.

The number of dogs declared, 10 Dec. III., 1792. The number in London, 1852, 10,288; in 1853, 9,415, in 1855, 8,700. The number of dogs raised, 1852, 1,777, 543; in 1874, 1,619,075. In 1857, an annual duty of 2s. was imposed on all dogs more than six months old, to begin on 2 April, 1857; increased to 5s. 1 June, 1859. Employment of dogs in drawing carts, &c., abolished in London, 1859; in the United Kingdom, 1864. Dogs sent to London in 1824, 7,394; in 1864, 37,720; in 1874, 41,962.

As a nuisance, dogs at large unmuzzled in the streets were ordered to be seized by the police, 17 Nov., 1766, and July to 27 Nov., 1868. A new act, more stringent, passed, 24 July, 1872.

Cockney is the term applied to racing between brothers through Mr. Magri, and excessively fleet, the property of Lord Lurgan, which won the Waterloo cup; was sent for Queen Victoria to use in March, and died on 24 Dec. 1871. Helped by the railway dog (police), by mute appeals, collected over £3,000 for the railway men's orphans fund.

The numbering of dogs in the metropolitan area, ordered by the police ceased, 31 Dec., 1876; a similar order made in 1887; ceased, 1 Dec., 1862, rabbits having greatly diminished. Increase of rabbits reported on 1 Feb., 1832; order for rabies ceased, 16 Feb., 1827; a new order, with special notice, 6 April, 1873; ceased 7 April, 1876. Report of committee of 10 April, 1876, presented Feb. 20, 1877.

DOLLY'S BRAE. see Ricto, 1839.

DOM and DOMOCA, see Cologne and Milan.

DOM-BOCOR DOM-BOOK (Liber Judicialis), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources.

DOMEN-DAy BOOK. Dogs trained for ambulance service in time of war, successfully tried in regular and volunteer military services.


DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days now commence on 3 July and end 11 Aug. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE or Duke: Venice was first governed by a doge named Anastaso Paulullo, or Pauleucio, 667; see Venice. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccamigna, in 1339. Muratori.

DOGGER-BANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admirals sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, 3 Aug., 1781. Fishing fleet fired upon by Russian Baltic fleet, under admiral Rozhestvensky, Oct. 22, 1824, see England.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE. Thomas Doggett, an eminent actor of burley-like, at the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George L, 1 Aug., 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death, in 1722, a sum of money to continue the custom. Rowed for 1 Aug. every year. See under Boat Races for winners.

DOIT. The ancient silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. The circulation of "duodecins" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German thaler. Stamped Spanish dollars (value 4s. 6d.) were issued from the Mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct., following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America, value 4s. 6d. British money.

DOMEN-DAy BOOK or DOOMS-DAY BOOK [Domes Day book, Stow] (Liber Consilium Anglic), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I, 1080 (some say 1082), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book, formerly kept in the Chapter-house of Westminster, is now in the Public Record Office. "This Domes-day book was the tax-book of kinge William." Camden. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII, 1542, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Domes-

"Sir Martin Wright says, 'To discover the quantity of every man's ten, and to fix his hommage,' i.e., the question of military aid and he was bound to furnish.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY. 419

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, or the study of food and clothing, was introduced into the government educational department in 1874; the congresses began at Birmingham, 10 July, 1877.

DOMINGO, St., see Hayti and Dominican Republic.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Paris in 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. Their admiral Villeneuve ineffectually attacked it in 1805. It suffered great damage by a hurricane in 1866, and also 2-5 Sept. 1883. Failing prosperity; changes in the administration to be made, reported 5 Oct. 1864; imperial assistance accepted, July, 1889. Population, 1881, 28,211; 1901, about 28,894; 1910 (est.), 32,000. See Letterard Ishs. [President—Ramon Caceres, 1908.]

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1 Jan., are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A (1 Jan.), B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on, generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's Day next b, and then the letter before until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters. The letters for 1893, A: 1894, G; 1895, F; 1896, E D; 1897, C; 1898, B; 1899, A; 1900, G; 1901, F; 1902, E; 1903, D; 1904, C B; 1905, A; 1906, G; 1907, F; 1908, E D; 1909, C; 1910, A; 1911, A. The letter of its number (figure of 1 for A, &c.) used in ancient charters.

DOMINCALS. See Exter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC or San Domingo, formerly the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, the oldest European settlement, founded in 1491, by Bartholomew Columbus. The capital, San Domingo, contains the cathedral and Colonial residence. See Hayti, 1814, et seq. Population, 1887, 504,000; 1890 (estimated), 700,000. Imports, 1901, 700,000; exports, 1,500,000. President, Ulises Heurcaus, 1 Sept. 1886-96: assassinated at Moca, 20 July, 1896; succeeded by Sen. Juan Jiminez, Nov. 1891; short revolution, the president restored; his successor by Gen. Vasquez, 22 July, 1902; revolution, flight of pres. Vasquez, gen. Wely Gil president, 27 April, 1903; further fighting, provisional government constituted. Sen. Jiminez, president, 28 Dec., 1908; sen. C. F. Morales elected president, June, 1909. Ramon Caceres imposed 1906 to complete his predecessor's term of office; elected president June, 1908, for term 1908-11. See United States 1908.

Battle of Puerto Plata: general Rodriguez killed and followers of Morales dispersed. 3 Jan. 1906 Voluntary resignation of sen. Morales. 12 Jan. President Morales, being dissatisfied with the support accorded him, left the capital in Dec. 1905, with a few followers to oppose Ramon Caceres, the vice-president, and his supporters. After one or two minor engagements, the revolution ended with surrender of ex-president Morales on 15 Jan. Captivation of Monte Cristi and surrender of the government by ex-president Morales reported 15 Jan. Expresident Morales impeached and the legality of the Caceres government established on 1 Jan. Revolution breakout; insurgents attack Dajabon; repelled by the government troops, 11 Oct. 1909.

DOMINION OF CANADA, see Canada.

DOMINOES, a game of great antiquity played with bone or ivory cards, on which pips are marked from double blank upwards to double twelve.

DONATISTS, an ancient strict sect, formed about 313-318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage; it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined them were re-baptized.

DONAUWERTH (Bavaria), here the French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough, after a severe conflict, 2 July, 1704.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire), the Roman Donum, the Saxons Donum centrum. The races here (held annually in September) began about 1703; see Races. Population, 1901, 28,283; 1911 (est.), 31,759.


DON QUIXOTE, by saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second was printed. Watts. First English translation, by Thomas Shelton, was published in 1612. Tercentenary of the publication of "Don Quixote" celebrated by the British academy, 25 June, 1915.

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK, see Domes-day Book.

DORADO, see El Dorado.
DORCHESTER (Oxfordshire) was once a bishopric, founded about 636. The first bishop Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons (which see), was succeeded in 650 by Agilbert. In 659 the see was divided by the king. Dorchester remained with Agilbert, and was united to Winchester in 669, where it remained till 1640, when it was剥离 from the latter and united to the diocese of Lincoln. William Allen, afterwards cardinal. Dodd, For 335 years most English and Irish priests were trained here. The Benedictine monks, professors and students, were expelled from France 18 July 1633; the college transferred to St. Mary's Roman Catholic college at Wolverhampton.

DOVER, a river (separating Spain and Portugal), which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on 12 May, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. Alison.

DOVER, the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cesar is said to have first landed in England, 26 Aug., 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. See Tunnels and Cinque Ports. Population, 1901, 41,782; 1910 (est.) 50,759.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corbyol, or Corboyl, about 1130. At Dover, John, bishop of Winchelsea, established a Dominican convent in 1292, and in the same year the architecture, the second of the five orders. The priory was commenced by archbishop Corbyol, or Corboyl, about 1130. At Dover, John, bishop of Winchelsea, established a Dominican convent in 1292, and in the same year, the whole.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman Dunovana, the Saxon Dorcester. Here are found remains of a Roman theatre and of a British camp. Splendid specimen of villa pavement discovered, Aug. 1879. Here Jovellius held his "bloody assize" (after Monmouth's rebellion), 3 Sept. 1685. Much excitement was caused by six labourers of Dorchester being sentenced to transportation 17 March, 1834, for administering illegal oaths. Population, 1901, 10,418; 1910 (est.), 12,600.

DORIAN, Greeks, who claimed descent from Doros, son of Helicon; see Greece. The return of the Dorians, named Heracleides, to the Peloponnesus dated 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders.

DORKING, Surrey, an ancient town; the manor having been given by the Conqueror to Earl Fitzwarren. An imaginary battle of Dorking, in which the German invaders totally defeated the British army, was the subject of a clever incident, attributed to gen. sir George Cheyne, in Blackwood's Magazine for May, 1871. It provoked much controversy, and was the occasion of a series of pamphlets. Population, 1901, 12,699; 1910 (est.), 14,600.

DORMANS (N. E. France). The Huguenots and their allies, under Montmorency, were here defeated by the duke of Guise, to Oct. 1575.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, an ancient town in Holland. Here happened an inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down of the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dollard, in Friesland, and in Zealand. The independence of the town was declared here in 1572, when William Prince of Orange was made stadtholder. A Protestant synod sat at Dort 13 Nov. 1618, to 25 May 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and from the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius. Population, 1900, 38,884; 1901, 45,725.

DORYLEUM (Phrygia). Solimán, the Turkish sultan of Ionium, having retired from the defence of Nicaea, his capital, was here defeated with great loss by the crusaders 1 July, 1097. Michaud.

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Dunaenum, was taken from the Fleming, by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored to Charles I. 1358. It returned to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIV. 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in June, 1710; and retaken by the French 8 Sept. 1712. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic English version of the Bible authorised by the pope, the text being explained by notes of Roman origin. The Old Testament was published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1588 by

DOVER, the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cesar is said to have first landed in England, 26 Aug., 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II.
DOWNE, the gift of a husband to a wife before marriage (Genesis xxxiv. 12). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of England, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1554. By the Dowry act passed in 1853, the power of the wife over her dower was much diminished.

DOWN (N. E. Ireland). An ancient see, first bishop St. Caillin, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, consecrated to the Trinity, was re-dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The see of Down was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see Connor); and the see of Dromore was united to both the Irish Church and the Latin Church of Ireland, A.D. 1708-19. Will. IV. c. 37. Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by Lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. Beaton.

DOWNS. see Naval Battles, 1652-3.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth 13 Dec. 1577, circumnavigated the globe, and returned to England after many perils, 3 Nov. 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, 19 July, 1588. He died at Panama, 28 Jan. 1596, during an expedition against the Spaniards.

DRAKE'S LAW, see by whom archon of Athens, 621 B.C., on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of Carlon v. Ireland, 12 Dec. 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not appear, and a penny-stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing 25 May. In the case of Simmonds v. Taylor, May, 1858, it had been decided that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft, who had stolen it.

The cheque-books, established for issuing drafts for limited amounts, opened 23 July, 1857; after many years' successful working it failed owing to extensive forgeries; in liquidation, 1892.

The crossing of a stolen draft crossed on one banker and presented by another banker declared legal; Smith v. Union Bank of London; verdict for defendants, 29 Nov. 1875. Crossed Cheques act passed, Aug. 15, 1876.

DRAINAGE OF LAND. In England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England in 1621, and amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Fens and Levels; see Levels. In the last century great progress was made in drainage. In 1801 was passed an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes; see SEwers.

DRAPIO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAVOON. A cavalry soldier originally with infantry arms but now armed with lance, sword and carbine; the name is of doubtful origin, the Roman Durocarios were horse soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. Charles de Cosse, Marshal of Brissac, instituted French dragons about 1600. The oldest British regiment, Scots Greys, enrolled in 1683.

DRAUGNADIES. The fierce persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. by dragging them to the stake or breaking them was com-summated by the revocation of Henry IV.'s edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, which drove 50,000 families from France. Duroy.

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Drama

The high-class drama declined under the empereors till its extinction, when it had degenerated into gross buffoonery.

A first play at Placentia or Terence is annually performed at Westminster school in conformity with the statute of queen Elizabeth.

The modern drama, English, was gradually developed from the services of the church in the 15th and 16th centuries, and appeared in the form of miracle or mystery plays, based upon the bible history and legends of the saints. They were originally performed in churches and afterwards in market-places and open fields. The Coventry, Chester and other mysteries, published by the Shakespeare Society, in 1847-77. See Church of England.

Shelton's masques, Scott's Roman de Fidei, Shakspere's Plays.

Dramatists: Robert Greene, 1561-92; Christopher Marlowe, 1564-93; Wm. Shakspere, 1564-1616; Ben Jonson, 1572-1637; Francis Beaumont, 1584-1616; John Webster, 1580-1635; Philip Massinger, 1584-1640; John Ford, 1586-1639; Sir Wm. D'avenant, 1666-68; John Milton, 1668-74.

The Puritans condemned the stage; Wm. Prynne published his "Hystrio-Mania," The "Player's Scourge." 1662. The theatres closed during the Commonwealth.

1669-99.

Dramatists: John Dryden, 1631-1700; Sir G. Etheredge, 1669-1694; Thomas Shadwell, 1645-1704; W. Wycherley, 1640 (?), 1675, Thos. Otway, 1622-57; Nat. Love, 1653-92; Thos. Southerne, 1669-1729; Mr. Davenant, 1667-1674; Sir Wm. Congreve, 1672-1729; Colby Cibber, 1671-1757; Sir John Vanbrugh, 1650-1724; Gen. Farquhar, 1667-1718; John Fletcher, 1612-87; John Dryden pub. his "Short view of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage.

1697.


Dramatic college

95

Paul Potter, 1855; Hal Reid; Booth Tarkington, 1899; David Belasco, 1859; Bronson Howard, 1842-96. Act for the revival of plays, and for licensing them prior to performance.-1737.

Authors dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will IV. c. 13 to June, 1833; extended to 1853.

July 1842

School of dramatic art, Argyll-street, London, W., opened 4 Oct. 1852.
DREUX.

21 July, 1832, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs.
C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and
others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money,
with certain stipulations, was declined Jan. 1839.
The first stone of the buildings at Maybury, near
Woking, was laid by the prince consort, 1 June,
1860; and on 29 Sept. 1862, seven annuities were
installed. The central hall was opened by the
prince of Wales, 5 June, 1865. The scheme was
unsuccessful. On 12 Nov. 1877, it was determined
to close the college, and provide for the inmates.
The buildings were sold by private contract about
23 July, 1879, by the Academy of dramatic art founded
by Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, 1904.

DRAMATIC REFORM ASSOCIATION,
started at Manchester, Jan. 1878.

DRAPER'S LETTERS, by dean Swift,
published in 1723-4 against Wood's Halfpence (which see).

DRAUGHTS, a game resembling chess,
played upon a checkered board divided in 64 black
and white squares. Its origin is unknown. It was
played in Europe in the 16th century. A game
resembling draughts is depicted on the Egyptian
monuments, and the Greeks and Romans played a
similar game. Checkers is the common name for
draughts in America, and in France it is called jeu
des dames.

DRAWING SOCIETY (made Royal, 1892)
of Great Britain, formed in July, 1888, to promote
the teaching of drawing in schools. There are
annual exhibitions.

DREADNOUGHT. In this ship, which was
engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805,
was established a hospital for the seamen of all
nations (whose sovereigns are subscribers), by the
Seamen's Hospital Society established 1827. The
old vessel was replaced by others. The removal of
the men to Greenwich hospital was proposed in 1867,
collected, April, 1879. A new and exceptionally
powerful type of battleship now was constructed by
of the leading powers. First British Dreadnought launched by king Edward VII.
Portsmouth, 10 Feb. 1906. At the end of 1900,
Great Britain had 5 of these vessels completed,
Germany 2, the United States 2, and Japan 1. It is
estimated that at the end of 1912 Great Britain
will have completed 20 Dreadnoughts, Germany
13, the United States 8, Japan 1, France 8, and
Italy 2.

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, e.g.,
Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1714 n.c. (Gen.
xxxvii. and xii.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 613 and
570 n.c., Usher (Daniel ii. and iv.), and were
regarded as direct messages from the spiritual
world. The first attempt to interpret dreams and
omens is ascribed to Amphiemus of Athens,
1497 n.c.

DREDGING; see Deep Sea.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the
Carthaginian admiral Adhibal totally defeated the
Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, 239 B.C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence,
because the capital of Saxony in 1448.* Population
in 1885, 249,056; 1905, 516,099; 1910 (est.),
600,500.

Alliance of Dresden between Saxony and Denmark
and Russia . 28 June, 1704.

Prince of Dresden between Hungary, Prussia, and
Saxony . 25 Dec. 1745.

Taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1758; by the
Austrians 1769.

Handcuffed in vain by Frederick . 1806.

Held by Austrians June-July, 1809.

Severe contests between the allied army under the
prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French
commanded by Ney. 26, 27 Aug. 1813.

The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in
his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly
proved fatal to them, but for an error in the
contact of general Vandamme. If they were defeated
with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat
into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too
far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself
and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle,
general Moreau received his mortal wound, while
in conversation with the emperor of Russia 27 Aug.
1813.

Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops,
resigned Dresden to the allies.

During a political commotion the king abdicated,
and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared
regent .

An insurrection 3 May; suppressed , 5 May, 1813.

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is
censured in Isaiah iii., about 700 B.C. Excess in
dress among the early Romans was restrained by
sumptuary laws; and also in England by numerous
statutes, in 1355, 1425, 1570, etc. (see Cap.).
Now F. W. Fairholt's "Costume in England" (1840)
contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations
derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, etc.
J. R. Planche's elaborate "Cyclopedia of Costume"
first appeared in 1876. A "dress-making company"
was established in London, 6 Feb. 1867, with
the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin-pinked vest,
covered with the wrist, and over the body a doublet finely
flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the
feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at
the bottom of the ring in place of a button. His breeches,
with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at
the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court
days, were so expensively costly, as to have exceeded
the value of goods; and he had a suit of armour of solid
silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies,
and pearls.

King James's father, the last of the Stuarts, had his
diamonds tucked so loosely on, that when he chose
to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame
declared to the pickers-up, who were generally les
deux de la Cour.

The court dress of civilians, previously that of the time of
the Georges, was modified by the lord chamberlain,
lord Sydney, in 1804.

The Bloomer Costume, introduced into America in 1840,
by Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer, and worn there by many
of the women. It resembled male attire, being an
open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide
like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles.
The Bloomer dress was adopted by a few females in
the west of London, in August, 1851; but though
recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures,
it was soon totally discontinued. Mrs. Bloomer
warmly advocated the enfranchisement of women and
other important reforms. She was born at Homer,
New York, in 1813, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa,
Dec. 1884.

Mr. Charles Worth, dressmaker, born at Bourne, Lincoln
shire, in 1828; at the age of 20 went to Paris, and
there established a business greatly influencing fashion;
he died in March, 1895.

DREUX (N. W. France). Here the Huguenots were defeated, and their general Condé taken
prisoner; and the catholic leader Montmorency was
captured by the protestants; the slaughter was
DREYFUS CASE.

Hon. and Col.,

The Duke of Guise, aged 18, the last surviving child of the Duke d'Aumale, was buried here 27 July 1877. The body of King Louis Philippe and others of his family were brought here from England and buried, 4 June, 1876.

DREYFUS CASE. See France, 1884 et seq.

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was arrested 15 Oct., tried by court-martial in camera, convicted from the burden of secret documents from the war office of high treason and was sentenced to life. 23 Dec. 1894; publicly degraded, protecting his innocence, 5 Jan. 1895; sent first to the ile de Re, mid-July, and to the ile du Diable, Feb. 1895.

Col. Picquart, urging an inquiry into the case, Sept., dismissed from the war office and replaced by T. Henry.

M. Schepers-Kestner died 19 Sept., vice-pres. of the senate, succeeds for Dreyfus.

Major Esthervy, charged with having written the letter, demands an inquiry. 16 Nov.

M. Montholon gives the Senate a report on Dreyfus. 7 Dec.

Major Esthervy acquitted by court-martial, 1 Jan. 1895.

Col. Picquart brought from Tunis to answer Esthervy's charges, Nov. 1894, is arrested and sent to Mont Valérien, 1 Jan.


Col. Picquart secretly examined at Mont Valérien, 1 Feb.; and retired from the army, 29 Feb.

Col. Henry confesses to forgery against Dreyfus, is arrested, and commits suicide in prison, 31 Aug.

Esthervy flee.s from Paris, 6 Sept.

Col. du Paty de Clam retired, 13 Sept.

Col. Picquart liberated by the civil court, 21 Sept.; dismissed from the army, 1 Oct.

Zola's letter, 24 Sept.

The Dreyfus case submitted for revision to the court of cassation, 25 Sept.

The secret of the communication to the court, 25 Dec.

M. Guesnay de Beauranger, designs, 3 Jan. 1894.

Voted confidence in the chamber for the ministry and the court of cassation, 15 Jan.

Esthervy, under a safe-conduct, gives evidence, 24 Feb., before clearing himself, 4 March.

Revision of the judgment bill passed by the senate, 1894.

Col. Henry confesses that he wrote the horrible calumny, under col. Sander's instructions, 2 June.

The court orders a fresh trial, 3 June.

Col. Picquart is released, charge dismissed, 16 June.

Dreyfus taken to Rheims, 1 July.

Esthervy states that Gen. Guise, de Bodelorne, and Col. Billet knew the bombshell that condemned Dreyfus to life, 13 July.

Col. Guisard's statement is examined in camera, 7 Aug., M. Lablache.

Dreyfus court-martial, shut up and wounded on his return to the court, 26 July.

M. Hauman, in a technical criticism of the bombshell, "is creating the chance in the file, claim, by M. Lanocher, conclusive in favour of Dreyfus's innocence.

M. Lablache, who requested the evidence of military attachés released, 10 Sept.

The depositions of prince Münster (Dec. 1894 and Jan. 1895), and count von Below (4 Jan. 1895), show that the German embassy at Paris was an active agent and had had relations of any kind with Dreyfus, published officially in the 'Impartial Times,' Berlin, 21 Oct., 1895.

Col. Henry sentenced to life, and Esthervy in an eloquent speech, the guillotine follows him, 6 Jan., 1896.


Capt. Dreyfus is tried by pos. Lablache, after a cabinet council, and released 16 Dec., 1895.

DROWNING, an ancient punishment. The ancient Britons are said to have inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire. Stow. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Niohemia, a.d. 579; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The whole degradation of the gothic laws of the Romans in the portrait of the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed Noyades, 94 priests were drowned at one time. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, in 1757. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768, the third in Hamburg, in 1774, the first society in Paris, in 1775. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is: Latet scientiellae forsan—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid." François Texier, of Dunkerque, after saving 50 lives at different times, was drowned in a storm, Oct. 1871.

DRUCE CASE, see Trials 1858.

DRUGS, sales regulated by Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1853. See Pharmacy.

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (Brit. derw). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing, 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, a.d. 61.

DRUM. It was used by the Egyptians and other ancient nations; and brought by the Moors into Spain. The drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. Anderson.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on 1 June, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

DRUMONDRA, see Roman Catholic.

DRUMMOND CASTLE. Castle Line steamer, Donald Currie, crom. from the Cape and Natal, struck on the Perrers Rocks, Mohine island, off Ushant, abt. midnight, 16 June, 1899, Captain W. Pierce, 103 of the crew, and 147 passengers drowned. Perfect order and much heroism were displayed during this great calamity. Mr. Marquardt, pas-
senger, and 2 sailors were saved by 3 Breton fisher-
men. Much humanity was shown by the natives of Ushant, Moine and Lampheurtre, particularly to the burials and the relatives of the sufferers: total, 25,400/. 3 May, 1897. Board of trade inquiry, culminating attributed to neglect of precautions, 27 July. Waterworks to be built in Molène, and a church clock and steeple at Ushant, with 1,600/, subscribed in England to commemorate French sympathy: report of Sir Edmund Monson to 247 persons at Brest, 27, 29 April; others awarded by queen Victoria June, 99. 5,000 frames subscribed by the English for a harbour at Port Sall, Finistère; announced 13 March, 1898.

DRUMMOND LIGHT; see Line-light.

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 Cor. v. 11). In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James L. c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks. See Temperance, Totalabder and Black List.

A commission to inquire into the prevalence of intemperance sent out by the lord chancellor, April 1897, a report neutral respecting alcohol, recommends trial of modified Gothenburg system (which see), issued 1897.

A society for promoting legislation for the control and cure of habitual drunkards formed, 22 Sept. 1876. The establishment of an industrial home for intemperate females proposed at the Mansion house, London 29 Oct. 1877. The Habitant Drunkards (inhabitants)-bill, passed 30 July, 1877; amended 1882; Habitant Inebriates Act, passed (reporting stage), Oct. 1903, 12 Aug. 135. Society for the study and cure of Inebriates, established 25 April, 1834. The Drink Bill, Mr. Wm. Holf. computes that the nation in 1850 spent in intoxicating liquors, £3,276,920; in 1876, 147,255,700; in 1879, 218,143,809. In 1886, for beer, 67,851,617; for British spirits. 28,574,886; for foreign spirits. 19,701,414. British spirits. 37,275,162; foreign spirits. 15,268,924, estimated 1,000,000; total 122,979,677.

Total distilled drink, 1881, 247,074,624; 1884, 256,346,359; 1885, 257,609,034; 1886, 252,347,396; 1888, 244,036,599; 1889, about 232,100,000; 1890, 231,457,400; 1891, 230,231,785; 1892, 231,842,204; 1893, 230,475,285; 1894, 231,441,652; 1895, 231,107,297; 1896, 231,589,819; 1897, 231,537,319; 1898, 231,277,998; 1899, 232,380,316; 1900, 232,912,601; 1901, 304,263,074, expenditure per head £. 8s. 6d.; 1902, 303,496,717, expenditure per head £. 8s. 6d.; 1903, 303,496,717, expenditure per head. £. 8s. 6d.; 1904, 305,357,676, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1905, 306,117,674, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1906, 303,243,280, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1907, 304,396,717, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1908, 305,496,717, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1909, 306,357,676, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1910, 307,217,674, expenditure per head. £. 10. 10s. 3d.; 1911, 308,078,674; 1912, 309,939,674; 1913, 310,800,674; 1914, 311,661,674. No. of certificates issued for females was 12,583 for the year 1913. Dr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure in the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors to be—1990...
DRURY-LANE THEATRE. DRUBLN.

1614. 1210. 1308. 964. 1180—

The diminishing consumption of alcoholic liquors, thought to some extent attributable to the recent decline seen in trade, is principally the result of a continuous change in the habits of the people, which has been in progress for some time, and seems likely to be permanent." The foregoing is a statement of fact which has been the chief factor in causing the enormous reduction of over 9,000,000 gallons in the quantity of spirits consumed. Quantity of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom: 1925. 341,742,726 gals.; 1905, 311,000,000 gals.

See Book List.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, 25 April, 1662. The actors were called "the king's servants," and ten of them, called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet claret, which seems to have been the source of spirit which has been the chief factor in causing the enormous reduction of over 9,000,000 gallons in the quantity of spirits consumed. Quantity of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom: 1925. 341,742,726 gals.; 1905, 311,000,000 gals.


DRUSEN, a people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 976, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they eat pork and drink wine, and do not practice circumcision, pray, or fast. In the middle of 1809, in consequence of disputes (in which it seems both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (which see), whom they massacred, which was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. Foul weather with Turkish troops, and general Happle with Mahometan troops, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses attacked their chief, Jan. 1891. See Drusen and Schier.

DUBLIN, an explosive substance (said to be from four to ten times more powerful than gunpowder), composed of varying proportions of cellulose (woody fibre), nitro-sulphur, nitro-ammonite, and nitro-cellosolve; invented by Carl Dütmar, a Prussian, and made known in 1870. This name is also given to another explosive compound, invented by Mr. Nobel, composed of ammonium and sawdust, acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid.

DULCISMO, a term applied to the equally-matched conflicting powers of good and evil in the Persian mythology, the Ormuzd and Ahirum of Zoroaster: it is also applied to the principles of the advocates for a separate government of Hungary under the emperor of Austria; effected in 1867.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashkelon, said to have been built 1440. Auliana, daughter of Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Ebiana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana). Alpinus is said to have brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town," about 1557; see Ireland and Trinity Colleges. Dublin returns 4 M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1855. Population, 1821, 248,105; 1910 (est.) 338,435.

Christianity introduced by St. Patrick. 148.

Dublin environs marked by the Danes. 799.

Named by King Edward in the preface to his charter "Nobilitissimus Civitas." 924.

Battle of Clontarf (which see). 23 April, 1014.

Dublincan's rise to Simon le Gros, 1170, for Henry II., who soon after arrives. 1171.

Charter granted by this king. 1173.

Church built by the Danes, 1038; rebuilt. 1285.

Slaughter of 900 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see Collens Wood). 1299.

Assembly of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to King John. 1310.

Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Lamoins, 1205; finished 1211.

John de Brickefirst proved; Richard de St. Olave, and John Stanley first ballies (see Mayor) 1308.

Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy 1386.

Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (see Christ Church). 1547.

Balliffs changed to sheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first, 1548.

Trinity college founded. 1584-92.

Charter granted by James I. 1609.

Convocation which established the Thirty-nine Articles of religion. 1604.

Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, defeated at battle of Rathmiles (which see). 2 Aug. 1652.

Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse 3 Aug. 1653.

Chief magistrates styled lord mayor 1666.

Blue coat hospital incorporated 1670.

Eden bridge built by Sir J. Jervis 1670.

Royal hospital of Raphallin, founded 1678.

James II. in Dublin, 24 March; proclaimed, 4 May 1689.

Great gunpowder explosion 1692.

Lamps first erected in the city. 1699.

Innery, Jervisstreet, founded. 1728.

Parliament-house begun 1732.

Foundling hospital incorporated 1739.

St. Patrick's spire erected (see St. Patrick). 1749.

Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; incorporated 1756.

Hibernian society 1765.

Marine society 1772.

Queen's bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt 1768.

Act for a general pavement of the city 1773.

Royal exchange begun, 1792; opened 1797.

Federer of St. Stephen's Green, instituted 1780.

Bank of Ireland instituted (see Bank). 1782.

Police established by statute 1786.

Royal academy incorporated 1793.

Union hospital begun, 1793; opened 1795.

Dublin hospital instituted 1792.

Fire at the parliament house 1794.

City arméd association 1798.

New Four law courts opened 1802.

The rebellion: arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald 1803.

Thomas-street 19 May 1768.

Union with England (see Union). 1 Jan. 1801.

Emmet's insurrection 23 July 1803.

Hibernian Bible society 1804.

Bank transferred to college-green 1805.

Dublin instiution founded 1811.

Riot at the theatre 16 Dec. 1814.

Visit of George IV. 12 Aug. 1821.

Tate Royally opened 1822.

The "Better set" 14 Dec. 1822.

Hibernian Academy 16 Aug. 1824.

Dublin lighted with gas 5 Oct. 1825.

Great eastern fire 9 Aug. 1826.

Railroad to Kingstown 1831.

Dublin new police act 4 July 1836.

Great Western Railway, St. John's, opened 1839.

Royal arcade burnt 25 April 1837.

Poor-law ball passed 31 July 1838.

Awful stormaged 6 Jan. 1839.

Connel's rebellion (see Trinity). 14 Oct. 1847.

He is found guilty, 12 Feb.; liberated in Sept. 1848.
Great convention of the land league; Mr. Parnell declares for abolition of landlordism 28 April, 1887; Phoenix park numbers (see Ireland) 6 May, 1887
Statute of D. O'Connell unavowed, and the Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures (not patronised by the queen) opened by the lord mayor Dawson, 15 Aug., closed 6 Jan., 1888.
Discovery of the assassination plot (see Ireland) 2 Feb., 1883.
A futile attempt to blow up Ship-street barracks 25 April, 1883.
Visit of the duke of Edinburgh with the Chanted fleet warmly received on end of Aug. 25 April, 1883.
Grand review of the troops in the Phoenix park by the duke of Cambridge 30 Sept. 1883.
Death of cardinal McCabe 11 Feb., 1883.
The prince and princess of Wales enthusiastically received, 6 May, 1887.
The foundation of Museum of Science and Art, &c. 10 April, 1883.
Dr. Wm. J. Walsh appointed r.e. archbishop by the pope.
Entry of the marquis of Londonderry, lord-lieut. 18 Sept., 1886.
Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrive at Dublin 27 June; review in Phoenix Park 28 June; received episcopal blessing, residence in a house and State banquet, &c. 29 June; left 30 June, 1883.
The lord mayor, T.D. Sullivan, appears in full state at the police court to answer charge of offence against the O'Connell Act by publication of a newspaper, the "Nation": discharged through insufficient evidence 6 Oct.; an appeal to the objection set aside by the Exchequer Division 12 Nov.; sentenced to his months' imprisonment, as first-class misdemeanant. 12 Dec.
Great meeting of Irish Nationalists to receive the marquis of Ripon and Mr. J. P. Morley, 2 Feb., 1888.
Dublin barracks built about 1783: enteric fever long prevalent, greatly increased in 1883; government inspectors ordered to report, and Field, aided by Des. Suppe and Kehin, ordered Nov.; interim report with recommendations dated 22 Feb.; issued 20 April, 1883.
The earl of Zetland sworn in lord-lieut. 18 Sept., 1886.
Strike of servants of Great S. and W. railway company at Dublin 29 April; closed by the efforts of Asp. Walsh and others. 2 May, 1883.
The earl of Zetland opens the new museum of Science and Art and the National Library 29 Aug.
Mr. C. S. Parnell dies at Birtislion, 6 Oct.; buried in Glasnevin cemetery; solemn funeral 18 Oct.
Explosion at Dublin castle attributed to glycerine; much destruction but no one injured 31 Dec.
Telephonic communication with Belfast opened 3 April, 1883.
Tercentenary of the foundation of Trinity college celebrated 5 April, 1887.
New city market, shops, &c. destroyed by fire; very great loss. 27 Aug.; public meeting to raise a fund for restoration 25 Oct.
The lord mayor of London, Stuart Knight, K.C. visits Dublin, 31 Dec., and receives the freedom of the city 2 Jan.; leaves 3 Jan., 1883.
Explosion outside the detective office, Dublin castle, Patrick Symond, a detective, killed, and others injured, 11 pm. 24 Dec.
The fire of the castle is extinguished opened by the Lord-lieut. 25 March, 1879.
Great fire; risting suppressed 11 July, 1883.
Conference on "Home Rule" in the Rotunda 22 Nov., 1883.
Statute of Henry Grattan received 6 Jan., 1876.
Entry of the duke of Marlborough, new lord-lieut. 10 June, 1877.
Freedom of city to Mr. W. E. Gladstone 7 Nov.
Christ church cathedral thoroughly restored by Mr. G. H. Street, at the expense of Mr. Henry Roe (above 250,000), re-opened 1 May, 1878.
British Association meets here 9th time 14 Aug.
Death of cardinal Patten Cullen, r.e. abp. of Dublin (succeeded by Dr. Robert McHugh) 24 Oct., 1879.
Centenary of birth of Thomas Moore celebrated 25 May, 1879.
Theatre Royal burnt down, Mr. Egerton, the manager, and 5 others, perish 9 Feb., 1880.
DUBLIN GALLERY.

Dublin corporation decides to put the unemployed workmen to a labours, thus revoking its previous decision of March 01. The lord mayor states that the resolution would set free 600,000, allotted to Dublin from Queen Alexandra's fund, and the city would be entitled to a share of the 22,600,000 it is later decided that Mr. John Burns.

23 Nov. 1866

Great union meet held, Mr. A. W. Chamberlain speaking.

Opening of the royal Dublin society's winter show at Ball's bridge.

12 Dec.

The international exhibition, at Herbert's park, opened by the minister of the interior.

25 Feb. 1867

Visit of Sir Jos. Ward who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the university.

16 May.

Nationalist convention, to consider the Irish council bill, called in Dublin. Mr. John Redmond, presiding, moved a resolution rejecting the bill as inadequate.

21 May.

Annual convention of the United Irish league of Great Britain, held in Dublin. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presiding.

22 May.

Disappearance of the state jewellry, valued at 30,000/., from Dublin castle reported.

6 July.

King Edward II. of Queen Alexandra visits the national exhibition.

14 July.

Memorial to the officers and men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who fell in the A.A. War, unveiled by the duke of Connaught.

19 Aug.

New municipal art gallery of modern art, containing pictures valued at 30,000/., opened in Dublin.

24 Aug. 1868

A memorial statue of Queen Victoria, erected by public subscription, unveiled by the lord lieutenant accompanied by lady Aberdeen in Leinster castle.

15 Feb.

Fire on the premises of Messrs. Lockrill & Sons causes damage to the amount of 45,000/., 30 May.

Meeting of the British association held.

2 Sept.

Carter's strike ended.

19 Oct.

Last number of the Dublin daily evening paper, "Sao Fhion," published.

22 Jan. 1869

Councillor M. Doyle elected lord mayor.

23 Jan.

Proclamation of king George to the city council chamber at the Castle and by the other king of arms at several public places in the city.

9 May.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOP OF. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became archbishop in 1152. It was united to Glendalough in 1214. George Browne, an Augustinian friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop. The two cathedrals, St. Patrick's, said to have been founded 1103, restored 1865; Christ Church, built about 1038, made a cathedral in 1241. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 39 Henry VIIth, at 534/. 165. 26. Irish. Kihlare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1856; recent protestant archbishops: Richard Whately, 1831, dies 8 Oct., 1850; Richard Chevevix Trench, Nov. 1853, resigns 28 Nov. 1883 (dies 28 March, 1886); Wm Conyngham, lord Plunket, 18 Dec., 1883, dies 1 April, 1897; succeeded by Dr. J. F. Peaceocke, 17 June, 1897. See Bishops. For R.C. alps. see Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, see Trinity College, Dublin.


DUCKING-STOOL; see Cucking-stool.

DUDLEY GALLERY. The exhibition held since 1865 in the Egyptian Hall was removed to a new building in Piccadilly, under the direction of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, established in 1883.
DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England, between William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1066. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. 1528 without effect. The light with small swords was introduced into England in 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and was abolished in England, by the influence of public opinion. A society, "for the discouraging of duelling," was established in 1815. "The British Code of Duels," published in 1824, was approved by the Duke of Wellington and others. See Battle, Wager of, Combat, and Jacobite.

MEMORABLE DUELS.
Between ben Fielding and Sir Henry Button Colt, 14 Feb. 1695-96. The bronet was wounded, but disarmed his antagonist. Sir H. D. Colt was adjutant to prince Rupert, and M. P. for Westminster. Bridgewater house was on the site of the duel.
Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought, Nov. 15, 1712.
This duel was fought with small swords, in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was upon the spot, and the Duke expiated his wound as he was being carried to his coach.
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed 1728.
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed 1728.
S. Martin wounded Mr. Williams, M. P. 16 Nov. 1728.
Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth 26 Jan. 1765.
Lord Townsend wounded lord Bellamont, 1 Feb. 1773.
Comte d'Artois wounded by due de Bourbon, at Paris 22 March, 1778.
Mr. Donovan and canton, hansen; the latter killed, 13 Nov. 1779.
Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adair, 28 Nov.
Col. Fullerton wounded lord Shelburne, March 23, 1780.
Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dunlay, 18 June 1782.
Col. Thomas killed by ed. Gordon, 4 Sept. 1783.
Mr. Lowartney wounded by major-general Stuart, 2 June 1786.
Mr. McKeon killed George N. Reynolds, 1787; executed 16 Feb. 1788.
Mr. Carefoy killed ed. Roper, 24 Dec.
Duke of York and ed. Lenox, att. duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause) 26 May 1789.
Sir George Ramsay and captain marco: sir George 26 May 1790.
Mr. Curran and major Hobart 1 April.
Mr. MacNan and Mr. Prince; latter killed 4 June.
Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded 25 June.
Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens 26 Sept.
Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham 19 July 1791.
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality, 1 March 1792.
Earl of Lansdowne and captain Outibert; no fatality 9 June.
M. de Chavigny wounded Mr. Latem 8 Nov.
Wm. Pitt and Geo, Toreyne 27 May 1796.
Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler 28 June 1796.
Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride 24 Aug.
H. George wounded by George Terry, 21 Jan. 1800.
Lieu. Willis killed major Haypey 25 Jan. 1801.
George Ogles and Brandon Coley; no fatality 1802.
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones, sir Richard 25 June.
Capt. Macnamara killed col. Montgomery, 6 April 1803.
Gen. Hamilton and col. Aaron Burr (in America);
the general killed 1804.
Baron Hampshe were wounded Mr. Richardson, 29 Sept. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Earl: both wounded 5 May 1807.

* As many as 257 official and memorable duels were fought during the period 1660-1826. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 34 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 13 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. Hamilton.
Agitation against duelling; see Georgia April 8, 1856.

S. F. Cavalletti killed by S. F. Macaulay, 6 March, 1868.


Dundee still occur in Germany, in the Blackwitz.

killed by Hildebrand.

An inflammatory appeal against duelling; 1849. signed by the van Doa.

7 Dec, 1863.

The Falkenberg mountains warmly written Landry of

Hannover, 16 Jan., and is sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

17 Feb., 1862.

Maiz Pianle and James at Hewihe, neither.

M. and gen. Perrin; the latter twice wounded.

M. Albert Sarrant and M. Hughesi-Saut, with wounds; M. Sarrant seriously wounded, 15 July.

ces, André and de Negri; gen. André died without firing gen. de Negri, who did not fire.

7 Aug.,

both.

To count Nicolas Semakoff killed in a duel near

St. Peterburg by count Mantzoff, 4 July.

The von Count and the von officer named von Stuckkind; the latter was killed in the first exchange of shots, 1 Jan. 1769.

M. Callaux, minister of finance, and M. Bos, in Paris, hinging, 6 July.

Mr. Prudencis and signor Thies in Rome; the latter received a slight saber wound, 6 March.

The principles being unsatisfied, the duel was again fought, each receiving slight wounds on the face after 24 bolts.

11 March, 1910.

DUFFERIN FUND, LADY, see India, 1887.

Duke, from Latin ducis, a leader. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, duces, Connu. In Genesis xxxvi., some of Esau's descendants are termed dukes. Duke-duke was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many dukeries.

Edward the Black Prince--made duke of Cornwall 17 March, 1337.

Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. H.

Robert H. was created hereditary, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothsay, in a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1340, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.

George de Shelie created duke-duke of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by pope Pasu V. 1359.

The dukeries of Bar-leuch, Grafton, Richmond, and St. Albans are descended of Charles H.

DUKHOBORSITY, see Spiritual Combatants.

DULCIGNO, a port in Albania on the Adriatic.

Taken by Turks.

In the 17th century a den of pirates, and the residence of a band of Albanian pirates, who during the Turkish Wars, under the guidance of the Moshkolon became Mako-

metan, and died.

Taken by Venetians, and held for a short time.

The Montenegrins take it by storm, but give it up.

Assigned to title by the Berlin conference June, 1771.

July; seized by Allianz, who expelled the Turks Sept.; the Sultan signed the decree for the expulsion of the Montenegrins, 20 Oct., and after a slight conflict with the Allies, Nov., occupied by Deytke of Bash, 21 Nov., and surrendered to the Montenegrins.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey), called Dulwich, a college, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened 13 Sept., 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1620.

In 1661. Wm. Cartwright, an actor, gave a library and some portraits, and on

20 Dec. 1810 sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures, the gallery for which was erected by sir John Soane, and opened in 1812. Sir Francis died 8 Jan. 1811. In 1835, an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established, and the number of inhabitants increased. The annual income, about 20,000L, is derived from Dulwich manor. The new school buildings, founded 26 June, 1860, were opened by the prince of Wales in 1870. The Endowed Schools Commissioners put forth a draft scheme for remodelling the charity about Oct. 1872; and another scheme was approved 18 Aug. 1882. Four parishes are beneficed by the charity, St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Giles, Camberwell. Dulwich Park, 72 acres, presented to the public by the governors of the college, opened by the Earl of Rosebery, 26 June, 1890. Mr. Wm. Young, Governor and benefactor; his history of the college, including many documents, 2 vols. 4to, was published in 1889.

DUMB, see Duff and Dunbl.

DUMBLANE or DUNBLANE (Perth), an ancient city, near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army under the duke of Argyll, and the Scots rebels under the earl of Mar, 15 Nov. 1715. Both claimed the victory.

DUM-DUM BULLETS, see Bullets.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and king John Balliol were defeated by War-

reme, Earl of Sutherland, 27 April, 1296, and Scotland was subdued. Near here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles H., 3 Sept. 1650. Population, 1901, 3,581; 1910 (est.), 3,496.

DUNCAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNCOMBE PARK, N. R. Yorkshire, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Faversham, with valuable treasures (really a museum open to the public), was destroyed by fire, 11 Jan. 1879.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). On 5 Oct. 1315, at Fowghard near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cotton manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from in 1727. Population, 1861, 14,308; 1910 (est.), 15,338.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165-1214) to his son, John, 1184. Huntingdon built or strengthened the castle, and set up a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. Charter granted by Robert I. 1327.

The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thirteen times since 1815 through its extensive manufactories; at one of these (Edward's) a steam explosion took place on 15 April, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. See Population.

The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, opened by 1 Earl Russell. 1863.
DUN ECHT. 451  
DUPES.

While preparing for building the Tay bridge of the N. British railway six men were killed, 27 Aug. 1873.

The Albert Institution opened by the earl of Dalhousie, 31 Oct.

Sacred dock (Victoria) opened by lord Bathmore.

The Tay bridge (which see) completed Aug.; opened, 21 May, 1873; destroyed by a gale, between 70 and 82 lives lost, 715 f.p.m., 29 Dec. 1879.

Statue of Burns unveiled, 19 Oct. 1859.

Mr. T. Cox gives £11,000 for the establishment of a medical school in connection with the college.

Mr. J. M. Keiller gives 10,000L. for the free library, museum and picture gallery as a jubilee presenting, 24 Dec.

The old theatre, newly renovated, burnt, 6 Oct. 1853.

Mr. H. C. T. Ritchie, a native, president of the Local Government Board, made burgess 13 Oct.

Dundee created a city.

The Victoria art galleries opened by the marquis of Lorne.

Historical exhibition opened, 22 Dec.

Strike of jute workpeople against reduction of wages, 24,000, 1 May, 297; strike ended May, 5.

Ernest Hassberger, merchant, charged with forgery to the amount of 125,000, 120, 1st, 17 Aug.; furnished guilty, 24 Aug.; attended for four years' penal servitude, 28 Aug. 1894.

University college founded by sir D. Baxter; professor appointed Nov. 1852. Merefitu, additional made to the funds by Miss Mary Ann Baxter, sister of sir David, 1852 (she died, 10 Dec. 1881); college opened by earl of Dalhousie, 5 Oct. 1853; Mrs. Margaret Harris bequeathed 35,000L. 27 Jan. 1853.

University college united with the university of St. Andrews; motion, 24 Jan. 1897.

Death of Mr. Alex. Crawford-Lamb, author of "Dundee and its Antiquities", 24 April. Mr. John M. Keiller, benefactor, died, aged 49, 29 Nov.

Duke of Comnaught inaugurates the Victoria hospital for incurables, and a statue of queen Victoria in Albert-square.

Strike of jute workpeople against the rate of wages, 23,000 out, 26 Aug.; strike ended, 23 Sept.,

Mr. Balfour presented with the freedom, 24 Sept.

Memorial to J. B. Lindsay, the pioneer in wireless telegraphy, unveiled by sir W. Peebee, 14 Sept.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie presented with the freedom, 169,000L., by the municipal library, and 26,000L. to branch libraries, 25 Sept.

Dundee sanatorium for consumptives (site presented by the late lord Arlery) opened, 26 Sept. 1892.


Damage to the extent of nearly half a million sterilizing, caused by a fire at the bonded stores of James Watson & Co., Ltd., distillers, 12 July. 1896.

Mr. Carnegie promised 100,000L. for a physical laboratory at the university, 12 Oct.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, presented with the freedom of Dundee, 2 Nov.

Bank of Scotland begins its operations, 16 Nov. 1897.

Adoption of Harbour Improvement Scheme, 26 Oct. 1898.

Duncan bequeathed 60,000L. for arts and crafts school 1909.

New technical college erected at cost of 75,000L.

Naval base for submarines established at Dundee.

DUN ECHT. Aberdeen, seat of the earl of Crawford, who erected an observatory here. In the autumn, 1888, he presented to the nation his valuable instruments, set up the new Royal Observatory in Edinburgh, 1889. The earl issued the 170th, and last, "Dun Echt Circular," Feb. 1890.

On 3 Dec. 1821, it was discovered that the body of the late earl had been stolen from the mausoleum in the grounds; it was found near the spot, 12 July, 1822, through information given by Clus. Sonet, who was convicted of stealing, 23 Oct. 1822.

DUNES, see Dunkirk.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, 8 Aug. 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. about 1127; the ancient Caledic church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thomas Telford, was opened in 1809.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 1622, and retaken from them by the English and French after Turenne's victory over them under Condé on the dunes (or sands), 14 June, 1658, and put into the hands of the English, 25 June following. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000L. to Louis XIV., 17 Oct.; restored 1662, and was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The works were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1735; but in 1783 they were again resumed. The English besieged Dunkirk; the duke of York, defeated by Hoche, retired with loss, 7 Sept. 1793. It was made a free port in 1810. Large dock works constructed in 7 years, inaugurated; 13 Sept. 1889. Pres. Louis opens a new town-hall, 17 Sept., 1901; receives the czar and czarrina, 18 Sept. 1901. Dockers' and miners' strike, rioting 22, 23 Oct., 1902.

DUNMORE (Essex), famous for the custom of awarding a fitchet of bacon to couples who for a year and a day had had no difference, and had not wished themselves unwed.

It is mentioned in "Chaucer." Its origin is unknown, but it was associated in some way with Dunmore Priory, the remains of which are now built into Little Dunmore church.

The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445. Three claims are found in the books of the Priory, and three in the records of the town.

The last legitimate claimant was John Shakeshaft, 1751. In 1851 an award was made by public subscription.

Harrison Ainsworth's "Fitchet of Bacon" was published in 1854, and in 1855 and 1857 fitches given by the novelist were awarded.

Awards by local committees have been made on 21 occasions since, the last being in 1894.

All the data in relation to the custom are considered in "The Strange Story of the Dunmore Fitchet" (1894).
DÜPPLE. 432

DÜPPLE or DYPOL. See under Denmark, 1894.

DÜPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, 11 Aug., 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURBAN, the seaport of the colony of Natal, and during the S. African war of 1899-1902 the port of the troops and supplies and forces. It was originally laid out by the Dutch, and since 1832, when the British took possession of the colony, has been greatly improved. The government railway runs to Pietermaritzburg, and an extension to Johannesburg and the Transvaal was completed in 1895. The inner harbour of 4,700 acres was made accessible to vessels of deep draught, the ten extensive works carried out 1888-95. The bar which formerly prevented large vessels from entering the harbour is now (1905) in process of being removed. The principal residential part of Durban is the hilly district near the town called the Berea, with which it is connected by a series of tramways. Durban has numerous public buildings, including a town hall, a university, a botanical garden, and theatre, and there are also public parks, and botanical and town gardens. New floating dock 1903. Population 1904, 64,893; estimated 1908, 69,259.


DURBAR, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or court. On 18 Oct. 1894, a durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chief tenants of the north-west province were present, magnificently dressed. Similar ones were held in 1894, 1897, 27 March, 1899, Umballa. Imperial coronation durbar at Delhi, see India, Jan., 1903.

Sir Seymour FitzGerald, governor of Bombay, held a great durbar of the princes of Western India at Poona, 24 Nov. 1868. The durbar of the viceroy, held a solemn durbar at Ajmere in Rajputana, 22 Oct. 1870. The marquis of Ripon's grand durbar (as viceroy of Lahore after Afghan war) 13 Nov. 1880. The court of durbar, viceroy, held a grand durbar at Rawal Fidi, at which the Amir of Afghanistan and the Duke of Connaught were present, 5 April, 1884.

Sir Auckland Geddes, bent, governor of the N.W. Provinces, held grand durbar at Meerut in March, 1883. A durbar at quetta by the viceroy, the marquis of Lansdowne, in Nov., 1875, at Quetta, 24 Nov. 1876. At Lahore, held by the viceroy, 1873, the viceroy, 1874. At Lucknow, by the viceroy, lord Curzon, Dec. 1902. Coronation durbar, after king Edward was crowned. See India, Jan. 1903.

DURHAM, an ancient city, the Bishops of the Saxons, and of the Normans. The bishopric was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 955, whether it had been transferred from Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 867, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and enshrined in a church erected by bp. Aldwine in 965, on the site of which the present cathedral was begun by bp. Wm. Abbots of St. Carliet, about 1092, and the work was continued by his successors till 1560. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2,821l. Present income 8,000l. Population, 1911, 14,650; 1910 (est.), 16,124.

College founded (abolished at the Reformation) . . . . 1290. Near Durham was fought the decisive battle of Neville's cross (see Stricker) . . . . 17 Oct. 1461. Durham ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland, 1901; occupied by the Northern rebels . . . . 1569. By the Scots, 1640. Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral. . . . . 1650. Cromwell established a college, 1657; which was suppressed at the Restoration, 1660. The pulpitum privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, taken by the crown . . . . June, 1836. The University, located in the ancient castle, established in 1834, opened Oct. 1833; chartered June, 1837. Certain new ordinances, recommended by a commission, 1832, set aside . . . . 1833. Cathedral renovated; re-opened . . . . 28 Oct. 1876. See Civil (strike, 1839).

During some excavations superintended by canons of Greenwell interesting remains of the ancient cathedral were discovered in 1843. Ancient chapter house restored as a memorial to Bishop Lightfoot, opened . . . . 1845.


RECENT BISHOPS.
1751. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826. 1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince bishop), died 21 Feb. 1836.

1836. Edward Wathey, resigned in 1836; died 3 July, 1859, aged 60.

1856. Charles Thomas Longley ; became archb. of York, May, 1859.


1890. Brodie Ross Westcott, B.D., March, consecrated 1 May; died 27 July, 1901.

1901. H. C. Glyn Moule, elected 21 Sept.

DUST. A controversy respecting the connection between dust and disease originated with a lecture on the subject by professor Tyndall at the Royal Institution, 21 Jan. 1870, when he demonstrated the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere in conformity with the experiments of Pasteur and other eminent philosophers. See Germ Theory and Airsick.

The agency of dust in producing pains and explosions was asserted by Faraday in relation to coal mines in 1845, and by Rankine and Macadam in relation to flour mills in 1872. Professor F. A. Abel's discourse on Some of the Dangerous Properties of Dusts, 28 April, 1882. Mr. Atkin's dust-counting apparatus was set up on Ben Nevis, Feb. 1890.

DUTCH CHURCH, see Augustin or Austin Friars.

DUTCH PLAYS, "Annie Me," by Rosier Faassen, and others, were performed at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, 7 June of seq., 1880. Madame Catherine Beermann's acting was much approved.

DUTIES, see Customs, Excise, &c.

DUTY, see Whole and Deontology.
DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen, the added five called quinque viri.

DWARFS, OR PYGMIES, is described by several ancient classical writers. Herodotus gives an account of pygmies living in Libya and the Syrte, to which Aristotle and Pliny also refer.

Mr. H. M. Stanley (afterwards sir), in his journey across Africa in 1888, came upon a dwarfish race, which he thought might be descended from that mentioned by Herodotus, Mr. Arthur B. Lloyd crosses the great pygmy forest and descends the Aroumwi to the Congo in 1898. "The Land of the Pygmies," by Capt. Guy Burrows, published Jan. 1899. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C. as a poet and grammarian, was justly said to have carried weights to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Polyeun Philadelphus, Euthiam, Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named two feet, and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height.

Modern Dwarf. John d'Estreux, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high. Geoffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in rich gold charger. Charles Crofts, Cheshire dwarf, but the latter came armed with a squirt. At another meeting the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.

Count Borowski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided for many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 in. at six; 21 inches at twenty; 31 inches at thirty; 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe and died in England in 1837.

Charles Heywood Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, by Mr. P. T. Barnum, 1846. In Feb. 1864, in New York, when 25 years old, 32 inches high, he married Lavina Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife and child, and commode Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained here some time.

Johnson, 21 July, 1884.

Mr. Collard, aged 22, smaller than Stratton, sung at concerts in London, and was termed the "Pocket Sins Reeves," May, 1873.

Several dwarfs (said to be smaller than the preceding) exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, July, 1879.

Che-mah, a Chinese, 42 years old, 25 inches high, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, 15 June, 1883.

Lucia Zanite, born 2 Jan. 1859, in Mexico, weighing 4 lbs., and general Mite, Francis Joseph Flynn, born 2 Oct. 1864, in New York State, height 21 inches, weight 9 lbs., were both exhibited in Piccadilly, 22 Nov. 1880. Try, Milly Edwards exhibited in London, July, 1882, 15 years of age, weighing 7 lbs.; Miss Edwards and general Mite were married at Manchester, 25 May, 1884.

"Princess Topaze," of French parentage, born at Buenes Ayres, stated to be 16 years old, to weigh 15 lbs., height 20 inches, with symmetrical proportions, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, 30 Jan. 1893.

Six specimens of the negritos, or dwarf negroes (rediscovered by Stanley in the forests of the Congo tributaries), a dwarf negroes, from 18 to 20 years of age, height the tallest 5 ft., of the shortest 7 ft., brought from the Ituri forest in the Congo Free State by Mr. Jas. Harrison, were exhibited at the Hippodrome, London, 5 June, 1895.

Tiny Town, exhibition of a number of dwarfs opened at Earl's Court . . . . 26 Dec. 1899.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English are said to have sent fine goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them probably by dyers of Exeter who were duggled for teaching their art "in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1828 led to M. Marnas procuring mauve from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar, led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (violet, magenta, red, green, black, &c.; see Aniline).

DYNAMICS is the science which treats of matter and motion, substituted for the term "mechanics," which see.

DYNAMITE. An explosive compound, consisting of 25 parts of silicious earth saturated with 75 parts of nitro-glycerine (which see). It is suitable for mining purposes, and was tried and approved at Morstham 14 July, 1868. It was invented by Alfred Nobel. Its manufacture is very important. Mr. Nobel died, 10 Dec. 1896, and bequeathed a fund of about £344,000 to promote science. A preparation of nitroglycerine was invented by Herr von Dahmen, who by the addition of a simple substance renders dynamite uncon-geantable, thus avoiding the danger of thawing in cold weather, 1880. Dynamite which cannot be frozen, invented by Herr Edward Liebert, of Berlin (very important, many deaths having been caused by thawing frozen dynamite), reported Aug. 1890. See New York, 28 Dec. 1892; Cannon, 1891; and Nobel Request.

Snyder dynamite projectile; experiments at Aberdar, S. Wales; British and foreign officers present; reported fairly successful 5 Oct. 1894.

Thirteen men killed by explosion of dynamite in a railway tunnel at Cynnam, S. Wales, 27 April 1876.

A man named Thomson, Thomasin, or Thomas, consigned a case of dynamite to Bromenheaven, to be conveyed by the North German Lloyd steamer Mont. With it he sent a clock-work machine, which would in eight days give the case a blow powerful enough to explode the dynamite and destroy the ship. From some cause the machine went wrong, and exploded in the dock, killing above 80 and wounding about 200 persons, chiefly emigrants and their friends, 11 Dec. 1875. Thomson committed suicide, dying Dec. 1875, after confessing his crime, his object being to obtain the paltry sum for which he had insured his goods.

Use of dynamite for killing oxen tried and advocated, summer, 1877.

Its use in fisheries prohibited by parliament, 14 Aug. 1877.

A parcel containing 27 cartridges of dynamite placed on the London and N. W. Railway, between London and Watford (perpetrators not discovered), 12-13 Sept. 1886.

Failure of attempt at explosion at the Times office, 15 Mar. 1883.

Thomas Callahan alias Scott, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Michael Harkins, of Philadelphia, both residing in Islington, charged with conspiring together to cause a dynamite explosion, a large quantity of dynamite having been found in their dwellings in Islington, 13 Nov.; committed 19 Dec. (Cohen, a co-conspirator died 19 Oct. 1887; as secondaries sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude 13 Feb. 1888.

Zelinski gun for dynamite developed by the United States for coast defence Feb. 1890.

Lient. Graydon's safe dynamite for use in shells, &c., announced April, 1886.

See Explosions and Glasgow, 1883.

The violent Irish party in America termed Dynamitards, April, 1883. Many settled in Paris. Report referred to two associations—one under the management.

F. F.
Rossa (failing), another named Clau-nagael—2 men said to have been killed; 25 convicted and imprisoned; issued 1886.

O’Donovan Rossa said to have been succeeded by Dr. Hamilton Williams at New York (see Fenians) 14 Dec., 1887.

Portmanteaus, containing dynamite, with clock work of American make, which had failed, found at Charing-cross and Paddington stations, 28 Feb., and at Ludgate-hill station, 1 March, 1884.

Fitzgerald arrested in London, 10 April, 1884.

Demurr, or Daley, with three infernal machines, arrested at Birkenhead.

James Francis Egan and Patrick Hogan arrested at Birmingham, 11 April, 1884. [Reasonably papers about Irish republic, &c., discovered in Egan’s garden.]

Wm. M’Donnell arrested at Wednesbury, 1 May, 1884.

Daly sentenced to penal servitude for life (released, 29 Aug., 1885); Egan to 20 years, for treason-felony; M’Donnell discharged on recognizances, 1 Aug., 1884. [James F. Egan discharged, 21 Jan., 1893.]

Explosion at Noble’s dynamite factory near Stevenson, Ayr: ten lives lost, 5 May, 1884; again, 6 men killed, 24 Feb., 1897.

Explosion of a bomb at the house of the hon. Reginald Brett, M.P., 2, Tilney-street, Mayfair; the door and windows shattered, 4 Nov., 1894.

Explosion of a large cargo of dynamite on board the Elizabeth (cap. Reymers) at Salford, on the Rhine, near Dusseldorf; 13 lives lost; the hoop burst and other boats sunk; houses and property destroyed, 20 March, 1895.

Release of dynamitards (see Trials, 11, 14 June, 1883) Aug., 1896, and 1898.

Dynamite plot organized in the United States, by Fenians and others, against queen Victoria and the crown in Gt. Britain. A bomb factory discovered at Antwerp. P. J. Tyman, "No. 1," arrested at Boulogne, 13 Sept., 1894; his extradition demanded by the British government on the charge of the murder of Mr. Burke (6 May, 1892), 24 Sept.; extradition refused by the French government, 26 Oct.; Tyman is re-arrested, 15 Oct.; returns to New York, 27 Oct. Kearney, alias Wallace, and Haines, arrested at Rotterdam, 12, 13


Rolla Richards, sentenced to 7 years’ imprisonment for having caused a bomb explosion at a New-cross post-office (Aug., 1894), 9 April, 1897.

Explosion in a train at Aldersgate-station; empty compartment wrecked, 1 death, 26 April, 1896.

Dynamite explosion in the Eiger tunnel (Jungfrau railway), 6 deaths, 26 Feb., 1895.

Dynamite explosions at the Avigliana factory near Turin, 10 deaths, 29 injured, 16 Jan., 1900.

Explosion at Noble’s dynamite works, Perranporth, Cornwall, 3 deaths, others injured, 16 Jan., 1900.

Dynamite explosion at the works of the National explosives company, nr. Hayles, Cornwall, 4 deaths, 5 Jan., 1904.

Dynamite explosion at Cliffe, nr. Rochester, 4 deaths, Feb. 18, 1904.

Railway accident at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania railway, caused by an express running into wrecked goods train partly loaded with dynamite, 20 killed, many injured, 12 May, 1900.

Dynamite explosion at East Pool, tin mine (Cornwall), Heavy damage; no casualties, 20 Aug., 1906.

Dynamite explosion at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey’s explosive works at Cliffe, near Rochester; 2 deaths, 3 June, 1907.

See Macedonia, 1903.

DZOUNGARIA, a region of Central Asia, N. of China, with about 2,000,000 inhabitants, fierce, warlike Mahometans. After being long tributary to China, they rebelled in 1864, massacred the Chinese residents, and set up their countryman Abel Oghlan as sultan. As he was unable to restrain predatory attacks upon the Russians, the czar declared war in April, 1871. After a brief campaign in May and June, and several conflicts in which the Russians were victors, the sultan surrendered to general Kolpakowski, 4 July, and the country was annexed to the Russian empire.
EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272, was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The American gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began 6 Dec. 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about 2£.—The standard of the eagle was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear.102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; as well as those of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; see Knighthood.

EARL (Latin, comes), introduced at the conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337, and 1351, and Richard II. created marquises (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by King Malcolm III. in 1057; and Sir John de Courcy created Lord of Ulster and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1151.

Earl Marshal of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by King Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers. Cawden. Richard II. in 1392 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of earl marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641. (See Howard.)

Earl Marshal of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marshal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the hereditary jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marshal, in 1715.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION was established 1812, to abridge the hours of labour, and to abolish Sunday trading.

Sir John Lubbock's Early Closing Bill for shops (3 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays) rejected by the commons (278-95), 2 May, 1888.

Shop Hours Act, 1907, providing for the early closing of shops, by "closing order" under the local authority and continued by the central authority, royal assent, 15 Aug. 1904.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY began to publish in 1864.

EARRINGS were worn by Jacob's family, (Gen. xxxv. 4).

EARTH, see Globe. "Earth to Earth" discussion in 1875; advocacy of cremation, see Hurlbut.

EARTHENWARE, see Pottery.

EARTHQUAKES. Kircher, Des Cartes, and others supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with water, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. They are probably due to steam generated by subterranean heat. An elaborate Catalogue of earthquakes (from B.C. 6606 to A.D. 1822), with decompositions on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 700 and 530 feet per second. Prof. John Milne, at the Royal Institution, London, 12 Feb. 1897, described his important researches in seismology, with special reference to Japan; his "Seismology" published Nov. 1898. See Seismometer.

One which made Eaubon an island B.C. 475
Hellen and Burma in Peloponnesus swallowed up 373
Burns, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants: and 12 cities in Campania also buried 345
Lycia and its inhabitants buried about 283
Ephesus and other cities overturned A.D. 17
One accompanied the eruption of Vesuvius when Pompeii and Herculanum were buried 79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned 105 or 106
Antioch destroyed 115
Nicomedia, Cessarea, and Nicea overturned 115
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns destroyed 157
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins 358
One fell by nearly the whole world 543
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished 557
In Africa, many cities overturned 560
Bayroun destroyed by earthquake 566
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were swallowed, and the lives of 50,000 passed all calculation 742
In France, Germany, and Italy 801
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken 936
One felt throughout England 1059
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed 1114
Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins 1137
The severely felt Lincoln 1142
In Syria, &c, 20,000 perished 1158
At Cadiz; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea 1186
In Cilicia, 60,000 perished 1208
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed 1274
In England; the greatest known there 1318
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished 1356
One felt throughout England 1456
Constantinople; thousands perished 14 Sept. 1509
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried 1548
In the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed, 26 Feb. 1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell 16 April 1586
Earthquake at Lima (kiwich que) 1556
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perish 1 July 1595
In Naples; 50 towns or villages ruined 1700
Lives lost 30 July 1656
Earthquake at Lima (kiwich que) 1630

Mrs Somerville states that to avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 5th of April, 1709, those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.
EARTHQUAKES.

Violent shocks at Granada, in Spain; buildings destroyed 13-17 May, 1856.

Island of Ischia; 28 men killed in Casamicciola; many buildings destroyed. Feb., 1856.

In Spain; Murcia and numerous villages devastated; 300 persons perish. 21 March, 1859.

Canton and neighbourhood; above 6,000 persons destroyed. 26, 27, 28 May, 1830.

In the district of Parma; 40 shocks at Borgotaro; and at Ponzanelli, many houses thrown down 14 Feb., 1834.

Conception, &c., in Chili, destroyed. 17 Mar., 1822.

In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1,000 persons perish. 17 Oct., 1822.

At Martineque; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged. 15 Jan., 1839.

In the Baltic, the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost 14 Feb., 1840.

A dreadful and destructive earthquake at mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3,173 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished 27 July.

Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished in the ruin. 8 Dec., 1822.

At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4,000 and 5,000 lives were lost. 7 May, 1842.

At Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was completely destroyed. 8 Feb., 1843.

At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons. 22 Feb., 1840.

At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed. 22 Dec., 1850.

In South Italy; Meli almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost. 22 Dec., 1850.

Philippine Isles; Manila much injured. 16-30 Sept., 1852.

In N. W., England, slight 9 Nov., 1852.

Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed. 18 Aug., 1853.

St. Salvador, America, destroyed; more than 12,000 men perished there. St. Domingo, in 1854.

Amurak, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; 200 men injured. 23 Dec., 1854.

Bursa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed. 28 Feb., 1855.

Several villages in Central Europe destroyed. 25, 26, July.

Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed 11 Nov., 1856.

At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3,000 lives lost. 25 Mar., 1856.

In the Mediterranean; at Camilia, 5,000 lives lost; Rhodes, 1,000 and other islands, 150. 18 May, 1856.

In Calabria, Montemurro and other towns destroyed, and about 40,000 lives lost. 16 Dec., 1857.

Corinth nearly destroyed. 21 Feb., 1858.

At Quito; 28,000 persons killed, and immense amount of property destroyed. 22 March, 1859.

Erzeroum, Asia Minor; thousands perished. 6 June—17 July.

At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed, 400 lives lost. 8 Dec.

In Cornwall, slight. 21 Oct., 1859; 13 Jan., 1860.

At Mendoza, South America; about two-thirds of the city and 5,000 lives lost. 1861.

In Perugia, Italy; several lives lost 8 May, 1857.

In Greece; N. Monza, Corinth, and other places injured, 700 persons 27 Nov., 1859.

Guatemala; 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed. 19 Dec., 1862.

Rhodes; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property injured. 23 April, 1863.

Manilla, Philippine Isles; immense destruction of property; about 1,000 persons perish, 23 July, 1863.

Central, west, and north-west of British Guiana. 3d. 3d. 2d. 22 M. A. M. 6 Oct.

At Macchia, Bendirmda, &c., Sicily; 200 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed. 15 July, 1865.

Slight earthquake near Tours and Blois, in France. 14 Sept., 1866.

Agostoli, Cephalonia; above 50 persons killed. 4 Feb., 1867.

At Miyetti; about 1,000 killed 5, 9 March.

In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 15,000 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000—70,000,000.
EARTHQUAKES.

Djoja, Java; above 400 perished; town destroyed, 14 June, 1867.

The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna, and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed; about 25,000 lives lost, and 35,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at 200,000,000; Aug. 1863.

[About 11,000, collected in London to relieve the sufferers.]


In Santa Maura, an Ionian isle, the town Santa Maura destroyed; about 17 persons perished, 28 Dec. 1869.

In Calabria; several villages destroyed, early Oct. 1870.

N. W. England; houses shaken, creekbery broken, evening, 17 March; slight in Yorkshire, 22 March, 1871.

California; several small towns destroyed; about 20 persons perished, 23 March, 1872.

Earthquake at Antioch (Syria); about 1,600 persons killed, 3 April, 1873.

Lehre, Eastern Coasti, Sindh frontier, India; destroyed, about 500 killed, 14, 15 Dec. 1873.

San Salvador nearly destroyed; about 50 killed; the rest escaped through timely warning, 19 March, 1873.

Norte del-Tejo at Pefieto, near Congonhas, An- tlia, church destroyed; about 50 killed; lives lost at Beluno, &c; & shock felt at Venice, Verona, &c.

Aguere, Spain; 200 killed by a landslide, 30 July, 1874.

Antigua and other places in Guatemala destroyed; great loss of life.

3 Sept.

Kara Hissar and other places in Asia Minor; great destruction of life.

May, 1875.

Smyrna, and neighbourhood; many perished, 17 May, 1875.

San José de Cuenta and other towns near San- tander on the boundary of Colombia, destroyed; about 15,000 killed, 6 May, 1875.

Lahore and vicinity, India; several killed 12 Dec. 1875.

At Scheib's on the Danube, felt throughout Austrian empire.

17 July, 1875.

Earthquake and great tidal wave near Calahorn, went southward; much shipping and several towns destroyed; not much mortality...

9, 10 May, 1877.

Cia, Venezuela, nearly destroyed, about 500 killed, 6 May, 1878.

Aci Reale, Catania, Sicily, 5 villages destroyed, 10 persons killed...

July, 1879.

Séte, shock at L'Argil in Switzerland, felt at Berne, Zurich, Geneva, &c, several killed...

July, 1880.

Manilla, &c, Philippines, cathedral destroyed, sev- eral killed, many hurt...

23-24 July, 1881.

Smyrna and neighbourhood, many houses destroyed, 2 persons killed...

29, 30 July, 1881.

Valparaiso; at Hualal, Chili, about 200 persons...

10 Sept., 1881.

South Austria, much damage with loss of life.

at Agrau, &c.

9-12 Nov., 1881.

Slight shocks at Inverary and other places W. Scot- tland.

25 Nov., 1881.

Berne, and other places, Switzerland, houses split up, &c.

27 Jan., and 3 March, 1882.

Severe shocks in South Italy, much destruction and loss of life at Casamicciola, a town in the Isle of Ischia, 11 lives lost, about 36,000, loss, 4 March; more destruction by another shock...

15 March, 1882.

Scanzo, the town and several villages destroyed, about 4000 perish, much destruction ensues, successive shocks, beginning 1.30 P.M. ...

3 April, 1882.

Panama; railway partially destroyed, 7, 9, 10 April, 1882.

A shock at Sigunin, Central Africa, 10 April, 1883.

Casamicciola, and several villages in the island of Ischia, almost entirely destroyed, 1360 lives lost, 25 July; slight shocks since; one severe 3 Aug.

[Great exertions of the military; many remarkable preservations.]

Anatolia, coast of Asia Minor; Iserlu and about 30 small towns and villages destroyed, about 100 lives lost and 35,000 displaced; about 16 Oct.

Shocks in several eastern counties of England, pro- voked from N. to S.W., centre Chester, where the cathedral church stood, and, as well as many chimneys; damages estimated at 10,000,000; much destruction in neighbouring vil- lage; many inhabitants rendered homeless; Longhooe church wrecked; much damage at

Abberton; a child killed at Rowhead; an invalid died; the shock felt more or less distinctly at Loggshall, Chelmsford, Bury St. Edmunds, Bishop's Stortford, Northampton, Leicester, Woodbury, Sheetness, different parts of London, Hampstead, &c, 22 April, 1884.

Severe shocks for several days on Asiatic shore of sea of Marmora; about 20 deaths reported 19 May, 1884.

A violent shock on the Island of Kishum, on the north of the Persian Gulf; 12 villages destroyed; about 200 people killed, 19-20 May, 1884.

Severe shocks in Andalusia, Malaga; many houses destroyed, about 260 persons killed; felt at Madrid.

25 Dec.

Several towns destroyed; Allhama, Granada, many killed; Periana, about 500 killed, 25 Dec. - 2 Jan. 1885.

Stated number of victims in province of Granada, 650 (see Granada, 1884-5).

28 Feb.

Severe shock at Sinmazur, Cashmere; 27 killed.

30-31 May; successive shocks, 5,000 deaths, 30,000 dwellings destroyed, reported up to 20 June; slight shocks up to... 8 July.

Skiuch, in the Caucuses, destroyed about 12 June.

Shocks in Yorkshire.

Three shocks in Bengal; a village near Nattor- sunk; announced...

25 July.

Shocks in Central Asia, Vorne, Taschkend, &c, above 24 killed...

Shocks in Algiers; about 30 killed at Mizia 5 Dec.

Severe shocks in the Morea, Ionian Islands, Malta, and neighbourhood; Filitra, Cargallano, and Pyrgos on the mainland destroyed; 300 killed 27 Aug. 1885.

Shocks throughout United States, chiefly in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; three-fourths of Charleston destroyed, 26 persons perish; Savannah, Washington, Aug.; 17 shocks at Charleston, 26 Aug.; other shocks on Atlantic coast 2-3 Sept.; slight shocks occasionally 3-4 Sept. and 22 Oct.

Severe shocks from Corsica to Lyons and Geneva, and from Milan to beyond Marseilles; centred at Nice and neighbourhood; buildings thrown down and much damage, 5.37 to 9 a.m.; about 12 deaths in French territory and 2,000 in Italy 23 Feb.; San Remo district 300 killed; slight shocks...

24 Feb. 1887.

Violent shocks at Montemurza, &c, San Francisco, about 170 perish; announced, 2 May, 1887.

Violent long-continued earthquake at Tokyo, Japan 15 Jan.

Earthquake at Vence and Almatensky, Turkistan; about 140 perish; announced 15 June, 1885.

Earthquake shocks in Hawaii and British Guiana, 9-10 persons perish 5 May, 1882.

Destruetion of Bisignano, Casuza, Calabria, by earthquake, about 25 lives lost, about 4,000 homeless...

4 June, 1885.

Slight shock all over Scotland...

2 Feb., 1882.

Earthquake at Yunnan, China, 4,000 persons killed 27 March.

Slight shocks in Annamale, Scotland 17 July, 1885.

Shocks at Vostiza, Greece, damage estimated at 2,000,000 drachma...

10 Sept.

Destructive shocks at Costa Rica, with loss of life, cathedral and palace destroyed...

29, 30 Dec.

Slight earthquake at Edinburgh, little damage...

13 Jan., 1886.

Slight shock in East Lancashire...

17 April, 1886.

Shock at Djarlend, government of Samurkehsk, half the town destroyed...

17 April, 1886.

Earthquakes in Japan, which see...

13 July, 1886.

Shocks at Inverness and Forres, buildings destroyed...

15 Nov., 1886.

The town of Joana, in Java, greatly injured, 12 lives lost...

2 Dec., 1886.

Moca, Guayara and Villelsbourg, villages nearly destroyed, about 4 natives perish 15 Jan., 1887.

Arditi, Quinias, in Van, Armenia; 145 houses destroyed...

20 June, 1886.

Violent shocks in Italy, especially in the province of Verona, where there is much damage and some loss of life, 7 June; et seq.; continued slighter shocks...

11-14 July, 1886.

San Salvador, which see, Central America; great de- struction of life and property...

2 Sept., 1886.
EARTHQUAKES.

Very destructive earthquake in Japan, which occurred on 28 Oct., 1891.

Shocks of earthquake in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, about 27 Jan., 1892.

San Cristobal, Mexico, every building destroyed, thousands homeless...

Shocks in W. and S. W. England, from Swansea to Cornwall and Ireland; little damage done by tidal wave...

Violent shocks at Zante. See Ionian Islands...

Severe shocks at the foot of Mount Etna, 1 April...

Severe shocks at St. Petersburg, Bulgaria, and Hungary; several villages destroyed...

Severe shocks at Thbes, which ended in May...

Destructive shocks with loss of life at Mattina, Italy, and in Stromboli, with a volcanic eruption...

Severe shocks in S. Wales and N. Cornwall, and E. coast of Ireland...

Destructive shocks in Kuchan (Persia); 2 Nov., 1894...

Severe shocks on the Ganges, 26 April...3 May...

Shocks at Pontypredd, Cardiff, and other places, S. Wales...

Shocks at Wellington, A.C., New Zealand, 21 May, Violent shocks at Constantinochio, which occurred on 10-11 July...

Shocks in Macedonia, Old Servia, E. Bulgaria, with loss of life; reported 29 July...

Shocks in Japan, which occurred on 22 Oct...

Shocks in Argentina, which occurred on 27 Oct...

Destructive shocks in S. Italy and Sicily, which occurred on 16 Nov., 1894; again, with loss of life, 23 March, 1895...

Shocks in Florence, Bologna, Parma, Pisa, Siena, Placentia, and many villages, with loss of life...

Great loss of life reported 6 June...

Paralyzation in Epirus, destroyed, great loss of life...

Earthquake at Brux, Bohemia, no deaths, 2,462 persons homeless...

Destructive shocks at Persia, which occurred on 2-5 Jan., 1896...

Destructive shocks in Iceland, which occurred on 18-19 Aug., and 5, 6 Sept...

Destructive shocks in England and Wales, felt in London, 5 a.m., 17 Dec...

Destructive shock in Kishim, Persian Gulf, which occurred on 10-11 Jan., 1896...

Destructive shocks, with loss of life, in Guadeloupe...

Shocks in Calcutta, Assam, India...

Hughlie, Barca, and many other places...

See Philippine...

Shocks at Ambon and island of the Moluccas...

5 persons killed...

Shocks in Antigua, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, and Martinique...

March...

Shocks at Para and elsewhere...

4 March, and about the Androscoggin, in Italy, with loss of life...

June...

Shocks in the Peloponnese, much damage...

Again, 5 villages destroyed in Kypania...

July...

At Yokohama, with loss of life...

March...

45 shocks in 5 hours at Montserrat, great destruction...

March...

In Eire, Frawati, and other towns...

Alban hills, buildings damaged, 17 July; Lisbon...

December...

Shocks at Ailin, 2 villages destroyed, Asa Minor...

July, 1899...

Frequent shocks at Yakutat in Alaska...

Sept...

Violent shocks in Ceylon, Dutch E. Indies, many killed, reported...

12 Oct., 1899...

Six villages destroyed and 7 others damaged in the province of Tiffus, Russia, about 1,000 deaths...

Severe shock at Caracas, Guaramas destroyed, 25 deaths...

12 March, 1899...

Further shocks and 3 villages destroyed...

In S. Russia, and Turkey, light destruction...

On Cape Kaliakra, in the Black Sea...

Shocks in Scotland N. of the Forth, severe near the Granthams...

Severe shocks (50) in Erzerum, Armenia, buildings destroyed, 22 deaths...

Shocks in the Cherbit district, New Zealand, town destroyed, 1 death...

Shocks at Chilpancingo and Chiapa, Mexico, buildings wrecked, 17 deaths, many injured...

17 Jan., 1902...

Schiamnaca and district in Transanecas, 24 killed and injured, large numbers homeless (car gave 150,000 roubles for relief)...

Kangur, in Asia Minor, destroyed, 4 killed, 150 injured...

Shocks at Irkutsk and round lake Baikal...

Fearful shocks in Guatemala, Quezaltenango, and 8 towns destroyed, and many other places ruined, about 500 deaths...

St. Pierre, in Martinique, suddenly destroyed, with 30,000 inhabitants, by fearful eruption of the volcano Mont Pelée...

The Southern Cyclone, in St. Vincent, about the same time became active...

Small shock near Camborne, Cornwall...

Shocks in Syria, and in provinces of the Levant...

S. Italy, Italy...

Shocks in St. Vincent, W. Indies...

Destructive shocks at Landar Abbas, India...

Destructive shocks at Los Angeles, California...

28, 31 July and 1 Aug...

Shocks at Leiria in Portugal, 3, 4 Aug. and at Carrara, Italy...

4 Aug...

Shocks at Adiyan, in Fergana, Turkestan, 10,000 deaths, 15,000 houses destroyed...

Shocks in Derbshire, Staffordshire, Notts and E. Lancs, buildings, A.C., damaged, mid-day, 24 March, 1900...

Shock in Jerusalem; slight damage...

March...

Shocks in S. Armenia; September...

Villages destroyed, 860 deaths, many cattle and sheep killed...

29 April...

Shocks in Derbshire villages...

3 May...

Villages at Llanc aron, Bangor and district, much damage...

Violent shocks at Eran, Hungary, much damage...

26 June, 1899...

Destructive shocks at Filattiera and Mabuz, Italy...

31 July...

Awful earthquake at Lima, which occurred...

4 Mar., 1904...

Shocks in Servia and eastern Rumelia, and in several places in Greece; some damage...

4 April...

Severe earthquake in Wellington, New Zealand, public buildings, houses destroyed, 11 lives lost...

9 Aug.

Shock in Argylshire...

18 Sept...

Severe earthquake in Northern India, causing great damage and loss of life...

Hill station at Dharmala destroyed, 4 Europeans killed, and 470 men of the Goorkha battalions...

About 15,000 natives killed at Lahore, Amritzar, Dharmula, Pahum-poo, Khara Tabsid, and Mussourore, much damage done to buildings...

April...

Further shocks at Simla...

10 April...

Shock felt in Yorkshire, Derbshire, Notts and Lincolnshire...

April...

Shocks in Eastern and Southern France...

29 April...

Severe shocks throughout Montenegro, in Trium...

litarca, Podgorica, and Antvair several houses collapse, 30 persons killed, several injured, 500 houses collapse at Scutari (Albania), over 100 people killed, 260 injured...

1 June...

Severe earthquake in Japan, during the eruption from Hiroshima to Shimoseki, 6 people killed...

31 July...

Three earthquake shocks at Portsmouth, N.H.

U.S., no damage done...

31 Aug.

EARTHQUAKES.
EARTH WAVES.

Severe earthquake in Calabria, southern Italy, 3 March, destroyed many towns and villages; 3,000 persons killed at the port of Bocca Grande, many lives lost, 14 Feb., at Domincia, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent; 50,000 persons destroyed, 14 Sept. 1905. Great volcanic eruption and earthquake in Nicaragua; town of Masaya totally destroyed; thousands of persons killed, Jan. 1906. Earthquake and tidal wave on the coast of Colombia (S. America) destroys the port of Bocca Grande; many lives lost, 14 Feb. In Domincia, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent; 50,000 persons lost.

Disastrous earthquake in Kagi, in Formosa; 1,228 persons killed and 2,329 injured; 5,556 houses totally destroyed, 17 March. Another severe earthquake in South Formosa; Kagi almost destroyed; 7 persons killed, 25 injured, at Daio; 400 buildings wrecked; 3 killed, 1,712 houses destroyed, in the Ajiensi district, 13 April. In San Francisco; the city practically wrecked; fires broke out in the rains; the water connections were destroyed; 1,900 lives reported lost; city hall, erected at a cost of 1,400,000, totally destroyed, and many other large buildings; some 50,000 people, including many of the wealthier class left homeless; estimated value of property destroyed, 60,000,000; time of occurrence, 5.13 a.m. (San Francisco time), 16 April. Slight shock in Calabria, causing considerable damage to property, 27 June. A shock, lasting 10 secs., felt in Perthshire, 4 July. Violent shocks experienced over a wide area in Chile (Valparaiso) doing much damage, killing and injuring thousands; 50,000 persons homeless.

See Chile. Earthquake and inundation at Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Nov. Two severe shocks at Kingston, Jamaica, 16-20 Aug. Earthquake and inundation at Aria in Chile, 26 Dec. In Jamaica, see Jamaica. Island of Sumatara, near Sumatra, almost destroyed by an earthquake and inundation, number of deaths, 1,500, 22 Jan.

Southern Mexico visited by earthquake, two towns practically destroyed, a portion of Acapulco submerged, and railway traffic suspended by the sinking of the permanent way, reported, 15 April. Earthquake in Chile; Great loss of life. Earthquake in Chile; Great loss of life. Island completely destroyed and 200 of the inhabitants killed; 500 lives altogether lost, 23 Oct. Near Chang, a bazaar opens in the mountains, several miles long, and swallows hundreds of families, houses and all, reported, 12 June.

Messina, see Italy. In Persia in the province of Luristan, loss of life estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000, 23 Jan. 1906. Lisbon; 40 lives lost, 100 persons injured 23 April, 1906. In Upper Padang, Sumatra, 250 persons killed, many injured, 2 Jan. 1907. Earthquake in Mexico. See Mexico. Sinaloa, 29 July. 25 persons killed and 12 injured in an earthquake at Belpint, on the Quetta line, India, the station and buildings completely destroyed, reported, 22 Oct.

At Cartago, Costa Rica; 500 lives lost and the town practically destroyed, 4 May, 1910.

EARTH WAVES, see Astronomy, 22 Feb., 1909.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE, Etc., see under Africa (British E.), Slave Trade, and Zanzibar.

EAST ANGLES, the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, commenced by Uth, 520; ended with Ethelbert in 792; see Britain. The bishop's see founded by St. Botolph at Ramsey; the see was revocated to Norwich (which see) 1094.


The Sunday proclamations of the salvation army, forbidden by a clause in the Eastbourne Improvement act of 1885, were continued 1890-1. Ekanah Clarkson and 8 others convicted of holding an unlawful assembly, 3 Dec. 1891. The judgment set aside, 23 Jan. 1892. An act to repeal the clause, passed June, 1892.

Lord Rosebery opens the Hampden park and king's drive, 12 Aug. 1902.

Mr. H. Morris, of Eastbourne, who left 500l. to each of 29 charities, including many of the London hospitals, died, 23 Oct. 1909.

EASTER, instituted about 68, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess Eastre, whose festival was in April. There was much disputing in the early church as to whether Easter should be kept at the time of the Paschal full moon (the Jewish passover) or on the following Sunday. The council of Nice, 325, decided that it should always be kept on the Sunday, and those who kept it on the passover (the fourteenth day of the month) were afterwards called Quartodecimans. The Paschal full moon (that following the vernal equinox) was determined by the matonic cycle of 19 years. But the date of the equinox changed so much that the Easter calendar year was a little longer than the true year. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. altered this calendar, and the Gregorian rule was gradually adopted throughout the western church. But the Greek church or eastern church adhered to the old style of the calendar, and therefore their Easter is usually on a different day from that of the western church. In 1906 it fell actually though not nominally on the same day, because their April 2 corresponded to our April 15. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar month which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday but the next." Easter-day may be any day in the five weeks from March 22 and end with April 25. Easter Sunday, 1908, 19 April; 1909, 11 April; 1910, 27 March; 1911, 16 April.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggeveen, April 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, March 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 500 feet deep.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM. This province was formed by the addition to Assam of 13 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a civil and legislative council, 1915. Under the Indian Councils Act, this council has 43 members, partly elected and partly nominated; reconstructed area about 106,280 sq. miles; population about 30,975,000. Chief city, Decca. Pop. 90,350. Lieut.-Gov. sir Lancelot Hare (Aug. 1896). See Assam and Bengal.

Riot takes place on "Partition day" at Baira, 16 Oct. 1908.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor, who, in June, made his brother Valens emperor of the west; the final division was in 395, between the sons of Theodosius. The eastern empire ended with the
EASTERN EMPIRE.

440

EASTERN EMPIRE.

The revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac: the crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac, and his son Robert Alexius IV. 19 July, 1203
Alexius Ducas murders Alexius IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexius, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders. 9 May, 1204
Empire of Nice founded by Theodore Lascaris... Kingdom of Epirus and Etolia established 1265
Constantinople recovered, and the empire reestablished by Michael Palaeologus 25 July, 1261
Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under
Othman I.

The Genoese trade in the Black sea.
The Turks ravage Myza, &c., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace....

The sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1462; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories.

All the Greek possessions in Asia lost,... Sultan Bayezid defeats the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nafplia, 28 Sept., 1396

The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the western sovereigns.

A Turkish pacha establishes at Athos... The Greek emperors... who subjuges the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1493; death of Timour, on his way to China...

Dissension amongst the Turks offsets the fall of Constantinople, 1453-1457: Mahomet I. aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan...

Anamur II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422-1423: peace made...

John Paleologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain...

Accession of Constantine XI., last emperor...

Accession of Mahomet II. 1451: begins the siege of Constantinople, 6 April; takes it 29 May, 1453: (He granted the Christians personal security and free exercise of their religion.) See Turkey.

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

Valent... Theodosius I. the Great...

Arcadius, the son of Theodosius... Theodosius II. succeeded his father...

Maxian, a Thracian of obscure family...

Leo I. the Thracian...

Leo II. the Younger, died the same year...

Zen, called the Iuranian...

Anastasius I. an Iuranian, of mean birth...

Justin I. originally a private soldier...

Justinian I. founder of the Digest...

Justin II. nephew of Justinian...

Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues...

Maurice, the Cappadocian; murdered with all his children, by his successor...

Phocas, the Emperor, a centurion, whose cruelties led to his own assassination in 610...

Heraclius, by whom Phocas was deposed...

(Heraclonious) Constantine III. reigned a few months, poisoned by his stepmother Martina...

Constatin II.: assassinated in a bath...

Constantine III. (or IV.) Pogonatus...

Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his cruelties...

Leontius; deposed and mutilated by his successor,...

Leontius; dehroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspar...

Tiberius III. Asparin...

Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death...

Justinian in 711...

Philippicus Bardanes; assassinated...

Anastasius II. fled on the election of Theodosius in 719; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death...

Theodosius III...

Leo III. the Isaurian...

In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns...

Constantine IV. (or V.) Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son...

Leo IV.
2125. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
2124. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
2123. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de Briene, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
2126. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICAE.

2120. Theodore Lascaris I.  
2122. John Doukas Vatatzes.
2123. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.

GREEK EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

2126. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople: puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
2132. Andronicus II. Palaeologus the Elder, son of preceding; deposed by
2133. Andronicus II. the Younger, his grandson.
2134. John Palaeologus I. under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus; the latter proclaimed emperor at Atibiple.
2137. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
2135. John Palaeologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers restored. The marriage of Gwalior gives 1,000l, to the association, Aug. 1902.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, for the advocacy of the interests of all the inhabitants of India, founded Nov. 1864. A journal is published and meetings held. The manorial of Gawalter gives 1,000l, to the association, Aug. 1902.

EAST INDIA STOCK DIVIDEND REDEMPTION ACT passed 15 May, 1873. It finally abolished the company on 1 June, 1874, and made needful arrangements.

EAST INDIANS, see India.

EVELIANS, a German revivalist sect, which began at Konigsberg in Prussia, about 1835, its leaders being archdeacon Eb ed and Dr. Diestel, who were tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives in 1837. The sentence was annulled in 1842, it is said by royal influence. The sect is popularly termed "Mucker," German for hypocrites.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 1st century, a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds: one believed that Our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. Photinus revived the sect in 312.

EBONT (vulcanised india-rubber), see Coakheath.

EBRO, a river in Spain— the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, 23 Nov. 1808; and also of
several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsula war (1809—1813).

**ECRATANA.** capital of Media; the date of foundation is unknown; Herodotus ascribes it to Diceses about 700 B.C.; it was taken by Cyrus 539, and became the summer residence of himself and his successors.

"ECCE HOMO."—"Behold the man" (John xix. 5). A study of the human character of Jesus Christ (the supernatural element being excluded), a work of much spiritual reverence and literary excellence. It was published anonymously in 1863, and caused great excitement; the authorship was attributed to many eminent persons, but eventually assigned to Prof. John Robert Seeley, without his contradiction. He was made Regius professor of modern history at Cambridge in 1869, and K.C.M.G. in 1891; born 1834; died 13 Jan. 1895.

**ECCELESTIAL ASSESSMENTS.** (Scotland) act passed, 1860.

**ECCELESTIAL COMMISSIONS:** appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1559; by James I. in 1617; by the English parliament in 1641; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. A Church Inquiry Commission, appointed 23 June, 1832, reported June, 1835. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, dean, and Laymen), for the management of church property, were appointed in Feb. 1855; incorporated in 1865, and their present proceedings regulated in 1868 and 1874. The law relating to them was amended in 1868, and annual reports issued. Since 1830 (when the common fund was first created) the commissioners have augmented and endowed over 5,000 benefices by annual grants, capital sums, lands, &c., equivalent to a capital sum of about 32,188,000/. for year ended 31 Oct. 1902.

Fifty-eighth annual report, presented to parliament, shows total income for the year ended 31 Oct. 1910, £268,545 15s. 6d.; expenditure, £261,001 16s. 9d.; appropriation for current year, for the endowing and augmentation of benefices, to be increased from £25,000 to £50,000. 2 March, 1906.

**ECCELESTIAL COURTS.** There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until 1685; after the Norman conquest; see *Archdeaconry and Consistory Courts.* Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (which see) in 1857, the following were the causes cognizable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, imprisonments, divorces, bastardy, tithes, invest, ordination, alimony, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

A royal commission of inquiry respecting these courts agreed to, house of lords: 7 March, 1781, appointed. Report issued, Aug. 1781.

**ECCELESTIAL DILAPIDATIONS.** law respecting, amended by acts passed in 1871 and 1872.

**ECCELESTIAL GAZETTE.** Church of England semi-official journal; sent gratuitously to all dignitaries and incumbents; established 10 July, 1858.

**ECCELESTIAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH.** see *Rome, Modern.*

**ECCELESTIAL TITLES ACT, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (1851), repealed 24 July, 1871; see Papal Aggression.*

**ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY,** formed in 1830, was originally the Cambridge Campden Society, mainly established by the 2d earl of Gainsborough (Charles George Noel) for the proper restoration of ancient churches.

**ECHO.** The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example. The Echo, independent evening paper, price 1d., estd. Dec. 1868, ceased 1605.

**ECKMUIIIH, (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (39,000); Napoleon and marshsl Davout (hence prince d'Eckmuhl) defeated the archduke Charles, 22 April, 1809.**

**ECLECTICS** (from Greek, *ekleko*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogiッチci, and also Philalethes, the lovers of truth,* who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potammon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

**ECLIPSES.** Their revolution was calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 356 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 573 eclipses of the sun, and 352 of the moon; in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C.; they record an eclipse 770 B.C. The first eclipse recorded in history happened 19 March, 721 B.C. at 8h. 40m. P.M., according to Ulfoteo; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. See Sun.

A list of eclipses to the year 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Pr€timer les Butes.*"

The Royal Astronomical Society published a volume of "Observations made during total solar eclipses, 1858-1882."

**ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.** Eclipse recorded in the Assyrian tablets. B.C. 1663.

The Nineveh eclipse (recorded, according to sir Henry Rawlinson, on a Nineveh tablet in the British Museum); see *Sun,* 1963. At the battle of Stuckstal.

That predicted by Thales: see *Huidge (Pliny, lib. ii. 9), believed to have occurred.* 28 May, 584 B.C. [Sir G. B. Airy thinks the date should be 600; others say 824 B.C.] It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

The albed eclipses at the time of Xerxes' expedition against Greece 480 B.C. It was dark, and the darkness was probably meteorological.

One at Athens (Thucydides, lib. iv.) B.C. 474.

Eclipse of Matheolus (Airy) 15 Aug. 1580.

One total: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (Livy) B.C. 188.

One observed at Constantinople (A.D. 668).

At the battle of Stuckstal: 19 July, 1030.

Mythical reports: in France, when it was dark at noon-day (Du Fresne), 20 June, 1633; in England a total darkness (Dr. Maltese), 20 Mar. 1140; again, the stars visible at ten in the morning (Osmine). 23 June, 1141.

Total eclipse, visible in England; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon: 2 May, 1421.

Last total eclipse observed in England; seen near Salisbury. 25 May, 1513.

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe. 7 Sept. 1620.

Total eclipses—17 July, 1833; 8 July, 1842; 28 July, 1852.

An annular eclipse: it was seen and photographed at Oudhe, but not seen well at other places: 15 March, 1856.

Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by sir G. B. Airy, ambassador royal, and others in Spain: Mr. Warren de la Rue took photographs, 8 July, 1850.
ECLIPSES.

Total eclipse of the sun of the longest possible duration (the Royal Society provided means for its observation in India, by col. Walker, Mr. Herschel, and others in 1868 at Nov. 19).

During the solar eclipse, 18 Aug. 1868, as observed in India, M. Janssen invented a method of studying the corona of the sun at any time, by employing several spectrosopes, whereby the spectrum is lengthened and the dazzling brilliance diminished. Mr. (aft. sir) Joseph Norman Lockyer had suggested a similar method of observation in 1866, but did not use it until Oct. 1868, being then not aware of M. Janssen's discovery.

The solar eclipse well observed in North America, 3 July, 1869.

Two expeditions to observe the solar eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870, sent out by the British government, were unsuccessful.

The solar eclipse well observed at Ceylon and in southern India, 12 Dec. 1871; and in North America, 29, 30 July, 1878; and in Egypt 17 May, 1882.

The same eclipses (about 75) recur in a period of 18 years 1 days.

Except the total eclipse, 12 Aug. 1899, there can be no total eclipse of the sun visible in England for 250 years: July, 1871. Hind.

Grand eclipse, well seen at astronomers at Caroline island, &c., Pacific, 6 May, 1893.

Eclipse of the sun well seen in North America, &c., 16 March; seen in New Zealand, 8 Sept., 1893.

Solar eclipse, 29 Aug. 1893, in British settlement on island of Grenada (West Indies) authorized by Government April; eclipse well observed and photographed at Grenada.

Eclipse of 19 Aug. not well observed through unfavourable weather, except at Mosul and other places in Russia and Germany.

Solar eclipse observed on Caroline island, 1 Jan., 1893.

Eclipse Dec. 22 observed, Salut island, near Demerara, by father Stephen J. Perry, who died at sea.

Partial eclipse visible in N. America, 27 Dec., 1892.

Total eclipse, 15, 16 April, 1893, well observed; British, prof. Thorpe at Fundim in the Salum River, W. Africa; Mr. Albert Taylor and Mr. Wm. Shackleton at Para Cura, Brazil; American, prof. Pickering at Minas Aris, Brazil; prof. Schaeberle at Valparaiso; French, M. Bigourdan at Joal in Senegal; M. Deslandres and M. Colonel established.

Total eclipse; visible in the Indian Ocean and E. Africa, 29 Sept., 1894.

Total eclipse, 9 Aug., 1896; British expedition at Vacoa, A. Commen, Lieut. Greyhall, professor J. N. Lockyer, and others; unfavourable weather, scientific results meagre.

A party conveyed in a sir George Baden-Powell's yacht (the die 29 Nov., 1895); yacht, the 'Evelyn', Dr. Spooner, (Huddaflyb) observer, Mr. Shackleton, the Rev. Vernon Webb, and others, arrived at Karakul, Novaya Zemlya, 72° 23' N. lat. 3 Aug.; successful observations, many photographs taken.

9 Aug. 1896

Baron Kaulbars obtains excellent results at Torna, N. Finland; successful observations also in Siberia, Nature, 13 Aug. 1896.

Expeditions to Kew in Japan, unsuccessful.

Total eclipse about 7 a.m., 22 Jan. 1898; well observed at six stations in India, at Vizianagaram, by Mr. Evershed; at Allahabad, by Mr. Lockyer; at Lucknow, by Mr. W. Lockyer; at Allahabad, by Mr. Lockyer; and others.

Total eclipse of about 1 min. 30 sees., magnificent results, published; at Bukar, near Banne, the rev. J. M. Bacon, with apparatus supplied by Mr. Nevill Maskelyne, observed what was said to be the first 'animated photograph' of any celestial phenomenon; at Sahel the astronomer royal, prof. Lockyer, and others; 153 sees. of totality; prof. Lockyer arrived on the 10th June.

Prof. Todd at Tripoli; and other parties in America; 100 sees. of totality at Cape Henry, Virginia; longest near the middle of the Atlantic.

Total eclipse seen by Mr. Irison in Sumatra, and by Mr. MAunday in Mauritius, 18 May, 1901.

An annular solar eclipse well observed at Cairo, 17 Nov., 1901.

Total eclipse over the region of the south pole, 23 Sept., 1903.

Total eclipse over Europe, Asia, N. and Central Africa, and South America, 22 June, observed by British astronomers at Tunis, Sir Wm. Christie; Majorca, Sir Norman Lockyer; Hamilton, Labrador, Mr. and Mrs. Maudsley; Egypt, prof. Turner; Algeria, Mr. H. F. Newall; Spain, prof. Callendar; Burgos, Spain, Mr. J. Evershed and Father Cortic; successful results obtained, invisible owing to clouds in London; seen in other places in England.

30 Aug. 1905. Total eclipse observed at Eswatini, Russia, 11 Jan., 1907.

Total eclipse of the sun observed by Mr. M'Len's expedition from Flunt island, one of the Manahki group, reported.

18 Jan. 1908. Partial, of the sun, visible throughout the British Isles, commencing in London at 5.14 p.m. and ending at 6.20 p.m., 28 June.

Of the Moon.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (Polyben IV. 5, B.C. 721.)

A total one observed at Saridz (Tusc. Lydia VII.)

Again, in Asia Minor (Polyben.)

One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (Uly. xiv.)

One verified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (Tittius).

Many successfully observed since.

ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, a military academy at Paris, established in 1794, and reorganised and given its present name on 1 Sept. 1795. The "Journal" (which began in 1795) contains profound mathematical papers. The school was reorganised 4 Sept. 1816. The pupils helped to defend Paris in 1814 and 1830. Centenary festival, 17, 18, 19 May, 1894.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. S. Wilson, in 1802. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855. Economic Review, No. 1, published Jan. 1891.

ECONOMIST, London weekly journal, devoted to financial matters, first appeared 2 Sept. 1843.

ECONOMISTES, a philosophical sect, founded by Francois Quesnay, 1744-1774, who extricated agriculture above all other arts; he asserted that it gave two things, the support of the labourer and an excess of value which belonged to the proprietor of the land ("product net"), and which alone should be taxed. He also favoured great freedom for industry and trade. His "Physiocrate" (1768) and other works were at the time very popular, even at court, and are said to have influenced Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations."

ECONOMY, see Political Economy and Societies, 1892.

The British Association for the Advancement of Economic Knowledge was founded in 1838 by Mr. (aft. visct.) G. J. Goulston elected first president, 23 Nov. 1838, a quarterly journal was founded.

ECORCHEURS (Players), bands of armed adventurers who desolated France and Belgium during the 15th century, beginning about 1445. Amongst their leaders were Chabannes, comte de Dammartin, the bastard of Armagnac, and Vil-
LANDRAS; and they at one time numbered 100,000. They are said to have stripped their victims to their shirts, and flayed the cattle. They were favoured by the English invasion and the civil wars.

ECRASITE, an explosive invented by Siersch and Kubin, Austrian engineers, impervious to damp, shock, or fire, Oct. 1886.

ECUADOR, see Equator.

EDDAS (thought formerly to mean Oldendower, or "mother of the earth," by others "mother of the sea")—two books of songs and sagas (prose and verse) containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frea, &c.), written by skalds or bards about the 10th, 11th or 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE (or EDSTONE) LIGHTHOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity House to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. The first lighthouse was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1690; finished in 1699; and destroyed in the dreadful tempest of Dec. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. A wooden one, by Rukeyser, was built by order of parliament, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton towards and outwards towards supporting it. 1708. This lighthouse was burnt 3 Dec. 1755, and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smouten, finished 9 Oct. 1759. The woodwork of the latter burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone. The foundation having given way, a new one was designed by Mr. Capt. Sir James N. Duglass, engineer of the Trinity House. The foundation-stone was laid by the duke of Edinburgh in the presence of the prince of Wales, June, 1783. The centre stone was placed by the duke on 1 June, 1784. Successfully lit 3 Feb. 1785; opened by the duke, 26 May, 1785. Smouten's lighthouse memorial tower erected at Plymouth, founded by duke of Edinburgh, 20 Oct. 1830; inaugurated, 24 Sept. 1834.

EDEN, ship burnt; see Wrecks, 1873.

EDESSA (now Ortha), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some to have been built by Ninus; by Appian, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the 5th century. It was made a principality by the crusaders, and was taken by the Saracens, 1145, by Nour-ed-din, in 1171; and the Turks in 1184. Its ancient kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Manous.

EDGEHILL, FIGHT (23 Oct. 1642). Warwickshire, between the regiments under Prince Rupert and the parliament army under the earl of Essex, was the first important engagement in the civil war. Charles I. was present, and the earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded. The king lost 5,000 dead. The action was decisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his protestant subjects, 13 April, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII., in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1682. It was revoked by Louis XIV., 22 Oct. 1685. This act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans. It also caused a fierce insurrection in Languedoc. See Camarsay. Some of the refugees settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and carried on the silk manufacture and jewellery, then little understood in England.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; originated with the Romans. The "Perpetual Edict": Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the praetors, promulged 132.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records Edinbare and imm Edin, "the hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing on a rock 300 feet high at the west end of the old town, and, before the use of great guns, was a formidable object. Edinburgh returns 4 M.L.'s by act passed 25 June, 1885; "Municipal Edinburgh" (historical and official), published June, 1895. Population 1914, 331,977; 1910 (est.), 356,213.

Christi-thing introduced (reign of Donald I.) 291
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm
Gammie
St. Giles's church founded 1225
Improve by David I. 1124 to 1153
Holyrood abbey founded by David I. (thought
Edinburgh constituted a burgh about
Castle held by England
A parliament held here under Alexander II. 1213
City taken by the English
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh
Surrenders to Edward III. 1355
St. Giles's church destroyed 1357
Rebuilt
City burnt by Richard II. 1358, and by Henry IV. 1405
The parliament hall, Edinburgh castle, built by James I.
James II. first king crowned here 1429
Execution of the earl of Athol
Annual fair granted by James II.
City strengthened by a wall
Charter of James III.
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III.
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated
Received charter from James IV.
The palace of Holyrood was built in the reign of James V.
High school founded 1513
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith, May 1544
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared 1547
Tolbooth built 1551
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley 1565
David Rizzio murdered 1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell 1569
Mary's forced resignation; civil war 1570
Death of John Knox 1572
University chartered; see Ed. University 14 April, 1582
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house 27 Dec. 1571
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king 1576
James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England, 5 April, 1567; he revisits it 16 May, 1647
George Heron's hospital founded by his will 1604
Charles I. crowned at Edinburgh 15 Nov. 1603
Edinburgh made a bishopric 1621
Riots in Greyfriars church at the reading of the English Liturgy 23 July, 1647
Parliament house finished 1649
Charles again visits the city 1645
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell 1650
"My cousin, Sir Clement," first Edinburgh newspaper, appeared 1661
Coffee-houses first opened 1667.
EDINBURGH. 445

EDINBURGH.

Fall of a house in Highstreet, 35 persons killed. 24 Nov. 1861.

Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed; above 80 injured. 18 Nov. 1862.

Lord Palmerston's visit 31 March—4 April 1874.

Theatre royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven persons, killed by fall of wall, while endeavouring to escape. 25 June 1865.

Statutes of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson inaugurated 25 March.

New Post-office opened 25 May 1866.

National museum of science and art opened by prince Alfred (who is created duke of Edinburgh, &c.), the first royal prince whose leading title was Edinburgh, 24 May 1887.

Explosion in the Camogate, at Hammond's, a workman's house, 5 killed, many injured 9 Oct. 1867.

Visit of John Bright, made Freeman 3 Nov. 1868.

The annual tax on victualling vessels abolished 1772.

The prince of Wales installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct.; laid the foundation of the new royal infirmary 12 Oct.

Restoration of St. Giles's cathedral begun, 17 June 1872.

Lady Bundest-Coutts made a burgess 15 Jan. 1873.

Theatre Royal destroyed by fire 6 Feb. 1875.

Advocates' library burned by fire 3 March 1875.

Southminster theatre burnt 12 March 1884.

Marquis of Hertford installed lord rector, 3 Jan. 1879.

The Abbot of Dunkeld's address as lord rector, 17 Dec.

Statute of Dr. Livingstone unvieled 15 Aug. 1876.

Albert Memorial inaugurated by queen Victoria 26 Aug. 1877.

Fire at Leith Walk, 7 killed through fall of a house, 30 Dec. 1877.


Statute of Dr. Chalmers, by steepell, unveiled 27 July 1878.

Marquis of Hertford installed lord rector, 3 Jan. 1879.

New waterworks (Portmore reservoir at the Moorfoot Hills) opened by the lord provost 13 June 1879.

St. Mary's cathedral (episcopal) founded by the duke of Buccleuch, 27 Oct. 1879; consecrated 23 March 1880.

New dock at Leith opened 26 July 1881.

About 40,000 Scottish volunteers reviewed in the Queen's park by queen Victoria 25 Aug.

Fishery exhibition opened 21 Aug. 1882.

Academy of Music for Scotland (at Edinburgh) founded 27 Nov. 1882.

Freedom of the city to marquis of Salisbury, 27 Sept. 1883.

Death of William Chambers, bookseller, restorer of St. Giles's (which is reopened 25 May) 20 May 1884.

Sir Stafford Northcote lord rector of the university, 1884.

Theatre Royal again destroyed by fire 30 June 1884.

The ancient cross restored by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Nov. 1885.

International Industrial exhibition opened by prince Albert Victor, 6 May; 7,240,000 persons visited it 31 Oct. 1886.


The Heriot-Watt college inaugurated 10 Jan. 1888.

Great earthquake, 18 Jan. 1888.

Naval and Military exhibition opened 18 June 1888.

Freedom of the city presented to Mr. C. S. Parnell (18,000 municipal voters protest against)

20 July 1888.

[His name erased from the roll, 1891.]

International industrial exhibition, buildings erected at Merchiston and S.W. suburb; the exhibition opened by the duke and duchess of Edinburgh 21 Aug. 1891.

The free public library for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave $50,000, opened by the earl of Rosebery 12 June 1893.

Mr. H. M. Stanley (afterwards sir), the African explorer, receives the freedom of the city, 11 June 1893.

The parliament hall restored; see Parliamentary Scotland Feb. 1894.

Statute of Mrs. Chambers, in Chambers-street unveiled 16 March 1894.

Fire at the house of Prof. Cepelak, dynamite charged,Royal for Scotland 3 March 1895.

Alexander Howland Smith sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for forging literary documents of Burns and others 27 June 1895.

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E D U C A T I O N.

EDUCATION. the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded; see Arts, Colleges, Schools, Oxford, Cambridge, Endowed Schools, Ascham Society, Technical and Physical Education, &c.

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford in 1371.

Eton college founded by Henry VI. in 1440.

After the reformation, education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. 1535-67.

Christ’s hospital, the bluecoat school, established 1539.

Westminster school founded by Elizabeth in 1550.

Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence Sheriff, 1856; 1 of Harrow school by John Lyon, 1857.

The Charterhouse founded by Thomas Sutton in 1611. Many charity schools founded in opposition to nonconformity about 1687.

Parish schools appointed by the parliament of Scotland in 1697.

Queen Anne, a zealous friend of education, founded the Westminster school, Hackney school, and completely supported parochial charity schools (one established at St. Margaret’s, Westminster, 1688).

Nearly 2,000 of these schools existed in Great Britain in 1762, and by the instrumentality of the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge in 1689-1741.

Robert Raikes set up Sunday schools about 1781.

In 1793 there were 16,528 of these schools, with 1,548,890 scholars.

Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor in 1789.

He had go schools before he was 18 years old, and 1,000 pupils in 1798.

National education greatly promoted in the French empire by Napoleon, ably assisted by M. Cuvier, the eminent naturalist in 1802 &c.

Sunday School Union formed in 1802.

To provide teachers, Lancaster invented the maternal system. In consequence of his exertions the first British and Foreign school society was founded with the name of the “Royal Lancasterian Institution,” &c. in 1803.

This, being unexcessive, was followed by the institution of the church of England National Society for Educating the Poor, on Dr. Bell’s system in 1811.

Infant schools began about 1815.

The Charity commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham, published their reports on education, in 37 volumes folio, 1819-49.

Irish national school system (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organized mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray.

City of London school, Honey-lane, opened in 1831.

The Home and Colonial School Society was instituted in 1836.

In 1834, the government began annual grants (the first $1,000), which continued till the committee of the Privy Council on education was constituted for the distribution of the money in 1839.

The Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education formed in 1843.

Ragged School Establishment in 1844.

Educational Times, monthly, established Oct. 1847.

Out of a population of 17,927,690, there were 2,466,481 children in 1851.

A great educational conference took place at Willis’s rooms, the prince consort in the chair, 22-24 June, 1857.

The Industrial schools act passed in 1858.

Middle class examinations for entrance to the university of Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued.

Four establishments for international education in England, France, Germany, and Italy proposed; the idea is attributed to Mr. Cobden and M. Michel Chevalier.

Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1853), published 18 March, 1856, led to the minute of the committee of the Privy Council on education, establishing a revised code of regulations; Mr. Lowe’s, adopted 21 July, 1864, to come into operation, after 31 March, 1865. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and school masters. The subject was much discussed in parliament, &c.; but eventually a compromise was effected, 5 May, 1866.

Official instructions for the administration of the revised code issued, 1866-7.

“Conscience clause,” founded on the Endowed Schools act, March, 1866, introduced by the committee of the Privy Council on education for parishes where only one school is required. It provided for the admission of children of dissenters, who were to be taught by “ambulatory” teachers. Jan. 1865.

Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state. 28 Feb.

Training ship established for homeless boys of London; 50 boys placed there by Boys’ Refuge committee. See Child-Bridge.

Foundation of the London College of the International Education Society laid by the prince of Wales, 10 July, 1866.

Committee appointed a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, &c., 7 Nov.; nearly 25,000l. subscribed by end of Dec. 1865; 21,345l. received in 1866.

The subscribers incorporated by charter; their first school opened by lord mayor and others in Bath-street, St. Lakes, 1866; great prosperity reported at annual meeting 18 Feb.

Resolutions moved in the lords by earl Russell (asserting that every child has a right to education, and recommending an appointment of a board of education [the minister of education], withdrawn 2 Dec. in 1867.

Important report of schools inquiry commissioners signed 2 Dec.

Conference at Manchester, recommend compulsory education, to be paid for by rates 15 Jan. 1868.

Public Schools bill brought into the commons 7 Feb. Mr. (after Mr. (after) Whitworth’s offer to found 30 scholarships of annual value of 250l. each, for the instruction of young men in mechanics, &c. 18 March, accepted by the lords of the council 27 Mar.

Public Elementary Education bill brought into the lords by duke of Marlborough, 24 May; withdrawn 18 May.

Foundation of the first new building for a middle class school in London laid by the lord mayor, Lawrence (very successful, 1873) Dec.

Public Schools act (modifying the government of Elan, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, etc.) 31 July, 1868; amendments 9 Aug. 1869-70.

New statutes for them issued Oct. - Nov. 1869.

National Education League (advocating compulsory secular education, &c.) founded at the state, first met at Birmingham (see below), 12-13 Oct.

National Education Union for supplementing the present denominational system, first met at Manchester in 3 Nov.

Conference at the Society of Arts to reconcile the League and the Union 7 Feb. 1870.
Intermediate Education act for Ireland passed 16 Aug. 1878

Education act (Scotland) amended 16 Aug. 1878

Revised code, 7 Feb. 1877; 2 April, 1878; 2 April, 1879

The Queen's, sir Charles Reed; the Queen's bench decide that the school board has power to borrow money.

Fourth Metropolitan school board elected (sir Charles Reed, chairman) 27 Nov.

Ashton Society (which see) formed 1860

Important committee on respecting school fees and attendance, see Trials 27 June 1861

Death of sir Charles Reed, 25 March; succeeded by Mr. Edward North Buxton

Changes in school benches; circular issued 1 Aug. 1862

Economy Society, formed in July, 1875, for examining and proposing the principles upon which the practice of education should be founded, by professor Alexander Bain, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, and others.

Lord Aberdare Mr. W. E. Forster sir John Lubbock, and others form a committee to instruct electors of school board 23 Oct.

Fifth Metropolitan school board elected (old policy affirmed; E. X. Buxton, chairman) 24 Nov.

The Boys' Public Day school company founded, 3 Dec. 1882; first school opened 12 Sept. 1883

Art for schools, proposed societies formed in London and the provinces

International Educational Conference at South Kensington opened 4 Aug. 1884

New educational code (much attacked) comes into operation, 3 April, 1884; revised instructions issued 6 July, Dr. (after sir) Crickton Brown's report on exposure in primary and secondary schools, with Mr. Fitch's memorandum against it published Sept. 1884; denied after investigation report 16 July, Sixth Metropolitan school board elected, 2 Nov. (new economical policy), rev. J. R. Diggie elected chairman 1885

New scheme for enforcing payment of fees stated to be impracticable and partially ineffectual Oct. 1886

About 30,000 elementary scholars entertained in Hyde Park, see Jubilee 22 June, 1887

Royal commission on elementary education in England and Wales, sir H. A. Cross(chairman),earl of Harewood, Dr. Temple (bishop of London), cardinal Manning, Mr. A. J. Mundella, sir John Lubbock, sir F. Sandwich, and others. First report issued, 6th Dec. 1883 21 Aug. 1883

Majority report for aiding voluntary schools from the rates and development of moral and religious education, June; opposite opinions reported by the minority 7 July, The government declines to interfere with the settlement of 1870 13 Nov.


New code introducing many changes brought forward 19 March, 1889

Committee on relieving children coming to school unaided, 2 Nov.; London Schools Dinner association formed, by combination of several societies, 19 March, 1889

Bill for enforcing new education code, withdrawn, 22 July, 1889; new code with important changes brought forward by sir William Hart-Dyke, March; bill passed 25 July, 1890

Number of voluntary schools largely increased since 1870, 23 reported April, 1891

Grant for free, or assisted education, 2,000,000l. annually, proposed by Mr. Goschen 23 April, 1892

A new Elementary Education act (reducing or abolishing school fees) passed 5 Aug., commenced operation 1 Sept. 1891

Eighth Metropolitan school board elected—moderate party, 21 Aug., 1892

Mr. Joseph R. Diggie re-elected chairman 3 Dec.

Irish free education act passed 27 June, 1892

The City of London school for girls, founded by Mr. W. Witham, with a秀丽's bounty; buildings erected on the Victoria embankment; first stone laid 30 Nov.

Departmental committee on secondary education appointed; Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, chairman, Jan. 1893

Scientific instruction and advancement commission appointed 19 May, 1870

First drill review" of London charity schools, and others, at the Crystal Palace 21 June,

Education Education bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster, 17 Feb.; it passed, and received the royal assent, 29 July, 1869.

[Religious instruction with the parents consent; reading in the Bible, without catechisms, or sectarian formulae, 1870.] By the compromise of 5 March, 1871, the reading of the Bible, with instruction in the principles of religion and morality suitable to children, was permitted.

[Forster died, aged 67, 5 April, 1876; his statue on the Victoria embankment unveiled 1 Aug. 1878.]

Exhibited by the Christian Knowledge Society in aid of Church of England schools 26 Oct.

First election of Metropolitan school board (which see) (lord Lawrence, chairman) 26 Nov.

Regulations for school boards issued 26 Dec.

New revised code discussed 11 March, 1871

London school board education scheme proposed, 26 June

At the London school board, after sharp discussion, the religious difficulty respecting payment for poor children at denominational schools settled for a year 28 Nov.

Arrangements for erecting or adapting buildings for new schools made by London school board, Dec.

Conference of masters of grammar schools at Highgate 28 Dec.

Mr. Dixon's and the nonconformists' censure on the Elementary Education act; negatived in the commons, 355-64 3 March, 1872

Scientific instruction; royal commission appointed, May, 1870; reported Apr. 1871, April 1871

Education (Scotland) act passed 10 Aug.

The London school board determine to open separate schools for dirty or neglected children 26 Nov.

'Society for Organization of Academical Study," proposed by sir R. C. Brodie, Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Rolleston, and others at a meeting, 11 Nov.

Irish University bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 13 Feb.

First London board-school at Whitechapel opened, 22 July, 1873

College for northern counties at Knaresborough; foundation laid 29 Sept., 1873

College for higher education of women, opened at Girton, which see 1 Oct.

Second Metropolitan school board elected; religious party the strongest (Mr. (after sir) Charles Reed, M.P. chairman) 27 Nov.

The Universities commission a board for the examination of pupils from public schools Dec.

Mr. Dixon's compulsory attendance bill rejected 28 Nov. 1874


London school board erects their new building on Victoria Embankment 20 Sept.

Courses for cooks, laundry, work, and house-wifery introduced into board schools 1875

New code of raised standards for schools issued, 22 March

Newnham college at Cambridge for women opened 1878 1 Oct.

First annual conference of teachers 14 Jan.

Mr. Dyke's instruction for universal school boards and compulsory education rejected by the commons (281-276) 10 April, 1879

Another Elementary Education act introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 25 May; a clause permitting unnecessary school boards to be suppressed, introduced by Mr. Pell, carried, 24 July; 3rd reading (119-49), 5 Aug. (considered reactionary); royal assent 15 Aug.

International congress on education at Philadelphia, July.

The Metropolitan school board elected; majority against denominational school systems (sir Charles Reed, chairman) 26 Nov.

National Education League dissolved, 25 March, 1877

Election of school attendance committees under the new act, 29 April, 1877.
clearly important regulating the school buildings,

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

important circular respecting the school buildings

regulating their area, ventilation, &c., issued

24 Jan., 1893

New education code issued     27 March

First meeting in the new board-room, Victoria Embankment, 15 March, &c.

[Protest against government interference.]

Important conference at Oxford to promote secondary education

at 10-11 Oct.

A majority of the committee recommends the adherence to

bible teaching

Dec.

Royal commission on secondary education appointed;

Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., chairman, Sir F. T. Lidderdale P.R. 

Percy, M.P., M.P. for Deb., M.P., baby Frederick

Cavendish, E. C. Macnair, dean of Manchester, 

sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., Mrs. Henry Sulzwick and

other's about 1 March, 1894

Association of school boards of England and Wales; first annual meeting held in London; the

rev. E. Macnair, dean of Manchester, president

3 April

School boards: England, 2,695; Wales, 143; April

In consequence of charges against some teachers, a circular from the school board to teachers, urging instruction in the Christian religion, with suggestions for maintaining the provisions of the education act of 1870, and the compromise of 1871, with indulgence to non-teaching teachers, was issued in London by the Rev. Dr. Charles

Ninth Metropolitan school board elected:—

moderates (Mr. Diggle's party), 29; progressives (various opinions), 26

April

Annual report: metropolitan school board 31 March

439 schools; 48,009 scholars; 1,220 head teachers, and 6,971 assistants; total expenditure, 2,975,551l.; reported in

Lord George Diggle, elected chairman by the moderates, 6 Dec.; resigned, 3 Oct. 1895 (successed by the marquis of Londonderry, 31 Oct. 1895).

Death of Miss Frances Mary Buss, aged 67; promoter of female education

24 Dec.

A committee to consider the condition of the voluntary schools appointed by the archbishops of Canterbury and York; viscount Cross, chairman, bishop of London, dean Gregory, and others, Nov., 1895; report issued; complaint of pressure by the education department and the great need of money support

Jan., 1896

A similar appeal set forth by the R. C. clergy, Jan.

Death of Mr. Thos. Twinning of Twickenham, eminent supporter of education, aged 55; Feb. 1896

Revised new code for schools, presented to parliament

1896

Disputes respecting religious teaching in the London school board; Oct.

Report of the commission on secondary education, with recommendations issued

30 Oct.

Sir John Gorst's education (England and Wales) bill read for a second time, 31 March, 1896 (electrifying); non-conformist manifesto against the bill, issued, 18 April; 1,238 amendments having been carried, the bill was withdrawn

22 June, 1896

School boards in England and Wales, 2,487, 427; Jan.

Estimated sum required for 1895-7, 8,900,926l.; rate, 7&3/4

Annual report: metropolitan school board (the number of committees and their members reduced), 443 schools; 411,566 scholars; 10,703 teachers; total expenditure, 2,337,151l., reported

Voluntary schools (aid grant) bill (much opposed in the commons), royal assent 8 April, 1897

The Act of 1870 amended by act passed, 6 June

Vote of 7,505,922l. for public education (England and Wales), an increase of 139,955l. on 1896, passed

17 June

Important education congress at the Education committee

Earl's Court, lord Loch, chairman 12-13 July

Report of Messrs. Sudder and J. W. Edwards on elementary education (progress and results) since 1893, issued

Annual voluntary schools association formed

Aug.

Annual report: metropolitan school board, 453 schools; 512,025 scholars; 11,914 teachers; total expenditure, 2,721,271l, Aug.

Elementary education act, amendment of section 97, passed

3 June

Lord Ray and Mr. L. Stanley re-elected chairman and vice-chairman

3 Dec.

Revived education code, issued

March, 1894

School boards: England, 2,165; Wales, 337; April

Vote of 8,526,175l. for public education (England and Wales) passed

17 June

London county council to be responsible for science and art in co. of London, announced

17 Feb., 1895

Invalid and crippled children's schools started, one in Tavistock place, London, opened

1888

New code of regulations issued

March

Education of children (half-timers) act passed

13 July

Board of education act passed

9 Aug

Elementary education (deaf and epileptic children) act passed

Aug

Committee of council on education (England and Wales) issue their report for 1892-93

30 Oct.

Proposal to provide meals for underfed children at charge of ratepayers rejected, 34-14

1895

Education and work and study of schools institute opened by the prince of Wales, 5 Jan., 1896

Report of the sub-committee (L. S. B.) on underfed children, recommendations adopted

3 March

New board of education under the act of the duke of Devonshire appointed, president, sir George Kokovich, secretary

30 March

New education code issued

May

London school board issued receipts for 1899-1900, 7,241,731l.; expenditure, 3,995,996l.

5 July

Education act and an elementary education act passed

Aug

Education rate London 1d., in the pound, ceased expenditure

6 Oct.

Eleventh Metropolitan school board elected (23 progressives, 25 moderates, and 2 Roman Catholics)

22 Nov.

Lord Ray and Mr. L. Stanley re-elected chairman and vice-chairman

6 Dec.

"Regina c. Cockerton," Messrs. Justice Wills and Kennedy declare it illegal for school boards to provide at the ratepayers' expense science and art classes, and the education of adults in evening continuation schools (appeal dismissed with costs, 1 April, 1901)

6 Dec.

Reports issued by the board of education on continental systems of education, 1839, see Times

23 Dec.

School boards: England and Wales, in 1899-1900

Revised education code, dealing with higher elementary schools, issued

April, 1901

Vote of 9,747,710l. for England and Wales passed

30 July

Education bill (No. 2) passed

9 Aug

London evening continuation schools, 293 schools opened; 140,371 pupils, 19th session, 1900-1901

Sir John Gorst made president of the British association's new section of educational science, early Sept.

Annual report, London school board (592,525 scholars; 2,722,757l.) 1901-2, issued

16 Dec.

Education bill passed, principle decided in the House of Commons; passed through all its stages ("Kenyon-Samney clause") reviewed by managers, &c., passed, after long debates (280-28), 7 Aug, 1902

Vote of 4,521,582l. passed

London school board expenditure, 3,122,735l., 1900-1; 887,311 children

London county council day training college, attached to the university of London, permanent home, to be erected in Southwark county, inaugurated

7 Oct.

London school board expenditure, 1,883,428l.

Education bill passed common's, 15, minority, 1 Dec.; royal assent

28 Dec.

Agitation by non-conformists against payment of education rates. See Press, Dec.

Meeting of English Church union to discuss the Education act

20 Jan.
EDUCATION.

Curriculae issues issue regulations for the endowment of post graduate study and research by means of scholarships, and grants. 5 Mar., 1905.

Circular issued by Board of Education to local authorities to the effect that wherever possible, April 1 be appointed as the day on which the new Education Act comes into operation.

E. 6 Mar.

Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland issued. 11 Mar.

London Education bill, first reading (common), 7 Apr.

Great demonstration in Hyde park against London Education bill. 28 Mar.


Great Free Church meeting at the Royal Albert hall to protest against the Education bill. 28 July.

Regulations for the instruction and training of pupil-teachers and students in training colleges; practically a new scheme for training pupil-teachers, issued by Board of Education, mid-July.

Death of Sir Joshua Fitch, educationalist, 31 years H. M. inspector of schools, aged 79. 14 July.

1st Sunday in July will be the third time.

22 July; royal assent.

29 Aug.

General purposes committee of the London county council to prepare draft scheme for the establishment of an education committee under the London Education act, 1903, recommending its constitution as follows:—(1) chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman of the county council; (2) 15 members of the county council; (3) women selected by the council; (4) members of the existing school board, not exceeding 3 in number, appointed by the council only for a period of office of the first (then) committee (the transition period). The draft scheme, which was adopted in its entirety. 28 Jan., 1904.

Meeting of delegates from education authorities in Wales, held at Llandrindod, resolve not to admit the education act of 1902. 5 April.

Impeachment of the London school board, held under the presidency of lord Reay. 28 April.

The act of 1899 comes into operation, and dissolves the school board, and hands over the control of education to the county council, acting through a committee on the "appointed day."

May

Education (transferred schools) bill introduced in Commons in May, first reading, 30 March, second reading 4 July.

Education (Scotland) bill, first reading, 28 March, discussed in committee, June withdrawn. 8 Aug.

Education (local authority) default act, 1904, bill introduced by the government 26 April. It empowers the board of education to administer the provisions of the education act of 1903 in default of a local authority performing its duties as respects any elementary school; passed third reading (commencement, Aug.; third reading (lords, 11 Aug.; royal assent, 17 Aug.

Welsh national convention meets at Cardiff, issues an initial "call of campaign."

6 Oct.

National convention for Wales, representing the schools and the community, forms a body of elected representatives to the principle, adopted by majority of councils, 2 Dec.

London county council move to abolish fees in non-grammar schools after March, 28 March.

National conventions of teachers open their 4th annual conference at Edinburgh, about 1,000 present. resolutions passed calling for a national system of local and separate public education, and free from all tests at those of ability and character, and in favour of the feeling of school children by the education authorities.

14 Apr., 1905.

The Irish commission on Gratuated intermediate classes and schools and Londonderry setting forth proposals to the return of the register of teachers.

Mr. Gosch, chairman of the L.E.C. education committee, announces that an examination be made in the fees of children at certain London schools, adopted 11 July, 1905.

Education (Scotland) bill, royal assent, 11 Aug. 1905.

Goldsmith company make over their technical college (value of £20,000) at New Cross to the London university, March. 1904; opened as a training college in connection with the London university and the county councils of London, Surrey, and Kent.

Sir H. Primos appointed chairman of a committee to inquire into the expenditure of public education in England and Wales. 16 Oct.

Board of education annual report for 1904-5 gives particulars of an arrangement between the board and the Eton committee of public schools by which teachers of both sexes, nominated by the board, may have posts in lycées, colleges, or coeds, with board, lodging, and the privilege of attending classes, in return for an average of two hours' conversation a day in English with small groups of selected students; a similar arrangement accepted for male teachers by the Russian, Kutiltoministrium; the board agrees to commend the proposals to English secondary schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to assist the Hungarian government plan training for teachers in English secondary schools, end Nov.

West Riding judgment. See Trials.

Education bill (1906), after many amendments in the house of lords, dropped by the house of commons.

New regulations for training colleges issued, July, 1907.

School hygiene congress opened at the University of London by lord Craven.

Aug.

Church of England schools in England and Wales, 11,162; Roman Catholic, 1,624; Wesleyan, 294; Jewish, 13; un denominational, 68; total, 11,135, with accommodation for 9,544,484 pupils; 800 secondary schools recognized, with 33,568 pupils; 27 recognized technical institutions, with 2,097 grant-earning pupils; 270 day technical classes with 1,313,966 pupils; 2,225 recognized schools of art, with 4,723 students; 1,272 art classes, with 2,482 students; and in addition 9,304 recognized schools and classes for further education (preparatory education, instruction, science, &c.). total, 12,668 pupils, 1906.

Public and other elementary schools in England and Wales, 21,413, with 6,016,862 pupils; Scotland, 5,322, with 512,456 pupils; Ireland, 6,488, with 256,000 pupils.

Empire day celebrated in most of the schools of the empire.

22 May.

An open-air L.C.C. school at Bostall-heath, for weekly and a few with half weekly success, the council decide to build three more, sites being rented in Forest-hill, Kentish-town and Shoreditch, 75 children to be accommodated at each school. Education statistics for England and Wales, 1907-8: number of elementary schools, 31,125, and number of children, 5,124,247; number of seconarian schools in England, 2,798, with 229,463 pupils on 21 July. Death of prof. J. Churton Collins, of Birmingham university, aged 68.

18 Sept.

Second international congress of popular education meets at the Sorbonne.

1 Oct.

Correspondence between the prime minister and the miss. of Canterbury in connection with the negotiations between a cooperation, preliminary question culminates in the issue of a new bill.

23 Nov.

Mr. Asquith announced the abandonment of Mr. Kimberc's bill. 2 Dec.

Royal commission (Mr. Baldwin, M.P., chairman) appointed to inquire into the organization of university education in London. 15 Feb., 1909.

National university lecturers: annual conference opens at Morecambe. 12 April.

Regulations for the training of teachers in elementary education issued by the board of education as a parliamentary paper. 1 July.

Manchester university: new building opened by king Edward VII, and queen Alexandra, 6 July.

Death of Sir David Brewster, master of Balliol college.

25 July.

New university college opened. 7 Oct.
Mr. Joseph Cowen and Miss Cowen, of Stella Hall, Blaydon, gave £5,000 towards the establishment fund of Armstrong college, in connection with the establishment of the new chair of English literature and language, which has been named after the late Mr. Joseph Peto.

The first report of the Board of education (Provison of meals) act, 1908, states that the number of meals supplied, outside London, during 1907-8, was 5,524,677, and that meals were supplied at an average cost of about 20s. per meal.

Mr. Albert Kahn, of Paris, established, in England, the "A. K. fellowship" of the value of 600l. each. (See Times, 29 April.)

The expenditure of the Board of education in 1907-8, after deducting appropriations in aid, was 13,443,171l.

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Winchester College.—There was a grammar school in Winchester long before the Norman Conquest, and King Edward the Confessor was educated there. It probably fell into decay, and was re-established in 1373, 425.

Eton College.—Founded by Henry VI.

Westminster School.—Formerly a grammar school attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1550, 260.

Its legal connection with the abbey (which still continues to be the school chapel) was severed in 1333.

Bedford Grammar School.—(Is continuation of school which existed before the Conquest.) One of the 16 grammar schools licensed by letters patent of King Edward VI. in 1552.

Endowed by lord mayor of London in 1556.

Removed to present site in 1621.

Sherborne School.—Earliest of the grammar schools founded by Edward VI., in 1547.

The school was removed from Charterhouse to Godalming in 1872.

Cheltenham College.—Is the senior of the great public schools founded in the Victorian era, and was incorporated by act of parliament in 1854.

Clifton College.—Founded in 1898.

It is a corporation by royal charter, granted 16 March, 1877.

Marlborough College.—Founded in 1843.

It is a corporation by royal charter, granted 28 March, 1845.

Additional charge.

Wellington College.—Founded in 1853.

And incorporated by royal charter, dated 13 Dec, 1853.

Bedford College.—The college of St. Peter at Radley, was opened 9 June, 1847.

And incorporated by royal charter, dated 28 May, 1850.

Harrow College.—Founded in 1851.

Incorporated by royal charter in 1854.

 Occupies the college which formerly belonged to the East India Company.

Repton School.—A grammar school founded in 1807.

In accordance with the will of sir John Rolle, of Exmouth, in 1844.

Principal Public School.—established in 1908.

Malvern College.—Founded in 1864.

Other Important Schools.

Churt's Hospital.—Founded in London by King Edward VI.

Removed to West Horsham in May, 1592.

Loug School.—Founded by leading Wesleyans, who provided a first-class public school under Christian but non-sectarian influence in 1875.

Incorporated in 1876.

Science building opened by Lord Kelvin, P.R.S., in 1873.

City of London School.—Established by the corporation of London in 1541.

 Erected in the position formerly occupied by a Royal Arms market, Chelsea, remove it Victoria Embankment in 1823.

Is endowed from certain estates left in 1414 by John Carpenter, town clerk of the city.

Dulwich College.—Founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619.

Two schools were opened; the upper school, now called Dulwich college, and the lower school, now called Alleyn's school, a middle-class institution.

College re-constructed and opened in 1866.

Peters College.—The college and endowment are due to the benefaction bequest of Sir William Petre, 1679.

St. Mary and Nicholas College (Lancing).—Founded in 1848.

Loretto School.—Founded in 1829.

Was built up by the late Dr. Almond in 1850.

Merchant Taylors' School.—Founded by Merchant Taylors' Co. in 1851.

Oundle School.—Founded by Sir William Loxton, on an old foundation in 1856.


Removed from the City to West Kensington.

in Sept., 1824.

It is believed that the ancient grammar school that existed for many centuries in connection with St. Paul's cathedral was absorbed by C. & T. into his new foundation.

Tonbridge School.—Founded by Sir Andrew Judd under a charter granted by King Edward VI. in 1553.

King Edward's School.—Foundation dates from 1552.

It is asserted that Canterbury was the first seat of English Christianity, and that its public school can trace its origin back to the time of King Ethelbert and Augustine. It was refounded and enriched by Henry VIII, in 1541.

St. Edward's School (for the education of fatherless sons of the clergy of the church of England).—Some time known as "The Clergy Orphan School," was founded in 1479.

For Women.

Established in 1869.

Girton College, Cambridge.

Newnham, Cambridge.

Cheltenham Ladies College.

University women's hostel, Durham.

Royal Holloway, Egham.

Westfield, Hampstead.

Belfast college of Queen's, Baker street.

Queen's college, Harrow-street, W.

University hall, Liverpool.

Lady Margaret hall, Oxford.

St. Hilda's hall, Oxford.

St. Hugh's hall, Oxford.

Somerville hall, Oxford.

Many more.

The grant for Public Education in Great Britain, in 1870 was 150,000l. in 1886, 451,271l. in 1890, 728,747l. in 1911.
EGALITÉ.

EGALITÉ, see Orleans.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1893, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000L. a year. Number imported into Great Britain, thousands, 1870, 2,025,891; 1872, 2,278,815; 1880, 2,264,887; 1898, 2,415,208. Great quantities are now frequently brought into Britain by the St. Gallen railway.

A successful shipment of eggs made from South Australia to London, reported in 1899.

A greatly increased demand for eggs was reported in 1899 for the U.S., and was bought by Mr. Roundel Ward at Debenham Storrs's in 1899, at a specimen of the aoponites or very young egg, measuring 33 mm. by 28 mm. was sold for £1.

Great auk's egg purchased by Mr. Fenton for 320 guineas on 1 st Feb., 1909.

Great horse's egg sold at Steven's rooms for 400 guineas on 31 st July, 1910.

EGYPT.* N.E. Africa, the earliest known seat of civilization, the hieroglyphic and Copitic Kemi, Hebrew Mazor (Lower Egypt), Mizrâm (Upper and Lower Egypt), Greek name Egypt, Arabor for all Egypt Mis or Maxr. Population, 1861, 4,475,440; 1882, about 6,809,381; 1897, 9,714,405; 1907, 11,287,339. Revenue, 1894, £14,060,126; expenditure, £12,700,332. Revenue, 1896, £14,233,241; expenditure, £15,104,836; imports (including special), £3,600,000; exports, £2,891,098; imports, £14,888,597; exports, £13,388,237; imports, £24,898; exports, £24,587; imports, £2,187,341; exports, £2,187,341; Debt, 1900, £15,513,166; charge, £3,595,811.


* Three magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the subject of his letter to H.M. the King of Naples in 1807) Egypt, 1816; in Italy, Rosellini's Memorie dell' Egitto, 1822-44; and in Prussia, K. K. Lepsius Reisebilder aus Ägypten, 1843-66. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

EGYPT.

The fabulous and imaginary sun god, Osiris god of Hades, and Isis his wife, Lythos the last, were said to have reigned 139,990 years, the demigods and names 4,999,990 years. See Pharos.

The following are the Dynasties, including the most important kings, is derived from various sources, the names and dates vary. B. stands for Brugsch, and M. for Mariette.

1. Thinite (or This, near Abûsûs) M. 5044; B. 44900BC.

Mein or Menes; first known king and law-giver, founder of Memphis. M. 5054; B. 4455. His tomb and remains, etc., discovered at Nûbâ, by M. de Morgan in the spring of 1859, and placed in the museum at Gizeh. Tolou Allahis—Omoñepes I., conjectured to have built the Steppe pyramid of Sakkara.

H. Memphis. M. 5278; B. 4132.

Kakosse or Kainchôs. The worship ofApis the bull established at Memphis. B. 4100.

III. Memphis (monumental history properly begins). M. 4149; B. 3966.

Sennedjem, soldier, architect and patron of literature and art.

IV. Memphis. M. 4235; B. 3732.

Shoshen or Khakhef, the Chephren of Hecrhotos, built the great pyramid of Gizeh. M. 4235; B. 3732. The great limestone rock at the foot of the Libyan mountains was converted into a monument by the Greeks Khufu, built the second pyramid. M. 3931; B. 3390.

V. Memphis (history nearly a blank to the 11th dynasty). M. 3923; B. 3390.


VII. Memphis. M. 3160; B. 2895.

VIII. Memphis.

IX. Heceropolis. M. 3382; B. 2895.

X. Heceropolis. M. 3382; B. 2895.

XI. Thèban. M. 2794.

XII. Thèban. M. 2531; B. 2223.

Sekhemtopot, name of several kings.

XIII. Arab. M. 2549.

XV. Hyksos or Shepherd kings. M. 2549.

Invasions from Asia take Memphis and settle in Lower Egypt.

XVI. Hyksos or Shepherd kings.

XVII. Hyksos or Shepherd kings.

XVIII. Thèban. M. 1763; B. 1700.

XIX. Thèban. M. 1763; B. 1700.

X. Amon, conqueror the Hyksos. M. 1731; B. 1700.


XAX. Thèban. M. 1472; B. 1400.

X. Amon, conqueror the Hyksos. M. 1472; B. 1400.

A fleet, his epoch about 1222. Manephath, son, probably the famous king of the Exodus, 1300; Soli H. and two or three unimportant kings.

XX. Thoth. M. 1266; B. 1200.

Rameses III. (Hamanshipis of Hero-Lotus) victors, until the reign of Pharaoh Tuthmosis, who \( \ldots \); B. 1200. Inglorious line of kings named Rameses.

XXI. Tanite. M. 1110; B. 1100.

History observe—Hirhor, high priest of Amen, probably the head priest in the fourteenth dynasty. The Egyptians appear to have ruled in the south.

XXV. Karnak, Ethiopian, M. 715; B. 700.

EGYPT.

Col. Gordon, after successful administration, returns to England. Feb., 1877
Peace with Abyssinia, negotiating by Col. Gordon, June; terms accepted by April 1877; Feb. 26. May 13;

Bud report respecting Egyptian finances, Feb.; commission appointed. March, 1878

Confidence restored by decree for payment of official salaries and pensions. May 15.

Nubar Pasha again minister. May 15.
The khedive accepts the terms of the commission; he and his family give up landed property to the state. May 26.

Mr. Rivers Wilson appointed finance minister; and M. de Blignieres, minister of works, soon after, Nov. 26.

Attacks on them and Nubar Pasha by discontented officers at Cairo dispersed. Feb., 1879

Nubar Pasha resigns. Feb., 1879

Definitive peace between the khedive and Abyssinia, announced. March, 1879

Prince Tewfik, president of the council, and Nubar Pasha, foreign minister, about May 5.

Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres renounce the demands of the khedive. June 6.

He puts forth a new financial scheme; Tewfik Pasha, Mr. Rivers Wilson, and M. de Blignieres dismiss; new minister under Cherif Pasha; announced July 27.

Col. Gordon's lieutenant, Goss (Nov., 1878), completely defeats the rebel slave-dealers in the Sudan, 5 May; England and France in a note require the appointment of European ministers. May 5.

England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, recommend the khedive to abdicate, about May 1879.

He refers to the sultan, who declines to interfere, the khedive offers to pay his debts in full, 22 June.

The khedive deposed by the sultan, prince Tewfik, his son, proclaimed his successor, 26 June.

Tewfik succeeds as khedive. 28 June.

Mr. Baring and M. de Blignieres appointed comptrollers-general. Sept.

Col. Gordon negotiating with Abyssinia to prevent war, reported successful. Oct.

He resigns government of the Sudan, Oct., 1879; accepted Jan., 1880

Peace with Abyssinia announced. 21 Oct.

International committee on the debts appointed. 25 Oct.

4 April; issue a report, on which is based a law of liquidation in 99 articles, approved by the khedive.

Military revolt (for pay) at Cairo vigorously checked by Mr. E. Mabel (British minister 1879) and Baron de Ring, Dec., 1881


British public interference. 1879.

Abdul Arabi Bey and about 4,000 school children of the khedive's palace, demanding increased pay agreed to; Cherif Pasha made minister, 9 Sept.

Negotiations of Cherif and the consuls with the troops succeed; tranquility restored, 11-13 Sept.

Envoys from the sultan received by the khedive 7 Oct.

Jealousy of England and France, the envoys leave Cairo. 18 Oct.

Important letter from Earl Granville to Mr. Hubert, in Cairo. Nov., 1881

Arabie Bey appointed under-secretary of war, Jan., 1882

English and French note in support of the khedive; about 5 Jan.

Deputies demand entire control of the ministry, about 15 Jan.; deadlock. 27 Jan.

Resignation of Cherif Pasha, Feb.; new ministry under Mahomed Pasha, 16 Feb.

Alleged conspiracy of Circassian officers to assassinate Arabie Pasha. 14 April.

41 persons convicted of conspiracy to kill Arabie Pasha, and sentenced to death; the khedive, etc., 23 April; sentence confirmed by khedive. 9 May.

Political crisis continues, 12 May; the khedive in authority. Ministry without influence, 14 May. French squadron arrives at Alexandria, 20 May; Arabie Pasha refuses to resign, 25 May; ultimatum of English and French consists; Arabie Pasha to retire; khedive's authority to be restored, 25 May.
Ministry resigns; Cherif Pasha appointed, May, the officers resist; Arabi Pasha reinstated, 27-28 May; anarchy; Egyptians quitting the country, 29 May; 6,000 Egyptian soldiers said to be withdrawn, 30 May.

Dervish Pasha and others sent to Cairo by the sultan, 4 June; well received at Cairo, 8 June.

Commencement of a rebellion; riots at Alexandria, 15 June.

Arab, Adami re-establishment of infantry, 19 June.


The conference agrees to the international protection of the Suez canal, 14 Aug, 1884.

Sir Garnet Wolseley lands at Alexandria and assumes the command; the khedive gives up power to the British government, 15 Aug.

Troops, &c., under Gen. Willis embark and occupy Port Said, Ismailia, and Kantara; thus command the canal, 15-20 Aug.; skirmishes near Mahmoudieh east of Port Said, British wood savages, the enemy shelled out of Nedaie, 20 Aug.

Total British force in Egypt, 31,482 men of all ranks.

Clash of Alexandreta captured by sultans, &c., 29 Aug.

Egyptian loss, 20 Aug.

Successful skirmishes; Gen. Hanley, &c., from Ramleh; Capt. Hastings and Maj. Kelsey repel Egyptians, who are to be numbered, 30 Aug.

Sir G. Wolseley's proclamation to the Arabs, 21 Aug.

Arrival of Gen. Macpherson with the Indian troops at Suez, 21 Aug.

Advance from Ismailiah of two squadrons of household cavalry, with two guns, and detachment of 13th lancers, mounted infantry, &c, on Nodelie met by above 10,000 Egyptians with much artillery, 24 Aug.

Cavalry and artillery engagement; enemy routed; capture of 5 Krupp guns, and train of ammunition and provisions, Egyptian camps at Tel-el-Mahut and Mahasam occupied; British loss, 5 killed, 25 wounded, 29 Aug.

Kassassin occupied by Gen. Graham with 9,000 infantry, 26 Aug.

Musapha Pasha, Arabi Pasha's second in command, captured, while reconnoitring (sent to the khedive), 26 Aug.

Gen. Graham at Kassassin vigorously attacked by 13,000 Egyptians; signals for assistance, rendered by Gen. Drury Low with household cavalry; brilliant charge and capture of Egyptian camp, 27 Aug.

Khedive's authority, 27 Aug.

Khedive's authority, 28 Aug.

Military convention with Turkey about to be signed, 28 Aug.

Arabi Pasha strengthening his intrenchments near Tel-el-Kebir, 29 Aug.

Arabi Pasha's estimated forces; infantry, 44,900 cavalry, 1,802; guns, 1,473; Bedouins, 33,000, 29 Aug.

Vigorous attack on the British camp at Kassassin repulsed with severe loss, 4 guns taken, 6 British killed, 30 Aug.

Capture of Tel-el-Kebir, which sec; total defeat of the Egyptians; flight of Arabi Pasha; surrender of Zagazig with railway trains, &c., 1 Sept.

The British enter Cairo stations, 1 Sept.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and British troops enter Cairo; warmly received by the Khedive, 2 Sept.

Surrender of Kafir Donar, about 500 Egyptians march to Damietta, 16, 17 Sept.

The khedive dissolves the Egyptian army, 17 Sept.

Surrender of Alonqui, 17 Sept.; re-establishment of the khedive's authority, 17 Sept.

Abdel Al holding Damietta with about 7,000 men, 21 Sept.; British expedition sent against him, 22 Sept.; he surrenders to Sir Evelyn Wood, 23 Sept.

Triumphal entry of the khedive into Cairo, 25 Sept.

Valentine Baker Pasha was detained en route to Egipt by a new Egyptian army, 10,000, 25 Sept.

End of Sept.; Cairo railway station partly burned by explosion of shells, large amount of stores and ammunition destroyed; 4 persons killed, about 15 wounded, 25 Sept.

1,000 British troops "march past" the khedive at the Alhun palace, 29 Sept.

12,000 British to remain in Egypt, Sir A. Alison commander, 30 Sept.

Return of the troops; warmly received in London, 29 Sept.

The prophet said to hold all the camels with the signature of Khartoum, 25 Oct.


Announcement of Gen. Sir A. Alison commanding; British success; Lieut. Howard Vyse; others killed; 200 wounded, 30 Nov.


The conference agrees to the international protection of the Suez canal, 14 Aug, 1884.

An amnesty of officers signed by the khedive, 26 Oct.

Anglo-French control abolished, 9 Nov.

British troops left Egypt; Italian squatters reviewed by the queen at St. James's Park, 26 Nov.

Queen Victoria's thanks published 21 Nov.; distributions medals, &c., at Windsor, 21 Nov.

Times, 25 Nov. Trial of the declaration of witnesses (this defence supported by Mr. Willett Blunt, Nov.); pleads guilty of rebellion; sentence of death committed to the Parlia... about 1 Dec.

General amnesty and release of political prisoners about 1 Dec.

Malouf and other rebel leaders sentenced to banishment, 24 Nov.

Razi Pasha resigns; succeeded by Nubar Pasha, 25 Nov.

Abdi Pasha and others are be set to execution, 26 Nov.

Sir Evelyn Wood, appointed commander of the new Egyptian army, arrives at Cairo, 26 Nov.

Six of the number of professor Palmer and others are executed, 26 Nov.

Abdi and others sailed for Italy, 27 Dec.; arrived at Genoa 10 Jan., 1883.

End of the final control, 27 Jan.

British circular to the powers held before the Porte, &c. (the Suez canal to be free, with restrictions in time of war; formation of Egyptian army, &c.), 27 Jan., 1883.

All the powers accept proposals except France and Turkey, about 27 Jan.

Sir Auckland Caldecott appointed financial adviser, 28 Jan.

Trial of professor Palmer's numbers; several confess, 2 executed, 28 Feb.

Lord Buffier's report on reorganization of Egypt published, 28 Mar., 1884.

Constitution signed by the khedive, 25 April; promulgated, 1 May.

Major Evelyn Barrie nominated resident, 2 May.

Subsidy and conquest of the truce, massacre, and plundering in Alexandria, 11 June, 1882; hanged, 13 June, 1883.

Greatly improved condition of the country, 9 June.

Greek evacuation in the Soudan, 12 June.

Parliamentary grants to Lord Aclerose (Seymour), 27 Dec., lord Wolseley, 27 Dec., 1881.

Appointment of elders (see below), 30 June.

British forces reduced to 20,000, 12 July.

Council of state nominated, 14 July.

The khedive grants a general amnesty, about 15 Oct.

New council of state appointed by Khedive Pasha, 15 Oct., department of part of the British troops continued on account of the destruction of general Hook's army (see above), 15 Nov.

The British government require a limitation of the line of defence according to the Sudan, 1 Aug.

Chent Pasha and his army resign: Nubar Pasha (an Armenian Christian) becomes minister, 23 Aug.

Loan of 6,000,000/. to the khedive by Messrs. Rothschild, 24 Aug.; about 9,000,000./.

Disorder in the government and finances reported, 26 Mar., 1884.

British army twice killed, 25 July, 1884; to March.

Resignation of Nubar Pasha, in opposition to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, 8 April; both remain in office, 11 April.

Conference of the powers, respecting Egyptian Intimates, proposed by England, accepted by Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, France, and Turkey, May.

Need of loan of 8,000,000/. to meet several years' defects, Abolishment for damages at Alexandria, 25 June, 1883; civil and Sudan war expenses, &c., 28 Aug., 1884.

Proposed relaxation of the international law of liquidation, May, 1884.

Select committee by examination discovers several defects in the commissariat and transport systems during the war of 1882, announced, 9 Sept.

Conference of six great powers on Egyptian affairs meets (see above), 23 Aug., 1885.

Conference adjourns, without result, sine die, 2 Aug., 1885.

Credit for 30,000,000/. voted to assist gen. Gordon, 28 Aug., 1885.

Lord Northbrook, as high commissioner, and lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief, sail 31 Aug., arrive at Cairo, 9 Sept.

Suspension of the international law of liquidation in regard to the Egyptian government's suspension of the sinking fund, from 25 Oct., 1884; decreed with consent of lord Northbrook, 26 Sept., 1885.

France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy test, 26 Sept., to-day, but tacit acquiesce, 1 Oct.

Egyptian army reduced to 4,000 men, announced, 28 Oct., 1885.

Lord Northbrook leaves Egypt, 25 Dec., 1885.

British force in Egypt and Soudan, about 16,000 men, Nov.

Action of the arise (commission) of the public debt against the Egyptian government on suspension of the sinking fund; the court condemns it to refund, 9 Dec.; the khedive appeals Dec., 1885.

Great improvements in irrigation, conducted by Col. Scott Murray, 24 Oct., 1884.

Reply of France and other powers to the British proposals respecting the financial condition of Egypt, 14 Jan.; English reply, 27 Jan., 1885.

Prince Hassan, brother of the khedive, announced as high commissioner in the Soudan, about 1 Feb., 1885.

Egyptian financial scheme; convention agreed to by the Powers signed, 18 March; restriction of interest on debt, loan of 4,000,000., on international guarantee, &c.; adopted by the Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolution (244-246), 30 May.

Gen. Grenfell succeeds sir E. Wood as commander-in-chief, about 4 April.

Readopt Egyptian, a Cairo newspaper, suppressed by decree, 25 Feb., 1884; carried into effect, for publication of a proclamation of the Madhi, on 9 April, 1885; the French government much offended by the manner of suppression; the dispute settled by British intervention, announced, 28 April, 1885; paper reappears, 20 May, 1885; stopped, 5 Sept.

Sir T. Steptoe, commander-in-chief of British army, 6 Dec., 1885.

Payment of indemnity begins, 16 Aug.

Telegraph system freed from Eastern company, through Mr. F. Carter, 6 Dec.

Turkish convention with Sir H. D. Wolff on Egyptian affairs; departure of the British deferred till their work be accomplished, signed, 18 Dec., 1885.

High commissioners, Ghazi-Makhtar Pasha and Sir H. D. Wolff, 9 Nov.

British forces in Egypt, exclusive of Indians and Egyptians, 1,000.

Ancient monuments discovered at Assuan by general Grenfell, Feb., 1886.

Discovery of petroleum at Jezl Zeit on the Red Sea, 20 March; probable success reported, 24 April.

Ismail Pasha claims 5,000,000/. arrears of annual payments for surrendered states, 24 April.

Reduction of the British army begins, Jan., 1887.

Improvement in the state of the country reported, Feb., 1887.

Neutralization of Egypt and defence of the Suez canal proposed to the sultan by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, 9 Feb.

Anglo-Turkish convention respecting Egypt signed at Constantinople, 16 March; (British treaty for three years: Turkish troops to intervene on British territory; Suez canal to be neutral, etc.), 28 May; ratified by queen Victoria, June; not ratified by the British Sir H. D. Wolff and Sir Elphinstone, 15 July.

Sudden death of general Valentine Baker Pasha, aged 37, 17 Nov.

Major Bermor appointed commander of the British army, 1 Dec.
EGYPT.

Ismail Pasha permitted to reside at Constantinople. Jan., 1887.

General prosperity of the country; surplus in the budget. Jan., 1888.

The excise claims of the ex-khédive on the Egyptian government reduced and finally settled by the influence of Sir Edgar Wind and Mr. Marriott, Q.C., the judge advocate general; he receives 100,000£, with much hand of Mr. Sir Colin Montefiore reports the beneficial results of the great improvements in irrigation. 5 March. published.

The khédive's palace, the Almin, greatly improved by fire. 22-23 July.

Great increase in the crops of cotton and cereals, and in railway receipts; large surplus revenue; proposed reduction of taxation, at end of Nov., 24 July.

Sudden death of the khédive Tewfik; much lamented. 7 Jan., 1892.

His eldest son, Abbas, recognised by the Porte. 2 Jan., state reduced by 16 Feb.

Reduction of the salt tax, 40 per cent., ordered. 30 March.

Arrival of Ahmed Eyneth Pasha at Cairo with the sultan's intimation for the investigation of the death of his father. 4 April; the reading delayed through proposed changes relating to Mount Sinai, which are settled satisfactorily through British influence; the British read in public. 14 April.

New railway bridge over the Nile, opened by the khédive. 5 May.

Sir Evelyn Baring created a peer (Baron Cromer). 13 May.

Budget for 1894, estimated revenue, 10,272,000£; surplus, 472,000£. 22 Nov.

The khédive suddenly dismisses the premiers, Mustapha Pasha, Mekki Bek, and three other viziers of the English, and nominates Fakhri Pasha and others, anti-reformers. 15 Jan.; Lord Cromer, for the British government protests, 17 Jan.; the Khédive expresses dissatisfaction, and proposes the appointment of Riaz Pasha and others, which is accepted by Lord Cromer, 18 Jan., 1894.

Popular agitation, 22 Jan.; the British add together occupation (about 400,000 under major-gen. Walker) increased; end of the crisis. 27 Jan.

The khédive opens the railway extension to Giza. 20 Feb.

Budget: surplus, 785,000£; taxation greatly reduced under British management, about 4 Feb. Budget surplus, 749,000£; further reduction of taxation, 1 Dec.

The khédive opens the steam-bridge connecting Alexandria and Port Said (20 miles). 22 Dec.

Resignation of Riaz Pasha; new ministry formed. 18 Oct., 1894.

The first national exhibition of art and industry, at Alexandria, opened by the khédive. 22 April. A strike of coal porters at Port Said. 30 April.

The construction of a Nile reservoir at Assuan, ordered by the khédive and his council, 3 June; Sir Benjamin Baker appointed technical advisor. 10 Dec.

Tour of the khédive; Nubar Pasha appointed regent. 21 June.

The khédive arrives at Constantinople, 27 June; honoured by the sultan, July; visits Italy and Switzerland, July; at the Hague, 8 Aug.

Death of prof. Heinrich Karl Brosgé Pasha, Egyptianist; both 1857; died 8 March. Important reforms in the civil administration introduced by lord Cromer; Mr. J. L. Gost, industrial adviser. 10 Sept.

Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener starts for Wady Halfa on a tour of inspection; reported. 1 Feb., 1895.

Government accounts for 1894: revenue, 10,562,000£; expenditure, 10,552,000£; surplus, 10,000£. Infringements against the Nubar Pasha ministry; serious disorders at Alexandria, which are Feb. Contract of marriage with Ibkl Hanem signed by the khédive. 10 Feb.

A decree creating a special tribunal to deal with offences against the British issued. 22 Feb.

Fall of 25 per cent. in the value of the cotton crop. 22 Feb.

Agreement with the khédive and lord Cromer. 26 Feb.

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Death of Ismail Pasha, ex-khédive at Constantinople, 2 March; state funeral at Cairo 12 March.

Slain boy, an Aristocrat, 12 years prisoner of the Mahdi, escapes, warmly received at Cairo; made pasha. 17-21 March.

New ministry under Mustapha Fehmy Pasha (influence of the khédive's friendship). 26 Feb., 1894.

Sir Colin Montefiore reports the beneficial results of the great improvements in irrigation. 5 March. published.

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Slain boy, an Aristocrat, 12 years prisoner of the Mahdi, escapes, warmly received at Cairo; made pasha. 17-21 March.
An Egyptian committee held at Paris, to collect the British evacuation and obtain equal rights for all nations, was presided over by M. Delandre, an active member. 13 June, 1895

Resignation of Nubar Pasha, premier and great reformer. Mustapha Fehim Pasha, friend to the British, successed president of the council of the interior. 11 Nov.

A new Anglo-Egyptian anti-slavery convention sanctioned by the khedive. 21 Nov.

See Chelsea, 1895 and seq.


Government account for 1895: revenue, 2,988,000£; expenditure, 2,985,000£. 13 March.

A new Anglo-Egyptian treaty, under Sir H. H. Kitchener, up the Nile to Dongola, to check the diseases and relieve Kassala (see Sudan), 19 March, seq.

The cost of the Nile expedition (£600,000) to be borne by the Caisse de l'Intérêt national; opposed by France and Russia, 25 March; money paid. 1 April.

The mixed tribunal (headed by Nubar pasha) gives judgment against the Egyptian government, 6 June; the government appeals against the decision to the court of Alexandria. 3 foreign judges. 17 Nov.; the money ordered to be returned does not satisfy the judges, and a retailed is expected (see Sudan), 6 Dec. 1897 [the money voted by British parliament, 2 Feb. 1897].

Completion of light railways (2 yrs.) granted from English company, 20 March.

The British (nativa court) abolished, and other reforms made. Reported. 15 May.

Important legal reforms passed by the council. 22 Nov.

Surplus revenue for 1895, £1,152,000, reported, 2 Feb. 1897.

Foundation stone of the new museum at Cairo laid by the khedive, 3 April.

Medals presented at Cairo to British officers and men of the Dongola expedition. 1 May.

Sir Francis Grenfell takes command of the army of occupation, Cairo. 26 March.

Return of the national penal code. 1 Dec.

Horticultural and agricultural exhibition opened by the khedive at Cairo, 11 Jan. 1898.

Contract 5 years concluded with Messrs. John Aird & Co. for the construction of dams across the Nile at Assam and Assuit, about 23 Feb.

Grants to the government from the general reserve fund, 500,000£, 1 March.

Receipts, £11,000,000; expenditure, £10,559,257 £; for year ending 31 Dec. 1897.

Foundation stone of the native palace of justice at Cairo laid. 14 March.

Sir J. Scott, judicial adviser 1862, 5, decorated by the khedive on his retirement, 12 April.

Inforections as to the future of the mixed tribunals meet at Cairo. 1 Dec.

Prince Ahmed-Salim sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for attempting to murder Prince Feisal. 1 Dec. 1897.

Sir Elwin Palmer appointed governor of the national bank of Egypt (reputed to be £10,000,000). 11 July.

An English bond of education formed at Cairo. 1 Dec.

Major-General, the late R. A. J. Talled commander of the troops in Egypt, viz: Sir Henry Wigram, chief of the Egyptian army, appointed. 1 Dec.

Nubar Pasha, ex-emier, aide-de-camp, see Cope, publication, an Armenian Christian, born 1855, died in Paris in 1897. 11 Jan. 1899.

Sudan convention signed at Cairo. 10 Jan.

The duke of Connaught lays the foundation stone of the Nile reservoir dam at Assam, 12 Feb.; gives sel. and ad. on the site of the English church of St. Mark. 1 Dec.

Despatch reporting the court of appeal, May.

Return of the Ganz-Cairo cotton manufacture. Actual progress made is capable of appended and multi. 1 June.

Sir W. E. Garstin's report suggesting improvement of the Nile channel, issued. 22 June.

International commission of judicial reform, 1898.

Sir G. G. Rogers, head of the sanitary department, died, 17 July, 1897.

Sir John Garst's notion the budget for 1899, states that the revenue is estimated at £14,377,000 and the expenditure, including payments to the sinking fund of the loan, to conversion and reserve fund, £11,795,000; real surplus will amount to £2,582,000. Various schemes proposed for reduction of land tax and irrigation works, reported. 1 Jan. 1899.

Anglo-French agreement (pith, 20) represents Great Britain's predominant position in Egypt. Signed. 8 April.

Report of Sir W. Garst in, under-secretary of state for public works, with departmental despatch from lord Gurney, upon the basin of the Upper Nile, and control of its waters for irrigation by a new canal 200 miles long for the White Nile, or by an alternative scheme by training the Bahri-Ed-Dahab, and the volume of the White Nile at Khartoum; other schemes, including the regulation of the Blue Nile and the river Gash, issued. 6 Aug.

My dear, sultan of Darfur, reported to be actively cooperating with the Soudan government in suppressing the slave trade within his province, 29 July.

Budget for 1899; estimated revenue £12,725,000; and surplus of £5,600,000; probable expenditure £11,755,000. 1 Dec.

*By the proposed scheme, sir W. Garst estimates 19,000,000 acres in the Soudan would be brought under cultivation, and 75,000,000 of land in Egypt converted from basin into perennial irrigation, and £50,000 additional acres brought under cultivation. Estimated cost £14,500,000; £3,790,000 in the Soudan, £3,790,000 in Egypt.
In the budget for 1907, the revenue is set down at £14,740,000, and the expenditure £14,290,000, leaving a surplus of £450,000, announced 29 Nov., 1906.

National assembly in Cairo carries resolutions demanding the creation of a municipality for Egypt and the use of Arabic as the sole means of instruction in all government schools, 3 March, 1907.

Council of ministers decide to raise the Assuan dam so as to raise the level of the water by 23 ft., thus enabling a million acres more of land to be irrigated; estimated cost of the work, £1,500,000, 21 March.

Duke of Connaught holds a review of the British troops at Cairo garrison at Abbassiah, 2 April.

Lord Cromer's report, embodying his proposals for modifying the capitulations, published in the Times, 5 April.

Resignation of Lord Cromer published; Sir Eldon Gorst appointed to succeed him, 11 April.

Arrival of Sir Eldon and Lady Gorst in Cairo, 24 April.

Lord Cromer leaves Cairo for Port Said on his way to London, 6 May.

Census returns show population of Egypt to be 14,206,559, an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897, 3 May.

Death of Sir Benj. Baker, consulting engineer of the Assuan dam, 16 May.

New pass into Alexandria harbour, 35 ft. deep and 600 ft. wide, and costing £100,000, formally opened, 30 Dec., 1906.

The Kishlak bridges opened, 6 Feb., 1908.

Mustapha Kamel, leader of the nationalist party, dies in Cairo, 19 Feb., 1907.

Receipts of the Egyptian government, in 1907, amount to £16,575,321, and expenditure to £14,280,143, showing surplus of £2,295,178, 7 Feb., 1908.

Sir William Garstin, late adviser to the Egyptian ministry of public works, leaves Egypt on his retirement, 20 April.

Death of Kassim Bey Amin, judge of the native court of appeal, aged 54, 26 April.

Sir Eldon Gorst's report on Egypt issued, 4 May.

New ministry formed with Boutros Pasha as premier and minister for foreign affairs, 12 Nov., 1907.

New Nile barrage opened at Esna by the Khedive, 9 Feb., 1907.

New buildings of the Victoria college at Alexandria opened by the duke of Connaught, 27 March.

Death of M. Raphael Sanz, born 1846, literary director at Alexandria, about 14 May, 1907.

Budget for 1910—receipts estimated £15,500,000, and expenditure £15,150,000, showing an estimated surplus of £350,000.

The Khedive, on his return from Mecca, reaches Alexandria, 21 Jan., and Cairo, 25 Jan., 1910.

Boutros Pasha, born 1849, prime minister, fatally shot by a nationalist student, 21 Feb., 1908.

New ministry formed with Mahmoud Said Bey, president of the Council of ministers, and minister of the interior, 22 Feb., 1908.

Mr. Roosevelt delivers an address at the university, Cairo, 23 March, 1908.

KHELVES OR HEREDITARY VISCOUNTS
(nearly independent).

1806. Medemli Ali Pasha; abdicated Sept., 1845; died 2 Aug., 1848.

1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; died 10 Nov., 1848.

1849. Abdin (his son), Nov.; died 14 July, 1854.

1854. Said (brother), 14 July; died 18 Jan., 1855.

1863. Ismail (nephew), 15 Jan. (born 31 Dec., 1850); deposed by the sultan at the request of England, France and other powers, 26 June, 1879; died 23 Mar., 1879.

1879. Mehemet Tewfik, born Nov., 1852, invested with the star of India by the prince of Wales, 25 Oct., 1879; proclaimed 26 June, 1879; died 7 Jan., 1892.

1892. Abbas Hilmi, born 14 July, 1874; heir, Abbas Mehemet Bey, born 28 Feb., 1892.
secretary, 1862; died 8 Feb., 1865. Its object is to promote excavations in order to elucidate the history and arts of ancient Egypt and biblical history. Miss-Edwards, a learned Egyptologist, was secretary, died 13 April, 1882. She bequeathed property to the professorship of Egyptology at University College, London. Annual meetings.

Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie was the first Edwards professor; first lecture given, 4 Jan., 1893.

M. Edouard Naville's excavations began in Jan., 1888. The excavations were continued in order to make important discoveries, including the site of Goshen. Mr. W. M. F. Petrie examined more than twenty sites in 1874, and made remarkable discoveries. The results were given to British and foreign museums. Makes discoveries, including Naucratis, which was a flourishing Greek commercial and manufacturing city, on the upper arm of the Nile, about 300 m., and declared after the Persian invasion and the founding of Alexandria in 311 B.C.

Excavations carried on by Mr. E. Lewellyn Griffith at Tanis, 1876; Mr. Petrie, in the mounds of Tell-Defennah, discovered the remains of 2 Pharaoh's house in Tampakos (1884), (Nineteenth Mill., 3, 11), May, 1886.

Mr. S. A. Gardiner reported the results of his excavations in the spring at Naucratis, and exhibited relics with statuettes, pottery, &c., obtained from the sites of temples, cemeteries, &c., from, 6 July, 1886. Mr. Naville's report on the excavations at Ouni and the "Mound of the Jews," continued spring 1885. He discovers the great temple of Rabastis about 12 ft. 3 in. granite monolithic columns, sculpture, &c., April-June, 1885.

Exhibition of Egyptian antiquities at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; by Mr. Flinders Petrie, of his excavations at Tanis, July, 1888.

Mr. Flinders Petrie discovered fragments of a lost play of Egyptian origin in the archives of other writers, which have been published by Professor Mahaffy after study by himself and Professor Sayce, reported July, 1904. Mr. Petrie's "Ten Years excavations," published May, 1892.

Important discoveries by M. de Morgan in the brick pyramid of Dahshur, reported March, 1894.


M. Naville placed in his recent excavations at Tell-Gardiner, near the site of Menes, including Greek and Roman remains, 14 Dec.; April-June, 1895.

Results of Professor Flinders Petrie's explorations (11 weeks in 1894), exhibited in University College, Great St., July, 1894. At the royal society of Edinburgh he described the discoveries (2 miles X. of Thebes) by excavations of an entirely distinct race of men, which probably existed about 2600 B.C.; possibly Amorites of Tyre. Important discoveries were found in the cemeteries, monuments, statues, paintings, &c., 17 April, 1894; fresh discoveries, 22 April, 1894; exhibited at the British museum, July, 1895; another of the joint work of Mr. Flinders Petrie and Mr. J. E. Quibell, ancient Egyptian Records of our Lord, and the oldest MS. of the Hebrews, discovered by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus (Behnesa), 12 Jan., 12, 16 March, 1897; antiquities and papyri from the Fayum and Oxyrhynchus (Dec. 1896), by Mr. Quibell, and from cemeteries on the Nile, by Mr. Hogarth, exhibited at Burlington House (fresh papyri including new "Logia," discovered by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus, 1892). Many discoveries, excavations carried on by six different institutions, 1895-1900: first dynasty (Merenptah), sacred royal tombs discovered by Prof. Flinders Petrie at Abidos and others the site of the 12th, 13th, and 16th dynasties by Mr. Garstang (see Times, 24 April, 1900); important Pre-Ptolemaic papyrus found by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt at "Unseen Thebes" (Behnesa), south of the Theban hill (part 1 pubh., Jan., 1893), 3 Dec., 1899-Jan 1900; Mr. Garstang discovers the royal tomb of Neter- Khon in Upper Egypt, reported to the British Association, 1901; Professor Flinders Petrie states the recent discoveries at Abidos, having settled the continuous order of 17 kings and the very foundations of Egyptian history, 7 Nov., 1901; exhibition at the Courtauld Institute, July, 1902; July, 1903; July, 1905; Professor Flinders Petrie's lecture on "The beginnings of the Egyptian Kingdom" at the British Association, 10 Sept., 1903; site of the ancient Heliopolis, now Khmara or Abus, previously partially explored by Dr. Naville, completed exhaustively by Prof. Flinders Petrie, Dr. Naville, and Mr. II. H. Hall (British Museum), being to light a large portion of the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of King Mentuhotep, of the Seventh Dynasty (circa 1990 B.C.); work being carried on at Thebes, near the temple of queen Hatshepsut; tombs of their attendants, and secondary tombs in tombs of Hatshepsut, and Penta examined and copied by the archaeological survey, records of the northern group of tombs now regarded complete; part IV, of the "Logia," published 1905; excavations to be resumed at Oxyrhynchus, 3 Dec., 1904; Professor Theodorakis, who discovered the tombs of Thothmes IV, and queen Hatshepsut at Thebes (see Times, 24 Nov., 1904), discovers a tomb unlisted or plundered since the 18th dynasty, and filled with precious treasure at the time when Egypt was mistress of the East and the source of its supply of gold (see Tholos), 12 Feb., 1905; Shrine of Hathor discovered at Thebes; see Times, 19 Dec., 1906.

Large find of Greek literary papyrus; article by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, see Times, Jan. 1905.

Prof. Flinders Petrie discovers a Hyskos canvas, during the winter of 1905-6, see Times, 5 June, 1906.

EGYPTIAN ERA, &c. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning 26 Feb., 747 n.c, and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 n.c., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29th Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 2762 years 125 days. The calendar or heliacal period of the Egyptians and Ethiopians (1460 years) began when Sirius or the dog star emerged from the rays of the sun, on 20 July, 27,43 n.c, and extended to 3132 n.c. This year comprised 12 months of 30 days, and 5 supplementary days.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, erected in 1881 by Mr. Robinson for Bullock's natural history collections, which were sold in 1891; since used for exhibitions, concerts, &c. See Dudley Gallery.

EHRENREITSTEIN (Honour's broadstone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, 24 Jan., 1779. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, 9 Feb., 1861, at the peace of Laneville. The works have been restored since 1874.

EIDER, a river separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, 9 Feb., 1804. Rider, German stamper, see Weeks, 1892.
EIDOGRAPH, see Pantomograph.

EIDOPHONE, see Addenda.

EIFFEL TOWER, see Paris, 1889.

EIGHT HOURS. In 1889-95 (and since) there was much agitation among the working classes in Britain and on the Continent, in favour of limiting the working day to eight hours. This was one of the objects of the demonstrations in May, 1890-92, see Working Men.

The factories and shops act (an 8 hrs. working day for women), passed at Melbourne . . . . 1890

The limitation adopted by some trades in England; by the bookbinders of London . . Nov., 1891

The marquis of Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Ballour receive a deputation of workmen; they deplore legislation as premature . . . . 11 May, 1892

The eight hours' system opposed by the Durham miners (nearly 41,000), reported 26 Oct., 1892; but approved by the annual conference at Birmingham . . Jan., 1893

The mines (eight hours) bill rejected by the commons (272-160), 23 March, 1892; and reading,

Mr. W. Mather, M.P., of the Salford ironworks, gave a favourable report of the results of a year's trial of the 48 hours' week . . 28 March, 1894

The adoption of the eight hours' system in some of the government works; reported 23 March, 1894

A council for an eight hours' working day passed by the international miners' congress at Berlin, 17 May, 1894; again at Aix-la-Chapelle, 25 May, 1896

Miners' eight hours bill, 25 April, withdrawn Aug. 1896; rejected . . . . . 25 May, 1897

Eight hour's de deman by engineers see Strikes . . 3 July, et seq.

Resolution in favour of legislative limitation of labour hours to 8 per day, and making this a test question at all elections, passed at Trades Union congress . . 19 Sept., 1893

Coal mines regulation act 1893 (coal mines eight hours act) came into force (except for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, where it applies on and after 1 Jan., 1899) . . . . 1 July, 1899

EIGHTY CLUB. Established in 1850, to promote political education and to stimulate liberal organisation by Mr. Albert Grey, Sir Henry James, and Lord Richard Grosvenor. Mr. Gladstone, president, 1887. The club adopted Home Rule, and 80 Liberal Unionists seceded, 18 May, 1887.

EIKON BASLIKE ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to King Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partly, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king; it was published in 1645-9, and 14 English editions and 10 in foreign languages, printed in (1851), 68 in all up to the present time. By direction of the parliament, Milton published a reply entitled "Iconoclastes," or Image-breaker.

EIRENICON. Peace manifesto, see Russia, Aug. 1809; and Peace, 1898 et seq.

EISENACH DECLARATION, see Germany, 1859.

EISTEDDFOD, see Bards.

ELAM, see Persia.

EL ALISCH, Egypt, captured by the French under Neyron, 18 Feb., 1801. A convention was signed here between the grand vizier and Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 28 Jan. 1800. He beat the Turks at Heliopolis on 20 March, and was assassinated on 14 June following.

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by admiral Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, 3 April, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1,000 men in hired feluccas, on the night of 25 Feb., 1815, landed in Provence, 1 March, and soon after recovered the crown; see France, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815; was annexed to Sardinia, 1860, and included in the kingdom of Italy in 1870; population in 1893 about 24,000.

ELBE, North German Lloyd steamer, see Wrecks, 30 January, 1895, and 21 July, 1902.

ELCHINGEN, Bavaria. Here Ney beat the Austrians, 14 Oct., 1805, and was made duke of Elchingen.

ELCHO SHIELD, see under Volunteers.

ELDERS (in Greek, presbuteroi), in the early church equivalent with episcopoi, or bishops (see Tit. iii. and Titus i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the presbyterian churches are laymen.

Elders' Wives Fund, established by the East India Company, in 1829, to provide for widows and orphans of some of its servants, was closed in 1850. In 1873 an act was passed to transfer the surplus money to the provident fund, &c.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and hearing heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1590. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEASA, Palestine. Here Judas Maccabaeus was defeated and slain by Bacchides and AElius, and the Syrians, about 161 B.C. (1 Macc. ix.)

ELEATIC SECT, founded at Elba in Sicily, by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C., whither he had been banished on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extirpation of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. Strabo, Zeno (about 304) was an Eleatic.

ELECTION PETITIONS. The laws respecting them were consolidated in 1828, 1830, and 1841. An act passed in 1838 was amended in 1865. By the act of 1868, 3 new judges were appointed, and three to be selected from all the judges to try election cases.

ELECTOR PALATINE, see Palatinate.

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a-year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Election Act for the City of London passed 1724; Act depriving climax and custom-house officers and contractors of government of their votes, 1782; see Customs. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Great changes were made by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, 1886, and 1885. County elections act, 1830; see Bribery. The
ELECTRICITY.

Stephen Gray, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light beings being produced by fractional electricity at a distance of 100 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other phenomena.

Today original his dual theory of two electric fluids: one vitreous, from rubbed glass, &c., the other resinous, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about.

Desaguers classified bodies as electric and non-electrics.

The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kwist, 1745, and by Camaus and Mieschenbrock, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery.

Important researches of Watson, Canton, Becvar, and Nobili.

Franklin announced his theory of a single fluid, containing the vitreous electricity positive, and the resinous negative, 1747; and demonstrated the identity of the electrical fluid of lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite.

June, 1752.

A pinch, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."

Professor Richman killed at St. Petersburg, while repeating Franklin's experiments.

Becvarna published his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Epimus his mathematical theory.

Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1777.

Lichtenberg produced his electrical figures, 1777.

Electro Statics: Coulomb applied the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force, 1785.

Electro-Chemistry: water decomposed by Cavendish, Pourry, and others.

Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see Voltaic Electricity, below).

Discovered, of Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetic action (see Electro-Magnets, next page).

Thermo-Electricity currents produced by Seebeck, 1821.

Discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821; the Thermo-electrometer invented by Sir Wm. Snow Harris, 1824; and the Thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermoelectric battery in 1858.]

On Reis observed a current on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles, in May, 1835.

Dr. Bland-Sutton (bart., 1859) announced his discovery of electricity in plants to the British Association at Bradford, 1873.

Mr. C. V. Boys exhibits his very sensitive quadrupole thermo-electric at the Royal Institution, see 1838.

On 14 June, 1839.

Dr. Girdwood's thermo-electric stove reported successful in London and Paris, May, 1839.

Faraday produced a spark by the sudden separation of a coated keeper from a permanent magnet. (see Magneto-Electricity, next page).

Wheatstone calculated the velocity of electricity on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong (late, Feb., died 27 Dec., 1900) discovered, and Faraday explained, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine.

Electricity Machines. Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1675; Hawkewer improved the machine about 1709; Hesse invented a metallic conductor, 1713; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1721; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1747; for which the substance was subsequently substituted; Dr. Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Harleian, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1775; the Rev. A. Bennett invented the "doubler of electricity," 1786; Carvallo

ELECTRICITY.

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1854


GALVANISM, OR VOLTAGE-ELECTRICITY, ELECTROLYSIS, AS BY ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

(See Electro-Physiology.) Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other. 

1762

Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery. 

1791

Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and invented. 

1800

Mr. W. Cruikshank's experiments. 

" By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water, and Dr. Henry decomposed nitric acid, and other substances seen after." 8 Oct. 

1807

Zamboni constructed a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and pordox of magnesium on the other. 

1809

Children's battery fused platinum, &c. 

J. W. Ritter constructed his "secondary pile" 

1812

Davy exhibited the voltaic are. 

1813

Wollaston's thimble battery ignited platinum wire, 1815

Powder experimented on animals with galvanism, 1791; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions and criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same. 

1818

Faraday described his discovery of electric-magnetic rotation. 

1821

Multiplying or rheometers, peculiarly termed "galvanometers," invented by Ampere and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; de la Rive, 1823; Ritchie (forsm), 1830. Josiec (mag netism). 1843. Sir William Thompson has made many improvements since 1856; he described his reflecting galvanometer, and similar apparatus in the report of the British Association in 1857. Very large galvanometer made by prof. Wm. A. Cornell, of New York. 

Aug. 1883

Georg Simon Ohm enunciated his formulæ relating to the galvanic current, 1857; proposed erection of a station of 60,000 at Mulheim, on the centenary of his birth, 16 March, 1859. Feb. 1859.

Improvement in constructing the Voltaic battery made by Wellsham, 1815; Bessemer, 1829; Surgeon, 1830; J. E. Daniel, 1880; Grove (electric cell, &c.), 1827; Millar, 1832; Bunsen, (carbon, &c.), 1822; Grove (gas battery), 1842.

Faraday demonstrated the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of galvanic battery depend on the size and number of plates employed. 1824.

Wheatstone invented his electro-magnetic chromoscope. 1840.

Copper-Zinc Couple (which see) constructed by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. 1857.

Batteries: Bichromate of potash battery; a modification of Dr. Lesson's; very powerful; now much used. (Gason Plane's lead battery, powerful, 1825.) Chloride of silver battery (4,000 cells)—results of its discharge published by Dr. Wener de la Rue and Hugo Miller. Powerful results exhibited at Royal Institution, London, 21 Jan. 1829 Dr. Hynse's pneumatic battery (air blown in), very effective, announced. 1831.

See under Electric Light. Mycroft's primary battery, put forth in 1821, greatly improved, exhibited in Soho square, London, W., Jan.; Major Henard's primary battery exhibited in London, Jan.; Mr. Weymorsch's Rammertsey machine, 1872. Pelletier's induction electrometer, about 1845; sir Wm. Thomson's quadrant electrometer. about 1857

ELECTRIC ACCELERATOR, or secondary battery, a modification by M. Faure, or Galvani's powerful lead battery of 1880, was exhibited at Paris, May, 1881.

In June a box, one cubic foot in size, containing four cells, enclosing thin sheets of lead surrounded with wire saturated with dilute acid, &c, was conveyed from Paris to London. Sir Wm. Thomson found it to possess the electric energy of one million foot-pounds; and said, in a letter to The Times of 2 June, 1881: "This solves the problem of storing electricity in a manner and in a state useful for many important applications." June 1881.

Emilio Muncro Wagner began with Tesla's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1889; proved by Ampere, who exhibited the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and showed the influence of the voltaic current; he also arranged the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invented a galvanometer, and imitated the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire. 1890.

Aragon magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery.

The first electro-magnet. 1845

Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced 1831. (Sir W. H. Preece made experiments, showing how induced currents—(from wire to wire)—might be utilized in electric telegraphy, Nov., 1850.)

Bessemer invented an electro-magnetic balance. 1831

Faraday discovered the electric-magnetic rotary force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1854; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current, &c. 1844-5

Sturgeon made a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire. 1857

Induction coil made by Professor G. T. Page of Salem, Mass. 1887.

Joseph Henry announced his discovery of secondary currents. 1854

DRight used electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments, about 1854.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (the converse of Tesla's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coated keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current
ELECTRICITY.

The invention of the telegraph, and its development, is an important chapter in the history of electricity. The first telegraph was a simple device that conveyed messages over a distance by the use of a carrier. The carrier was typically a horse, and the message was passed along a line of runners that were attached to the horse's body. The signal was transmitted by moving the runners up and down a wire, and the receiving party used a simple device to detect the signal.

The first practical telegraph was invented by Charles Wheatstone and William Cooke in 1837. They used a system of electric current to transmit messages, and their invention was quickly adopted throughout the world. The first transatlantic telegraph was completed in 1858, and it revolutionized communication between the United States and Europe.

The development of the telegraph was accompanied by the development of new technologies, such as the telegraphy, which allowed messages to be transmitted over long distances. These developments were made possible by the work of many scientists and engineers, including Samuel Morse and Alexander Graham Bell.

The telegraph was a major technological advance that revolutionized communication. It allowed people to communicate over long distances, and it had a profound impact on the way that people lived and worked. The development of the telegraph was a major milestone in the history of electricity, and it continues to have a significant impact on our lives today.
First ocean newspaper, or Daily Bulletin, published on the Cunard liner Opera, news transmitted by Marconi's wireless system and daily issue on the Cunard liners. 6 June, 1904.

Wireless Telegraphy act, 1904, gives the government control over wireless telegraphy in time of war or national emergency, and to regulate the working of the different wireless stations; wireless telegraph stations on shore or on British ships to obtain a licence from the postmaster-general, royal assent.

Telegram accepted by G.P.O. from wireless land stations to ships at sea.

Capt. Lionel Lenx wrote a paper before the Royal Society of Arts (18 Jan., 1903), giving a detailed account of the De Forest wireless telegraphy station established by him at Weehawken for The Times, in the early months of the Russo-Japanese war, and his experiences of its working. See Times, 19 Jan., 1905.

Marconi service of wireless telegraphy, from Cape Breton to Childen on the Connaught coast, opened for press traffic.

Service extended to private and business telegrams between Montreal and London; average speed, 22 words per minute. Feb. 13, 1904.

The international radiotelegraphic convention comes into force; an arrangement is made by which stations on the coasts of the British Empire are to be open for communication with ships equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

Dirigible Heriton—discovery claimed by M. Tissot and B. bill, two Italian engineers.

Sept.

New wireless telegraph station opened at Hoth Head, South Devon, and messages exchanged between M. Nobley Buxton, P. M.G., and Mr. Marconi.

The Republic, white star line, collided with an Italian emigrant steamer, the Florida, 175 miles off New York. Many lives were saved, but number saved by the arrival of the Baltic, which received the C.O.D. or distress signal, sent up by wireless telegraphy by the Republic.

Method of duplex wireless telegraphy devised by Mr. Marconi during the early part of .

Telegraphy, wireless.

Regular series of wireless reports at Lloyd's, for the use of merchants, first published. 7 Feb.

The Marconi transatlantic wireless service between Europe and America opened. 23 April.

The French government announced that all wireless stations are open to receive home and international communications for or from ships at sea.

Edward VII. a demonstration was given in the Channel, off Chiswell's, of a system of wireless telegraphy and telephony by echo transmission. 27 June.

Communications complete between Dover and Ostend and between Fortpatrick and Donaghadee, (laid by sir Charles Bright), May, 1853. "The late sir Charles Bright was the first to lay a cable in deep water," Lord Kelvin, 1856.

Holyhead and Howth. 19 May, 1864.

Paris and Basta. Nov.

London and Constantinople. May, 1858.

Cromer and Emden. 1859.

Avila and Seville. May, 1859.

Malta and Alexandria. 26 Sept., 1864.

England and Bombay, opened. 1 March, 1865.

Marseilles, St. Nicholas, and the Cape, Algeria. 23 June.

Over-land electric telegraph (first erected at Paris) set up between the capitals of the principal states on the continent, West-end by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1855, extended throughout London. 1855-72.

Hulse's printing telegraph, 1846, Rahn's electrochemical telegraph, 1847. Hulse's system, or the American combination system of the present day.
ELECTRICITY.

The Great Eastern, with a new cable, sailed from the Medway, 20 June, the shore-end at Valletta was spliced with the main cable, and the Great
Eastern sailed, 22 July. 1880 miles of cable had been laid, 22 July, the cable was completely laid at heart's Content, Novem, 19, 23 October, and sent to lord newcastle. 27 July, message from queen victoria to president of the United States sent, 28 July. In which he replied, 30 July, 1865.
The first cable with 7,500,000 miles, 2 Sept. 1866. Having completed at newfoundland. 3 Sept.
The great eastern arrived at Liverpool 19 Sept.
Baronets conferred on Messrs. Curtis Lampson, John, Jones, Daniel., and James Anderson; chief promoters of the company, were knighted, 5 Oct.
(1866) that the engine of the cable passed signals through 3700 miles of wire by means of a battery formed in a lady's muff.
The C. & F. congress voted a gold medal to Cyrus Field, for his exertions connected with
Atlantic telegraph. 7 March.
A dinner given to Cyrus Field at Williams's restaurant, London, telegraphic messages were exchanged between the company and lord monck, vicecy of Canada and president Johnson, 1 June.
French association for the improvement in each country government grant concession for 20 years, from 1 Sept. 1876, to baron (1871) julius de reuter and
Fons Emile D'lerange, to reuter. 7 July.
Angle-French telegraph (Newbiggin to Copen-hagen) completed 21 Aug.
European end of the French Atlantic cable laid at breeze, 17 June; the American end at Duxbury, Massachussets. 1873.
Reported union between the Anglo-American and French Atlantic telegraph companies. 1 Jan.
Telegraph between bombay and Suez completed 23 July.
Telegraph between adelaide and Port Darwin, Australia, completed 22 Aug.
Message from the mayor of Adelaide received by the lord mayor of London, and replied to, 31 Oct.
The fourth Atlantic telegraph cable laid from Great eastern, from Valletta, Ireland, to heart's content, Newfoundland, 6 June-3 July, 1873.
The brazil telegraph cable completed, 22 Sept.
"Faraday," a great electric cable ship, built for Siemens Brothers, launched at newcastle (see story), 31 July; sailed to United States Company's cable. 16 May; laid shore-end in new scotland, 31 May; in new hampshire, 5 June; connected with newfoundland, july 1874.
The fifth Anglo-American telegraph laid by the great eastern. Aug.-sept. 1874.
E. a. cooper's writing telegraph: quick plain writing (27 miles) exhibited at royal institution, feb. 1875. improved by j. a. robbins, corrected from Dover to Cables in London, 1875.
South African line laid between mozambique and Natal. 23 Aug. 1875. connected with capetown, opened to the public 25 Dec.
The new French transatlantic cable to be laid from breeze to St. Pierre by the faraday, sailed June; connected with Halifax, Oct. 1875; from Halifax to Paris by new cable opened 1 June, 1876.
New Atlantic cable laid by the faraday. 22 Aug.
Telegraph from England to Panama completed 3 Sept. 1882.
The faden, an electric launch (75 feet long, 7 feet beam) built of steel, constructed by Messrs. Steppen, Smith & Co. of Millwall, designed by m. a. Hillenbrand, charged with the youth's academy, and backed by means of one charge of the accumulators; about 4 hours crossing 13 Sept.
Electric boat for communicating light to powder houses. &c.; invented by Thomas Webb; launched at Wapping Abbey, Aug. 1836.

Arrangements invented for transmitting telegraphic messages from railway trains in motion without contact with the ordinary wires.

A central laboratory of electricity inaugurated at Grenelle, Paris, by the International society of electricians.

Sir Charles Bright, an eminent engineer, who laid many telegraph cables, died 3 May, 1858.

Electric samplers invented by Mr. Ralifife Wel, running in London. Feb. 1839.

Messrs. Moore & Wright announce their column prior to the jubilee in which telegraphy is produced, resembling type writing.

April, 1840. The Metropolitan electric supply company propose six central stations, W. & W. G. April, 1840. The Jubilee exhibition congress at Frantoni-lort-Maine, opened 8 Sept., 1840.

Electrical exhibition at the Crystal Palace 9 Jan., 1852.

Electrical Exhibition at St. Petersburg. 23 Jan., 1852.

Great progress made, messages and returns sent all round the world in a few minutes from New York, during an electrical exposition. June, 1852.

The Manchester electric telegraph column appeared in the Manchester Times. July.

Meetings of committee of the Submarine Telegraph Memorial, to establish a memorial to sir John Pender recording the jubilee of submarine-telegraphy by the French and British. 9 Nov., 1852.

Submarine telegraph cable between Embden and Vigo, opened, reported. 20 Dec., 1852.

Mr. Gladstone laid between Brest and England, reported. 1 Aug., 1859.

Successful experiments in rapid telegraphing in Buda-Pesth and Berlin, 230 words sent in 10 secs. 1860.

German-American cable, between Embden and New York, opened. 1 Sept., 1870.

Submarine cable between Cornwall and St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, opened. 30 Jan., 1894.

Cable from S. Africa to W. Australia, opened, Oct. 1894.

Committee to consider the cable communications of the empire, presided over by lord balcarres, evidence given by sir E. A. Swinem, sir J. D. Pender, sir Sandford Fleming, Mr. Chas. Bright, and others. 1901-2.


All British Pacific cable from Vancouver to Queensland, connecting New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and Australia, first section completed at Delphes Bay, March 1899; the cable receives a message from Fiji, 10 April; last link completed at Sava, Fiji, 31 Oct.; a telegraphic cable round the world, touching foreign soil only at Madrid and St. Vincent, a message travels the whole circuit in 30 minutes. Times. 1 Nov.

Electric Clock. &c. Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1841. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up for some time in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time-ball was set up by Mr. Freestone, in Cornhill, in 1846, and Mr. A. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the South-eastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

Loewe's electric clock reported successful, mid-May, 1903.

Commercial Pacific cable company's cable between the United States and China completed, 16-17 April, 1906.

New cable between Guan, America, and Japan, 26 June.

First section, 215 nautical miles of the telegraphic cable to Ireland, from the Shetland Is., to the Farnes Is., opened 1 Aug.; 1st section, reported complete 10 Aug.

Armengaud, president of the French society of aerial navigation, devises an apparatus for supplanting the power of vision by artificial devices, based on the employment of electricity, making it possible to see across immense distances. April, 1898.

Electric Light.

Humphry Davy produced electric light with carbon points. 1799.

Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by W. Staite's patents, 1846, 1847; Staite (at Sunderland), 25 Oct., 1847; and Petrie in 1848, at Pontefract. 1847.

John Duley's Electric Lamp (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours.

1856.

The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light.

1858.

The Mosquito Electric light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced) is described by Mr. Bayly, successfully tried at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover. 1858 and 1859.

The French government ordered eight lightships to be illuminated by electric light. April, 1861.

M. Serin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp. 1862.

Electric Candel, invented by Paul Jablochkoff on an electric current, passed through two carbon rods by side with a slip of cadmium between them, produces a steady, soft, noiseless light; the carbon burn like wax. reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, 16 Oct., 1876.

The electric light successfully employed for photography by Mr. H. Van der Weyde.

Hart, Wrightson, & Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, use Siemens electric lamp. 1 Aug., 1877.

At the Magasin du Louvre, 8 electric lights replaced 100 Carcel gas burners; as manageable as coal for supply; tried at West India dock on 1 Aug., 1877.

Tyndall's experiments at S. Foreland, demonstrate superiority of Siemens' dynamo-electric machine, Aug., 1876-July, 1877.

Grantage's machine (light equal to 750 candles). 1881.

Serin's and Jablochkoff's improved lamps. 1876.

Rupf, a Russian; taken up by Mr. (att. sir) E. J. Reed, M. P.; a small magneto-electric machine, worked by steam; conducting wires replace the gasworks and pipes. 1878.

Mr. Staryton reports, that the light is much cheaper than gas, and not suitable for street lighting in Aug., 1878.

Electric light tried at Westminster palace, 28 March, 1879.

Two of Siemens' dynamo-electric machines ordered for the Lizards lighthouses.

The Safety theatre light by light from Luntin's machine and modification of Siemens and Denayrouze's, Hippolyte Fontaine's invention on Electric Lighting, 1877; translated by Frett Higgs, published.

Mr. T. A. Edison announces at New York his discovery of a method of producing a great number of lights and much mechanical power from a Ritchie's induction coil, a dynamo-electric machine, which he terms "telechamron," which may be worked by water-power or steam. Sept., 1879.

Edison's plans of sub-dividing lights tried at patent office.


Richard Wenderich's electric light subdivided; a number of jets lit simultaneously; shown by British telegraph company. 2 Nov.

Electric light used for large workshops at Walsch, Acc., throughout the world. Nov., 1880.

Wallace lamp (American), introduced by Mr. Ladd, 1880.

Jablochkoff candle tried at Westgate-on-Sea, Nov., 1880.

Mr. E. T. Davis, by 18 Nov., electric light successfully, difficulty in practice: given up. Dec., 1880.

Formation of nitric acid in the air by electric light, announced by Mr. T. Wills. 1881.


Machines of Farmer & Wallace, London, for Merri- sons, Browning, Carre, and others in use in London.

Light given up at Billingsgate market, about 20 Jan., 1882.

Siemens' light successful at the Albert Hall, 15 Feb., 1882.

Edison obtains beautiful light from platinum fuses; used electricity power to old 25, 1882.
ELECTRICITY.

Lights at one station; failure announced, March; his patent renewed, 23 April, 1839.

Mr. M. V. Lomon's dynamo exhibited at Academy of Sciences, Paris, about 17 March, 1839.


A committee of the House of Commons appointed "to consider whether it is desirable to authorize independent corporations or other local authorities to adopt any schemes for lighting by electricity." 19 June, 1841.

Electric light placed on Thames Embankment, in British Museum, at Victoria Association, &c., Dec. 31, 1877.

System of C. F. Brush American, exhibited in London, and to be simple and trustworthy, 23 Dec., 1883.

Dr. C. W. Siemens reports to Royal Society, that the electric light acts like solar light, 2 March, 1839.

Electric lights set up for trial on Thames Embankment, north side (by lock-keeper), 15 Dec., 1877; Westminster Bridge, 17 Oct., 1877; continued, April, 1878.

Mr. J. W. Swan exhibits his system of dividing light, &c., for the electric-lamp trade, in London, 21 Aug., 1878.

Trial of three systems in London: London, Southwark Bridge, &c.; Cross, Blackfriars Bridge, &c.; Siemens, Guildhall, &c.

Swan's electric lamp set up in St. Mary's church, Blackfriars, 19 Aug., also in the Savoy Theatre, London, successfully opened 15 Oct.

Junior Carlton Club first lit by the electric arc, Sept.

Glimmering light by electric light produced by water wheels driven by the Web, Sept.; reported successful, 25 Dec.

New lamp (the sun) by Louis Chevre, a combination of the arc and incandescent systems, June, 1882.

The electric "sun" lamp and power company was established, 30 July, 1882.


The London system of electric lighting invented by M. F. Barret, &c. of Montreal, and Mr. A. J. Thomson, successfully tried, Dec.

International electrical and gaslight exhibition at the Crystal Palace opened, 1 Dec.

Electric light applied by Bell Brothers, Newcastle, to their mines, Dec.

Elphinstone and Vincent machine advertised for sale.

Mr. W. H. Gordon's great dynamo machine exhibited at Woodwich, 28 Oct., 1833.

Messrs. G. C. V. Holmes, F. E. Burke, and F. Cholwood's invention for the use of the electric light in the streets, opened in Great Northern line, reported successful, 23 Oct.

St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, lit by electricity for the first time, 4 Dec., 1833.

Coal-lamp system of secondary generators announced April; inaugurated on the Metropolitan railway 1 Nov.

H. L. Barnett's secondary battery tried at the Great Western station, 1 Dec.

Mr. O. C. D. Ross's improved gaslight battery for light and motion, 23 Aug., 1834.

Improvement in artificial lighting by the Beman, Taylor, and King system tried at Colchester, 11 June, 1877.

Electric light employed in Liverpool and Manchester trams, 1 Aug., 1874.

Electric lighting applied to the fisheries, &c., and Health exhibitions.

Brighton successfully lit by the Hammond-Wright system, Nov.

Upward primary arc (by W. Deacon), advanced; uses of and dispensed with, July, 1875.

The Edison & Swan united electric light company v. the Electrical & Hydraulics, for infringement of patent for carbon magnets; verdict for plaintiffs, 20 May, 1876.

Affirmed on appeal by Judge Cotton dissenting, 1 Jan., 1877.

King & Company's first station opened, 1 Jan., 1877.

Mr. Edison's "Pyro-Magnetic" dynamo, in which heat is directly transformed into electricity without the intervention of steam-engine or other machinery, announced to the American Association, 19 Sept., 1877.

Duc de Ferté's suggestion for the employment of windmills to produce electric light by working dynamo machines; experiments made at the top of Mont Loi at the Heve, Sept.

Mr. Urquhart's new portable electric lamp, weighing 4 lb., 2 oz., adapted for coal mines, &c.; exhibited in London, 1 Dec.

Scheffers's primary battery; applicable to lighting, miners' lamps, &c.; autumn.

Proposal to light part of the city of London by the Anglo-American Brush system submitted to the commissioners of sewers, deferred, 21 Feb., 1883.

Erection by the London electric supply corporation of works at Deptford to supply the metropolis with electric light.

The Edison & Swan united electric light company v. Holland and others; 29 days' trial; divided verdict. Edison's patent of 1879 declared invalid. Cheesborough patent of 1878 maintained 16 July, 1883. Edison's patent declared valid on appeal, 15 Feb., 1884.

The horse-to-house electric supply company tried, 1883; the first station at West Brompton opened 24 Jan., about nine stations established and others in preparation, as suggested by the Board of Trade, 1885.

The city of London from Fleet Street to Aldgate about to be electrically lighted 16 Feb.

The electric light led been adopted at Milan, Rome, Paris, Tours, Nantes, Brussels, New York and other great cities up to 10 June, 1890.

Fourteen companies have been established to supply electricity in the Metropolis above 15 Feb., 1891.

The first permanent electric lights in the city of London set up in Queen Victoria street from the Mansion-house to Blackfriars Bridge, summer, 1887. Electric light on the Great Northern line brought in.

Several explosions in St. Pancras and other places in the electrical supply street boxes, attributed to the presence of sodium and escape of gas; remedies suggested, 23 Feb., 1891.

Prof. Nernst's new electric lamp described by Mr. A. J. P. Thomson before the Society of Arts, 8 Feb., 1892.

Mr. H. B. Ofstead's invention for the supplying of electricity direct from coal without dynamos or engines, reported, 1 Sept., 1890.

Electric Light, &c. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1834, devised a plan of employing magnets and electric magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1839, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday, 3 June, 1862.

Electric Light (for copying, &c.), invented by Mr. T. A. Edison; an electric writing company was established, 1877.

Lamp-lighting by Electricity. — Mr. St. George Lane Fox's invention tried at Fullham, and reported successful, autumn 1878.

Electric telephone, invented by Dr. Stret hurdle, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension: one laid before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, 25 April, 1874.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the fiscal question at the Guildhall, reproduced simultaneously to a large assembly at Queen's hall by electrophone, 19 Jan., 1894.

Electric Tint. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may be copied from engraved plates, and the engraving reproduced, actually printed, by electrical agency, and one process he termed gly- phography, 1841.

Electric Typewriter. Mr. W. Cruikshank's experiments, 1833; Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then Mr. Spencer has perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Roof and Mr. Elkingston applied the same to a copper plate, and cast from them, have been electrified by copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the art. An Electric safety lamp made by MM. Dunns and Benoit. exhibited at Paris, 3 Sept., 1892.
ELECTRICITY.

The Electro-arc company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of crude metals is said to be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied. Lecch's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself, and exhibited in 1862.

Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wilh. magneto-electric machine, converted to bleach sugar, at Whitechapel (Edward Beane's patent) Aug. 1868.

Electric force, formed in the electric arcs, by C. Wau. Siemens, faces platinum, iridium, etc., shown at Royal Institution in 1862.

Electric light applied by him to grow vegetables and fruit in greenhouses.

The electric welding syndicate exhibit at Hekton, Professor Ellis Thomson's process of welding metals by electricity (observed in 1852, and shown in New York).

Jan. 1859.

Machines at work at Crowe April.

Electric Railway, by Werner Siemens, and Haßke, opened near Berlin 12 May, 1881.

Siemens's electric architect 6 inches square, 2 furnaces deep; Tissandier's electrically propelled balloon; Menier's ploughing machine, 11 Aug.; electric tramway set up in Paris Aug.

Siemens's new electric railway tried at Heidelberg about 7 Nov.

First electric tramway cars run at Leytonstone, Essex, 24 March, 1882.

Electric railway opened at Berlin 19 May.

A boat (Electricity) with screw-propeller moved by power, provided by electric accumulators (built by Siemens & Halske), Electrical Storage Company, sails from Millwall to London Bridge 10 Sept.

Electric trams first run from Kew to Hammersmith 10 March, 1883.

Siemens's electric tramway between Portobello and Giant's Causeway completed, Dec. 1882; opened by earl Spencer 25 Sept.

Electrical transmission of force; M. Marcel Deprez experiments at Creil (1876-78), supported by M. Rothschild, reported successfully; mechanical power transmitted 45 miles for industrial purposes 23 July, 1886.

Elison company's electric engines reported successful at Stratford; tramcars driven five miles Oct. 26 seq.

Electrical traction on tramways at Northfield, successful demonstration 20 Dec.

Successful trial of an electric tramcar on a new principle, at Birmingham 20 Oct. 1889.

Mr. Munsch's electric motors employed successfully in pumping and hauling at St. John's colliery, Normanton and other places Nov.

The City & South London Electric railway opened by the prince of Wales 4 Nov., to the Guildhall 12 Dec. 1890.

Mr. Nikola Tesla, at the Royal Institution, exhibited his alternate-current electric motor, by which currents are transformed by rapidly changing their direction to and fro into mechanical power. It was stated that, with the increase of physical power, the effect upon the human frame is diminished 13 Feb. 1892.

[By means of Mr. Tesla's apparatus, the force of about 77 7 horse power was transmitted from the rapidity of the N-eratc to Frankfort-on-Maine, 100 miles, Sept. 1894, to Paris, 1894.]

See Liverpool, 1894.

M. Hellmann's electric motor-engine on the Western railway in France, attained the speed of 65 miles an hour 9 May, 1894.

Trial trip from Paris to Mantes of an electric locomotive devised by M. Hellmann 13 Nov. 1897.

Central London electric railway (link to Southend's Bush) opened by the prince of Wales 27 June, 1899.

Electrification of Mersey railway completed 3 May, 1899.

South London electric tramways system opened 12 May, 1899.

Electrification of the Liverpool, Southport, and Crossens section of the Yorks, and Lancs, railway successful, trial trip 17 March, 1899.

Regular system of electric trains between New-castle central station and Benton instituted 29 March.

ELECTRICAL EDUCATION ACT.

London Electric Lighting Areas act, 1904, royal assent 4 Aug. 1904.

Electrification of the Metropolitan District railway, trains commences running 26 Mar. 1912.

Electro-Physiological, Aristotle and Pliney refer to the powers of the torpedo; Walsh and Ingenhousz, the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, and the researches of Mallet about 1830, have greatly advanced the science.

Electric tramway cars accidents.

At Swindon; 4 deaths, 30 persons injured 3 June, 1876.

Electric tramway accident at Archway-road, Highgate; 3 killed, many injured 6 July.

Accident at Bradford through the breaking of the trolley connecting the car with the overhead wire; 14 persons injured 23 July 1897.

Selous accident at Borough-mouth; a car, while descending the hill near Fairlight, got out of control, left the metals, and fell a distance of 20 ft. through the trees; 7 persons were killed 2 May 1903.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 56, passed 18 Aug. 1882. Amendment act passed 1888 (outlawing the negative electro-plating of electric light companies from 21 to 42 years). Regulations of the Board of Trade published 18 May, 1889. Professor Fleming reported in 1894, that London was supplied by 14 companies, and about 700,000 incandescent electric lamps were in use, and about 125,000 lamps in the provinces. Electric lighting is now generally adopted throughout the civilized world, 1894.


Another in London. The "Faraday," Mr. Swan, prs., 1903.

ELECTROCTION, a method of execution by means of electricity. See under Death.

ELECTROLYSIS, see Electricity, 1883.

ELECTRONS, minute particles of matter, consisting of positive and negative electricity, contained in an atom; and the negative electrons being in a state of violent movement with occasional possibility of escape. Investigated by prof. Leney, lord Kelvin, and others, 1903 seq. See Sir Oliver Lodge's address on "Radium and its Meaning," at Birmingham, 5 January, 1904, reported in Times, 6 January, 1905.

M. Pomarère, at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, reads a note from M. Jean Becquerel on the nature of positive electricity and the existence of positive electrons. According to this statement, an electron, charged with positive electricity, was found in Cresoles tubes 26 June, 1906.

ELEGY. Elecrician verse (consisting of a hexameter and pentameter alternately) was the first variation from the hexameter of epic measure, used by Tyrtaeus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are called "Elegies written in a Country Churchyard" was published in 1749.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CIRCUIT, see Electricity, 1883.

ELECTROMAGNETISM, see Electricity, 1883.

ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE, the potential difference between two points through which an electric current will flow spontaneously or in the absence of an external agent. (See Electricity.)

ELECTROMETER, a galvanometer of the mechanical form, used for the measurement of electric currents. (See Electricity.)

ELECTRON, a minute charged particle of matter, the negative electron. (See Electricity.)

ELECTROSTATIC FORCE, a force between any two bodies having an electric charge. (See Electricity.)
ELEMENTS. 470  ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire, and water. Lavoisier enunciated the principle that all bodies which cannot be proved to be compound are elements, and to be treated as such. Mr. W. Crookes (knt. 1807), F.R.S., in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, by elaborate experiments demonstrated that yttrium is a compound body, and explained a theory that all the elements have been evolved from what is termed Proteids, 18 Feb. 1887. Above twenty new elements said to have been discovered in rare earths by M.M. Krüss and Nelson by the spectroscope in 1887. Mr. Crookes declared Dilymium to be a compound body. See Table, and separate articles. The chemical elements were stated to be about 51 in 1834, about 77 in 1881, about 100, 1903.:

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ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Marcaribes informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III. in 1238. Baker's Chron. Polyacnes states that Caesar brought one to Britain 51 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly. See Knighthood. 13 elephants in lord mayor's procession, 9 Nov. 1876. Clunie, an elephant 13 feet high, in Cross's menagerie, Exeter Change, London, becoming dangerous, was shot, receiving 12 basket balls before he fell, 1 March, 1826. A young elephant brought into Court of Exchequer to show his peaceable character, in a suit for damages for frightening a pony at the Alexandra Palace, 18 July, 1879. Barmun, the American showman, bought, for 2,000$, the large male African elephant Jumbo, 6 tons weight, of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. Jumbo refused to go 17 Feb. After much trouble he was removed in the night, 22-23 March, and placed in the Aspinian Menagerie, 24 March; arrived at New York, 6 April, 1882; killed on the railway, 15 Sept. 1885. A so-called white elephant (little differing from others), "Young Tabong," bought from the king of Siam, shown at the Zoological gardens, London, 17 Jan. to 11 March, 1854; burnt with Alive. "Jumby's wife," and others at the destruction of Mr. Barmun's show and menagerie at Bridgeport, U.S., by fire, 20 Nov. 1887. "Jung Paaka" given to the "Zoo" by the Prince of Wales in 1855; died 15 March, 1856. "Lata," a pet elephant in the Dublin Zoological gardens, killed his keeper, and was shot, 11 June, 1903. "Jumby, Junior," the smallest elephant in the world, exhibited at Hengler's circus, 1905.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these annual secret religious ceremonies in honour of Demeter (Ceres) at Athens, is traditionally attributed to Cadmus, 1550; to Erechtheus, 1290; and to Eumolpus, 1576 B.C. If any one revealed them, he was to be put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, lasted about 1800 years, and were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 380. The laws were:—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth;
ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, in the 5th century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardcarne, Drumcliff, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103l. 18s. sterling. The see was united to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELSINOE, Zealand, Denmark, formerly the station for receiving the Sound dunes (which see). Population, 1910, about 15,000.

ELSSEWICK, a township of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the site of the great works of Lord Armstrong & Co. The engineering department began about 1847, the ordnance works in 1857, see Armsow. Since then the naval construction has been largely carried on. About 20,000 workmen employed now. Great fire at the works, estimated damage, 150,000/. 10 June, 1899.

EL-TEB, Battle of, 29 Feb. 1884. See Sudan.

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The 1200th anniversary was celebrated 17-21 Oct. 1873; about 60,000/ had then been spent on the restoration of the cathedral. The Danes ruined the convent about 876; but a monastery was built in 879, on which King Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby it became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108, and his successor Hervaes was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the King's books at 21 24f. 18s. 3d; present stated income, 5500/. Population of Isle of Ely 1901, 14,155; 1910 (est.), 17,990.

The secession of the consecration of the Norman church, and of the translation of St. Etheldreda thereto from the Saxon church, celebrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, 17 Oct. 1878.

ELY CHAPEL, Holborn, London, erected in the 14th century, sold for 5250l, 29 Jan. 1874; acquired by the R. C. fathers of the order of Charity, 1874; and finely restored at the expense of the duke of Norfolk and others, opened as St. Etheldreda's chapel, 23 June, 1876.

ELZEVIR, or ELSEVIER, a family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Louis, the founder, was born in 1597; began business at Leyden in 1639; published about 150 works and died 4 Feb. 1677. His sons (especially Bonaventure) and grandsons, were celebrated for their work.

EMANCIPATION, see Roman Catholics and Slavery. The Emancipation Society for slaves lasted 1862-5.
EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II, who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545. It is stated that there were mines at Gébel Zabara worked by Egyptians, 1800 B.C.

EMERGENCY MEN, a name given to the more energetic members of the Irish Defence Association; and especially to the men engaged in carrying out evictions in Ireland. See Mansion House Funds, 1881.

EMESIA, now Homs, Syria, renowned for a temple of the sun, the priest of which, Hassaniel, was proclaimed emperor with the name Helogabalus or Elagabalus, 218. His atrocities led to his assassination, 11 March, 222.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy (émigrés) began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution: their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802, by an amnesty granted after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; see Magna Graecia, Marseilles, &c. The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1657. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan., 1843, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established. Emigration much promoted through want of employment in London, 1839-70; from Ireland, by act passed, 1853. Much emigration from Great Britain and Germany to America, 1881-5. Fare of steerage passengers from Britain to America by steamers reduced to about 47. Jan. 1885.

The "Order of the Sons of St. George," at Philadelphia, which was established to succour emigrants, still exists. (See under George, St.) It published a letter dissuading unsuitable emigrants from coming, 7 July, 1879.

A tax of 2s. per head levied in United States on immigrants; act passed by congress in opposition to the govt. and ship-steward companies. Aug. " Association formed to promote State-directed emigration and colonization; see 10 Aug. 1853. About 2000 described children domesticated in Liverpool, and sent to Canada by the agency of Mr. Samuel Smith and Mrs. Birt, reported Dec. 1856 Emigrants' Information Office opened - 7 Oct. The Self-Help Emigration Society, supported by the earls of Abercorn and Roslyn, lords Monmouth and Dorchester and other gentlemen, established in 1854; of great assistance to thousands of emigrants.

Central Emigration Board formed to encourage and assist in promoting the emigration of desirable and suitable persons from the United Kingdom to the British colonies, announced - 27 Nov. 1916.

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1845, 2,081; in 1850, 2,533; in 1855, 3,009; in 1864, 90,731; in 1870, 220,584; in 1875, 250,414; in 1880, 248,456; in 1885, 236,049. Of British origin, 1880, 227,242; 1880, 218,116; 1890, 163,822; 1891, 174,715; 1892, 189,822; 1893, 226,509; 1894, 274,187; 1895, 277,471; 1896, 295,357; 1897, 295,685; 1898, 309,230. See Immigration.

Emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1827; to the United States, 260,626; to British N. America, 29,863; to Australasia, 1,377,857; to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 339,005; to all other places, 464,500.

Emigration to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-26, 154,349; in 1829-30, 277,757.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would rehabit their bodies, if preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called mummies, buried 2000 years ago, are still perfect. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1 Esra, i. 2; see Mummies. Carbolic acid was successfully employed by professor Seely in America, in 1868.

The most perfect specimens of modern embalming are preserved in the museum of the royal college of surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Bishel, preserved by John Hunter by injecting embalmed spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other the body of a young woman, who died about 1760, in the infirmary, in the back hospital. During the American War (1866-1869), many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

Improvements in embalming made by Prof. Laskowski of Geneva, 1855.

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians and Babylonians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dikes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1356 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these works, and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Doggade's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1602; see Drainage, Levens, and Thames.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish embargo, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power was vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instance of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1706; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, 14 Jan. 1801; see Armed Neutrality.

EMBER WEEKS, instituted, it is said, by pope Callixtus I. (217-222), to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of incineration on their heads. In the English church the Ember days are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the following days—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, 14 Sept. (Holy Cross), and 13 Dec. (St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but the Sidonians excelled in it, and it is mentioned in 1341 B.C. Exodus xxxv. 35 and xxxviii. 25. See Embroidery Tapestry. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan of Glasgow in 1814. Helman's embroidery machine was patented by Kellam. Berlin Wool-work has been much improved of late years by the production of more elegant patterns, first published by Mr. Wittich in Berlin, about 1810.
EMILY ST. PIERRE.

ENAMELLING.

To the Cape and Natal in 1800, 20,815; 1801, 21,411;
1802, 43,206; 1803, 50,206; 1804, 56,318; 1805, 20,307;
1806, 22,584; 1807, 20,405; 1808, 39,396.

To North American Colonies, in 1812, 54,122; in 1816,
16,378; 1821, 17,871. Of British origin, 1836, 953,836;
1839, 20,962; 1840, 22,530; 1840, 18,443; 1842, 15,727; 1847,
26,301; 1853, 50,662; 1854, 64,609; 1855, 25,417; 1856,
13,427; 1857, 32,291; 1858, 22,679.

To United States, in 1842, 6,682; 1847, 142,512; 1852,
126,905; 1857, 159,275. Of British origin, 1876,
54,554; 1880, 166,570; 1890, 132,413; 1890, 102,797;
1892, 104,195; 1893, 160,407; 1893, 123,663; 1894,
146,445; 1895, 126,291; 1896, 144,572; 1897, 171,064;
1898, 96,886.

To Australasia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8,334; 1845,
590, 1860, 16,637; 1862, 50 (gold discoveries), 87,831;
1874, 1,207; 1875, 20,971; 1876, 32,286; 1880, 24,154; 1885,
39,395; 1890, 21,179; 1892, 15,903; 1893, 11,403; 1897, 126,601;
1898, 10,692; 1899, 14,167; 1900, 14,022; 1901, 15,350;
1902, 14,145; 1903, 14,271; 1904, 13,940; 1905, 15,369;
1906, 16,934; 1907, 27,677; 1908, 33,599.

To other places, in 1854, 336; 1858, 11,517; in 1876,
622; in 1876, 8,505; 1872, 175,896. Of British origin,
1876, 43,364; 1878, 13,633; 1879, 10,924; 1880, 22,684;
1881, 10,735; 1882, 47,076; 1892, 26,679; 1893, 23,673;
1897, 12,395; 1898, 12,601; 1899, 11,517; 1900, 11,543; 1901,
14,270; 1902, 13,520; 1904, 14,684; 1905, 15,584;
1906, 15,236; 1907, 14,510; 1908, 15,657.

EMILY ST. PIERRE, see United States, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1631, as more honorable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of "Protectionis," etc. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. Purpur.

EMIN PASHA RELIEF. The committee for the purpose appointed, 1887.

See Sudan 1886-7, and Afiria (German East). The German committee at Berlin, dissolved itself.

Emin Pasha murdered , Oct. 13, 1876.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. To such originally was given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMISSION THEORY OF LIGHT (advocated by Newton, about 1672), supposes that individual particles pass from the luminous body to the eye, and that each ray of light passes from the sun to the earth, is opposed to the Undulatory Theory (which see), now generally received.

EMILY, an Irish sea, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emily was called Inchela-Hair. St. Ailbe was the first bishop in 448. In 1586, the sea was united to Cashel (which see). It is now an inconsiderable village.

EMPAMELMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Justinian, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried; abolished, 1723. See Suicide.

EMPEROR, from Imperator (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Caesar the first Roman emperor, A.D. 27-14.

Valentinian I, first emperor of the west, and Valens, first emperor of the east.

Charles I, first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III., 800.

Othman I, founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey.

The Ottoman, 1326; the first emperor of Russia, 1220; the first emperor of China, 1279.

Napoleon Bonaparte, first emperor of the French, 1804.

Don Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil, 1822.

Turibide, emperor of Mexico, May, 1822; shot, July 29, 1824.

Feudal, I, the first emperor of Hayti, in 1843; deposed, 1859.

William I, first emperor of Germany, 1871.

Maximilian I. emperor of Mexico, April, 1864; shot, July 19, 1867.

Napoleon III., his nephew, founded the second French empire, Dec. 2, 1852, deposed, Sept. 1870.

Queen Victoria, assumes the title of empress of India; proclaimed at Delhi, Jan. 1, 1877.

EMPEROR'S HYMN (of Austria), words by L. L. Hauschka, music by Joseph Haydn, first sung 12 Feb. 1797.

EMPIRE. Empire City, a name given to New York. Empire Club, Constitutional, established 10 Oct. 1881, founded 1883, closed 1888. Empire Route to the east, by the Canadian Pacific Railway; term applied 1887. Empire Bay, inaugurated on 24 May, 1904.

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 3rd century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation were the only foundations of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Aëron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 350 B.C. Empiricum, the name applied to a school in philosophy, which admits of nothing as true but what is the result of experience.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR. National Federation of Associated, formed in London on 10 Dec. 1873. The founders were said to employ about 2,000,000, principally in N.W. and N. England. Their object was to counteract the influence of trade unions. The first annual meeting held 24 Feb. 1875.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT (to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen not by their own fault), passed for 7 years, 7 Sept. 1880; effects neutral (1884). New act passed 24 Dec. 1888. The stringent application of the spirit of these laws by the decision of the house of lords in the case of Smith v. Charles Baker & Sons on appeal was strongly enforced 21 July, 1891.

New bill introduced 20 Feb. 1874; reintroduced 8 Nov.; the common resist a clause for enabling workmen to sue employers, 10 Nov.; the clause maintained by the lords, 26 Jan.; the bill withdrawn. 28 Feb. 1874.

Workmen's Compensation Act passed, after much discussion (introduced since 6 Aug. 1870) Workmen's Compensation bill, covering accidents to domestic servants, received royal assent, 21 Dec. 1876.

EMployers and Workmen Act, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to legal settlement of disputes, &c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA (Imperatrix Indiae), addition to the royal titles of the late Queen Victoria, proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876.

ENAMELLING was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about N7. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 14th century. Magnificent specimens by Lepic, Elkington, Ema,

and others, appeared at the exhibition at Paris.
ENCENIA. 474

1687. See Mosaic. On 19 June, 1682, Madame Rachel (Levison or Leverston) sued Captain Carnegie for £28, for "manumiling his wife's face, and was consulted; see Trials, 1688. She was convicted of fraud in 1687, and died in prison 12 Oct. 1689.

ENCENIA, Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebration or commemoration of founders and benefactors. Operations for a similar commemoration at Oxford suspended in 1857; restored 21 June, 1876. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple, which had been polluted by Antichus Epiphanes, 134 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, encauslbling by fire. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 370 B.C. This art was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by Count Caylus, 1763, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCLOSURE, see Inclusion.

ENCRATITIS, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT: passed July 1830, to enable owners of land or leases in Ireland, subject to encumbrances, to apply to commissions appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, 24 Oct. 1830, and their last 28 July, 1838, a new court being established under the Landed Estates Act. The number of estates sold, up to 1858, was 2,280, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLOPEDIA or CYCLOPEDIA, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century.

The "Prospectation Revisum," an encyclopaedic work in Latin, attributed to Bartholomew Anglicus, a Franciscan (praved to be incorrectly named "churchill"), was written about 1127 and 1128, and translated into several languages. The first English version, by John of Batholomew Wydliche, in 1347, was printed between 1477 and 1492, and was devised from the source from which Shakespeare, Spenser, and other writers derived much of their knowledge of natural history. "Medieval oracles being classified drawings," from this work, edited by Robert Steele, published, 1793.

Chinese cyclopaedia, 1899, vol., all the valuable books then existing, printed by order of the emperor between 1601-1724.

A copy bought for British Museum. 1874.

Mestis Encyclopedia. 1874.

Isle of Man Dictionary of History and Biography. 1876.

Bodamer's Lexicon Universale. 1874.

Cornell's Encyclopaedia des Arts. 1877.

Encyclopaedia Dictionary. 1878.


Ephemera Chambers's cyclopaedia. 1796-1800.

Zeller's Universal Encyclopedia. 1782-1800.


The contributors were termed Encyclopedistes, and their dating writings are believed to have been written in 1709-1711. Encyclopaedia Britannica (1st edition by William Smellie). 1771.

Encyclopédie méthodique (by Panckoecke). 1752-1752.

Diderot's Encyclopaedia (edited by D'Alembert). 1751-1762.

Rees's Cyclopaedia. 1820-1827.

Brockhaus's Conversations Lexicon, 1st edition. 1815.

Encyclopaedia Metropolitana. 1817-1845.

Cabinet Cyclopaedia (a collection of treatises). 1799-1803.

Penny Cyclopaedia. 1831-1846.

Knight's English Cyclopaedia (4 divisions). 1833-1841.

Chambers's Cyclopaedia, 1859-62; 1874-75; 1883-91; 1901.


Grote cyclopaedia, completed 1879.

Encyclopedie Dictionary completed. 1890.

ENDERBY LAND, see Southern Continent.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1829, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called endosmos, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and exosmos is when it operates from the inside to the outside. Many natural phenomena are thus more clearly understood. Brande.

ENDOWED SCHOOL COMMISSION (consisting of Lord Lyttelton, canon Robinson, and others), was appointed under the act 32-33 Vict. c. 50 (2 Aug. 1869). It threw open many endowments to the nation, and carried out reforms, being frequently much opposed. By an act passed 7 Aug. 1874, its duties were transferred to the charity commissioners.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, containing the "Conscience Clause," passed 1869; another similar act passed 2 Aug. 1869. A committee reported on the working of the act, June, 1887.

ENERGY. In an address to the British Association at York, 1 Sept. 1861, Sir William Thomson described the sources of all the energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect, as tides, food, fuel, wind and rain, except the tides derived from the sun.

ENPIFA CASE, see Tanis.

ENFIELD, N. Middlesex; a manor belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, is mentioned in Domesday, and was given to De Mandeville by William I. in 1068, but the various changes it has gone through the property of the crown by the marriage of Mary, heiress of the Bohuns, to Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry IV. (1399). Edward VI. gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who resided here in 1552, in a palace, part of which still remains. The grammar school was founded about 1586. The ancient house was disburd and enclosed, after 14 Jan., 1775. Population, 1901, 427, 758; 1911, 60,000.

Sir Rosved Bulter presented with an address and a silver inkstand by the Enfield ladies, 23 Sept. 1901.

ENFIELD MUSKET, see Fire-arms.

ENGDA, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, 3 May, 1809.

ENHGEN or STERIKIRK (S. W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 24 July, 1692. The duke d'Enghien, a descendant of the great Condé, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a lusty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, 21 March, 1834. The body was exhumed, 20 March, 1816.
ENGLAND.

ENGINEERS. Military, formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622; the chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1794. Capt. Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of royal engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to work with the artillery, 25 April, 1757. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. Civil Engineering began in England about 1403, when Sweaton established the Eddystone lighthouse, and drained the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Remises, Telford, the Stephenson's and Brunel, Locke, and others have constructed breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvels of our age.

"Engineering is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." (The Trench-dweller, died 1829.)

The first society of Civil Engineers formed by Sweaton and others, afterwards termed the Statesman Society of Civil Engineers. Institution of Civil Engineers established 2 Jan., 1789; obtained a charter, 3 June, 1828; 352 members.

In 1847 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which has its headquarters in Birmingham, moved to London, 1827; annual meetings are held, established.

The Society of Engineers established for the advancement of the science and practice of engineering, May 1854; John Corry Fell, president, 1899. Annual meetings held.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society founded 1859. Island of Portland Bill, projector of the first Eastern, aged 53, died 15 Sept.; Robert Stephenson, railway engine, aged 59, died 12 Oct. Engineers' Amalgamated Society, in 1860, consisted of 1200 members, annual income £25,000; disbursed to disabled workmen, &c., about £90,000; assessed capital, about £5,000,000.

Engineer, weekly journal, established 1 Jan., 1856. Engineering, weekly journal, established 2 Jan., 1866.

College of Practical Engineers, Muswell Hill, near London, opened by Sir Henry Bessemer, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Dr. C. W. Siemens, and others 23 May, 1851.

Sir Charles Bright, the pioneer of Atlantic cable-laying, born 1832, died 23 May, 1888.

Congress between the Engineer nation's federation and the Amalgamated society of engineers, respecting hours of labour, &c. Feb. 1857.

See Strike, 1847.

Interim, engineering congress meets in Glasgow, 3 Sept. 1891.

Royal engineering college at Coopers Hill, closed at the end of its session, 1894-5.

Mr. Francis Webb Wentworth Sheldes, resident engineer during the construction of the Crystal Palace and designer of the Victoria Embankment, died, aged 56, 18 Jan. 1899.

Mr. J. H. Mackinlay, C.M.G., joint editor, with Mr. H. W. Maw, of Engineering, died, aged 66, 15 Aug.

Death of Sir Benjamin Baker, aged 66, connected with such great engineering works as the Eiffel Bridge and the Nile dam at Assouan 19 May, 1907.

Death of Prof. Leveson Francis Vernon Harcourt, engineer, 27 Jan., 1908.

Engineer laments an improved cubeide system inspected by the king and queen. 15 July, 1910.

ENGLAND (from Angles and land, land), so named, it is said, by Egbert, first king of the English, in a general council held at Winchester, 829; or by Athelstan, 925. See Anglo-Saxons. England was united to Wales, 1285; to Scotland in 1603; they had the same legislature since 1707, when the British States-General first adopted the title of king of England. Scotland afterwards Great Britain, France, and Ireland. After the treaty of Amiens, signed 27 March, 1802, France was omitted from the royal style. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, 1 June, 1801, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. The British Empire comprises about 11,500,000 square miles of territory, with 416,000,000 inhabitants in 1901. Statistical details are given under the respective headings, Army, Navy, Revenue, Population, &c.

For previous history, see Britain, Histories of England, by Rapin (in English), 1725-38; Thomas Carlyle, 1847-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John de Manderville, 1789-93; Charles Knight, 1850-62; J. R. Green, 1874-80. Part by T. B. Macaulay, Earl Stanhope, J. A. Fromie, Miss H. Martineau, and others. "The Victoria History of the Counties of England," a national survey of England at the commencement of the 20th century, Mr. H. Arthur Dobson, and Mr. Laurence Gomez, joint editors, supported by a committee, comprising the marquis of Salisbury, and many others, first series, illustrated, with maps, etc., issued March, 1849. See Administrations, Chronicles, Electric Telegraph, Imperialism, Ireland, Parliament, Reform, Revenue, Style, under the names of towns and cities, and of the various other subjects not dealt with here. Population—Estimated population of England and Wales to middle of 1901, 535,796,015.

Egbert, "king of the English," 828: defeats the Welsh, Danes, and Norse, at Hythebridge, 835.

Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquished the Danes.

He frames a code of laws, 880: forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education (many statements mythical).

Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, &c., at Brunanburh, 937.

 Predominance of Dunstan: He promotes monasticism and the celibacy of the clergy, about 952.

Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace, 991. Causes his marriage with Etheldred, 992.

Aweney, king of Denmark: Ethelred flees to Normandy, 1003.

Swynn, dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014: dies, 1016.

Canute the Dane, son of Sweyn, 1013.

Edward the Confessor king; Saxony restored to Edward, 1062.


The northern counties rebel; ravaged by the Humber to the Tyne, 1069-71.

Introduction of the feudal system, about 1075.

Justices of peace appointed, 1075.


William II. crowned, 26 Sept., 1087.

The crusades begin, 1096.

Henry I. crowned, restores Saxony laws, &c.

Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy, 1096.

Prince William and nobles drowned, 1097.

Stephen crowned, 28 Dec., 1135.

Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen: her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard, 22 Aug., 1138.

She lands in England, and is successful, 1139.

Crowned at Winchester, 3 March, 1139.

Defeated, retires to France; 1147.

Conquers a peace treaty, 1150.

Henry II. crowned, 15 Dec., 1154.

Constitutions of Clarendon enacted, 1 Jan., 1154.

Arrogance of Becket; murdered, 29 Dec., 1170.

Conquest of Ireland, 1171-72.

England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice.

England laws digested by Glanvile, about 1176.

Richard I. crowned, 3 Sept., 1189.

He joins the crusades, 1191.

Defeats Saladin, 1192.

Made prisoner by duke of Austria, and sold to Henry VI. of Germany, 1 Dec.

Ransomed for about 300,000/. 1194.

John crowned, May, 1199.

Normandy lost to England.

England put under an interdict, 1208.
Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants.

Richard, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt.

Calais re-taken by the French.

Elizabeth, accession; the church of England is rest estabished; the first regular parliament met.

Edward I crowned.

Wales subdued, united to England.

Edward II crowned.

Scotland subdued, 1266; revolts.

Edward II crowned.

Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn.

Instruction of the barons against his favourites.

1348-50.

Edward III crowned.

Defeat of the Scots at Halidon hill.

Invasion France; Victories at Crepy.

Treaty of Troyes.

Order of the Garter instituted.

Victory at Poitiers.

Peace of Treaty.

Law pleadings in English.

Richard II crowned.

Instruction of Wat Tyler suppressed.

Death of Black.

Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.

Instruction of the Peres and the Welsh.

Henry V crowned.

Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained.

Henry VI crowned at Paris.

Appearance of the Holland; the conquest in France lost, except Calais.

Cade's insurrection.

Water of the Wars (see Wars and Battles).

Treaty of London; signed Henry VI.

Printing introduced by taxation.

Edward V accession.

Monmouth's trial (See after).

Richard III deposes Edward V.

Valuable statutes enacted.

Henry VII accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field.

Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England instituted.

Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Instruction of Lambert Simnel quelled.

Count of St. Albert chamber instituted.

Instruction of Perkin Warbeck quelled.

Gambino introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands.

Death of prince Arthur.

Henry VIII accession.

Rise of Wales.

Henry VIII's interview with Francis I at Ayles (see Field of the Cloth of Gold). 7 July.

First map of England drawn by G. Lilly about.

Henry VIII Worksheet is stated to the Earth.

Fall of Wales; by Henry VIII.

Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn privately, 11 Nov.

Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn on 12 Nov., divorce from Catherine.

May.

Henry VIII styled "Head of the Church.

The pope's authority in England is abolished.

Sir Thomas More beheaded.

Queen Jane Boleyn beheaded.

Queen Catherine Howard beheaded.

Monasters suppressed.

Statute of S. Articles passed.

Act of Supremacy; Act of Succession executed.

The first abjuration of the faith of the (Cranmer's) printed.

Cowell, South Essex beheaded.

Anne of Cleves beheaded.

Queen Catherine Howard beheaded.

The title of "King of Ireland" continued to the English sovereign.

Henry VIII marries Catherine Parr.

Edward VI accession, & Jan.; promotes the Reformation (Consecration; protector).

Act of Common Prayer authorized.

Some defeat of power, 1540; beheaded.

Mary, accession, 7 July; restores popery.

Execution of holy Jane Grey and her friends.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Magna Charta granted.

Henry I deposed.

The Barons war (see below).

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, summoned two parliaments; one including knights of the shire, and the other including burgesses; the first regular parliament met.

Jan.

Edward I crowned.

28 Nov.

Wales subdued, united to England.

18 Aug.

Edward I crowned.

15 July.

Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn.

24 June.

Instruction of the barons against his favourites.

1348-50.

Edward III crowned.

25 Jan.

Defeat of the Scots at Halidon hill.

1333.

Invasion France; Victories at Crepy.

28 Aug.

Treaty of Troyes.

Cardinal de Krago.

Order of the Garter instituted.

1349.

Victory at Poitiers.

1356.

Peace of Treaty.

2 May.

Law pleadings in English.

1362.

Richard II crowned.

22 June.

Instruction of Wat Tyler suppressed.

1355.

Death of Black.

28 Sept.

Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.

1450.

Instruction of the Peres and the Welsh.

21 March.

Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained.

Henry VI crowned at Paris.

Dec.

Appointmnet of the English; the conquest in France lost, except Calais.

1450.

Cade's insurrection.

June.

War of the Wars (see Wars and Battles).

1453-71.

Instruction of Peres and the Welsh.

4 March.

Printing introduced by taxation.

15 July.

Edward V accession.

9 April.

Mary beheaded (See after).

Richard III deposes Edward V.

25 June.

Valuable statutes enacted.

1584.

Henry VII accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field.

22 Aug.

Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England instituted.

Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

1464.

Instruction of Lambert Simnel quelled.

1477.

Count of St. Albert chamber instituted.

1478.

Instruction of Perkin Warbeck quelled.

1492-98.

Gambino introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands.

The great plague.

1665.

The great fire of London.

26 Sept.

Disgrace of lord Charnwood.

Nov.

Secret treaty with France signed at Dover.

May.

Death of John Milton.

8 Nov.

Jenks's "peepish plot" creates a panick.

12 Aug.

Sir Edmund Godfrey found murdered, 17 Oct.

Many Roman Catholics exiled.

Of 1778-9.

The Haboon's act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed.

27 May.

Violent motion, many prebendaries executed; London humbled.

1681.

"Rye house plot;" William, lord Russell (executed 27 July), and Algernon Sydney executed.

1683.

Jenks's "peepish plot." 17 Feb.

Defeat of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Stoke by Ludwig.

21 July.

Ludwing killed.

15 July.

Appigtude of the seven bishops.

25 March.

Abdication of James II.

11 Nov.

William III and Mary proclaimed by the convention parliament.

27 Nov.

Bank of England incorporated.

27 July.

Death of the queen regnant, Mary.

28 Dec.

Peace of Ryswick.

1667.

Death of James II in exile.

6 Sept.

Anne, accession.

8 March.

Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim.

2 Aug.

Union of the two kingdoms.

2 May.

Sacheverell's essays.

1743.

Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain.

11 April.

George I of Hanover, accession.

14 Aug.

The South's rebellion quelled.

1715.

Southsea bubble.

1720.

Deaths of the duke of Marlborough.

16 June.

Order of the garter (See after).

1722.

George II accession.

11 June.

Death of Newton.

20 March.

George II, at the victory of Dettingen.

16 June.


17 Sept.

Victor at Prestonpans.

21 Sept.

1745.
Victory at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; defeated totally at Culloden 16 April, 1746.

Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II. 20 March, 1737.

Seven years' war begins 16 Aug., 1756.

Conquest of India begins, under colonel (afterwards lord) Clive (see India) 1757.

Victory and death of general Wolfe (see Quebec) 1759.

George III. accession 20 Oct., 1760.

His marriage with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 8 Sept.; crowned 22 Sept., 1761.

Peace of Paris; Canada gained 10 Feb., 1763.

Isle of Man ceded to Britain 4 Aug., 1765.

Death of the Old Pretender, the 'chevalier de St. George' 30 Dec.

Royal marriage act passed 1772.

Death of the 3rd earl of Chatham 15 May, 1772.

"No Popery" riots 27 June, 1773.

Separation of America from England 30 Nov., 1774.

Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III. 7 Aug., 1786.

Trial of Warren Hastings begins 13 Feb., 1788.

Death of the Young Pretender, at Rome, 3 March.

The king's illness made known 12 Oct.

He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving 23 April, 1789.

First coalition against France 26 June, 1792.

Habeas Corpus act suspended 23 May, 1794.

Howe's victory 1779.

Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick 8 April, 1763.

Wilkes's trials ended 23 April.

Princess Charlotte of Wales born 15 Nov., 1762.

Cash payments suspended 25 Feb., 1797.

Death of Edmund Burke 9 July, 1797.

Irish rebellion 1798.

Habeas Corpus act again suspended 1798.

Battle of the Nile; Nelson viceroy 14 Aug., 1798.

Hatfield's attempt on the king's life 13 May, 1800.

Union of Great Britain with Ireland 18 Dec., 1800.

Nelson's victory at Copenhagen 2 April, 1801.

Habeas Corpus act again suspended 13 April.

Peace of Amiens concluded 20 Oct.

War against France under Bonaparte 17 May, 1801.


Death of Mr. Pitt 23 Jan., 1806.

"Delicate investigation" (see below) 9 May.

Lord Melville impeached, 25 April; acquitted 12 May.

Death of Charles James Fox 13 Sept.

Orders in council against Berlin decree 7 Jan., 1817.

Abolition of the slave trade by parliament, 25 Mar.

Victory and death of sir J. Moore. (See above) 16 Jan., 1809.


Jubilee celebrating king's accession 24 Oct.

Undertaking Walcheren expedition, 1799.

Disappearance of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, diplomatist at Perleberg, N. Germany; suspected assassination by French 25 Nov., 1799.

Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots 6 April, 1810.

Death of princess Amelia: king's nearby returns 2 Nov., 1810.

Great commercial embarrassment 21 Dec., 1810.

Broxton—The prince of Wales 3 Feb., 1811.

Ludlitt riots 17 Nov., 1812.

Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier 11 May, 1812.

Earl of Liverpool premier 9 June, 1812.

War with America concluded 18 Jan., 1815.

Peace with France, &c. 14 April, 1814.

Centenary of the house of Hanover 1 Aug.

Peace with America (treaty of Ghent) 24 Dec., 1814.

Battle of Waterloo (close of French war) 15 June, 1815.

Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold, of Saxony 22 July, 1816.

Coghill 2 May, 1816.

Death of R. B. Sheridan 9 July, 1816.

Speakers' meeting (See below) 6 Dec.

Green-bag inquiry (See above) 7 Feb., 1817.

Habeas Corpus act suspended 29 March, 1817.

Casual payments resumed 22 Sept., 1819.

Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth 5 Nov., 1819.

Queen Charlotte dies at Kew 17 Nov., 1818.

Queen Victoria born 24 May, 1819.

Malt and reaper reform meeting (Peterloo) 20 Aug., 1819.

Duke of Kent dies 23 Jan., 1820.

George IV. accession 29 Jan., 1820.

Cato-street conspirators arrested 23 Feb., executed 1 May.

Trial of queen Caroline 19 Aug. to 29 Nov., 1820.

Coronation of George IV. 19 July, 1821.

Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith 7 Aug., 1821.

Lord Byron dies 19 April, 1824.

Commercial panic 1825.


Mr. Canning, premier, 29 April; dies 8 Aug., 1827.

Battle of Navarino 20 Oct., 1827.

Roman Catholic Relief bill passed 15 April, 1828.

Political panic in London; riots 14 Nov., 1829.

William IV. accession 26 June, 1830.

Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 15 May, 1830.

Grey administration formed 28 May, 1830.

King opens new London bridge 8 Aug., 1831.

The cholera morbus in England 26 Oct., 1832.

Reform bill defeated by the lords, 30 Oct., 1832.

Bristol riots 29 Oct., 1832.

English Reform act passed 7 June, 1832.

Assassination of William IV. by a discharged penitentiary at Aylesford 18 June, 1837.

Sir Walter Scott dies 29 Sept., 1832.

S. T. Coleridge dies 25 July, 1834.

Slavery ceases in the colonies 1 Aug., 1834.

Coronation reform abolished 1835.

Victoria accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain 20 June, 1837.

Coronation of queen Victoria 28 June, 1837.

Beginning of war with China 2 March, 1839.

Penny postage begins 10 Jan., 1840.

Marriage of queen Victoria 10 Feb., 1840.

Oxford's assault on the queen 10 June.

Princes of Wales born 9 Aug., 1841.

King of Prussia visits England 24 Jan., 1842.

John Francis tires at the queen 30 May.

Beam presents a pistol to her 3 July.

Income tax act passed 2 July.

Peace of Nankin (with China) 29 Aug., 1842.

Death of duke of Sussex 27 April, 1843.

Emperor of Russia visits England 1 June, 1843.

King Louis Philippe's visit to England (See below) 6 June, 1843.

Tractarian or Puseyite controversy 1844.

Anti-Corn-law agitation 1845.

Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania 1846.

Commercial panic 1847.

Corn laws repealed 26 June.

Chartist demonstration in London 19 April, 1848.

Cholera reappears in England 1848 and 1849.

Adelaide, queen dowager dies 2 Dec., 1849.

Death of Wordsworth (aged 80) 23 March, 1850.

Rae's assault on the queen 27 June.

Death of sir Robert Peel (aged 62) 2 July, 1850.

Duke of Cambridge dies 3 July, 1851.

Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England 1851.

Sixth census of United Kingdom (see Population) (176,537,761) 30 March, 1851.

The first "Great Exhibition" opened 1 May.

Australian gold arrives 26 Feb., 1852.

Death of the poet Thomas Moore 29 Aug., 1852.

John Cameron Neil, an eccentric miser, bequeathed about 250,000£, to the queen; he died 30 Aug., 1852.

Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; public funeral 18 Nov., 1852.

Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde 29 Aug., 1849.

English and French fleets enter Bosphorus 30 May.

Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey 10 May, 1856.

Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time 15 Oct.–23 Dec., 1853.

Queen reviews Baltic fleet 11 March, 1854.

Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed 12 March.

War declared against Russia (see Russo-Turkish War) 23 March.

Marquis of Anglesey dies 28 May.

King of Portugal visits England 28 May.

Crystal Palace opened by the queen 10 June.

Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78) 20 Feb., 1855.

Sebastopol inquiry committee named 23 Feb.

Visit of emperor and empress of France 6 June.

Distribution of Crimean medals 18 May.

Metropolitan cattle market opened 17 June.
Agritation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn, 2 July, 1853.

Peace with Russia proclaimed, 20 April; thanksgiving day, 4 May, illuminations, 28 May, 1856.

War with China (which see), Oct.

War with Persia (which see), Nov.

Mutiny of Indian army begins (see India) 3 March, 1857.

Death of Princess of Wales (aged 51), the last of George III.'s children, 30 April.

Victorian crosses (which see) distributed by the queen, 9 June.

Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India (by 15 Nov., 200,000 raised), 28 Aug.

Great commercial panic, relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act, 2 Nov.

Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick William of Prussia, 25 Jan., 1858.


"Conspiracy to Murder" bill introduced by lord Palmerston, 8 Feb., rejected, 1 Feb., Palmerston ministry resigns, 22 March.

Sir Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon, 17 April.

The Jewish disabilities bill passed, 23 July.

The India bill passed, 2 Aug.

Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny, 1 May, 1856.

Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle companies, 1 May-Oct.

The income tax increased to provide for the defence of the country, July.

Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59), 28 Dec.

Cabinet decree taken (26 Dec.), signed 2 Jan., approved by parliament, 3 March, 1859.

Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65), 12 May.

The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde-park, 27 June.

National rifle shooting match at Wimbourne (see Volunteers), 27 July.

Peace with China signed, 24 Oct.


Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, 24 July-20 Oct., returns, 16 Nov.

Death of duchess of Kent (aged 52), 16 March, 1861.

Scheath crescent taken (29 June-24 July), 8 April.

King of Sweden and his son visit London, 2 Aug.

Great excitement through cap. Wilkes (of U.S. Navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Siddell and Mason from the Royal British Mail steamer Trent (see United States), 28 Oct.

Death of the prince consort of "typical fever, duration 21 days," 24 Dec. buried (see Albert Memorial), 25 Dec.

The United States' government release Messrs. Siddell and Mason, 28 Dec.

Second great International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge, 1 May, 1851.

Imitations in Nootka (see Japan), 1 May.

Marriage of princess Albert to Louis of Hesse, 1 July.

Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (Charte declared), 20 Oct.

Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore, 28 Dec.

Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts begins, April, cotton manufacture suspended, central relief fund, 4,572,547, at Mansion-house fund, 2,066,626.

Rupture with Brazil, 25 Dec.

Prince Alfred elected king of Greece, 20 Jan., 1863.

Princess Alexandria of Denmark married to the prince of Wales, 18 March.

The British, French and Austrian governments communicate with Russia on odious Bulgarian matters, 7 April.

Inauguration of the great Exhibition to the prince consort in the Horticultural gardens, 1 May, 1853.

The government declares the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns, 8 Nov.

Death of Prince Albert Victor (aged 29), 21 Dec.

Final judgment of the judicial committee of the Exeter archbishops. The government had no authority to issue the Augustus defeated letter (see Austria), 8 Feb., 1854.

Garibaldi's visit to England, 3-27 April, 1864.

The Ionian islands made over to Greece, 22 May.

European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question, no result, 24 April-20 May.

Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich, 1 Oct.

Death of John Leech (aged 47), 29 May.

Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61), 24 Oct, 1865.

Prince George of Wales born, 3 June.


Death of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.; public funeral at Hyde-park (see Queen). 24 Oct.

Important commercial treaty with Austria signed, 16 Dec.

Commercial panic in London, 11 May to Sept., 1856.

International botanical congress opened, 22 May.

Marriage of princess Helena to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 5 July.

The third Derby cabinet formed, 6 July.

Projected attack of Fezens on Chester prevented by the authorities, 11, 12 Feb., 1867.

The queen laid foundation of the Albert hall of arts at S. Kensington, 26 May, 1863.

Visit of the Belgian volunteers (see Queen), 10-22 July.

Visit of the Sultan (see Turkey), 12-23 July.

New Reform act passed (see Reform), 12 Aug.

Michael Faraday, natural philosopher (aged 76), died, 25 Aug.

Preparations for the expedition to Abyssinia (see Fezens), 18 Sept.

Fezeni outrage; rescue of prisoners at Manchester (see Fezens), 18 Sept.

Synod of bishops at Lambeth (see Dun-Argyll), 16 Sept.


Special constables called for; 113,674 (in the U.K.) sworn in by 28 Dec., 1865.

Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh from Australia, 26 June.

Nearly 21,000 extra deaths attributed to the hot summer, 3 July—29 Sept.

Convention with the United States respecting the Alabama claim signed (afterwards rejected by the States), 14 Jan., 1869.

Earl of Pembroke dies (aged 70), 23 Oct.

Earl of Clarence dies (aged 70), 27 June, 1870.

Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war (which see) proclaimed, 12 July.

Treaty with Prussia and France for neutrality of Belgium signed, 9, 11 Aug.

Earl Granville repays the charge of violating neutralities made by the Prussian government, 17-18 Sept.

The queen's consent to the marriage of the princess Louise to the marquis of Lorne, 24 Oct.

Post and month disease prevalent among army, 6 Aug.-Nov.

Election of elementary school-boards, 1 Nov.

Excitement through the Russian note respecting the Black sea (see Russia), 19 Nov.

Black Sea conference met 17 Jan., closed (neutralisation of Black Sea abrogated, &c.), 13 March.

Marriage of the princess Louise and the marquis of Lorne, 21 March.

Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened, 29 March.

Death of sir John F. Herschel, astronomer and philosopher (aged 79), 21 March.

First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington, opened, 1 May, closed, 30 Sept.

Serious illness of the prince of Wales from typhoid fever, Dec.; 17 Dec., recovered; letter from the queen and princess to the people, thanking them for sympathy, 26 Dec.

Thanksgivings for recovery of prince of Wales, London, 1 Jan., 1872.

Excitement respecting the American claims under the treaty of Washington, 28 Feb.

The queen, prince and princess of Wales, and court and parliament in state to St. Paul's, national thanksgiving for recovery of the prince of Wales; London decorated, illuminations, &c., 27 Feb.

The queen in a public letter says, "Words are too weak for the queen to say how deeply touched
and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her own son and herself.

20 Feb. 1872

The queen, while entering Buckingham Palace, threatened by Arthur O'Connor, aged about 15, was shot by an unarmed police, 3 Feb. to be signed; immediately apprehended. 29 Feb.

Strikes among agricultural labourers in Warwickshire and other counties; union formed, 28 March; Arthur O'Connor pleads guilty (sentence of imprisonment and flogging). 9 April.

Correspondence between the British and American governments respecting the claims for indemnities, which the American rejects, 3 Feb. 1873.

Supplemental treaty proposed; accepted by U.S. senate, 25 May; further discussion in parliament; unsatisfactory correspondence; the U.S. consented to, 16 June.

Strikes among builders and other tradesmen. 29 May.

Final meeting of arbitrators; damages awarded; see below. 14 Sept.

New commercial treaty with France signed in London. 5 Nov.

Death of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton. 18 Jan. 1873

Suez Canal completed; Jan. 1; great death of 17th, the best, the 22, a ton in London. 15 Feb.

Visit of the Shah of Persia 18 June, 5 July.

Proposal of marriage of duke of Edinburgh to grand- duchess of Hesse and by Rhine, 23 July; annuity bill for the duke passed, 5 Aug.

Marriage of duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 23 July. 24 July.

The duke and duchess of Edinburgh enter London, 5 Aug.

Sir Garnet Wolseley returns from his successful expedition against the Ashantees. 21 March.

The queen receives a testimonial of gratitude from the French nation for his assistance during the war (see France). 3 Dec.

Moody and Sankey, American revivalists, arrive in London, 9 March; sail from Liverpool (see Religion). 2 Aug. 1873.

Railway jubilee at Darlington, 27 Sept.

Departure of the prince of Wales for India, 11 Oct.

The Khedive's shares in the Suez canal bought by the British government (see Suez), 1 Nov. announced.

The queen proclaimed "empress of India," 1 May, 1876.

Arrival of prince of Wales at Portsmouth, 11 May.

Great excitement and many public meetings respecting the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Aug.-Oct.

National conference against war to defend Turkey, 27 James's hall, Dec.

Proclamation of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war, 30 April, 1877.

Debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions (see also). That this house found much for which to express our thanks, and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte, with regard to the despatch written by the earl of Derby, 21 Sept., 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria, for the rescuing (see Bulgaria), against, 354.

7-14 May.

Fleet sent to Sileian bay. 3 July.

Statue of king Alfred by count Gleichen, at Wantage, unveiled by the prince of Wales, his descendant. 14 July.

Early meeting of parliament on account of Russo-Turkish war, 28 July.

Vote of 6,000,000, asked for before entering into conference respecting eastern affairs, 24 Jan.; debate 31 Jan.

Liberal amendment withdrawn on report of imperial advance on Constantiople, 7 Feb.; vote passed (294-124). 8 Feb.

Warlike policy of the ministry; resignation of lord Carnarvon, 24 Jan.; Earl of Derby (see Disraeli Administration) 28 March.

Message of the queen, respecting calling out the reserves, &c., 4 April. 28 April.

Earl of Salisbury's circular, inditing the Treaty of San Stefano, 2 April; moderate reply of Gortschakoff, printed. 10 April.

Indian troops ordered to Malta, about 15 April. 28 April.

Earl Russell died, aged 85. 28 May.

The ministry announce the meeting of a European congress on the eastern question to meet on 13 June, at the castle of Bessouwfeld and the marquis of Salisbury to attend for England. (See Berlin). 3 June.

Anglo-Turkish convention (see Turkey) signed at Berlin, 13 June. 1877.

The conference meets at Berlin (which see) 13 June; treaty signed, 13 July.

10,000l. a year voted for the duke of Connaught for his proposed marriage with princess Louise of Prussia. 25 July.

DEbate on the Berlin treaty, in the commons; general speech of Mr. Gladstone, 30 July; majority for government (see Gladstone). 30 July.

Meeting of parliament on account of Afghan war, 5 Dec.


Death of princess Alice by diphtheria at Darmstadt, after attendance on her husband, the grand-duke, and children, 7, 30 A.M. 14 Dec.

The queen in a letter thanks her subjects for their sympathy with her loss, 26 Dec.

Edward Byrne Madden arrested for threatening to attack the queen in letters to the Home Office, 12 Dec. 1872; judged insane. 13 Jan. 1879.

1,000,000l. voted for Zulu war. 27 Feb.

Expedition sent between 8,000, and 9,000 men, 1,500 horses, &c. 28 Feb.-March.

Marriage of duke and duchess of Connaught at Windsor, 5 March.

Successful review of about 32,000 volunteers by the duke of Connaught at Windsor, 28 March.


The queen shot at, at Great Western railway station, at Windsor, by Richard Macnamara, 29 March; he is committed for trial for high treason, 10 March. 1882.

The queen's letter of thanks for general sympathy, 6 May.

The queen dedicates Epping Forest to the use of the people for all time, 6 May.

New law courts, London, opened by the queen, 23 Dec.


Other arrests in Liverpool, Glasgow, and London about 6-7 April.

Egypt and the Sudan: censure of the government for its "vacillating and inconsistent policy," voted by the lords (184-81) 12 Feb.; rejected by the commons (311-283), 12-20 Feb.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, dies, 31 March; buried at Windsor, 5 April.

The queen in a letter expresses her deep sense of the loving sympathy of her subjects in all parts of her empire, in that foreign country to herself and the duchess of Albany, 14 April.

The queen present at the marriage of her granddaughter, princess Victoria of Hesse, and Louis of Battenberg at Darmstadt, 30 April; returned to Windsor, 7 May.

Vote of censure on the government for not supporting Gordon negatively in the commons (301-275). 13-14 May.

Prince Albert Victor, duke of Wales, comes of age, 8 Jan. 1885.

Ordered that the militia be embodied and soldiers stopped from entering the reserve. 18 July.

Vote of censure on the government respecting Egypt, passed by the lords (192-38); negatived by the commons (292-283), 27, 28 Feb.

Day of mourning for general Gordon and the killed in the Sudan, 13 March.

Reserves to be called out in prospect of war with Russia, 27 March.

Vigorous preparations for war; vote of 11,000,000l. passed by the commons (see Russia). 27 April.

The earl of Shaftesbury dies, aged 84, 1 Oct.

Agitation for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, autumn.

Disruption of parliament, 15 Nov.

Elections: 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, 26 Peelites, 39 Pure Republicans. 16 Dec.

The new parliament meets 12 Jan.; opened by the queen. 20 Jan. 1886.
Resignation of the Salarv administration (which see).—27 Jan. 1892.

Gladsbome's third administration formed 26 Feb. 1892.

Mr. Gladstone introduces his bill to make better provision for the future government of Ireland, 8 April.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition (the first great national exhibition) opened at South Kensington, London, 25 April.

International Exhibition of navigation, commerce, 

&c., at Liverpool opened by the queen 11 May.

Queen Victoria's jubilee year begins 18 June.

Parliamentary elections of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy (reported, 315 Conservatives, 141 Gladstonians, 29 unionists, 24 Parnellites) July.

The Gladstone administration resigns 28 July.

The second Salisbury administration (which see) formed 25 July; the marquis of Hertingford and friends decline to form a coalition ministry, 31 Dec.

The queen attends the jubilee service at Westminster Abbey (see Jubilee) 21 June; she passes a better to the nation expressing her profound gratitude for the very kind reception by the vast multitude during her progress to, and return from, the Abbey, and her high admiration for the well-ordered order of service. 24 June 1897.

Sovereign, 21 April.

Sir Lewis Harrow, naturalist, &c., aged 52, died, 12 Feb.

The exhibition opened, 18 July.

The queen visits the queen at Windsor, and attends the state ball, Buckingham palace, 28 May; leaves England, 28 May.

Anglo-German Agreement (which see) respecting the navigation, commerce, 


Many strikes, and much agitation respecting labour and wages in London and throughout the country, 26 Aug. to 6 Oct.

Return of Mr. H. M. Stanley (see Stanley) 27 Aug. 1897.

The imperialist movement dies at South Kensington, 1 July.

The emperor William H. visits the queen at Osborne, inspect the fleet, &c., 8 Aug.

Anglo-French Agreement (which see) respecting Africa, signed 1 Aug.

Anglo-Portuguese Agreement settled, 7 Aug.; not ratified (see Portugal) 8 Nov.

The queen presents at the birth of the Royal Victoria, great battleship, and of the Royal Arthur, first-class cruiser; Portsmouth, 26 Feb. 1897.

Death of Earl Granville, eminent statesman, aged 73, March.

The empress Frederick visits England, 27 Feb.

Visit of the German emperor and empress very successful (see Special) 23 July.

Visit of the princes of Naples (see Italy), 22 July. Aug. 1897.

The queen receives Veilhelm, a Finnish chief, and his presents, 7 Aug.

Visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth (see France), 16 Aug.

Prince George of Wales attacked by typhoid fever, 10 Nov.; recovered, 26 Dec.

The duke of Clarence and Avondale attacked with influenza and pneumonia, 18 Jan.; died at Sandringham, 14 Jan. Unusually lamented; military funeral at Windsor, 16 Jan. 1892.

Letter from the queen to the emperor (see Letter to the Emperor), 2 Feb.

The queen is in mourning for the death of her son (see British Red Cross) 22 Feb.

"I must once again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my empire on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the nation. The overwhelming misfortune of my dearly loved grandson having been thus suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, and appearing to be going forward in a way to endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his fond grandmother, to bow in submission to the ineradicable decree of Providence."—22 Feb. 1892.

"The sympathy of millions, which has been so touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying at such a time, and I wish, both in my own name and that of my children, to express from my heart, my warm gratitude to all."—22 Feb. 1892.

These testimonies of sympathy with us, and appreciation of my dear grandson, whom I loved as a son, and whose devotion to me was as great as that of a son, will be a help and consolation to me and mine in our affliction.

My bereavements during the last thirty years of my reign have indeed been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties, and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my country and Empire while life lasts.

"Victoria, R.I."—22 Feb.

Dissolution of parliament, 26 June; general election; Conservative portion, 259; Liberal (Gladstonian), 270; Parnellites, 28; anti-Parnellites, 72; labour members, 4 (35); total, 672.

The queen presents the Irish home rule bill, 31 Jan.; introduced 13 Feb. (see Ireland) 1893.

Meetings with eminent speakers against the home rule bill, throughout the country; petitions and subscriptions sent to the queen, 3 May, 1893.

March, April.

Visit of the empress Frederick, 18 March.

Death of Edward Henry, earl of Derby, statesman, aged 60, 21 April.

Great unionist meeting at the Albert-hall: see Jubilee 22 April.

The imperial institute, which see, inaugurated by the queen, 19 May.

M. Alburt Dercass appointed French ambassador and end of June.

The queen unveils the statue of herself (as in 1837), by the princess Louise, in Kensington gardens, 25 June, 1894.

Marriage of the duke of York and the princess Victoria Maud (May) of Teck, at St. James's palace, in the presence of the queen and royal family, the king and queen of Denmark, the cossarvitch, several royal persons, 4 Italian princes, and a countess, ambassadors, accredited foreign ministers, and other official persons; the duke and duchess of York drive through London from Buckingham palace to Liverpool station, and arrived at Southampton in the evening of 6 July. (See on the marriage by Lewis Morris.)

National fete at Broadstairs, 6 July.

Death of professor John Tyndall, aged 73, 4 Dec. (see Royal Institution).

Manchester ship canal, public opening, 1 Jan. 1894.

Visit of the empress Frederick to Osborne, 14 March.

Resignation of Mr. Gladstone as premier, succeeded by the earl of Rosebery, 19 March.

Parliament prorogued, 5 March; re-opened 5 March.

Death of eminent jurist, lord Hargreaves, 29 March.

Irow Bowen, 10 April.

The queen inaugurates the Manchester ship canal, 21 May.
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Her. earl Grey, able statesman, born 20 Dec. 1812, died 9 Oct. 1898.

James Anthony Froude, historian, born 23 April, 1818, died 29 Oct. 1899.


Meeting of parliament. 5 Feb.

The empress Frederick visits England, 7 Feb.-23 March.


Visit of prince Nasrullah Khan: see Afghanistan, 23 April.

Resignation of the Rosebery ministry 21 June.

New cabinet formed by the marquis of Salisbury, 28 June and 29 July; meets (see Commands) 12 Aug.-5 Sept.

Visit of the German emperor to the queen, the fleet at Cowes 5 Aug.

Remarks of the marquis of Salisbury, on the lord mayor's banquet in reference to Turkey, &c., unity of the great powers, the sultan warned. 26 Nov.

Visit of the king of the Belgians and princess Clementine to the queen. 3 Dec.

For dispute with the United States, see Trommel, 1895. Falls on the Stock Exchange, London, 1 Dec. 1895.

Revival of trade and increased revenue. Jan. 1896.

General dispersal at the German emperor's message to the kings. Kruger respecting the defeat of Dr. Jameson, see Trommel, 3 Jan.

Naval force ordered to Delagoa bay. 7 Jan.

The Australian and Tasmanian governments send a telegram to Lord Salisbury approving the action of his government and promising cordial support, 12 Jan.; for which Lord Salisbury returns his hearty thanks 14 Jan.

The prime of Wales visits the colonial office and declares his support of Mr. Chamberlain, 11 Jan.

Sir Frederick, lord Leighton, painter, sculptor and scholar, born 3 Dec. 1837, died 25 Jan., 1896; public funeral at St. Paul's 3 Feb.

Death of prince Henry of Battenberg, 23 Jan., buried at Whippingham, see Athlone, 5 Feb.

Dr. John按下, 370 volunteers on active service, arrive at Plymouth, 24 Feb.; at London, 25 Feb.; for trial, see Trommel, 15 Feb., footnote.

Budget: revenue, 137,974,000.; expenditure, 137,681,000.; 24 Feb.

Marriage of princess Maud of Wales and prince Charles of Denmark, at Buckingham palace, 22 July.

Visit of li Hung Chang, see China, 1 Aug., 1897.

Lord Rosebery proposes non-party public meetings respecting the Armenian massacres, 8 Aug., 1897.

He resigns the leadership of the liberal party through differences with Mr. Gladstone and others on the Eastern question 6 Oct.

Meetings held at London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester, urging the government to take stronger measures 15 Sept.

Concertations received by the queen from London and other places on having resigned longer 12 Nov.

Visit of the empress Frederick 31 Jan.-15 March, 1897.

Lady Wallace bequeaths her husband's collection of pictures, &c., to the nation, conditionally, see Bedford, Great and Wallace collections announced 25 Feb.

Completion of the 60th year of the queen's reign, see Jubilee (Diamond) 24 June, 1897.

Grand naval review at Spithead, see Spay, 5 July.

The queen returns her sincere thanks for all congratulations 28 June and again 14 July.

Death of princess Mary of Cambridge, daughter of the prince of Wales, philanthropist, 27 Oct., time of issue at Windsor 15 Nov.

Close of the 7 months' engineering dispute, 28 Jan. 1897.

A lease of Weihaiwei granted by China to Great Britain 2 April, 1898.

Death of Mr. Gladstone, see Gladstone, 19 May, 1898.

Mr. Paul Cambon, French ambassador, received by the queen 9 Dec.

Split in the liberal party, which see 12 Dec.

Visit of the empress Frederick, Dec. 1898-1 Jan. 1899.

Tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell celebrated, see Norwich 25 April.

The queen's message to Parliament; vote of thanks, 25 April, to lord Kitchener for services in the Sudan, carried, with vote of thanks to the officer and men, 5-8 June.

Terrorist crisis: parliament affirms the duty of the imperial power to protect the Uitlanders against oppression, and declares that no concessions of reforms had been made by sir A. Milner, 28 July; parliament prorogued, 9 Aug.: mobilisation of troops, reserves called out, well responded to, 7 Oct. of 2nd and 3rd battalions 15th, 18th, 19th regiments. 9-10 Oct. and empire supporting the government's policy in S. Africa, 13 Oct.; gen. sir Roderick Butler leaves to take command in S. Africa 14 Oct.; parliament summoned, 17 Oct.; great speech of Mr. Chamberlain, 12 Oct.; firm speech by lord Salisbury at the Guildhall, 9 Nov.

Tercentenary of Cromwell's birth, his statue in front of Westminster-hall unveiled 24 Nov.

New German emperor and empress and two sons visit the queen at Windsor 20-25 Nov.

The government's call for volunteers and rearmy for S. Africa carried, 17 Dec.

Duke of Westminster dies, aged 74 22 Dec.

Lord Roberts leaves to take command in S. Africa, 23 Dec.

Death of the duke of Teck, aged 62 31 Jan. 1900.

Budget, which see, 1899-1900, deficit 7,357,000.; 25 April.

Jubilee, 30 April 1897.

Centenary of the death of the poet Cowper, celebrated at Olney, Bucks, 25 April.

The queen visits London to see her people, 7-13 March; leaves Windsor for Dublin, see Ireland, 2 April; returns to Windsor 12 May; Attempt on the life of the prince of Wales at Brussels, see Wales, 4 April; his letter of thanks for world-wide sympathy, Times, 22 April.

Unhindered rejoicings on the relief of Mafeking (17 May, 1899).

Visit of the khedive, 21 June; received by the duke of York in London, June 27; by the queen at Windsor, 25-27 June; entertained at the Guildhall; the prince of Wales and lord Salisbury present, July; leaves 24 July.

Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, dies, near Coburg, aged 55 (see Adriatic) 11 July.

Death of lord Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice, aged 69 13 July.

Letters from Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Clark, and others to Boer officials found in S. Africa, published as a parliamentary paper, and greatly discussed 20 Aug.

Gen. sir John Adye, who in 65 years had served in the Crimea, India, and Egypt, died, aged 58 20 Aug.

Baron Francesc de Reusius appointed Italian ambassador, Sept. 12; dies 25 Oct.


Sir Arthur Sullivan, popular composer (see Searc and Opera) dies aged 58 22 Nov.

New parliament meets (see Commands, 1897-8).

The queen's message to Parliament, which see, introduced in S. Africa, see Times, 19 Dec. 1901-2; lord Roberts received by the queen at Osborne, and created an earl and K.C.G., 2 Jan.; by the prince and princess of Wales and others at Pattleton, 19 Dec. his escorts to Buckingham palace 3 Jan. 1901.

Death of the queen at Osborne after a few days' illness, the German emperor, his children and grandchildren being with her 25 Jan.

King Edward VII, accessions.

The king holds a conven at St. James's palace, and declares 'that it will be his constant endeavour to walk in his mother's footsteps,' 1 Jan.

Parliament meets; many touching tributes to the late queen's memory 25 Jan.
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FUNERAL OF QUEEN VICTORIA: the remains conveyed on board the royal yacht Albion from Cowes to London, through a long line of British and foreign warships, on a calm sea and in a glorious sunset, 1 Feb.; borne in state by processions, with an escort of kings and princes, through the west end of London to Paddington, thence to Windsor, and after a service in St. George's Chapel, placed in the Albert Memorial Chapel, with suitable ceremonies, 2 Feb.

The king's messages: "To my people," "To my people beyond the seas," and "To the people and government of India," thanking them for their loyalty and affection, which inspired him with courage and hope solvently to work for the preservation and security of the great empire, were read at Windsor, 1 Feb.

The German emperor (made a held-marshal in the army and the crown prince a K.G.) warmly greeted in London, 2 Feb.

The king and queen open parliament in state, 14 Feb.

The king visits the empress Frederick in Germany, 24 Feb.-5 March.

Meeting at the Guildhall in aid of the "Queen Victoria Memorial," the mayors and presidents of the U.K. invited to join (see Manchester).

The duke and duchess of Cornwall start on their colonial tour in the ss. Ophir, 16 March.

Budget: revenue, £12,623,820, expenditure, £12,324,414.

Sir Alfred Milner, high commissioner of S. Africa, met by lord Salisbury and others at Waterloo, received by the king and made a peer, 29 May.

Lord Wantage, V.C., a great supporter of the volunteers and administrator of war relief funds, etc., died, aged 65, 10 June.

The king presents S. African war medals to lords Reading and Milner and some 5,526 officers and men, London, 10 June.

Pro-test meeting in the Queen's hall, London (Mr. Asquith, M.P., chairman), addressed by the Afrikaner Bond delegates and others, some disturbance in and outside, 19 June.

Mr. Asquith, in a turn speech to a liberal meeting in London, resolutions the resolutions and opinions of the professors.


Mass meeting at the Guildhall in favour of the great African policy similar meetings held throughout the country, 26 June.

Budget, which:—deficit about £5,957,995, passed.

Vote of censure to lord Roberts for his military services in S. Africa, passed, 31 July.

Parliament prorogued, 12 Aug.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall warmly welcomed after their three years abroad (see Fishbourne), 24 Sept.

Lord Roberts at Besehrak moves the liberals to throw out the cew. Members, and offers his services; appealing solely to the tribunal of public opinion.

The marquis Hoare, eminent Japanese statesman, arrives, 24 Dec.; received by the king, 27 Dec.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham a check to Anglophobia (see Birmingham, 31 Jan., 1913).

Finally approved, 17 May.

Dutch government's proposals for negotiations with the Boers in S. Africa presented, 29 Jan.; taken up by the British government, 29 Jan.; correspondence issued, 4 Feb.

Lord Salisbury moves a state of queen Victoria at the Jun., Constitutional club, and speaks fully and forcibly as to the end of the war, 5 Feb.

Lord Buffon, (see Canada 1792 and Lagos 1787), died, aged 86, 17 Feb.

Death of lord Kimberley, K.G., liberal statesman, 50 years in office, aged 76, 5 April.

Budget (see sect): receipts, £1,537,752, expenditure, £1,577,651, surplus, £40,899.

ew loan on consols, £300,000, over subscribed, 16-18 April.

Lord Pianoeforte, great diplomatist (see United States 1889 et seq., and Poor), dies, aged 74, 25 May, 1912.

Covenant signed at Pretoria, 31 May; universal rejoicings.

Thanksgiving for the conclusion of peace, 5 June.

Mr. Samuel Butler, author of " Erewhon," died, aged 68, 12 June.

Lord Atkinson, prof. of modern history, Cambridge, eminent scholar, died, aged 68, 19 June.

The king and queen warmly welcomed in London, 25 June.

Grave illness of the king from peritonitis; Will my people ever forgive me?" were his first words on recovering consciousness after a critical operation; universal anxiety, sorrow and sympathy; coronation ceremonies (26 June) and other festivities postponed, 24 June.

Bank holidays; festivities of a modified kind held by the king's desire (chiefly in the provinces), 26, 27 June.

The king made an admiral of the German navy, 26 June.

Intercessory services at St. Paul's and elsewhere, 27-29 June.

Coronation bonuses throughout the country, 26 June.

Grand colonial and Indian reviews (the duke of Connaught in command) held by the prince of Wales, the queen, and many foreign princes and distinguished guests present, London, 1 July.

The king sends to all his subjects, 24th July, a message, "having heard the cheering with gratification in his sick room." 3 July.

Royal and other eminent foreign guests arrived in London, 25 June; banquets left, 28 June.

The king pronounced out of danger; his dinner to the poor of London, which see, 5 July.

Colonial reception held by the prince and princess of Wales at St. James's palace, 10 July.

Lord Kitchener welcomed from S. Africa (see London and Southampton), 17 July.

Lord Salisbury and Sir George Grey, South Africa administrator, 13 years prime minister and lord privy seal, 4 times foreign secretary, resigns, 11 July.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour (leader of the commons and first lord of the treasury) made prime minister and lord privy seal, 12-14 July.

The king taken in his yacht to Cowes, 15 July.

Meeting at the Church-house, Westminster, in aid of the Cape South African memorial (over £6,000,000 received), princess Christian present, Lord Roberts presided, 17 July.


The king and queen heartily welcomed in London, 6 Aug.

Letter from the king to his people:—

"On the eve of my coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important in my life, I am anxious to express to my people at home, and in the colonies, and in India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy which they have manifested towards me during the time that my life was in such imminent danger.

"The postponement of the ceremony owing to my illness caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all those who intended to celebrate it; but their disappointment was amply compensated by them with admirable patience and temper.

"The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard; and I now offer up my thanks and most grateful acknowledgment to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the sovereign of this great empire.

"I am extremely obliged, &c.," 13 Aug.

"Buckingham palace, 7th August, 1912."

Ministerial changes; see Balfour administration.

Coronation of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra at the abbey; many colonial statesmen and Indian princes present; great rejoicings and celebrations throughout the empire and world, 9 Aug.

The king presents usborne house, which see, to the nation, 9 Aug.
Thanksgiving services held for the king's recovery, Nov. 23, 1892.

The lord mayor, visé, Duncan, and Sir Arthur Crossley present to the king a corona gift (115,000) from some of his subjects; see Hospitals, Aug.

The queen presents 8 African war medals to a young (male and female) of the Imp. Ye. Hospital staffs, at Devonshire house, Aug. 12.

The king receives the Indian princes and colonial premiers, Aug. 12, and holds investitures ceremonies of the colonial and Indian troops, London, Aug. 12, 13.

The Indian princes, in a letter to the lord mayor, express warm gratitude for the kindness received, and the respect and affection for the British nation, Times, Aug. 15.

Coronation naval review; over 100 vessels at Spithead.

The Boer generals Botha, De Wet, and Delatree, received by lords Kitchener and Roberts and Mr. Chamberlain at Southampton, and by enthusiastic crowds in London, Aug. 16; by the king and queen at Cowes, 19 Aug.; they leave for the continent.


The king inspected the Artizan, 21 Aug.

Crusade of the king and queen; Weymouth, Poombroke, Isle of Man, Arran, Hebrides, Dunbar, &c., 21 Aug.-2 Sept.

Sir Frederick Abel, eminent chemist, died, aged 75, and Philip J. Bailey, the author in 1839 of "Festus," died, aged 80, 6 Sept.

Mr. Bodrck (war secretary), lord Robert's, Kelly-Kenny and Ian Hamilton, visit Germany, which see.

Nonconformist agitation against the Education bill, 10-15 Oct.

Conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the Boer generals; the Vereeniging terms signed (31 May) unaltered, 5 Sept.; parliamentary paper issued, 10 Sept.

Royal commission on inquiry into the conduct of the S. African war, which see, Oct.


Grant of 3,000,000, voted for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, Nov. 5.

Visit of the emperor of Germany, 5-14 Nov.

Death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, aged 76, Nov. 17.

Mr. Chamberlain accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, leaves on his mission to S. Africa, 23 Nov.

Visit of the king of Portugal, 17 Nov.-Dec.

Great poverty and distress in London and other cities; thousands unemployed; funds started; reported, 1 Dec.

Death of Dr. Temple, aged 51, 23 Dec.

Queen's dinner, 620 widows and 826 children of soldiers who fell in S. African war, 27 Dec.

Dr. Davidson, alp. of Canterbury, 12 Feb. 1893.

The king opens parliament, address agreed to (lords), 17 Feb.

Imag. meeting of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held at Mansion house, the lord mayor presiding; speeches by Mr. Bel- four, lord Northampton, and others, 6 March.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain return home, 14 March.

The queen presents a copy of Chaucer to the Irish guards at the tower, St. Patrick's day, 17 March.

Dr. Farrar, dean of Canterbury, died, 22 March.


Mr. Currie's (and Mme. Currie's) discovery of the remarkable properties of radium (see Radium), announced, March.

London Education bill first reading (House of commons), 7 April.

Royal commission on inquiry into food imports, &c., during the war, visits Mr. Balfour at Burleigh, chairman, the prime of Wales, and others before, 28 April.

Budget statement, 1902-3, final surplus 418,000, 23 April.

Mr. Robert W. Hambury, M.P., died, 28 April.

Sale of the gambart collection of pictures, realized 310,000, 2 May.
Inaugural celebration of "Empire Day" in London and colonies as a permanent memorial to the late queen Victoria and an outward and visible symbol of imperial unity, May 21, 1904.

Report of the imperial commission on the militia and volunteers, issued May 27.

Able of Aokutaka received by the king at Buckingham palace May 27.

Adm. sir John Fisher appointed first lord, June 18.

King leaves London for Kiev on visit to the emperor of Germany on May 27.

International congress of the Salvation army opened; "general" Booth previously received by the king, June 25.

The king returns from Kiev July 25.

Duke of Norfolk moves a resolution in the house of lords to amend the declaration against transubstantiation made by the sovereign on accession, July 25.

Death of Mr. C. F. Watts, B.A., G.M., aged 86, July 1.

Lord Curzon installed as constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the Cinque ports July 2.

Golden centenary celebrated July 4.

German squadron, strongest naval force ever put to sea by Germany, visits Plymouth, July 5.

Mr. Chamberlain entertained at a banquet by unionist members of parliament on his birthday, July 8.

Anglo-German arbitration treaty signed July 9.

Death of Mr. Kruger, president of the Transvaal, July 9, 1899, aged 57; at Gienau, Switzerland, July 14.

New liberal-unionist council bet Mr. Chamberlain president, July 22.

King lays the foundation stone of the new Liverpool cathedral, July 25.

King and queen visit Swansea; king inaugurates the king's dock July 25.

British vessel Knight Commander sunk by the Russian khedievsk squadron, July 29.

King and queen visit Cape of Good Hope, July 30.

The vote with members of the Scottish Antarctic expedition arrives at the Clyde, July 31.

Death of gen. sir Michael Bichphf, gch, aged 79, July 31.

House of lords rescues the decision of the Scottish judges in the suit between the free church and the united free church concerning the property of the united Free church (see Church of Scotland).

Lord Curzon appointed governor of India Aug. 1.

King leaves London for Marienburg Aug. 16.

Titan's portrait of Atostro purchased by the National Gallery for 58,000, Aug. 17.

Licensing act, as amended by the House of Commons, Aug. 19.

Education (the authority) act (see Education). Aug. 23.


Joint declaration of the four emisaries in the house of lords Aug. 27.

Inauguration of a memorial to the late queen Victoria, with military honors, from the War Office to Kemmel Hill, the king attending the service in the chapel of St. Julien's, Aug. 27.

Debate on the report of the imperial arbitration commission to inquire into the local government of the Chosin peninsula, Aug. 27, 1904.

Rochester and Ramsgate see: Church of England.

Royal commission on the bishop of Durham, Aug. 29.

Kinn and queen visit Berlin Aug. 31.

Kinn and queen visit Dunkirk Sept. 1.

Kinn and queen visit the new buildings of the French national assembly, Sept. 2.

London education committee comes into operation, Sept. 5.

Sir Edward Aven, poet and journalist, died Sept. 6.

Ball and concluding part of the report of the war council, Sept. 6.

Visit to the lady and Duke of Connaught, Sept. 13.

Veto of the imperial council, Sept. 22.

Mr. Ellis, attorney general, signed in London Sept. 23.

Mr. Balfour appointed governor-general of Canada, Sept. 24.

Treaty between Great Britain and Tibet, signed Sept. 27.

The Biscay arrives at Portsmouth with commission signed by members of the British Antarctic expedition (see Antarctica), Sept. 29.


Death of sir William Harcourt, liberal statesman, Nov. 23, 1904; in the vicereger, aged 77; Oct. 27; opposition to the government May 16 and elsewhere; "plan of campaign" inaugurated by an official manifesto issued after the Welsh national convention at Cardiff.

Committee to inquire into the book case (see Book) opens its inquiry Nov. 13.

Adm. Dewey and officers of the U.S. battleship New York entertained by the king at Buckingham palace Nov. 16.
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North Sea outrage: Russian Baltic squadron, under adm. Rozhestvensky, fires on the Gamecock trawler of Hulme, which had been aground on the Doggerbank, under the delusion, as alleged, that they were Japanese torpedo-boats. The steam trawler Ocean was sunk, captain, and third hand killed, and another slightly injured, and some of the crew are injured. Russian fleet renders no assistance. 21 Oct. 1904

Intense excitement and indignation throughout the country on the reception of the news. 21 Oct.

Urgent representations made by British government to the Russian government demanding an immediate explanation and reparation: Home, Colonial and Mediterranean fleets mobilized for mutual support and cooperation. 24 Oct.

Message from the Tsar to King Edward and the British government expresses profound regret for the occurrence, and promises liberal compensation to the sufferers, and the detention of the Russian fleet at Vigo for the return of the implicated officers. 25 Oct.

Tsar proposes that the matter be submitted to an international commission of inquiry on the basis of the Hague convention; proposal accepted by the British government (see North Sea inquiry, 25 Oct.).

Adm. sir Cypryn Bridge and Mr. Butler Asquith, K.C., appointed by the board of trade to report on the North Sea outrage as to damage done, and compensation. 28 Oct.

Lord Lansdowne at Guildhall banquet, states that a full and satisfactory settlement of the North Sea outrage is anticipated by the British government. 1 Nov.

Death of Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., aged 65. 11 Nov.

Death of the earl of Northbrook, formerly secretary of state and viceroy of India, aged 75. 12 Nov.

Anglo-Portuguese arbitration treaty signed at London. 13 Nov.

Death of the earl of Hardwicke, under-secretary for India. Prince Arthur of Connaught received by the pope at the Vatican. 7 Dec.

Vice-adm. sir Lewis Beaumont appointed British commissioner, sir E. Fry legal assessor, and Mr. Hugh O‘Beirne, British agent to the North Sea international commission at Paris. 7 Dec.

King and queen of Portugal arrive at Portsmouth on a visit to the king and queen Alexandra, 15 Nov. at Windsor, 15 Nov.; visit London, entertained at the Guildhall by lord mayor, 17 Nov.; state banquet, 15 Nov.; visit duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, 21 Nov.; return to London, attend state performance at the opera, 24 Nov.; visit to duke of Orleans at Wood Norton, 26 Nov.; return to Buckingham palace 26 Nov.; queen leaves for Turin, 30 Nov., visits the duke of Portland at Welbeck abbey, 6 Dec.; returns to London 9 Dec.; leaves for Paris. 28 Dec.


Dr. Chas. Gore, bp. of Worcester, appointed the first bishop of the new see of Birmingham. 13 Dec.

Royal commission to inquire into the Scottish church dispute, appointed (see Church of Scotland). 17 Dec.

Great distress among the unemployed; report of directors of the bank of England grants 10,000,000, towards the Mansion-house fund for the unemployed, raising total received to 15,200,000. 20 Dec.

Lord Mountstephen presents bonds valued 30,000,000, to the prince of Wales for king Edward's fund for the hospital. 20 Dec.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses a great meeting at Gainsborough on loan reform. 1 Jan. 1905

Royal visit to Chatsworth. 2 Jan.

Duke and duchess of Connaught leave Portsmouth en route for Egypt. 5 Jan.

Heavy gale causes much damage. Scunthorpe, north prmcnale port was laid away. 7 Jan.

Mr. Balfour at Glasgow states that the British army would be retained during the next two years, making our armament equal to any foreign nation. 12 Jan. 1905

Marquis of Bath appoints under-secretary of state for India. 13 Jan.

Railway collision between Barney and Leeds, 7 killed, 14 injured. 14 Jan.

Committee of inquiry into the cases relating to joint stock companies (see R. T. Reid, K.C., M.P., chairman), appointed by the president of the board of trade. 2 Feb.

Prince of Wales appointed lord warden of the port of Carziac, France, by the president of the board of trade. 2 Feb.

King opens parliament. 7 Feb.

Mr. Roder Haggard, appointed a commissioner by the colonial secretary for that purpose, leaves for the United States to inspect and report upon the Salvation army colonies in the States. 22 Feb.

International commission of inquiry into the North Sea outrage holds its final sitting; gives its report. 25 Feb.

Death of earl Morley, late chairman of committees and deputy-speaker in the house of lords, aged 62, and of capt. Middleton, formerly chief agent for the conservative party, aged 60. 3 Feb.

Betrayal of princess Margaret of Connaught to prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden announced. 27 Feb.

Resignation of lord Milner, lord Salisbury appointed his successor. 28 Feb.

Navy estimates, 1905-6, 867,000,000. 1 March.

Earl of Cowarden appointed first lord of the admiralty. 1 March.

Supplementary estimate for 132,000,000, for army in Somaliland, voted by 272 to 219. 3 March.

Russian ambassador paid official visit to lord Lansdowne, the amount of the North Sea indemnity. 9 March.

Cabinet changes: Mr. Walter Long appointed chief secretary for Ireland, in succession to Mr. Wynnham, resigned; Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the local government board; lord Salisbury, president of the board of trade; Mr. Alwyn Fellowes, president of the board of agriculture and fisheries, in succession to lord Ouslow (appointed chairman of committees in the house of lords). 9 March.

Army estimates for 1905-6, 284,900,000; men, issued, 190,000. 9 March. 11 March.

Queen leaves England for Lisbon. 18 March.

New penny letter-rate postage from England to Australia comes into force. 25 April.

Revenue returns for year ended 31 March, show total receipts 10,552,000,000, a net increase of 19,700,000. 30 April.

Mr. Gully, speaker of the house of commons, resigns his office. 6 April.

Resolution moved by Mr. Balfour, seconded by sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, thanking the speaker for his distinguished services in the chair; another resolution praying the king to confer some signal mark of his favour on Mr. Gully. 7 April.

Death of gen. lord Chelmsford, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Zulul war, aged 72. 9 April.

King joins queen Alexandra at Muscelfield; is met by president Loubet at Poitiers, near Paris. 9 April.

Death of lord St. Helens (sir Francis Jemmy), aged 65. 9 April.

Budget statement, 1905-6: revenue (estimated) 131,445,000,000, expenditure (estimated), 101,915,000,000. surplus (estimated), 29,530,000,000. 13 April.

Aliens bill read the first time in the commons. 15 April.

Unemployed workers bill, which puts into legislative form the schemes of the government, introduced in the house of commons, 25 April. 25 April.

Royal commission on Scottish churches to issue their report (see Church of Scotland). 25 April.
Mr. Gully, late speaker, created a peculiarity of the United Kingdom with the rank of viscount (Selby). 26 June, 1903.

Prince of Wales, chancellor of the university of Wales, lays the foundation stone of the new buildings of the university coll. of S. and Monmouth in Cardiff. 28 June.

King and queen present at St. Saviour's collegiate church, on its inauguration as the cathedral of the new diocese of the Southwark. 28 June.

Christ's coll., Cambridge, celebrates the 50th year of its foundation. 4 July.

Government redistribution scheme: memorandum issued (see Education). 28 June.

Colliery explosion at Wattstown, Rhonda valley, 26 deaths. 17 July.

Visit of the British Atlantic fleet to Brest: cordial and enthusiastic reception; pres. Louise confers decorations of the legion of honour on adm. and chief officers (see France). 20-21 July.

Birth of prince John Charles Francis of Wales. 12 July.

King and queen visit Manchester; king opens the new dock of the Manchester ship canal. 13 July.

Lord Chelmsford appointed governor of Queensland; gen. sir W. L. Forestier-Walker appointed governor of Ceylon. 14 July.

Mr. Balfour announces that a royal commission would be appointed to inquire into the working of the poor law on 2 Aug. 1898. An unemployed bill passes its third reading in the house of lords (royal assent, 11 Aug.). 7 Aug.

A revised bill read third time in the house of lords. 8 Aug.

New Anglo-Japanese agreement signed in London. 22 July.

Visit of the French fleet under vice-adm. Caillard to Portsmouth; French admirals and officers received by the king and queen on the royal yacht, the king returns the visit of the visit of the French admiral; king entertains the principal officers on board the Victoria and Albert, and cordially approves the results of the visit. 25 July.

Lord Elysee, the French admiral, presents his credentials to the king at Buckingham palace on 25 May.

Mr. Balfour speaks at a great demonstration of the National Association of Conservative Associations in the Albert hall on 2 June.

Mr. Whitehead, new U.S. ambassador, presents his credentials to the king at Buckingham palace on 26 June.

The king presents at a sham fight at Aldershot; unveils a monument to the officers and men of the royal artillery medical corps who fell in S. Africa. 28 June.

Workmen's compensation bill read the third time and passes the house of lords. 28 May.

Mr. Chestert returns to the United States. 30 May.

Mr. Balfour speaks at a great demonstration of the National Association of Conservative Associations, in the Albert hall. 2 June.

Mr. Whitehead, new U.S. ambassador, presents his credentials to the king at Buckingham palace on 26 June.

Visit of king Alfonso of Spain arrives in London, 5 June; receives members of the diplomatic body at Buckingham palace; attends the opening of the house of commons of the National Association of Conservative Associations at the Albert hall on 7 June; present at a grand review at Aldershot; attends a gala performance at the Royal opera, 8 June; at Windsor castle and Eton college; attends state ball at Buckingham palace given in his honour, 9 June; returns to Spain, 16 June. 

Establishment of commemorating the 120th anniversary of the union of the nation of the hockey club, school and town. 12 June.

King makes to king Oscar of Sweden and Norway the rank of baron in the British fleet. 11 June.

Marriage of princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustave of Danmark in Sweden and Norway. 13 June.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway presents to Edward the rank of admiral in the Swedish navy. 13 June.

Special ambassador from Persia presents to Edward at Buckingham palace and presents an autograph letter from the shah of Persia in Persian carpet. 15 June.

The queen visits the three churches of England. 25 June.

25th anniversary of the visit of Persia in England to make themselves acquainted with British commercial and industrial institutions, under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the Guhr. 28 June.

Rt. hon. J. W. Leckey, chairman of committees, elected speaker of the house of commons, 5 June; received in the house of lords; new speaker takes the chair in his own house. 7 June.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into the allegations made in the report of the Bitter conflict in the S. African war; members: Mr. Justice Farrell (chairman), sir G. Talboys Goldie, F.M. sir Geo. White, sir F. Mowatt, and G.S. Hope Morley. 24 June.

Engagement of Lord Curzon (see India). 14 Aug.

Death of George Michael Curzon, aged 86, 18 Sept.; and of Dr. Barnardo, philanthropist, aged 69. 20 Sept.

New Victoria bridge over the Dee opened by the king. 25 Sept.

Sixty members of the Paris municipal council visit London, 23-25 Oct.; received by the king at Buckingham palace. 17 Oct.
Death of Sir Frederick Peel. 6 June, 1905. Prince and princess of Wales, who returned to England 3 June, leave for Norway to be present at the coronation of king Hakon and queen Maud.

Death of Sir Wilfrid Lawton, M.P., aged 66, July.

Death of Gen. Patrick Maxwell, b. 1826, 13 July.

Visit of king Alfonso and queen Victoria of Spain, 1 Aug.

Gouwarrow-fell, Ullswater, acquired for the nation by the National Trust, formally dedicated to public enjoyment by the speaker of the house of commons.

Earl of Leicester resigns his lord-lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk; he was appointed in 1845, and was the oldest lord-lieutenant in England, 13 Aug; Lord Coke appointed his successor.

King Edward leaves England for Marnesbad, 14 Aug.

Miss Elizabeth Sewell, writer of books for the young, died in her gend year, 17 Aug.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the premier, died at Marnesbad, 18 Aug.

Dr. Jameson, premier of Cape Colony, arrives in England on a special mission to the colonial office.

Death of Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Lawson Robell, novelist, b. 1826, 18 Aug.

Mr. Justice Buckley, b. 1845, appointed a lord justice of appeal, in the room of lord justice Rumer, resigned, reported, 23 Oct.

Death of Lord Cranbrook (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) in his 93d year, 30 Oct.

Visit of the king and queen of Norway with prince Olaf to Windsor, 11 Nov.

Lady Selby, wife of the ex-speaker of the house of commons, dies aged 67, 15 Nov.

King Edward appointed honorary general in the Norwegian army.

Death of the 2nd viscount Hampden, b. 1847, 19 Nov.

Queen Victoria memorial: 25,000 lads voted by the Australian commonwealth, reported, 3 Dec.

Death of sir Richard Mills, q. c., comptroller of the queen's household, 1846, 3 Dec.

The agreement, for preserving the integrity of Abyssinia, which was concluded between Great Britain, France, and Italy, signed in London, 13 Dec.

Duke of Connaught, with the duchess and princesses, leave England for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, Hong-Kong and Egypt, on a tour of inspection as inspector-general of the forces.

Lord Field, William Ventris Field, for 15 years judge of the queen's bench division, died aged 97, 30 Jan.

Death of sir Michael Foster, physician, b. 1836, 27 Jan.

Return of king Edward and queen Alexandra.

Parliament opened by king Edward who was accompanied by queen Alexandra.

Death of lord Alford (Wentworth-Blythe), Whistdoct, 1st baron Alford), 13 Feb.

Anglo-Servian commercial treaty, signed, 15 Feb.

Death of lord Davie (Horace Davie), aged 73, 15 Feb.

Death of man de Stael, fr. 18 years Russian ambassador in London, 22 Feb.

Death of sir Francis Plumkett, formerly British ambassador in Vienna, 28 Feb.

Death of lord Liverpool (Sir Cecil Greville Foljambe), 22 Mar.

Lord Hawkesbury, aged 67, 23 Mar.

Visit of the Russian squadron under commodore Romaine, 23 Mar.

Queen Alexandra and the empress Marie leave England.

The Colonial conference holds its first meeting at the colonial office (see Colonies), 11 April.

Extradition treaty signed with Panama, 16 April.

Death of lord Melrose, aged 22, 16 April.

Meeting between king Edward, queen Alexandra, and king Victor Emanuel at Treia, 18 April.

Death of lord Haldimond, many years permanent under-secretary for war, aged 71, 27 April.
ENGLAND.

Lord de Ros, premier baron of England, died, aged 74. April, 1397.

Prince Yoshihito of Japan, sent by the emperor to return thanks for the winter mission to Japan, arrived in England, May 1598.

General Holia leaves for South Africa. May 29, 1398.

Return of queen Alexandra from the continent. May 29, 1398.

Visit of prince Yoshihito of Japan—arrival May 29, 1398.


Visit of the king and queen of Denmark, 2-13 June, 1398.

Visit of the king of Siam. June 21-30, 1398.

Mr. Arthur A. Lynch, convicted of high treason in 1398, for having fought on the side of the Boers in the S.A. war, and released on licence a year later, receives a free pardon. July 6, 1398.

 Anglo-Russian agreement signed at the foreign office. July 31, 1398.

Death of lord Brampton (Mr. Hyl. Hawkins) judge 1398, retired 1398, aged 97. Oct. 9, 1398.

Railway accident at Shrewsbury; 13 persons killed and 51 injured. Oct. 14, 1398.

Emperor and empress of Germany arrive. Nov. 14, 1398.


Death of sir Maurice Lopes, lord of the admiralty, aged 72. Jan. 17, 1399.

Death of Mlle. Louise de la Ramee ('Onida'). 1399.


King Edward leaves Dover for Brighton. Mar. 3, 1399.


Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed in Washington, Apr. 15, 1399.

Death of lord Monkswell, Mar. 26, 1399.

Death of sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, aged 67. Apr. 20, 1399.

Death of sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Apr. 20, 1399.

Empire-day celebrated. May 22, 1399.

Visit of president Palliser. May 25, 1399.

Death of general Sir Alexander Butler, b. 1399. June, 1399.

Penny postage established with the United States, to come into force. Oct. 4, 1399.

King Edward, queen Alexandra and princes Victorias leave London to pay official visits to the courts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Apr. 20, 1399.

Death of sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, b. 1399, Apr. 20, 1399.

Death of Mr. A. J. Butler, Dante scholar, aged 65. Feb. 26, 1399.

King Edward leaves London for the Continent. March 6, 1399.


Death of king Edward VII. at Buckingham palace, at 11.45, after a few days' illness. May 6, 1399.

King George V. holds his first privy council at St. James's palace. May 7, 1399.

Public proclamation of king George V. in London and other cities. May 9, 1399.


Public lying-in state of king Edward VII. at Westminster Hall (about 10,000 visitors), May 17-19, 1399.

Funeral of king Edward VII. The day was observed as a day of mourning; the kings and royal princes present, including the German emperor, the king of Spain, king of Norway, king of Portugal. See London. May 20, 1399.

Presentation of the flag to queen Mary by sir Richard Solomon, on behalf of the people, of the
KINGs AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.


835. Ethelwulf; his son.

857. Ethelbald; his son.

865. Ethelbert; brother.

876. Ethelred; brother.

871. Alfred the Great; brother; b. in 849; died 29 or 26 Oct. 999; s. some say 999.

901. Edward the Elder; son; died 925.

926. Aethelstan; eldest son; died 17 Oct. 940.

946. Edward the Elder, 5th son of Edward the Elder; died from a wound received in a battle, 26 May, 946.

946. Ethelred, brother; died 955.

955. Edgar; eldest son of Edward; died of grief in 956.

956. Edward the Peaceable; brother; died 1 July, 975.

957. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his step-mother Eadgifu, 18 Mar. 978.

976. Ethelred II.; half-brother; retired.

1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died 3 Feb. 1014.

1014. Canute the Great; his son.

1016. Ethelred restored in Canute subseque.; died 24 April, 1016.

1016. Edward Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; married at Oxford, 30 Nov. 1016; reigned seven months.

1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died 12 Nov. 1013.

1035. Harold; son; died 17 Mar. 1069.

1039. Harold, son of Canute and Emma; died of a relapse at a marriage feast, 8 June, 1042.

1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died 5 Jan. 1066.

1066. Harold II.; son of earl Godwine; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

1066. William the Conqueror; crowned 25 Dec.; died at Rotten, 9 Sept. 1087.

1067. Robert; son of Walter of Flanders; married in 1055; died in 1087.

1085. William II. Rufus; reign began 26 Sept.; killed by an arrow, 2 Aug. 1100.

1100. Henry I.; bequeathed his brother; reign began 5 Aug. 1100; died of a surfeit, 1 Dec. 1135.


1134. queen, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1126; died 3 May, 1151.

1151. [Maud, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1104; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, king of Angouleme. She was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1138, and consequently driven out with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1154; died 1157.]


1158. queen, Eleanor, the reputed queen of Louis VII, king of France, and heiress of Guinevere and Arthur; married to Henry, 1154; died 26 June, 1206; see Plantagenet.

1169. richard I., Coeur de Lion, his son; reign began 3 Sept.; died of a wound, 6 April, 1199.

1176. queen, Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre; married to Richard, 1194; survived him.

1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began 27 May; died 15 Oct. 1216.

1201. queen, Elysia, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married to Henry, 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angouleme: she was the young and virginal wife of the count de la Marche; married to John, 1208. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.


1219. queen, Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence, married 4 Jan., 1236; survived the king; and died in 1261, in a monastery.

1227. Edward I., son of Henry, surnamed Longshanks; reign began 20 Nov.; died 7 July, 1307.

1327. queen, Eleanor of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantam, in Lincolnsire, 1240. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France; married 12 Sept. 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.

1327. Edward II. son of Edward I.; reign began 8 July; deposed 25 Jan., 1327; murdered at Berkeley castle, 23 Sept. following.

[An inscription in the castle of Melazzo, Piedmont, states that he escaped from Berkeley castle, to the countess of Geneva. After long wandering, resided secretly in this castle 1320-32. Reported by count Negri, Oct., 1365.]

1327. queen, Isabella, daughter of the king of France; married in 1298. On the death, by the gibelet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near Lynn, and died 3 Nov., 1330.

1327. Edward III.; son; reign began 25 Jan.; died 21 June, 1377.

1339. queen, Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault; married 1328; died 14 Aug., 1369.

1377. Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began 29 June; deposed 29 Sept. 1377; and to have been murdered at Oxford castle, 29 Sept. 1377.

1377. queen, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan. 1372; died 7 June, 1384. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France; married when only seven years old, 1 Nov. 1392. On the deposition of her husband she returned to France; married the duke of Orleans and died 13 Sept. 1409.


1396. queen, Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan, daughter of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1414; survived the king; died 1437.

1413. Henry V., his son; reign began 27 March; died 31 Aug., 1422.

1422. queen, Catherine, daughter of the king of France; married 30 May, 1420. She outlived Henry, and

ENGLAND.

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60. government, and the union of South Africa. See also diamond.

[For other events see London and various distinctive headings.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); and, the lion rampant of Ireland, the harp of Ireland. He introduced the unicorn as a supporter of the arms.

George I., George II. and George III. introduced the arms of Hanover.

In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.

Victoria. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted. The arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; and, lion rampant for Scotland; 3rd, harp for Ireland. Also Edward VII., 1901.
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ENGLAND.

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Henry VI 1., in 1423 dit-d 1437.

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1433.

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4 Maicli, 1461
lUchaid, dtiki- of Gloucester, in the Tower, 20
June, 1471.
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Queen, Margaret, daugliter of the duke of Ati.jou
married 22 April, 1445; survived the king died
25 Aug. 1481.

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1461.

HOUSE OF VORK.
E<lward IV. died 9 April, 1483.
Queen, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Woodville. and widow of sir Juhu Urey, of Groby
inarrieil 1463 or 1464.
Suspected of favouring
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the insurrection of I^iiiibert Sininel
1483.

ENGLAND.

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1649.

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Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde,
of ClarendiHi
married Stqit. 1660
died
mother of queens Marj- II. and Anne.]
Queen, Mary Beatrice, princess of Moilena, daughter
of Alphoiiso d'Este, duke
married 21 Nov.
in 1688 retired with James to France
1673
list M^i/e,
e.'irl

her life in conllnenieut, 8 June, 1492.
Kxiward V. his son ileposed 25 June, 1483, and
said t4i have been in urdtrnl in the 'I'ower reigned
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two months and thirteen days.
Rii'hanl III. brother of Kdwaiil IV. began to reign,
26 June: slniii at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.
Queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and

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1671

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1702.
1702.

Henry VII. (son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Kichmond, hikI Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort,
duke of Somerset, legitimated descendant of

Anne, daughter of James

II.
married George,
prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1683 succeeded to
thethrone, 8 March, 1702 had seventeen children,
all of whom died young (William, duke of Gloucester, born 24 July, 1689, died 30 July, 1700)
lost her husband, 28 Oct 1708 died i Aug. 1714.
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Jolin of Gaunt, iluke of Lancaster); beg.-iu to
reign 22 Aug.
died 21 April, 1509.
Queen, Elizabeth of York, princess of England,
daughter of Edward IV. married 18 Jan. i486
died
Feb. 1503.
1509. Henry VIII. his son began to reign, 22 April died
28 Jan. 1547.
Qncens, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Heni-j''8
elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales married
II June, 1509; mother of queen Mary; rejiudiated, anrj .iftcrwanls formally divorced, 23 May,
'533 ''••''J 7 •'•'"' '536.
2. Anne Boleyn, ilaughter of sir Tliomas Boleyn,
and maid of honour to Catherine
jirivately
married, l>efore Catherine was divorced, 14 Nov.
1532, or Jan. 1533: mother of queen Elizabeth
beheaded at the Tower, 19 May, 1536.
3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour,
and mail of honour to Anne Boleyn married
20 May, 1536. the ilay after Anne's execution
mother of Edward VI. of whom she died ii.
childbirth, 24 Oct. 1537.
4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of
Cleves married 6 Jan. 1540; divorced loJuly,
1540; died 1557.
5. Catherine HowanI, niece of the duke of Norfolk
married 28 July, 1540 beheaded, 12 Feb.

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HOUSE OF HANOVER.
1714.

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(See Biunstvick nxuX EsU.)
Hanover and duke of Bmnswick-Luneburg son of Sophia, who was daughdied
ter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.

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elector of
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June, 1727.
Qiiuii, Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of the duke of
ilied in prison, 2 Nov. 1726.
Zell
1727. George II. his son
Quern, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenbui-g Anspach
married 1705
died 20 Nov.
II

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George

III.

grandson of George

II.

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died 29 Jan.

1820.

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Queen. Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of
Mecklenburg-Strelitz
married 8 Sept 1761
died 17 Nov. 1818.
died 26 June, 1830.
1820. George IV. his son
Queen, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of tlie
duke of Biiiiiswick married 8 A]>ril, 1795 died
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House of tudor.

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William

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Kichai'd (having ilied suddenly, 16 Alarch, 1485),
to make way for his intended marriage with
princess Elizabeth of York.

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1718.

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Germains,

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III. prince of Orange, king, and Mar>',
queen, daughter of James II.
married 4 Nov.
1677 began their reign, 13 Feb. 1689 Marj" died
28 Dec. 1694.
1694. William III. died of a fall from his horse, 8 March,

1689.

widow of Edward, prince of Wales, niunlered

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Cromwell

Oliver

16 Dim- 1653; died 3 Sept. 1658; grant
for the election of his statue at Westminster
vote«l by the commons, 14 June
vote withilrawn, 17 .June, 1895. See NtiM-by.
1658. Ri(diard Cromwell, his son, made protector, 4
Sept resigned 22 Ajiril, 1659.
dieil 6 Feb. 1685.
1660. Charle.s II. son of Charles I.
Qi'rcn, Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Poitugal,
daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.;
married 21 »May, 1662; survived the king; returned to Portugal die<l 21 Dec. 1705.
1683. James II. his brother; abdiaiteil by flight, 11 Dec.
die<l in exile, 6 Sept. 1701.
1688
tectoi',

and closed

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CoMMONWKAi.TH

1830.

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7 Aug. 1821 (see article Queen Caruliite)
William IV. brother of George IV. died 20 June,
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1837j

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Queen, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline,
married
sister of the duke of .Saxe-Meiningen
died 2 Dec. 1849.
II July, 1818
1837 Alexandrina Victoria, only daughter ol Edward
duke of Kent (fouitli son of king George
III ), hum 24 May, 1819; »i«-<;<«/e</ to the throne
on the decease of her uncle, William IV.
20 June, 1837 c-owned at Westminster, 28 J une,
vuirried (10 Feb. 1840) to her cousin
1838
(/?>(/ 22 Jan. 1901.
Consort Francis - Albert - Augustus - Charles Emmanuel, duke ol Saxony, i>rince of Saxe-Coburg
bom 26 Aug. 1819, naturalized,
and Gotha
24 Jan. 1840; (onlered to be styled I'riuce
Consort 25 June. 1857); died 14 Dec. 1861.
iQiii. Albekt-Edward (Edward VII.), born 9 Nov. 1841
vuirried princess Alexamlra of Denmark (horv
Succeeded to the
Dec. 1844) 10 March, 1863.
I
throne on the death of his mother, queen
May,
died
Issue:
6
1910.
Victoria, 22 Jan. iqoi,
1892; Geoi'ge, horn 3 June, 1865 (irhich see);
nwrrted princess Victoria Mary (M'<y) of Teck,
Louise, '<or)i 20 Feb.
6 July, 1893 see Wales.
1867; nutrrie.d duke of Fife, 27 July, 1P89;
Victoria, horn 6 July, 1868 Maud, 26 Nov. 1869,
.\lexander John
liec^nie queen of Norway 1905
horn 6 April, died 7 Ajiril, 1871.
1910. Gkoro!: Frederick (George V.), ^or?i 3 June, 1865,
created dukeof York, earl of Inveniessand K'lron
Killariiey.24 May,i392;ni«rri>rf princess Victoria
Mary (May) of Teck, 6 July. 1893; takes the title of
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Par or Parr, li^jugliter of sir Tliomiis
and widow of Nevili. lord f.jitimer married
i2July, i543;.->urvived the king, after whosftdejith
she man-ied sir Tliomas Seymour, •ivated lonl
Sndley died 5 ."iept. 1S48.
1547. E«lwanl VI. son of Henrj' VIII. (by Jane Seymour),
"
died 6 July, 1553.
CS53. Jane, ilaughter ot the duke of Suffolk, anci wife of
lonl GuiMford Dudley proclaimed queen on the
death of EilwanI t<-n >lays aflei-%vanls returned
to private life was tried 13 Nov. 1553 beheaded
12 Feb. 1554, when but 17 years of age.
1553. Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon),
married Philip of Spain. 25 July, 1554 died 17
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Nov.

1558.

1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henrj- (by
died 24 March. 1603.

Anne

Boleyn),

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HOU.SE OF STI-ART.
1603. Janip.s I. of Englan.l and VI. of Siotland, sen of
Marj-, queen of .Scots
ilied 27 March. 1625.
Quteii, Anne, )>rinre.ss of Denmark, daughter of
Frederick II.
married 20 Aug. 1590; died
;

;

March,

1619.

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;

1625. Charles

I.

his son

;

hetuoded at Whitehall, 30 Jan.

1649.

Quteu, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of

Henry

IV.

king of France; marrie<l 13 June, 1625; survived the king died in France 10 Aug. 166.^
;


ENGLISH CHURCH UNION. 

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Walter Raleigh, b. p. 1612
Edmund Spenser, p. about 1553 1593
Richard Hooker, f. 1585 1600
Sir Philip Sidney, n. p. 1554 1586
Francis Bacon, ph. 1561 1626
Wm. Shakespeare, d. 1616
Ben Jonson, d. 1674 1677
Philip Massinger, d. 1600 1640
Wilson's Chronicles, 1336 1334
Thomas Hobbes, phil. 1638 1679
George Herbert, p. 1593 1633
John Milton, p. 1608 1674
Samuel Butler, p. 1612 1680
Jeremy Taylor, t. 1613 1667
George Cowley, p. 1612 1667
John Bunyan, t. 1628 1688
Isaac Barrow, t. 1630 1677
John Dryden, p. 1631 1700
John Locke, ph. 1672 1704
Daniel Defoe, a. pol. 1668 1731
Matthew Prior, p. 1664 1741
Jonathan Swift, a. p. 1667 1745
Richard Steele, e. 1672 1722
Joseph Addison, e. 1672 1719
Edward Young, p. 1685 1765
John Gay, p. 1688 1732
Alexander Pope, e. 1688 1743
Sam. Richardson, n. 1689 1761
James Thomson, p. 1700 1748
Benjamin Franklin, ph. pol. 1706 1790
Henry Fielding, a. d. 1707 1754
Samuel Johnson, e. a. p. 1709 1784
David Hume, h. ph. 1711 1776
Laurence Sterne, a. 1713 1768
Thomas Gray, p. 1716 1771
Tobias Smollett, h. 1720 1771
Mark Akenside, p. 1724 1770
William Robertson, h. 1723 1789
Oliver Goldsmith, a. p. 1728 1774
Edmund Burke, pol. 1729 1797
William Cooper, p. 1725 1760
Edward Gibbon, p. 1728 1794
George Crabbe, p. 1754 1832
Robert Burns, p. 1759 1796
William Cobbett, pol. e. 1762 1835
Joanna Baillie, p. 1761 1852
Samuel Rogers, p. 1758 1855
Maria Edgeworth, s. 1769 1849
Wm. Wordsworth, p. 1770 1850
Walter Scott, e. p. 1772 1832
Joseph Smith, s. pol. 1781 1845
Samuel T. Coleridge, p. ph. 1772 1814
Robert Southey, p. h. 1774 1843
Charles Lamb, e. 1775 1834
W. S. Ludlow, m. 1754 1806
Thomas Campbell, p. 1777 1844
Henry Hallam, h. 1778 1816
Henry lord Brougham, pol. 1775 1868
Thomas Moore, p. m. 1780 1852
Washington Irving, a. h. 1783 1859
Leigh Hunt, e. 1784 1859
John Wilson, p. c. 1785 1854
Thomas de Quincey, e. 1786 1859
Ack. Heald, Whedon, ph. 1787 1823
George lord Byron, p. 1802 1824
Sir Francis Palgrave, h. 1818 1896
K. L. Channing, m. 1790 1856
Bryan W. Procter ("Harry Cornwall"), p. 1799 1874
George Ticknor, h. 1799 1871
Percy B. Shelley, p. 1812 1822
Fred. (apt.) Maryot, ph. 1816 1838
W. Wetzel, m. 1816 1848
W. Howells, m. 1824 1866
G. Greene, h. 1794 1834
John Keats, p. 1795 1851
Thomas Arnold, h. 1795 1842
Thomas Carlyle, k. c. 1795 1881
William Prescott, h. 1796 1859
Win. Fenimore Cooper, a. 1799 1801
Thomas Haud, h. 1803 1856
T. B. Macaulay, h. p. 1800 1839
Sir Henry Taylor, p. d. 1800 1856
George Bancroft, h. 1800 1890
Harriet Martineau, a. 1802 1876
W. R. Emerson, c. p. 1803 1882
 Nath. Hawthorne, n. 1804 1864

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

b. biographer; d. dramatist; e. essayist; h. historian; hum. humorist; m. miscellaneous; n. novelist; nat. naturalist; p. poet; ph. philosopher; polit. political; ph. physician; philol. philologist.

Born. Died.

John Gower, p. about 1320 1399
John Wickliffe, t. 1320 1384
Geoffrey Chaucer, p. 1340 1400
William Shakespeare, n. 1449 1616
Paston Letters, 1460-1483
Sir Thomas More, h. p. 1492 1535
John Fox, t. h. 1571 1637
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ENGRAVING.

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"ENGLISHMAN," a newspaper edited by Dr. Kenealy, published in April, 1874, soon after the conviction of the editor of the Times. For its libellous character, the editor was disbanched by the society of Gray's Inn, 1 Aug. 1874.

ENGRAVING on signs is mentioned Exod. xxviii. 14. Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Tournaire, of Paris, 1700. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes, among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. 6 Aug. 1844, and 15 Vict. 28 May. 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of shears of vulcanised indiarubber, was shown by the electro-printing block company in 1860; see Lithography and Photo-Galenography.

ENGRAVING on copper. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, so named Fingier, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. (See Nieuwe.)

The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1470.

Rolling-presses for working the plate invented in 1515.

Of the art of etching on copper by means of aquafortis, Francis Mazzoni, or Parmeggiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532. In Tiles.
Etching was practised by Albert Durer, and most especially by Rembrandt. Its revival began about 1850. Eminent modern etchers—Messrs. Lalanne, P. G. Hamerton, F. Seymour Haden, Braqueghillon, Jacques-Cardinal, and others. The Etching Club was established in 1857.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers formed; opened an exhibition, April, 1858; annual exhibitions, 27 April, 1859, &c.

Engraving on Wood, long known in China, began in Europe with the woodcutters or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1490 (see Playing-cards). The art is referred by some to a Florence, and by others to Rembrandt, but was greatly improved by Durer (1471-1528) and Lucas van Leyden (1494-1533). Much was improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1492 of sq. The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1475.

International society of wood engravers; and annual dinner, 27 April, 1859; Mr. George Dalziel, eminent wood engraver, died, aged 66, 4 Aug. 1889.

Engraving on Steel, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England, 1859.

John Fyfe, 'father of English landscape engraving,' born 1782; died 6 Feb. 1874.

Mezzotinto is said to have been discovered by Col. von Stiegel in America, about 1750; and by Mr. Increase Mather in America, about 1754. See British Museum, 1873.

An improved mezzotinto, by which a strong and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Aout, about 1862; he communicated his invention, to Le Prince, Barabite of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1765.

Chiaro-oscurro engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1493 (see Zinn, &c).

New method of representing and printing illustrations, combining the intaglio or photogravure process of making engraved plates with the lithographic process, was devised and patented about 1840 by Jos. Wilson Swan, D. Sc., F. R. S., and his son, Mr. Donald Cameron Swan. See Times, 28 Aug. 1906.

ENIGMARELLE. An automaton constructed of 75 different parts, actuated by electricity. The figure rides a bicycle, writes its name upon a blackboard, and performs various other actions similar to a human being. Exhibited at the London Hippodrome, June 1905.

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours after, and they are then at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21st costs. Enrollment is now entirely voluntary. In 1874 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marine; and in 1887, to twelve years, frequently altered since. See Army, 1867; and 1879, and Foreign Enlistment.

ENNISKILLEN (X. W. Ireland). This town made an absolute defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1554, and re-cistred James I., 1609, 1700. Enniskilleners met his general M'Carty at Newton Butler with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, 30 July, 1689. The dragon regiment, the 6th (Limmiskilling) Dragoons, was originally recruited here. A foot regiment, the Royal Limmiskilling Fusiliers, takes its name from the town.

ENOCH, BOOK OF, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the 5th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this, archbishop Laurence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1875.

ENSIGNAGE (from sifo, a pit), a system of preserving corn and green fodder for cattle in pits made in the mud air and water eight, practised by French and other agriculturists; described by M. Geoffart and by professor Thorard Rogers, M. P., in his "Ensignage," published 1883. Ensignage reported successful at Pockforton, Cheshire, 27 Nov. 1883; commended by the prince of Wales and others at a meeting of the Institute of Agriculture, 17 March, 1883; ensignage found successful in India, 1884. Favourable reports of a private practical and scientific commission issued, 5 Aug. 1885 and 12 May, 1886; opinions differ as to economy. Ensignage with building silos practised in 1887.

ENSISHEIM (E. France). Here Turenne defeated the Imperial army, and expelled it from Alsace, 4 Oct. 1654.

ENTAIL of estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1522), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1831) and 1839, when it is to be sold. The law of entail in Scotland was amended in 1875.

EXTENTE CORDIALE, a popular term used to designate the feelings of mutual regard and goodwill which have been developed recently between France and England, due in a large measure to the efforts of King Edward VII. to establish a better understanding between the people of the two nations, in which the King has been cordially supported by M. Loubat, president of the French Republic. The visit of King Edward to Paris, 1-4 May, 1913, and the cordial reception accorded to M. Loubat on his visit to London, 7-9 July, 1913, prepared the way for the Anglo-French agreement, signed 8 April, 1914, which amicably solved questions that had been a source of friction and distrust between the two countries. This good understanding was further strengthened by the demonstrations of both powers to maintain neutrality during the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5 (which see), and the goodwill and enthusiasm evoked by the visit of the British Atlantic fleet to Brest, 17-17 July, 1915, and the return visit of the French Northern squadron to Portsmouth, 7-14 Aug. 1915. See England.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, now mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnaeus, 1739. Ray's "Methodus Insectorum," 1705; "Insectorum Historia," 1704. The Entomological Society of London was instituted 3 May, 1853; was made Royal, 1875. Mr. Swift began, honorary consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, 1882-1902; her 24th last annual report respecting insects issued March, 1911 (she died 10 July, 1901, aged 73).

ENVELOPES for letters are mentioned by Swift, 1720. Stamped adhesive envelopes came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system, on 10 Jan. 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844, and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren de la Rue, 17 March, 1845.
EPOCHS.

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EQUINOXES, asserting to be the earliest known form of life, and a species for animal life. By the late Professor J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, in Laurentian limestone in 1858, see "Geology."

EPACT (Greek, added): is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 14 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The epact of any year indicates the moon's age on the 1st Jan. in that year.

The number of the Gregorian epacts 1000 to 1900 is:

- 1975: 16
- 1985: 17
- 1995: 18
- 2000: 19
- 2010: 20
- 2020: 21
- 2030: 22
- 2040: 23
- 2050: 24
- 2060: 25
- 2070: 26
- 2080: 27
- 2090: 28
- 2100: 29

EPEPANEY (N.E. France), seat of the trade in champagne, was taken from the League by Henry IV., 26 July, 1592, when marshal Armand Biron was killed.

EPHEMUS, in Asia Minor, a city said to have been founded by the Carians and Leleges, burnt by the Amazons, re-built by the Lenians about 105 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 541 B.C.; revolted from the Persians, 301 B.C. and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. See Diana, Temple of, and Seven Churches. Paul preached here A.D. 53, 59. Acts xviii. 9. His epistle to the Ephesians dates A.D. 56.

The third general council was held here in 431. After investigation, begun in 1803, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the temple of Diana in April, 1870; and about 60 tons of marble were shipped at Smyrna for the British Museum. Jan., 1872, part of which arrived in the summer. The site of the temple was re-purchased for the British Museum by Mr. J. T. Wood and resumed his excavations, summer, 1883. Further excavations by Mr. G. D. Hogarth, Oct., 1904; complete ground plan of temple of Diana discovered. See Diana.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

**EPIC POEMS** (from Greek tropes, a song, narrative in verse. Eminent examples:

- Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between the 9th and 10th century B.C. (See Homer).
- Mahâ-bhârata, (sanskrit, very ancient), by several anonymous authors known to have been written between 2250 and 1000 B.C. (See Mahâ-bhârata).
- Virgil's "Aeneid" (Roman) about 200 B.C.
- Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (Greek), about 100 B.C.
- Lucretius "Pharsalia" (Italian), 60 B.C.
- Dante's "Divine Comedy" (Italian) published about 1300.
- Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" (English) 1387.
- Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (English) 1603.
- Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (Italian) 1581.
- Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (English) 1587.
- Milton's "Paradise Lost" (English) 1667.
- Voltaire's "Candide" (French) 1759.
- Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" (English) 1805.
- Rymer's "Fosbroke Hall" (English) 1807.
- K. Browning's "The Ring and the Book" (English) 1869.
- A. Tennyson's "Midas" (English) 1878.

EPICURIAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargaretta, near Athens, about 347 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disgust; but the name epicurean is frequently given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure. See Epicurean.

EPIDAMUS (Greek), celebrated for the temple of Asclepius, or Atlantaphis, god of medicine, and enriched by gifts from persons healed. The Romans sent an embassy to seek the help of the god during a pestilence, and his worship was introduced at Rome, 243 B.C. The temple was visited by Emilius Paulus, after his conquest of Macedonia, 167 B.C.

**EPIDEMICS.**

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.** Established in 1856; has done valuable work. Dr. Charles Gringeborough's "History of Epidemics in Britain," 3 vols. 1895.

**EPIDRAMUS.** Marcus Valerius Martialis, the Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern. The following epigram on Christ's turning water into wine (John iii.) is an example:—

"Vidit et erubuit lympba pudica Deum." "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." Crispius (died 1626).

EPINHAN (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), termed Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour, by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found, early observed, but became a separate feast, 813. Whitsuntide.

**EPIRUS (Northern Greece).** Its early history is very obscure.

The first Persians (Neopatride) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1160 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi, about B.C. 1145.

Alexander the first king invades Italy to assist the Tarantine against the Macedonians. &c., is defeated and slain at Pandosia, B.C. 356.

Perseus the Great reigned, 245; he takes Macedon from Demetrius; is compelled to yield to Lysimachus in 287.

Invaded by the Tarantine, invades Italy, see Rome.

Temporarily success in Sicily, 275-62 B.C.

He takes Macedon from Antigonus, 273.

He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman, 272.

Philip unites Epirus to Macedon, 229.

Its conquest by the Romans, 167.

Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1466.

An insurrection against the Turks put down, 1854.

**EPISTEMOLOGY.** A science of the sciences.

**EPISTLES or LETTERS.** An Egyptian letter about 1300 B.C. is translated in "Records of the Past," vol. 6. A letter was sent to Job by David by the hand of Uriah, about 1035 B.C. (2 Sam. xi. 14); see under article Bible. Horace Walpole, renowned for his letters, was born 5 Oct., 1717; died 2 March, 1757. The collection entitled "Elegant Epistles," commencing with Cicero, was published in 1709. It ends with an essay on letter writing by Dr. Johnson.

**EPITAPHES were inscribed on tombs by the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs," in 1857.

**EPITHELALUMEN.** A nuptial song at marriage. Tiusis, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Steichinos, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, about 500 B.C. (See Bossuet.

**EPOCHS.** Points of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers; see Era.

See Anna Domini, Regni, &c.
EPPING FOREST. see Forests, note.

EPSOM (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730. See Derby Day. Population, 1901, 10,095.

EQUATION OF TIME. See Geodesy.

EQUATOR or ECUADOR, a South American republic, formerly Quito and other provinces, part of Columbia, 1821; independent in 1833; when the Columbia republic was divided into three, the others being Guayaquil, and New Granada, Area, including Galapagos Islands (2,400 sq. miles), 120,000 sq. miles. Capital Quito, pop. 26,000. The population of Equator in 1885, 1,004,651; 1910, about 1,276,468. Revenue 1,218, 300d.; expenditure, 1,533,717; revenue 1,390,218; expenditure, 1,276,087. Imports 1,504, 1,533, 177; exports, 2,196,471; imports 1,004, 2,085,471; exports, 3,080,459. Outstanding internal debt 1909, 1,314,087. Presidents: general Franco, 21 Aug. 1859; defeated in battle by general Flores, Aug. 1860; G. G. Moreno, Jan. 1867; General Carrion, 4 Aug. 1865; disputed with the chambers; resigns Dec. 1867. Dr. Xavier Espinoza was elected president 13 Sept., Dr. Gabriel Garcia Moreno, president, end of 1872. President Moreno assassinated, 5 Aug. 1879; state proclaimed, Sept. 1875; Velez de Velasco, president, 1876. Revolt; constitutional army under Aparicio defeated at Guate, 31 Jan. 1877. Eruption of Cotopaxi, 25 June, 1877. Alfaro dictator, Jan. 1883. Jose Maria Paez-Bo Chumano, president, 12 Feb. 1884. Revolution at Esmeraldas under Eloy Alfaro, Nov. 1885. Señor Antonio Flores, president, 30 June, 1888. Sen. Luis Cordero, 30 June, 1892. The Suec guebent blown up at Guayaquil; the commander and 14 men killed. 21 May, 1895. Insurrection under gen. Venuza, reported 16 Aug. Quito taken by gen. Eloy Alfaro, made dictator, Sept. 28, 1895; elected president, reported, 15 Jan., 1897. Rebels routed at San Amaya, 24 Jan, 1899. Gen. Plaza succeeds gen. Alfaro as president. 31 Aug. 1901. Treaty between Ecuador and Colombia by which the Ecuador-Colombian boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German emperor, Nov. 1904. Libertador Garcia, president, 31 Aug. 1905. President, Eloy Alfaro, 1906. General elections, 18 May, 1907. The elections brought 200,000 votes for the Conservatives, and 200,000 for the Social Democrats. The former formed a majority of 151. The president, Eloy Alfaro, died 18 May, 1910. Gen. Alfaro proclaimed head of the government. 28 Jan., 1910. Earthquake shocks in province of Esmeraldas; several persons killed at Porto Vargas; city of Esmeraldas nearly inundated by a tidal wave. 3 Jan., 11 Feb. Mutiny among the garrison of La Plata. Three officers and 25 citizens reported killed and a number injured. 24 Dec. Railway accident near Riobamba; train falls over a cliff 180 ft. high; 25 persons killed, 40 injured. 24 Feb., 1909. See Earthquakes, 1878.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER in Rome was established with Romulus, about 750 B.C., see Knighthood.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equatorial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year; about 21 March, the vernal equinox, and 22 Sept., the autumnal equinox. The equatorial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the precession of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the masters of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1805 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 50£. See Supreme Court.

ERAS. The principal are more fully noticed in their alphabetical order.

Common Era (English Bible, Uster, &c.). vol. 4904

Era of the Jews. B.c. 756

Era of Constantine, 1 Sept. 330; of Antioch, 1 Sept. 4912

Alexandrian or Macedonian era 29 Feb. 3502

Era of Abuclan 1 June 7773

Era of Nahom (stare), after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, the 1st of Feb. 747

Era of the Seleucids (used by the Macedians, commenced 312

The Olympic games were founded before the Greeks, and date from 776 B.C.

The Romans reckoned from the founding of their city, a.d. 753

Era of Peace, A.D. 130

Gregorian era of Antiou, A.D. 158

Spanish Era (of the conquest of Spain), the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see chronos), long used by the Spaniards.

Action era, A.D. 1 Jan., 38

Pontifical or Ecclesiastical Indiction, 25 Dec. of Jan. 6

Vulgar Christian Era, A.D., 1 Jan.

Era of Belshazzar or Martyrs, began 29 Aug., 284

The Mahometans began their era from the Hegira, or flight of their prophet from Mecca, 18 July, 622

Ahmedian era, A.D., 4 July, 655

Era of Vedic eras III., or Persia was 8 Jan. 662

Era of Germantum, used in India, began B.C. 57

See Creation, Call Yuga, Anso Dauai, Cal. obedient.

ERASTIANISM, the opinions of Thomas Liener (latinised Erastus), a German physician (1524-83), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, to fill ecclesiastical, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage are now termed Erastians.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife was to be hereafter received in his court. The errors must be corrected with the pen. It is so in the army courts.

ERFURT (Central Germany), was founded in 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, 16 Oct. 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, 27 Sept. 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipzig, 18 Oct. 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850. Population, 1900, 85,190; 1905, 98,840.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, see Hot, note.

ERIVAN (Armenia), in the 16th century the residence of the shahs of Persia, was taken by the
ESSEX.

Deaths of Mr. Achille Motteau, one of the leading propmters of "Esperanto" in England. Mar. 1905.

International Esperanto congress opened at Cambridge: reception, concert, and special services held, being wholly or in part conducted in Esperanto. Aug. 1907.

Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, founder of Esperanto, delivers his magistral address as president. Aug. 17-23.


ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were arm-bearers to, or attendants on a knight. In England the knight esquires by putting about their necks the collars of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. John de Kingston was created a squire by patent, 13 Richard II., 1399-90. There are now legally esquires by birth, by creation, and by holding some office, but the title is very loosely given by courtesy.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by six clergy-men and one layman of the church of England (the Rev. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Laden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and Richard Goodwin) were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1870. The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by consivocation 24 June, 1864. The ecclesiastical courts sentenced the revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, 15 Dec. 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, 8 Feb. 1874. The election of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was much opposed on account of his essay in this collection; see Church of England, 1869 and Broad Church.

ESSEX, a town in Rhenish Prussia, which began with the Benedictine nunnery, about 873. Among the iron and steel manufactories, the chief are those of Krupp, established 1810, in which were employed 71 men in 1849, and 5,000 in 1862, when the works contained 1,600 furnaces, 650 steam-hammers, 957 steam-engines, and other great apparatus. A Christian miners' congress held, 124 delegates present; opposed to the social democrats, 26 Aug. 1894. See Cannon. Population, 1908, 118,163; 1915, 231,390. See Westphalia, 1859.

ESSENNES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF; see under Britain.

TABLE OF ESSEX from Nicolaus.

| Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex by Matilda, was slain | 13 Sept. 1144 |
| Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded by right of his mother, Mary, sister of William, who died without heir 1155 | 1155 |
| Humphrey de Bohun, died without heir 1182 | 1182 |
| Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III., 1372 | 1372 |
| Henry Bouchard (grand baun) | 1401 |
ESSLING, BATTLE OF. 497

ETHNOLOGY.

Henry Bourcher, grandson; died without heir (carbone extinct) 1432.
Thomas Cromwell, 1539; beheld 1540.
William Parr, 1543; attainted 1543.
Walter Devereux, 1572; died 1570.
Robert Devereux, 1st. Hent. of Ireland, 1591; censured for misgovernment; conspired against the government; beheaded 25 Feb. 1601.
Robert, son; died without heir 1640.
An industral colony for baters and tramps at Horsell was founded by gen. Booth in 1890, reported very successful, Times, 22 Aug. 1899.
Railway accident at Witham (G.E.R.), 10 killed, about 30 injured 1 Sept. 1895.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811 is said to have descended from Odoacer, King of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II, marquis of Italy, and lord of Este, born about 920, who married first, Cuncitonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see Bavaria and Brunswick); and secondly, Gesonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Este, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ESTELLA. N. Spain. In a conflict at Peña Mara, near this place, 25-28 June, 1874, the republicans were repulsed, and their general, Manuel de Concha (aged 60), killed, by the Carlists, 27 June.

ESTHONIA, or REVAL, a Russian province, said to have been conquered by the Teutonic knights in the 12th century; after various changes, it was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, 3 May, 1690, and finally to Russia by the peace of

Nystadt, 30 Aug. 1721, having been conquered by Peter in 1710. Population, 1918, 459,700.

ÉTATS, see States.

ETCHING, see Engraving.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1801; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvall, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lararagian, same year; and hydrastic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The gas forming ether obtained by M. Bouly.

The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, U.S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846); see Chloroform, and Amylone. The drinking of ether as an intoxicant greatly increased in the north of Ireland, was checked by the enforcement of the Poisons Act of 1870, in regard to its sale, 9 Aug. 1871. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Eck, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons' comet, discovered in 1818. Ether is now believed by scientists to be the medium by which heat, light, electricity, etc. are transmitted through space. See Wireless Telegraphy under Electricity, 1879 et seq.

ETHICS (Greek term for Moraia). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confin, contain heathen systems; the New Testament is that of Christianity. Paley's Moral Philosophy appeared in 1775; and Whewell's Elements of Morality in 1815. An Ethical Society existed in London, 1890. Many notable books on the subject have been written.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had semi-borne complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Senmaar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napsa, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt. B.C. 1615, Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa 941. A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt, 765 to 715.

Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Senma, 710.

Unsuccessful invasion of Carthage 525/522.

Ptolomy HII. Energizes extended his conquests in Ethiopia 225.

Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlement at Elephantina, defeated and subdued by Petronius 225.

ETHNIKE HETARIA. an enthusiastic Greek national society, founded Nov. 1894; a revolutionary movement made by them in Mace- donia summer, 1897; their forces were reported to have begun the war with Turkey. See Greece, 10 April, 1893, et seq.; denied by them, Dec. 1897.

ETNOLOGY, a branch of Anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's Ethnographic Atlas was published in 1829, and Dr. Prichard's great work, Researches on the Physical History of Mankind, 1847, the Ethnological Society, established in 1843, published transactions. On 17 Jan. 1871, it was amalgamated with the Anthropo-

ETHYL, a compound radicle, a colourless gas, with a slightly ethereal odour, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by professor (att. sir; died in Aug. 1893) Edw. Faraday in 1814. Several of its compounds with metals take fire in the air.

ETIENNE, Sr., important industrial town, 30 miles S.W. of Lyons. Second largest coal-field in France. First railways in France were built from here, 1828-1831. Population in 1910, 170,000.

ETNA, MVONT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclopes; and it is called by Plutarch the home of Vulcan, whom the Romans mentioned as the identical god. Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C. and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 423 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 143 B.C. Lycurgus.

Eruptions, a. d. 40, 254, and 470. 

Cicero.

One in 1312. 

Great Volcanic Eruption. 

One overthrew Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins. 

1167

Eruptions, 1649, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1688, et seq.

In 1669, when two-thirds of the population perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.

Eruptions in 1726, 1727, 1805, and 1811, and in May, 1820, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.

The town of Bronte was destroyed. 

18 Nov. 1852

Violent eruption occurred in May, and ceased in July, 1853.

Violent eruption began 28 Nov. 1858, and 29 Aug. 1874.

Violent eruption ended 27 May-7 June, 1879.

Eruption from 22 March--4 April, 1885.

A violent eruption, with earthquakes; much damage. 

15 May--4 June, 1885

Destructive eruptions, with earthquake shocks.

5 July--8 Sept. (variations) 1882.

Railway round Etna opened (about 62 m. long). 

29 Sept. 1895

Eruptions, the observatory damaged by falling lava.

16-21 July, 1899

Eruption, slight. 

10 Jan. 1906

Eruption from four craters. 

12 March, 1910

ETON COLLEGE. (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanbery, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1418), was nominated the first provost. One of the provosts, William Wyndham, (bishop of Winchester, 1454) greatly promoted the collection of the building, and when about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, were formerly elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and removed there when there were vacancies, according to seniority. The establishment of the Monton is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800l.) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The monton was discontinued in 1814. The college system was modified by the Public Schools act, 1865.

In 1873 election Saturday ceased, the scholars to be elected at Cambridge being chosen there. In 1880 there were 853 students; in 1898, 1,620. King's scholars who enter college between 12 and 14 years of age are known as "Collegers," the remainder, who enter between the ages of 10 and 14 are known as "Oppidians." Motto, "Floreat Etona." Eton Mission at Hackney wick, is supported by past and present Etonians.

The birthday of George III. is annually celebrated, 6 Jan. 1738

Queen Victoria laid the corner stone of the new school buildings in May-4 June. 

18 May, 1859

Ninth jubilee of the foundation in 24 June, 1893.

The statue of bishop Warre, first head master, unveiled 6 June, 1892. Fatal fire resulting in the death of two scholars, 1 June, 1893.

Visit of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra, with prince and princess of Wales, 11 June, 1904.

Canon the hon. Edward Lyttelton, headmaster of Haileybury coll., appointed headmaster in succession to the Warre, resigned, 1905.

Princess Alexander of Teck lays the foundation-stone of the new school-hall and buildings, to be a memorial to old Etonians who fell in the war in the South African war. 25 July, 1903.

Death of Miss Jane Mary Evans, the last of the Eton college "dames" and "dames" houses, aged 70. 

27 Jan. 1906

Presentation to the Warre, late headmaster, by old Etonians, included an illuminated address in a carved oak casket, silver plate, and a cheque for 1,400l. 

30 Nov.

Hall and library erected as a memorial of old Etonians who fell in the S. African war, opened by king Edward. 

18 Nov. 1908

ETRURIA (or TUSCIA), hence the modern name Tuscany), a province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus assures that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porson of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tuscan, 506 B.C. It was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etruscans for forty years was concluded, 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimino lake, 310, with the Boi their allies, 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 245 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining, show the degree of their civilisation. Napoleon I. established a kingdom of Etruria, 1810, and suppressed it 1807; see Tuscany.—Etruria, Staffordshire, was founded in 1771.

EUBEA, the largest island in the Egean sea. Two of its cities, Chalces and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubea became wholly subject to Athens, and was its most valuable possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Chaeronea, 338, it became subject to Macedonia. It was made independent by the Romans in 194; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, or Blue Gum Tree, a very fast-growing Tasmanian evergreen, of the order Myrtaceae. From the extraordinary power of its roots of absorbing moisture, and the salutary aromatic odour of its leaves, it has been found highly beneficial in counteracting the malaria of marshy districts of hot climates, and hence has been named the fever-destroying tree.
M. Ramel first sent seeds from Melbourne to Paris in 1854, and subsequently seeds were distributed over the south of Europe, the north and south of Africa, and elsewhere. He died in 1881.

So rapid is the growth of this tree, that a forest may be placed where none existed before. It sometimes attains the height of 350 feet, with a circumference of 100 feet, rivaling Wellingtonia gigantea, which see.

The timber, bark, and oils of the Eucalyptus are highly valuable, and professor Bentley says that the genus is one of the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom.

EUCHEl), thanksgiving, an early name for the Lord’s Supper; see Sacrament.

EUCLID’S ELEMENTS. Euclid, a native of Alexandria, flourished about 323-283 B.C. The Elements are not wholly his; for many of the demonstrations were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; Euclid reduced them to order, and probably inserted many theorems of his own. The Elements were first printed at Basel by Simon Grynaeus, in 1533. Euclid is said to have told the king of Ptolemy that there was no royal road to geometry.

EULIDIEN, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen or vital air contained in it; one was invented by Marsilio Landriani, and described by him in his Ricercie, 1775; Dr. Priestley is said to have first used Fontana’s eudiometer in 1770.

Gmelin.

EUGUBINE TABLES, seven tablets of brass, probable date about 400 B.C. (with inscriptions relating to sacrifices, &c., four in Umbrian, two in Latin, and one partly in both dialects), were discovered in 1444 at Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium or Iguvium. The inscriptions are accurately given by Lepsius, in his “Inscriptions Umbriæ et Oscan,” 1841.

EUNUCHS, first mentioned among the Egyptians and Assyrians, and said to have been first employed by Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the later Eastern empire.

EUPTORIA (Kosleep), a sea port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, 14 Sept. 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked 17 Feb. 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHRATES, the largest river in Western Asia. It rises in Armenia, and has two branches. On its banks are the remains of numerous ancient cities, such as Babylon and Birs Nimrud. The Euphrates Valley Railway, as a speedy means of reaching India, has been much advocated, especially by the late general Chesney, who published his views in the Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris in 1850. A parliamentary commission reported on 11 Aug. 1872, when it was also considered at the meeting of the British association at Brighton. The construction would cost from five to ten millions sterling, and its advantages are considered rather hypothetical by the best judges.

EUPHUIISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from

"Euphues; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

EURASIAN PLAIN, the great central plain of Europe and Asia, so named by ethnologists (1805). The offspring of a European father and an Asiatic mother is termed Eurasian. The degraded condition of the Eurasians, which has caused much anxiety, especially at Calcutta, was discussed early in 1851. The Marchioness of Dufferin was deeply interested in the matter about 1883.

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old world, really an appendage of Asia; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 301,700,000 (1872); 333,054,928 (1888); about 300,000,000 (meeting in London in history, see Greece, Rome, and the modern kingdoms.

EYURDYCE, H.M.S., frigate, founded in a squall off Dumne, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 24 March, 1878; see Xero and Woeks, 1878.

EYRUMEDON, a river in Pamphilia, near which Cumon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 409 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, 14 Dec. 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIUS, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the British in 1692; and again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, 5 Feb. 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, 20 Nov. same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EUSTON SQUARE MYSTERY, see Trials, July, 1879.

EUTAW SPRINGS (S. Carolina). Here the Americans were defeated by the British under Arnold, 8 Sept. 1781.

EUTYCHIANS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils— at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called Monophysite (of one nature), and Jacobit from Jacobus bar Hebraeus, its zealous defender in the 4th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE, see Black Sea.

EVACUATION TREATY see France, Sept. 1871.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren termed the high church party; see Church of England and Free Church.

The Evangelical Alliance was founded by sir Culling Earley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. At a general meeting held in London in Aug. 1846, 921 members were present from all parts of the world. Since 1845, annual meetings have been held in various towns in the United Kingdom.

General international conferences have been held. The "Evangelical Church" in Germany began with a fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Nassau in 1817, followed by similar movements in different parts of Germany, 1818-22.
EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "gospel," or good news; see Gospels.

EVELINA HOSPITAL. Southwark, established in 1860 by baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his wife. Enlarged 1903.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1879, and by the committee of the Privity Council on Education in 1884. One was set up at Beta in Wales by the rev. T. Charles in 1881. See under Recreation. Evening Continuation Schools Established by school boards in most towns and cities, now (1910) carried on under the control of the Education Authorities.

EVESHAM Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 4 Aug. 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III., at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know him, but was saved by exclaiming, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVICTIONS (in Ireland), 182,000 persons evicted from 1874-90, 14,000 reinstated as caretakers, see Ireland, 1886 et seq. Many evicted tenants made use of their landlords, and returned to their farms, 1891-2.

Eviction commision appointed, see Ireland, 14 Oct. 1885. Report recommending reinstatement, see Ireland, 8 May, 1893. 24,000 evictions in Ireland from 1 Oct. 1875, to 30 Sept. 1877; 2,453 from 1 Oct. 1877, to 30 June, 1879; about 4,500.

Bill for compulsory reinstatement of evicted tenants in Ireland; passed by the commons, 7 Aug; rejected by the lords (241-79), 14 Aug., 1879; by the commons, 26 Feb., 1880; again rejected by the lords, 12 April, 1880. Evicted tenants' bill, royal assent. 15 Aug. 1880. 47 evictions in Ireland in 1899.

EVIDENCE, LAW OF, regulated by 41 & 42 Vict., c. 69 (1851), 16 & 17 Vict., c. 83 (1853). 32 & 33 Vict. c. 18 (1860).

Mr. Laidler's application for a mandate of the court of chancery to compel Sir Robert Cotton to deliver evidence, refused 20 Nov. 1875. Documentary Evidence Acts, passed 11 May, 1876. Prisoners in certain criminal cases were permitted for the first time in England to give evidence of their own behalf in 1772, and the practice has been legalized with good effect by statutes up to 1877.

The evidence in Criminal Cases Act, making this practice uniform in all cases, passed 15, 22 Oct. 1877. Evidence Act, 1897—Evidence of colonial statutes proved by production of printed copies 24 Aug. 1877.

EVIL MAY-DAY (1 May, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. The rioters were headed by John Lukein, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 40 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, the cry being "Mercy, mercy!" were all pardoned by the king, Henry VIII.

EVOlUTION THEORY includes the nebular theory and Mr. Darwin's doctrine of natural selection; see Development, and Progressions.

In 1877 three forms of this doctrine were discussed:

1. That of animals gradually from the lowest form, the amoeba, up to man, in opposition to the Biblical account of the creation; 2. that of every animal from prototypes in a cell, or egg; 3. that of all the parts of an animal from its blood. "Organic Evolution cross-examined, or some suggestions on the great secret of Biology," by the duke of Argyll, published 30 April, 1874.

Mr. Alfred Wallace's work on "Natural Selection," published 1876; he was awarded the first Darwin medal by the Royal society, 1879.

EXALTATION, see Cross.

EXAMINATIONS of candidates for employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations;" see Civil Service.

EXAMINER, liberal weekly journal, established Jan. 1868; last number, 26 Feb. 1891.

EXAMINER OF STAGE PLAYS, an office under the lord-chamberlain, held by Mr. G. A. Redford, appointed March, 1804. Censorship Committee appointed from the two Houses of Parliament to examine into Censorship. Sittings commenced 29 July, 1799. Closed 23 Sept. Report ordered to be printed 2 Nov. 1800.

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Nares, 548-553. They ruled Ravenna from 558 to 752, when Byzantium, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard. The Exarch in the church was next in dignity to the patriarch.

EXCHANGE, formerly Bourse, the Royal Exchange being "Britain's Bourse." Those at Paris and other continental cities are still named "Bourse" from bourse, a purse. One called Collegium Mercatorum existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. See Royal Exchange, and Bills of Exchange. The new building of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, on the site of Jeffrey's square, St. Mary Axe, over 27,500 sq. ft., opened by the lord mayor 21 April, 1893.

EXCHEQUER, an ancient institution, consisting of officers with financial and judicial functions: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fanebrige, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III, about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1743). The legal function of the chancellor was abolished by the Judicature act, Aug. 1873. Charles H. seized on the Goldsmiths' funds in the exchequer to prepare for war, 2 Jan. 1672. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated by parliament in 1817; see Chancellors of the Exchequers, and Treasury.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1667, and first circulated by the bank in 1797. These bills, of which more than twenty million sterling are often in circu-
EXCHEQUER.

lution, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, thereby usually bear interest.

Robert Aslett, a cashier of the bank of England, tried for embezzling exchequer bills, and found guilty, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 345,627l., 12 July, 1802.

Mr. Beaumont Smith tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000l. proved guilty; sentenced to transportation, 4 Dec., 1841.

EXCHEQUER BOXES, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. G. Gladstone, in 1853.

The Chancellors. Besides the chancellors of the exchequer, clerks of the seals, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1831), there were the four former offices of tellers of the exchequer, also abolished, in Oct. 1814.

John Jeffreys Pratt, earl, afterwards marquis Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1849. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income (amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling) and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the seals. The first comptroller-general was Sir John Newport, appointed 11 Oct., 1814, and by him made the accounts of all the courts.

This court is for errors from the judgments of the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of king's bench, which are at present heard, and disposed of, by act 2 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 20 (24 July, 1829). The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1691.


CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Henry Addington (after lord Sidmouth) 21 March, 1801.

Will. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham) 16 May, 1804.

Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Londonderry) 10 Feb., 1806.

Spencer Perceval 21 March, 1807.

Nicholas Vansittart (after lord Vansittart) 9 June, 1812.

Freel J. Robinson (afterwards lord Goderich and earl of Ripon) 26 Jan., 1823.

Sir Godfrey Gilbert (premier) 3 April, 1827.

John C. Herries 17 Aug.

Henry Goulburn 26 Jan., 1828.

Viscount Althorp (after Sir James Whitbread) 22 Nov., 1830.

Sir Robert Peel (premier) 10 Dec., 1834.

Thos. Spring Rice (after lord Mountavey) 18 April, 1835.

Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet) 26 Aug., 1839.

Henry Goulburn 5 Sept., 1841.

Charles Wood (afterwards baronet, lord Holland) 1869.

Benjamin Disraeli 28 Dec.

William Ewart Gladstone 5 March, 1855.

Benjamin Disraeli, again 27 Feb., 1858.

William Ewart Gladstone, again 6 June, 1859.

Benjamin Disraeli, again 6 Jan., 1860.

George Ward Hunt 29 Feb., 1868.

Robert Lowte 9 Dec.

William Ewart Gladstone (and premier) 30 Dec., 1873.

Sir Stafford Northcote 21 Feb.

William Ewart Gladstone (and premier) 28 April, 1880.

Hugh Culling Earlley Childers 30 Dec., 1882.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 21 June, 1883.

Sir William V. Harcourt 6 Feb., 1885.

Lord Randolph Churchill (resigned) 26 July, 1885.

George Joachim Goschen 3 Jan.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (resigned 1907) 15 Aug., 1897.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (Cursitor Regis), instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079, according to some authorities, by Henry II. It included the common pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1235. Coke's Reports. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat. Here were tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, with common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons, first appointed 1234. There were a chief and four puisne barons: the fifth judge having been added 23 July, 1839. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1836. For changes, see Supreme Court. The ancient court sat for last time, 10 July, 1875. The Exchequer division was abolished in 1884, in Ireland in 1887. See Supreme Court Judicature Act, passed 27 Aug., 1881.

CHIEF BARONS.

1689. Sir Robert Atkins. 10 April.

1690. Sir Edward Ward. 10 June.

1696. Sir Samuel Dobbs. 9 June.

1697. Sir Thomas Bury. 11 June.

1702. Sir James Montagu. 9 May.

1703. Sir Robert Eyre. 5 Dec.

1705. Sir Godfrey Gilbert. 18 Dec.

1706. Sir Thomas Pengeley. 29 June.

1707. Sir James Reynolds. 30 April.

1708. Sir John Conyngham. 7 July.

1709. Sir Edward Newcome. 23 Nov.

1712. Sir Thomas Parker. 29 Nov.

1717. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe. 29 Oct.

1717. Sir John Skynner. 1 July.

1718. Sir James Eyre. 26 April.


1720. Sir Vivary Gibbs. 8 Nov.

1724. Sir Alexander Thomson. 21 Feb.

1726. Sir Richard Richards. 9 April.


1736. Sir (Jonathan) Frederic Pollock. 15 April.

1737. Sir Fitzzoy Kelly. 16 July (died 17 Sept., 1810). The last of the chief barons.


CHIEF BARRONS OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1760. Lord Holty. 5 Dec.

1765. Robert Boyle. 20 May.

1773. Viscount Donoughmore. 27 Dec.


1780. J. J. G. Gilbert. 9 June.

1782. Bernard Hale. 9 June.

1783. Thomas Dalton. 2 Sept.

1784. Thomas Marlay. 27 Sept.


1796. Anthony Foster. 5 Sept.


1798. Walter Hely-Hutchinson. 3 Dec.


* In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1834), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.
EXECUTIONS.
The emperor of France, the king of Sarumia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the associations of the Romagna by Sarumia. 20 March, 1860.

Father Geo. Tyrell, bishop of Kilkenny, excommunicated on an account of his criticism of the papal encyclical "Pascendi," condemning modernism, 1907.

EXECUTIONS, see Crime. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is said that no less a number than 75,000 criminals were executed. Stow. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 779 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 412; in the three years ending 1823, they were 178; in the three years ending 1830, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) was in front of Newgate from 1783 to 1808, when an act was passed directing executions to take place within the walls of prisons. The execution of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1822, see Death, 1808.

John Calcraft, from 1800, executioner for London, 1828-1874, died 1874; Viscount Wm. Walpole, died 1844; his son, Edward, continued the business. The appointment of the judge is entered into by the king's attorney general. The old execution house was on the site of Gresham college in 1771; the present is at Somersethouse. The execution department of the admiralty revenue transferred to the Board of customs, the combined departments to be called the Board of customs and excise, 1 April, 1869. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of the right of returning members to parliament in 1872; but we received them again in 1888. In 1890 the boards of excise, stamps and taxes, were united, as "the board of commissioners of inland revenue." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of the duty upon various others, of late years, the total revenue, so far, from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1877 and 1891 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 1878 Act, 9 Vict., c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were either modified in 1890-91; see Revenue.

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS. [n.: murderer]


Dun and Robert Petticoat, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn, 17 Jan., 1776. Mr. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forgery at a bank, in the name of lord Chesterfield for 4600; the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the chancellor of the day said he should be executed by your majesty's pardon. Mr. Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Petticoats; Tyburn, 27 June, 1777. Rev. Henry Handham, murder of Miss Ray, mistresses of dress of sandwich, Tyburn, 1780. Capt. John Donovan, murder of sir Theodosius Loughon, Warwick, 2 April, 1781. Christian Muntz, (or Brown), a woman, strangely found dead, and burnt for omen, 18 March, 1789. R. Parker and others, mutiny at the Nore, 30 June, 1797. Mrs. Phepos, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, 11 Dec.

* For some other executions, see England, 1556-60, 1571-1495-83; and Gout's Plot.
EXECUTIONS.

4 June, 1838

Sir Edward Crooksh, high treason: Ireland.

Messrs. Galley, high treason: Dublin.

Gallie, Dick, highwayman: Aylesbury, 4 April.


Robert Emmett, high treason: Dublin.

R. Patch, m. of Mr. High: Horsemonger-lane, 20 Sept.

John Holloway, Owen Hargrave, murder of Mr. Stevens: St. Ann's, 23 Feb.

John Tawell, m. of Sarah Hart: Aylesbury, 19 March.

T. H. Horner, m. of Mr. Delane: Old Bailey.

J. Connor, m. of Mary Brothers: Old Bailey.

J. Coffin, m. of Mrs. Collier: Beverley.

Catherine Foster, m. of her husband: Bay St.

James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter: Old Bailey.

J. Judd, m. of Sarah Hart: Old Bailey.

J. Tawell, m. of Sarah Hart: Aylesbury.

J. H. Horner, m. of Mr. Delane, Old Bailey.

J. Dohill, m. of Thomas Maguire: Dublin.

D. Good, m. of Jane Jones: Old Bailey.


W. Crouch, m. of his wife: Old Bailey.

James Bloomingfield, murder of Messrs. Jermy, etc.: Old Bailey.

Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning, of Mr. O'Connor: Horsemonger-lane.


J. Hey, murder, of wife: Old Bailey.

Grant, Quin, and Conney, m. of Thomas Eaton: Montague.

Emanuel Barlethbury, m. of Mr. Moore and C. Collard: Old Bailey.

William Bonsfield, m. of his wife and three children: Old Bailey.

William Palmer (of Rudgeley), murder of J. F. Cook: be poisons, 24 Jan.

D. Cove, m. of his wife by poison: York.

Joseph Jenkins, of Mr. Robert Mayle, m. of Cope.

J. Jackson, m. of two children: Chester.

D. Delavue, m. of two officers and people: Winchester.

D. Roberts, m. of two girls at Dover: Maidstone.

Thomas Mansell, after seven months' reprieve, murder of a sailor: Maidstone.

Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty: April.

Thomas Davis, m. of wife: Old Bailey.

John Williams, murder of Charlotte Pugley: London.

Christian Suttler, a German, m. of inspector Thain: Old Bailey.

John Thompson, of Agnes Montgomery: London.

J. Wilson, m. of son: Old Bailey.

J. Mullen, m. of Miss Emsley: Stepney.

James Johnson, m. of two non-commissioned officers: Winchester.

Mary Wilmore, m. of her aunt: Taunton.

Martin Davis, who attempted murder (last execution for this crime): Chester.

Wm. Ogan, m. of wife: Old Bailey.

T. Jackson, m. of sergeant J. Dukin: Winchester.

Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emms, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral: Carlisle.

G. J. Gilbert, m. of murder of Miss M. S. Hall, on her way to church: Winchester.

W. Taylor, m. of Mr. Miller from revenge: he previously killed his own children: Kirkdale, 21 Sept.

Catherine Wilson, m. of Mr. Scammell by poison: of several other persons: Old Bailey.

William Ockford (aged 28), murder of his wife, after 30 years' marriage: Kirkdale.

Nath. Austin, m. of Mr. Allen: Oxford.

R. A. Burton, m. of a boy: Maidstone.

John Perks, m. of murder: Old Bailey.

J. Greenacre, m. of Hannah Brown: Old Bailey.

Mr. Lees, m. of his wife: Old Bailey.

F. B. Crossman, m. of W. Russell: Old Bailey.

Johannah Misters, m. of murder: Old Bailey.

R. Blakesley, m. of Mr. Burdon: Old Bailey.

J. Delahun, m. of Thomas Maguire: Dublin.

D. Good, m. of Jane Jones: Old Bailey.


W. Crouch, m. of his wife: Old Bailey.

James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter: Old Bailey.

J. Judd, m. of Sarah Hart: Aylesbury.

T. H. Horner, m. of Mr. Delane: Old Bailey.

J. Connor, m. of Mary Brothers: Old Bailey.

J. Coffin, m. of Mrs. Collier: Beverley.

Catherine Foster, m. of her husband: Bay St.

James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter: Old Bailey.

J. Judd, m. of Sarah Hart: Aylesbury.

T. H. Horner, m. of Mr. Delane: Old Bailey.

J. Connor, m. of Mary Brothers: Old Bailey.

J. Coffin, m. of Mrs. Collier: Beverley.

Catherine Foster, m. of her husband: Bay St.

James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter: Old Bailey.

J. Judd, m. of Sarah Hart: Aylesbury.

T. H. Horner, m. of Mr. Delane: Old Bailey.

J. Connor, m. of Mary Brothers: Old Bailey.

J. Coffin, m. of Mrs. Collier: Beverley.

Catherine Foster, m. of her husband: Bay St.

James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter: Old Bailey.
EXECUTIONS.

(execution details)

Hugh Lane and John Hayes; murder of Joseph Waine; Durham... 13 Jan.

Mary Cotton; murder of child; Durham... 24 March.

Henry Evans, at Axbridge; and Benjamin Hudson, at Bath; murder and rape; Old Bailey... 12 Dec.

T. H. Montgomery; m. of Mr. Glass, Tonagh; 26 Aug.

James Connon; m. of James Gaffney; Liverpool... 8 Sept.

Charles Dawson, William Thompson, and Edward Gough; murder of child; Manchester... 10 Nov.

Edwin C. Butt; murder of Miss Flipp, through jealousy; Edwin Bailey and Ann Barry; murder of child; Cardiff... 1 Aug.

John Millett; murder of James Chamberlain; m.; Northampton... 11 Mar.

James Godwin; murder of wife; Newgate... 25 May.

E. Stewart; m. of grandchild; Newgate... 29 June.

James Macdonald; m. of paramour; Exeter... 13 Aug.

James H. Gibbs; murder of wife; London... 24 Aug.

Henry Fanning; murder of child; Maidstone... 30 Mar.

murder of Nicholas Manning; Liverpool... 31 Aug.

J. W. Copper; m. of wife; Horsemonger-lane... 13 Oct.

Private T. Smith, 24th Hussars; in revenge for slight punishment; Winchester... 16 Nov.

Robert Taylor; m. of Mrs. Kidd; Stafford... 29 Dec.

James Cranwell; murder of Emma Bellamy; Newgate... 29 Dec.

Michael Mullin, John McCrae, and John Worthington; Liverpool... 4 Jan.

Alfred T. Hop, quack; murder of Margaret Meikert; Liverpool... 3 Dec.

W. Hole; murder of wife; Bristol... 26 April.

J. Corkery; m. of policeman; Warwick... 27 July.

McHugh, Gilligan, and Pearson (woman); murders of man... 14 Aug.

P. Blanchard; m. of L. Hodgson; Lincolnshire; 9 Aug.

Philip Lebon; murder of sister; Jersey... 12 Aug.

Wm. McCulloch; murder of Wm. Watson; and Mark Friel; murder of Wm. G. McWilliam... 11 Aug.

W. Baker and E. Cooper; m.; Liverpool... 6 Sept.

Henry Wainwright; murder of Harriet Lane, his mistress... 19 Sept.

Wm. Smelley; murder of Elizabeth Fifth, his mistress; Arkley, near Leeds... 21 Dec.

J. W. Anderson; m. of wife; Newcastle... 22 Dec.

Richard Charlton; m. of wife; Morpeth... 27 Dec.

G. Hunter; m. of fellow-workman; Morpeth... 27 Mar.

T. Forbord; m. of A. Bridge; Maidstone... 4 April.

George Hill; murder of his illegitimate child, and nearly of its mother; Horsham... 16 Apr.

Edward Beatty; murder of wife; Bristol... 2 April.

John Webber; murder of Cardiff... 26 April.

Henry Webster; murder of wife; Norwich... 1 May.

"Lebbeus"... murder of 2 cows; Cambridge... 9 May.

"Lettice"... murder of his mother; Bath... 16 May.

Harriett Duglas, Pascale Callips, George Kuida, and Giovanni Caravais; Newgate... 23 May.

James Williams; shot brother-in-law; Durham... 26 July.

James Farris; murder of a child; Maidstone... 28 Sept.

W. Fish; m. of a child (see Tribula); Richard Thompson, m. of J. H. Blundell; Liverpool... 14 Aug.

C. E. Hamble (see Malties), and Crowe; (see Tribula) Cork... 25 Aug.

John Edelhardt; murder of wife; Newgate... 26 Aug.

Charles D. Connell; murder of wife; Newgate... 28 Aug.

R. Blooming; m. of Eliza... Newgate... 28 Aug.

Silas Barlow; murder of Ellen Soper, paramour; Horsemonger-lane; James Dallagh; murder of Sarah Wright; Carlisle... 29 Dec.

"John"... murder of wife; Canterbury... 30 Dec.

W. Flanagan; m. of paramour; Manchester... 21 Dec.

1. Marks; Jew; m. of Fredk. Barnard, for revenge; (Newington number)... 2 Jan.

H. and B. T. Tapley; m. of two persons... 2 Jan.

Reading... 12 March.

Wm. Clark (or Slenderman); murder of Henry Walker; Warrington... 20 Mar.

J. McNally; m. of John R. Brown; Manchester... 3 Mar.

James Bannister; murder of wife; Chester... 2 April.

J. H. Johnson; m. of A. White; through jealousy... 24 Apr.

F. Baker; m. of Mary Saunders; Warwick... 17 April.

Henry Rogers; murder of wife; Leicester... 30 April.

Henry Leigh; murder of child; Chester... 15 Aug.
EXECUTIONS.

Caleb Smith; murder of nominal wife (Eliza Osborne); Newcastle, 14 Aug., 1877.


Thos. Pratt; murder of paramour; Newcastle, 12 Nov., 1877.

Wm. Piggott; murder of wife; Newcastle, 27 Nov., 1877.

Henry March; murder of employer and fellow-workman; Norwich, 29 July.

Thos. Gray; murder of Ann Mellors, who refused him; Nottingham, 23 Nov., 1877.

C. Jones; murder of paramour; Dolgelley, 23 Nov., 1877.

James Satchwell, John Upton, and John Wm. Swift; brutal murder of an old man; Leicester, 27 Nov., 1877.

George Smith; murder of Florence Haywood; Manchester, 4 Feb., 1878.

J. Catlyn; m. of Maria Barber; Winchester, 11 Feb., 1878.

James Trickett; murder of wife; Liverpool, 12 Feb., 1878.

John Murray; murder of Caroline Woodwell; Nottingham, 13 Feb.

H. Rowles; m. of sweetheart; Oxford, 1 April.

Vincenl K. Walker; m. of woman; York, 15 April.

James J. Revell; murder of wife; Chesterfield, 29 July.

Robert Vest; ship steward; murder of Wm. Wakefield, a pilot; Durham, 22 Nov., T. Cholerton; m. of paramour; Nottingham, 12 Aug.

Schum Wade; murder of illegitimate child; Bodmin, 15 Aug.

Thomas Smithers, m. of woman, Walthamstow, Oct.

Patrick John Byrne; murder of two brother sergeants; Nottingham, 12 Nov.

J. Garcia, Spanish sailor, m. of W. Watkins and his wife, with two children, Leeds, 31 Dec., 1877.

James Mctowan; m. of wife; Manchester, 19 Nov.

Henry Gilbert; murder of illegitimate child; Hurlington, 23 Nov.

S. Gurnall; m. of Arthur Gillow while defending his machinery; Wednesborough, Maidstone, 4 Feb., 1879.

E. Whiston; m. of A. Meredith; Worcester, 10 Feb.

Wm. McHughes; murder of wife; Lancaster, 11 Feb., Charles Pease; murder of a child, Lambeth, (see Trials, 1878-9).

James Simms; American seaman; murder of woman, Ewell; Smart; murder of woman, Gloucester, 12 May, W. Cooper; m. of Ellen Mathew; Manchester, 20 May.

Catherine Churchill; murder of husband; Taunton, 25 May.

John Darcy; m. of Wm. Mitchelle; York, 27 May.

T. Johnson; m. of Eliza Pattin; Liverpool, 28 May.

Catherine Webster; m. of Mrs. Julia Martha Thicknesse, 28 May.

Benj. Urquhart; murder of Annie Tuck; murder of insane child; Keeton, 11 Aug.

J. Dilley; m. of illegitimate child; Newgate, 25 Aug.

J. Ralph; m. of Sarah Vernon; Birmingham, 26 Aug.

H. Luck; m. of Mrs. Ellen Hild; Ipswich, Dec., Charles Shurley; murder of child; Newgate, 5 Jan., 1830.

Hugh Cameron and Patrick Karrans; m. of Wm. Casey, at Witches; Liverpool, 2 March.

J. Wingfield; m. of his wife; Newgate, 22 March.

Wm. Dunblane; murder of John Edmunds; York, 28 May.

J. H. Wood; m. of John Coe; York, 11 May.

John Wakefield; murder of child; Derby, 16 Aug.

W. Brevens; m. of sweetheart; Durham, 16 Nov.

W. J. Distress; murder of Mrs. Thomas; Newcastle, 16 Nov.

T. Wheeler; m. of E. Anstee, near St. Albans, 29 Nov.

G. Pavey; m. of Ada Shepherd, and W. Herbert, m. of Jane Messenger, sister-in-law; Newgate, 1 Dec.

W. Smalley; m. of Ann Mellor; Chesterfield, 2 Dec., 1877.

J. Williams; m. of Eliz. Eggnall; Stafford, 22 Feb., 1878.

Albert Robinson; murder of wife; Derby, 28 Feb.

A. Molumby, m. of old woman; Maidstone, 17 May.

James Hall; murder of wife; Leeds, 23 May.

J. P. McEnteer; m. of wife; Liverpool, 31 May.

T. Brown; m. of Eliza Caldwell; Nottingham, 15 Aug.

G. Burbrough; murder of woman, Newgate, 23 Aug.

J. A. Simpson; m. of girl; Manchester.

Percy Leffoy Mapleton; murder of F. T. Gold in a Brighton railway carriage; Lewes, 29 Nov.

John I. Taylor; murder of a girl; Newport; R. Templeton; m. of handmaid; Manchester, 13 Feb., 1882.

Dr. G. H. Lanson; murder of Percy M. John (see Trials); Wakefield; Walthamstow, 38 April.

Thos. Gray; murder of Maria Fitzsimmons; 16 May, Sunderland.

William Geo. Abigae; murder of child; Norwich, 22 May, 1878.

O. O. Brand; m. of apprentice at sea; Leeds, 6 May, 1878.

Charles Gerrish; murder of fellow-jumper; Wiltz, 22 May, 1878.

Wm. Turner; murder of wife; Liverpool, 21 Aug., 1878.

Wm. M. Bartlett; m. of infant; Bodmin, 11 Nov.

Edwd. Wheatstall; m. of John White, m. of E. East.; B. Mullarkey; m. of T. Crane; Liverpool, 4 Dec., 1878.

C. Taylor; m. of wife; Walsworth, 12 Dec.

Louisa Jane Taylor; murder of Mrs. Tregillis; Walsworth, 12 Dec.

A. Thomas; m. of Mrs. C. Leigh; Manchester, 12 Feb., 1879.

James Anderson; murder of wife; Lincoln, 19 Feb.

T. Garry; m. of John Newton; Lincoln, 7 May.

Patrick Carey, m. of John White; murder of James Eastam and Mary Morn; Chester, 8 May.

George White; murder of wife; and Joseph Welllake, murder of Mark Cox; Tankersley, 21 May.

J. Burton; murder of master's son; J. H. D.; Briton; Walsworth, 16 Nov.

Henry Powell; murder of master's son; J. H. D.; Briton; Walsworth, 16 Nov.

Thomas Lyon; murder of his child; Newgate, 6 Oct.

Peter Bray; m. of T. Pyle; Durham, 13 Nov.

T. Riley; m. of Elizabeth Astol; Manchester, 25 Nov.

H. Dutton; m. of Hannah Henshaw; Liverpool, 9 Dec.

Patrick O'Sullivan; murder of James O'Sullivan; m. of informant; Newgate, 17 Dec.

C. Kit; m. of Albert Miles; Tankersley, 23 Feb., 1879.

Michael Maclean; murder of Spanish sailor; Liverpool, 10 May.

Mary Leffly; m. of husband; Lincoln, 26 May.

J. Lawson; m. of sergeant Smith; Durham, 27 May.

Peter Cassidy; murder of wife; Liverpool, 19 Aug.

J. Laycock; m. of James Laycock; Wigan, 29 Aug.

T. H. Orrock; m. of police-commissioner; Newgate, 6 Oct.

Thomas Harris; murder of wife; Newgate, 6 Oct.

Key Howard and Henry Hammond; Wedderburn, 14 Oct.

E. Ewerestt and A. Shaw; m. of women; 8 Dec.

H. R. Ray; m. of a girl; Walthamstow, 1 Jan., 1881.

H. Kimberley; m. of Mrs. Palmier; Birmingham, 8 Nov.

John Lee, m. of police-inspector Simmons; Cheshiunc, 18 May.

M. Shrinkton; m. of police-officer; Worcester, 25 May.

Henry Alt, murder of C. Howard; Newgate, 13 July.

J. Tucker, m. of Elizabeth Williams; Newgate, 13 July.

John Bolton, murder of niece; Stafford, 17 Aug., 1879.

Henry Norman; murder of wife; Newgate, 5 Oct.

John Hill and John Williams, murder of Ann Dickson; Hertford.

Robert Goodall; murder of wife, and through long drop; Norwich, 30 Nov.

Daniel Minahan; murder of wife, 7 Dec.

George Thomas, murder of woman; Liverpool, 3 Dec.

John Horton, murder of man; Manchester, 12 Dec.

Anthony Benjamin Judge, John Martin, and James Baker, murder (see Trials); Carlisle, 8 Feb.

Joseph Baines, murder of wife; Lancaster, 9 Feb.

J. Thurtles, m. of man; Manchester, 4 March.

James Sanders, m. of wife; Ipswich, 16 Feb.

Owen O'Gill; murder of wife; Cheshiunc, 22 Feb.

Thomas Nash, murder of child; Sumner, 23 March.

D. Roberts, m. of David Thomas; Cardiil, 2 March.

A. E. Brown, and J. Whelan, for m.; 27 March.

E. Hewitt, m. of wife; Gloucester, 19 June.

W. Samuel, m. of W. Malden; Sheerness, 26 July.

Mary A. Britland, m. of Mrs. Dixon; Mnh., 5 Aug.

Patrick Judge, murder of wife; Newcastle, 16 Nov.

James Murphy, murder of woman; Manchester, 24 Nov.

J. J. H. Foster; m. of police constable; Leicester, 20 Nov.

G. Harmer, m. of an old man; Norwich, 13 Dec.

Leatherberry, m. of woman; Mh., 15 Dec., 1881.

Thomas Bloome, murder of wife; Leicester, 24 Feb.

E. Pritchard, m. of Allen; Gloucester, 7 Feb.

Richard Insde, murder of wife; Lincnl, 21 Feb.

Mr. Ferry, m. of wife; Nottingham, 14 Dec.

E. Berry, m. of wife; Sheffield, 14 March.

J. King, m. of woman and child; Newgate, 21 March.

Thomas William Carroll, murder of Lydia Green (see Trials); 21 March.

C. Smith, m. of wife; Cowley near Oxford, 5 May.

H. W. Young, m. of child; Bocluette, 16 May.

Walter Wood, murder of wife; Manchester, 31 May.

A. Sowerby, m. of sweet-heart; Manchester, 23 Aug.

Israel Lipski, murder of woman; Newgate, 22 Aug.
EXECUTIONS.

Henry Robson, m. of Ada, St. Albans: Leeds 22 Aug., 1857.

T. H. Brown, m. of woman, Chester 17 Nov.

William Walter, m. of wife, Lewes 23 Nov.

William Hunter, m. of child, Carlisle 24 Nov.

Joseph Scott, m. of woman, Oxford 24 Nov.

J. Morley, m. of woman, Chelmsford 21 Nov.

E. Wadley, m. of woman, Gloucester 21 Nov.

T. Craig, m. of woman, Llandrindod 21 Dec.

D. Ree, m. of Thomas Davies, Carmarthen 20 Dec.

Alfred Scandrett and James Jones, m. of Philip Ballard: Hereford 26 Dec.

G. V. Porritt, m. of mother, Winchester 27 Mar.

W. Arrowsmith, m. of his niece, Shrewsbury 28 Mar.

J. A. Joll, m. of Mrs. Mill, Manchester 28 May.

James William Richardson, m. of wife, Wimbledon 22 May.

Robert Allin, m. of wife, Newgate 5 June.

Thomas Ware, m. of son, Worcester 13 July.

James, J., m. of ward, Weels: Manchester 7 Aug.

Arthur T. Defoe, m. of wife, Derby 16 Aug.

G. Garbutt, m. of wife, Chelmsford 19 Aug.

G. N. Pimlott and H. E. Jones, m. of Birmingham 28 Aug.

Levi R. Bartlett, m. of wife, Newcastle 29 Nov.

S. Crowther, m. of J. Willis: Manchester 1 Dec.

W. Waddell, m. of woman, Dublin 16 Dec.

Charles Billing, m. of wife, Leeds 18 Dec.

James Chees, m. of woman, Stafford 1 Jan.

George Nicholls, m. of wife, Warwick 2 Jan.

W. Rowan, and C. J. Dobell, confined to m. of of London 20 Jan. of Bow 7 Feb.

Eliza M. Milburn, m. of Frank Stephens, housekeeper, Worcester 11 March.

William Rice, m. of the murder of Lily Metcalfe, Newdigate 12 March.

Sarah Eliza, m. of wife, Newgate 14 March.

Richard Davies, m. of father (see Trews), Knutsford, Cheshire 1 May.

Frederick W. H. W. Davies, m. of wife, Liverpool 15 April.

Hannah and James, m. of fellow-workman, Newmarket, Walsall 16 June.

George Bowring, m. of Eliza Nightingale, with whom he lived, Walsall 28 July.

T. Speer, m. of two children: Knutsford, Cheshire 29 July.

James Harrison, m. of wife, Leeds 26 Aug.

E. Davis, m. of woman, Birmingham 29 Aug.

John Eliza, m. of J. B. Davis, Newgate 30 Aug.

Mary E. Wheeler, otherwise Penny, m. of of Mrs. House see Todgate: Newgate 31 Aug.

Thomas Marshfield, m. of Miss Alice H. Black, schoolmistress, Newell: Liverpool 31 Aug.

R. Kitchen, m. of policewoman, Wednesfield 1 Aug.

Alice M. Dyer, m. of son, Southport, Cheshire 1 Dec.

Frances Joseph Mickle, m. of Jane, Halesowen 1 Dec.

Walsall 1 Dec.

A. Spencer, m. of M. A. Gutter: Lichfield 17 July.

W. Betts and Harriet A. Betts, housekeeper, woman, Leeds 14 Aug.

T. Mellor, m. of W. Wess, Chelmsford 14 Aug.

Robert Hardshaw, m. of wife, Walsall 14 Aug.

John Coway, m. of N. Martin, a youth: Liverpool 1 Aug.

H. E. F. Watts, m. of wife, Manchester 26 Aug.

H. Potton, m. of wife at Bath; Shepton Mallett 17 Dec.

J. W. Johnson, m. of Margaret Addis: Bath 23 Dec.

J. Mee, m. of Mattie, Lichfield 20 June.


J. Wilson, m. of Marion G. Crossman: Carlisle 29 Dec.

John Noble, m. of woman; London 29 Dec.

George Wood, m. of Edith Jeff; Lewes, 26 April.

Harry Beckett, m. of child; Oxford 28 April.

John Gird, alias Louis Hamilton, m. of Henry Richards: Beccles 26 July.

J. G. Wenzed, m. of J. Joyce, a police officer; and J. Taylor, m. of his wife; Newgate 26 June.

P. Gibbons, m. of mother; Liverpool 17 Aug.

Moses Cudworth, m. of wife; Leeds 18 Aug.

J. J. B. Hurley, m. of Emma Oakley: Wandsworth 14 Oct.

T. Noll (Cranu) (see Triola): Newgate 15 Nov.

Joseph Mellor, m. of wife: Manchester 20 Dec.

T. Edwards, m. of Mary Canley: Cok, 22 Dec.

C. Duckworth, m. of Alice Hamer; Newgate Aug.

Andrew G. McRae, m. of Annie Pritchard at Althorp; Northampton 21 Jan.

A. Manning, m. of Jane E. Frew; Gloucester 19 March.

Edward Hemmings, m. of wife; Leeds 4 April.

R. Saby, m. of Louisa Johnson; Northampton 26 June.

Aimee Meunier, (extradited) m. of an old woman; Worcester 15 July.

George S. Cooke, police-constable, m. of Mary, Morten; Norfolk 29 July.

C. Squire, m. of child; Shepton Mallett 15 Aug.

J. T. Hewitt, m. of Win. Massen; Stafford, 15 Aug.

J. Davis, m. of police-sergeant, Eves, Chelmsford 17 Aug.

Emmanuel Hanner, m. of an old woman; Catherine Tyler; Manchester 29 Nov.

John Carter, m. of wife; Reading 3 April.

G. Mason, m. of serj. J. Robinson; Winchester 6 Dec.

Henry Rumbold, m. of a woman named Risby; at Liverpool 12 Dec.

J. Wyndham, m. of his father; Gloucester 23 Dec.

William Harris, alias Hayes, m. of Florence Clift: Warwick 4 Jan.

G. Thomas, m. of Mary J. Jones; Carmarthen 13 Feb.

D. Walter Smith, m. of Catherine Cross, hospital nurse; Nottingham 27 March.

Margaret Walcher, m. of husband, Liverpool 2 April.

Philip Garner, m. of wife, Leeds 3 April.

F. W. Fenton, m. of Florence Elborough; Birmingham 2 April.

J. Langford, m. of Elizabeth Stevens; Liverpool 29 May.

Samuel Elkins; Winchester 3 July.

W. Crossley, m. of Mary A. Allen; Manchester, 15 July.

Paul Kozelka, m. of Mrs. Rash in Shattsbury avenue; Newgate 14 Aug.

Alfred Dec, m. of infant son; Leeds 21 Aug.

James W. White, m. of woman, Ainsdale 22 Aug.

Thomas Richards (sailor), m. of Mary Hayes, at Berth, 27 Sept.; Carmarthen 29 Nov.

James Chandham Read, m. of Florence Dent, at Southall, June; Chelsea 27 Feb.

John W. Newell, m. of wife, Leicester 9 Dec.

S. G. Leamy, m. of Mary Ann Marshall; Newcastle 11 Dec.

Cyrus Knight, m. of wife, and Wm. Rogers, m. of woman; Winchester 12 Dec.

E. Keate, m. of Sarah Ann Gilman; Nottingham 26 Mar.

W. Miller, m. of E. Moyse; Liverpool 6 June.

J. Gunning, m. of Jane Youell; Wandsworth 12 June.

H. Leckner, soldier, m. of wife, Wandsworth, 2 July.

R. Hudson, m. of wife and child; Oxford 30 July.

Thomas Boden, m. of Fredk. Bakewell and George Hackett; Stafford 28 Aug.

E. Wingrove, m. of Jane Eagle; Newgate 29 Nov.

A. Croagton, m. of sister, St. Mary's: Birmingham 7 Dec.

E. Winstanley, m. of detective Kid; Liverpool 17 Dec.

Henry Wright (q), m. of Mary E. Reynolds, her 4 sons and grandson; Nottingham 22 Dec.

Patrick Morley (q); m. of wife; Leeds 31 Dec.

W. James Morgan, m. of wife, Wandsworth, 4 Feb. 1899.

Alfred Chipperfield, m. of wife; Newgate, 9 June.

Wm. Seaman, Albert Milson and Henry Fowler; Newgate, 9 June; see Tread; April, May.

Amelia E. Dyer, Newgate, 11 June; see Infanticide; May.
EXECUTIONS.

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C. T. Woolridge, m. of wife; Reading . 7 July, 1737
S. E. Smith, m. of Rd. Pride; Winchester, 21 July, 1737
P. Matthews, m. of his child; Winchester, 21 July, 1737
F. Burden, m. of Ann and Faithful; Walthamstow, 21 July, 1737
Joseph Hirst, murder of child; Manchester, 4 Aug.
W. Fogg, m. of Elizabeth Boot; Derby, 8 Aug.
Samuel, m. of an old woman; Manchester, 8 Aug.
Kayne, John Rose, m. of wife; Nottingham, 11 Aug.
Joseph Robt. Ellis, m. of wife; Leeds, 25 Aug.
James Jones, m. of E. White; Newgate, 26 Aug.
Carlisle, Swedish sailor, m. of John York; York, 29 Aug.
J. Allcock, m. of wife; Nottingham, 29 Dec.
Thomas Hatton, m. of wife; Newington, 30 Nov.
William Reeds, m. of wife; Maldon, 17 Dec.
G. W. Howe, m. of his k. Packy; Manchester, 22 Feb.
J. Hertsman, m. of J. Challenger; Edinburg, 14 March
Charles Smith, murder of wife; Durham, 21 May.
Private Keny (Willl't Root), a Prussian, m. of private Gaskin; Conyngham, 8 April.
Walter, m. of his wife; Ann and Martha, widow; Cambridge, 22 Jan.
James Watt, murder of wife; Norwich, 12 July.
William Wilkes, m. of wife; Chelmsford, 13 July.
C. Smith, m. of E. Watte; Newgate, 28 July.
J. Lewis, m. of Robert Scott; Swansea, 25 Aug.
John Ryan, murder of a police-constable; James Baldwin; 15 Nov.
Thomas Hensman, murder of a woman, Jane Penfold; Maldon, 1 Dec.
John Cook, m. of wife; Derby, 21 Dec.
Johann Schneider, or Moreland, murder of Chimney; Goswell, Jan, 1739.
P. Holmes, m. of Ellen Lever; Kilkeeny, 7 Jan.
Thomas Kelly, m. of his father; Armagh, 1 Jan.
Philip King, murder and mother-in-law; Armagh, 13 Jan.
George Roberts, murder of Mary Kenny; Newgate, 23 March.
F. Smith, m. of Frances Sharp; Wandsworth, 3 May.
Joseph Cornelius Parker, murder of Mary Elizabeth Meadows; Northampton, 11 July.
Charles Maitland, murder of Dennis dockton; Wandsworth, 21 Aug.
Mary Ann Aisiz, murder of her sister; by sending her poisoned cake; N. Albans, 7 Aug.
E. Bell, m. of wife by strychnine; Lincoln, 23 July.
Elizabeth, m. of her husband; Dudley, 22 Aug.
Frederick Preston, m. of Emily Meers; Cheepsouth, 3 Oct.
Robert Ward, murder of a daughter; Cheepsouth, 4 Oct.
George Nixon, m. of Eliza Dixon; Ipswich, 21 Nov.
C. Smith, m. of his wife; Wimbledon, 22 Nov.
Samuel Crozier, m. of wife; Chelmsford, 5 Dec.
Michael Dowle, m. of wife; Manchester, 6 Dec.
Louise Massey, m. of son; Newgate, 29 June, 1744.
Ada C. Williams, m. of a child; Newgate, 6 March.
H. Grace, m. of Henry Smith; Newgate, 22 May.
Alfred Highfield, m. of Edith Poole, 17 July.
William James, murder of wife; Durham, 12 Dec.
Mellor, m. of his 2 children, and Chas. Blackmore, murder of a policeman; Leeds, 19 Aug.
William Lacey, a negro, m. of wife; Cardiff, 21 Aug.
Charles, murder of wife; Leeds, 21 Aug.
John Farr, m. of Sarah Willet; Newgate, 2 Oct.
Wm. Burnett, murder of wife; Chelmsford, 3 Oct.
J. Strutt, m. of grandson; Manchester, 4 Dec.
John Bone, murder of wife; Durham, 12 Dec.
James Bergin, murder of sweetheart; Margaret Morrison; Liverpool, 27 Dec.
Samuel S. Salten, murder of cousin; John Smith; Newgate, 1 Feb.
John Toole, m. of Lizzie Brennan; Dublin, 3 March.
George Henry Parker, murder of Mr. W., of wife; Newgate, 23 March.
Herbert J. Bennett, m. of wife; Norwalk, 21 March.
Joseph A. Sluyleebot, a miner, murder of wife; Stafford, 2 April.
Valeri Giovanni, seaman, murder of Victor Herr; on the high sea; Bollin, 9 July.
Ernest Wickham clerk, m. of Amy Russell in the street at Hitchin, 21 March, 1749.
John Joyce, murder of an old man, John Nugent; Birmingham, 29 Aug.
M. Funston, m. of Herman June; Newgate, 17 Nov.
Patrick M. kennett, murder of wife; Manchester, Dec.
John and Robert Miller, uncle and nephew; murder of Joseph Ferguson; Newcastle, 7 Dec.
John G. Hope, murder of Maggie Logan; Durham, 18 Dec.
Alice Chaylon, m. of wife; Northampton, 13 Dec.
J. Harrison, m. of woman, Wright; Liverpool, 24 Dec.
Harold Apted, murder of his cousin; Maidstone; and Richard Wagy, murder of Mary E. Bowen; Shrewsbury, 13 March, 1792.
A. Richardson, murder of his aunt; Hull, 23 March.
Charles, Robert, Fardi, murder of Margaret Parke; Bradford, 29 April.
George Woolf, murder of Charlotte Chesman; Newgate, 6 May.
T. Murch, m. of wife; Liverpool, 17 May.
Samuel Middledon, m. of wife; Worecester, 15 July.
Sl. Churche, m. of Sophia Hepworth; Winchester, 22 July.
John Bellford, m. of Nancy Price; Derby, 21 July.
W. Lane, m. of a woman, Dyson; Stafford, 12 Aug.
George Hulks, murder of a woman, Tye; Wandsborough, 22 Aug.
John McDonald, a hawker, murder of Henry Graves; Pentavall, 30 Sept.
Henry Williams, murder of his child, Margaret; 29 Oct.
C. Andrews; Pet., 13 Dec.
Patrick Legges, m. of wife; Glasgow, 12 Nov.
Henry Mark, murder of Esther Elizabeth Bellford; Manchester, 1 Dec.
William Chambers, murder of his wife; mother-in-law; Bellford, 4 Dec.
Thomas F. Barrow, murder of Emily Oates and her step-daughter; Pentavall, 6 Dec.
Jeremiah Callagh, murder of a woman; Mounthorough, 21 Dec.
William Brown, m. of his wife; Wandsworth, 30 Dec.
Samuel Walton, m. of his wife, mother-in-law; and infant daughter; Thomas Nicholson, m. of a little girl; Durham, 15 Dec.
W. J. Bolton, m. of Jane Allen; Hull, 24 Dec.
George Place, miner, m. of Elizabeth Chetwynd, her mother, and infant child; Warwick, 3 James D. herry, farmer, m. of his son; Sling, 30 Dec.
Joseph Taylor, murder of John Duly; Kilkenny, 27 Dec.
Mary Daly, his accomplice; Holmwood, 24 Dec.
Ann Wallers, and Amanda Suth, for baby-killing; 2 Feb.
William Hughes, burglar, murder of his wife; 2 Feb.
Edgar Edwards, murder of the Darby family; Wandsworth, 3 March.
Samuel H. Smith, murder of Lucy M. Langard; 28 March.
C. Lincoct, 22 April.
William H. Hood, seaman, murder of Harry Short, his companion; Manchester, 1 May.
Gustav Rau and William Smith, m. of Dick Her- bain, Germans, murder of the captain and 6 of the crew of the wrecked Holmwood, 18 March.
Chas. Howell, soldier, murder of Maid Linen; Chelmsford, 17 July.
S. H. Doudal, ex-seaman, m. of Camille C. Holland; Chester, and his accomplice; Charlesbury, 20 July. Thos. Porter, and Thos. Preston, murder of constable Wilson; Leicester, 21 July.
Leonard Pechett, m. of his wife; Lincoln, 28 July.
W. J. Tufton, m. of his wife; Wandsworth, 22 Aug.
Edward R. Palmer, murder of Esther Swainford, a harmaid; Dinton, 27 Nov.
Bernard White, a soldier, murder of Maid Gane; Chelmsford, 2 Dec.
J. Dutty, m. of Ellen Newman; Durham, 8 Dec.
W. Haywood, m. of his wife; Hereford, 13 Dec.
Wm. Brown, a sailor, murder of Esther Atkins; Winchester, 15 Dec.
C. W. Ashton, m. of Anne Marshall; Hull, 22 Dec.
John Gallagher, miner, and Emily Swain, m. of Wm. Swain, her husband; Wombwell, 29 Dec.
Henry Starr, m. of his wife; Blackpool, 26 Dec.
EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been named Augusta from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from Excester. It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The misnomer ascribed to it two sees: Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. German's. About 1030 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900, Eadulfus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leodric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1050. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelinus: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, 1049; the see was valued in the king's books at £500, per annum. Present stated income, 420l. Population, 1401, 49,940; 1610 (est.) 52,000.

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate. 877 & 894.

Exeter sacked by Sweyn. 1003.

Besieged by William the Conqueror. 1067.

The castle surrendered to king Stephen. 1136.

The city first governed by a mayor. 1100.

The celebrated nunney founded. 1136.

The ancient bridge built. 1150.

Edward I. holds a parliament here. 1260.

The Black Death visits Exeter. 1348.

The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city. 1465.

Besieged by sir William Courtenay. 1536.

City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck. 1497.

The Black Prince visits Exeter. 1481.

Wrench, the vicar of St. Thomas, hanged on the tower of his church, as a Cornish rebel. 2 July, 1549.

Annual festival established. 6 Aug. 1549.

The guildhall built. 1593.

Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I. 1643.

It surrenders to the parliamentarians. April, 1646.

The canal to Tiptsham cut. 1675.

A point established by James II. 1688.

Water-works erected. 1694.

The sessions-house built. 1773.

The new bridge built. 1778.

The theatre erected. 1783.

Lunatic asylum founded. 1795.

County gaol built. 1796.

Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science etc. established. 1803.

Subscription library founded. 1809.

New city prison built. 1818.

The last of the ancient gates removed. 1818.

The subscription rooms opened. 1820.

The public baths erected. 1822.

Mechanics' institution opened. 1825.

New cemetery commenced. 1839.

Railway to Bridgwater opened. 3 May, 1844.

Inauguration of a statue of John Dunham, who died June, 1844, bequeathing £2,400, to charities. 26 March, 1844.

Broad and meat riots; suppressed. 5 Nov. 1867.

Albert Memorial Museum given up to the town. 21 April, 1870.

A new recreo, by sir Gilbert Scott (see Recreos), set up in the cathedral (1873) to be occupied by the dean of the Bishop and justice Keating, 15 April; this decision reversed by the court of arches (see R. Phillimore), 6 Aug. 1874; the decision of the council decided that the recreos should remain. 24 Feb. 1875.

The church tax "dominions," or "sacramental money," said to be of the nature of tithes; disallowed for payment; much excitement. Oct., 1875.

Destructive fire on the quay, of warehouses. 22 Dec, 1832.

Theatre Royal burnt during first performance of Romany Rye: panic and loss of about 127 lives; gallery exit insufficient, 5 Sept.; the coroner's
EXHIBITION OF 1862.

A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn as a consequence of the war in Italy in 1859. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince consort and queen Victoria for 1869, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but to the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking."

Royal commission appointed 3 Jan. 1860. A subscription list opened, headed by queen Victoria for 1869.

The building was opened 16 Sept. 1862.

Many persons admitted into it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors.

The Exhibition opened by queen Victoria 15 May, 1862. The number of exhibitions exceeded 37,000, of whom 25,000 received prize medals and 7500 certificates.

The palace continued open 141 days (1 May to 15 Oct.), within which time it was visited by 6,179,000 persons, averaging 45,356 a day, whose admission at the respective prices of one pound, half-crown, and shilling, was 593,457, including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000.

A memorial statue of the prince consort by Joseph Durand, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, unveiled in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales on 10 June, 1863. The prince of Wales's equestrian statue of the royal commission of 1812, in rooms of the Prince Consort, who had held that office since 1870, 20 Feb. 1853.

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EXPLOSIONS.

Many are described under their respective heads.

Explosion of the Nations or the Ditch; the third expedition of the Koryo (which are) against Mahomet, named from the nations who marched under their leader Abu Sobhan, and from the ditch which was drawn before them. They were comprehensively vanished by the fury of the elements. Gibbon, 625.

EXPEDITIONS, see under Recent.

EXPLOSIONS, see Boilers, Coal, and Gas.

Criminal Explosions, close to the local government office, Charles Street, Westminster; building damaged, no loss of life; 9 p.m. 15 March, 1883.

Explosions (by nitroglycerine) on Metropolitan District railway, between Caring and Westminster stations; some damage; no persons injured. Metropolitan railway, near Pradl Street Station; two third class carriages shattered; 62 persons injured, 8.15 p.m. Capt. Majendie and Prof. Abel consider it to have been caused by dynamite thrown from a railway carriage.

Failure of attempt to explode S.W. end of London Bridge, about 6 p.m. 12 Dec.

Explosion in Metropolitan railway near Gower Street (by a bombshell), about 2 p.m. 5 Jan.

Three explosions, in Westminster Hall, and Tower.

Mr. Richards, at Broadstairs, killed by explosives sent by parcels post.

Kurtz's chemical works, St. Helens, Lancashire, destroyed by explosion of potassium chlorate; 5 deaths, 20 injured, 20 May.

Sixteen cakes of dynamite and fuse found at foot of Nelson's monument, Traflagar Square, 20 May.

EXHIBITIONS INTERNATIONAL. 140

Exhibitions, a meeting was held 4 April, 1879, the Prince of Wales in the chair, to promote annual international exhibitions at South Kensington, to commence 1 May, 1871.

1. 1871. Fine arts; pottery, manufactures, &c.; opened by the Prince of Wales, 1 May; closed 30 Oct. 14 countries contributed; total number of visitors, 1,142,154.

II. 1872. Fine arts, machinery, and raw materials; opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, 1 May; closed 19 Oct.

III. 1873. Fine arts; manufactures (silk, steel, surgical instruments, &c.; carriages for rails or tramways; food); scientific inventions and new discoveries; opened 4 April; closed 31 Oct.

IV. Fine arts; manufactures and raw materials; engineering, and recent scientific inventions; opened, 6 April; closed, 31 Oct. 1874. (The annual exhibitions have proved unsuccessful, the building was appropriated by the East India Museum. Exhibition of 1874, held at the Crystal Palace, opened on 23 April.

See Exhibitions, Fine and Decorative Arts, and Great Exhibitions.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION. 5 May-30 Oct. 1874. Exhibition of the products, manufactures and arts of India and the colonies at South Kensington. (See under Royal.) 4 May to 10 Nov. 1874.

German exhibition at Earl's Court, opened 9 May; closed 3 Oct.

Greek International exhibition at Milan, 15 April, 1865. International exhibition opened in Dublin, 4 May, 1877. The Franco-British opened by the prince and princess of Wales at Shepherd's Bush, 14 May, 1875.

Aberdeen exhibition opened 20 April, 1875.


EXODUS (Greek, way out), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 1490 B.C., and described in the book of Exodus. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1453; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1465; Bunsen, 1320 or 1374.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS are those filed by the attorney-general, by virtue of his office, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. Cabinet lawyer. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1871-1910. William Hone was tried on criminal information, 18-20 Dec. 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EXPENDITURE, see under Revenue.
EXTRADITION TREATIES.

The manufacture and use of explosives greatly increased 1855-6.

Carbo-dynamite, a new explosive, invented by Mr. W. F. Reid and Mr. W. D. Bercland; announced April, 1888.

Scheeleite, a smokeless explosive (chlorate of potash, &c.), invented by the Abbé Scheele, tried at Nunnel, Surrey, 21 Sept. 1893; at Auckland, 24 Jan. 1894; 29 smokeless powders known in 1895.

Tomite, or cotton powder; by its misuse in blasting a wreck in the Solent, 7 men were killed, 19 July, 1894.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the law with respect to the manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other explosive substances. Amendment act passed 1882.

A committee appointed in 1875; 20th annual report issued, 1895.

In consequence of the attempt at explosion in London in March, a new act to watch over the manufacture of explosives and punish possessors for felonious purposes, &c., passed by both houses, 9 April; royal assent, 10 April, 1885. Destructive or attempted explosions are punishable with penal servitude for life.

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance taken in his time, the excess consisted of nearly 204,000l. and the imported to only 38,000l.; see Revenue. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>£67,255,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>£78,756,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>£97,492,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>£114,284,803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRELAND PRODUCE EXPORTED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>£74,448,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRACTEUR, see Fire-Annihilator.

EXTRACT OF MEAT, obtained by Liebig in 1847; a company was formed to manufacture it in South America in 1866.

EXTRADITION TREATIES. The extradition of criminals formed part of the Ashburton treaty (which see), 9 Aug. 1842. Between Great Britain and France, 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in the month. It was renewed, with modifications, for six months, 21 May, 1866; at Auckland, 24 Jan. 1894; in 1895; 29 smokeless powders known in 1895.

New act passed, 6 July, 1895. The treaty of Aug. 1870, amended 13 Feb. 1896. Similar treaties have been concluded with other powers; with Austria, 3 Dec. 1873 (amended 1901); Switzerland, 4 April, 1874; Holland, Aug. 1874; with Spain, 1875.

In 1866, M. Lamineaud, charged with forgery and fraud against the Bank of France, was to America. He was pursued, and was arrested at Montreal, on 1 Aug., under
the governor-general's warrant. On 15 Aug., while his examination was still pending, he petitioned the governor-general not to warrant his surrender before he could apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and was assured on 17 Aug. that ample time should be allowed for this purpose. On 22 Aug., he was finally committed; and on 24 Aug., his petition for a writ of habeas corpus was presented to judge Bummond. Twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the representatives of the crown and the Bank of France. After arguments had been heard and the case adjourned until the following day, he was surreptitiously carried off the same night by train to Quebec, and hurried on board a steamer bound for Europe, by virtue of an extradition warrant, purporting to be signed by the governor-general at Ottawa, on 23 Aug. He was conveyed to France, and on 5 Dec. was tried, found guilty, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These circumstances led to much discussion, and the Canadian authorities were censured for irregularity and want of discretion. The discussion ended by Lamirand declining British intervention.

Despite with United States respecting the surrender of Ezra D. Winslow, a forger, by Great Britain, which is refused unless it is agreed that the prisoner shall only be tried for the offence for which he has been committed (according to the treaty) . . . April, 1876.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, the American foreign secretary, stands on Ashburton treaty of 1842, wherein no stipulation is mentioned, although it is found in other treaties with other governments.

Winslow was discharged, 15 June; and Brent, another fugitive, a few days after. . . .

The British government yields. 27 Oct.: Brent recaptured. Dec. 1876. Winslow, claimed by Swiss government, escapes through flaw in the treaty; decision of queen's bench . . .

stringent treaty, for anarchists and political offenders, between Russia and Prussia . . . 13 Jan., 1885.

Similar treaty between Germany and Prussia proposed 12 Feb. 1885; accepted . . . April, 1887.

Enlarged treaty between United States and Great Britain proposed 1886; deferred till Dec. 1888; rejected by the senate (32-155). . . 1 Feb., 1887.

New treaty ratified by the senate, 15 Feb., 1899; it is an enlargement of the Ashburton treaty of 1842, proclaimed at Washington and gazetted in London . . . . 25 March, 1899.

Extradition treaty between England and Russia April, 1877; with Portugal, 17 Oct., 1892; Romania, 21 March, 1894; Argentine Republic, 7 Dec., 1895.

Extradition treaty between France and Holland ratified . . . 26 Dec., 1895.

New treaty between United Kingdom and the Netherlands . . . 26 Sept., 1896.

Extradition treaty between Spain and the U.S. N.A., Aug., 1905; between Italy and Argentina ratified . . . 11 Oct., 1906.

Extradition treaty between Great Britain and Servia . . . . 5 Feb., 1907.

EXTRAVAGANTES, see Decretals.

EXTREME UNCTION, see Anointing.

EYLAU (Prussia), where, on 7-9 Feb., 1807, was fought between the French and Russians one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel.

EYRE (old French for ire, to go on), the inconstant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1170; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief-justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuits every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is said to have been in 1671. Beattson.
F's. Three (that is, "extirpation of tenure, fair rents, and free sale") term much used respecting Irish land question in 1850-1. Sir Stafford Northcote termed them "fraud, force, and folly," and they were much opposed by lord Dufferin and others.

**FABIAN SOCIETY.** a socialist association founded in London 1883, which "aims at the re-organisation of society by the emancipation of land and capital from individual and class ownership, and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." The society carries on its propaganda by lectures and discussions, and publishes Fabian Essays, and Fabian Tracts. It has a large number of branches in Great Britain, and also in the Colonies and the United States. The name is taken from Fabius, whose "Fabian policy" harassed the forces of Hannibal in the war, between Rome and Carthage (see Rome), to describe its methods of gradual progress by educational and legislative measures.

**FABII.** A noble family at Rome, said to have derived their name from faba, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; or to have descended from Fabius, a son of Hercules. According to the legend, the whole family, on behalf of the state, carried on the war against the Volsci. During a march to Rome, they were surprised, and all the grown-up males (305) were slain 477 B.C. From a boy detained at Rome, arose the noble Fabii of the following ages. Fabius Cunctator (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217-216 B.C.

**FABLES.** "Jotham's fable of the trees (Judges ix., about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." Addison. Night's fable of the poor man (2 Sam. xiv., about 1053 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnusarma, or Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. Sir William Jones. Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milkmaid to a very early Sanscrit collection. Esop's fables (which see) supposed to have been written about 564 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (Cory). and turned into prose by Maximus Planus, a Greek monk, about 1329, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of Esop. The fables of Phaedrus in Latin (ab aut. a. d. 8), of La Fontaine (1700) and of Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

**FACIAL ANGLE** (that contained by one line drawn horizontally from the middle of the eye to the edge of the nostrils, and another from the latter point to the ridge of the frontal bone) was invented by Peter Camper to measure the elevation of the forehead. In negroes this angle is about 70°; in Europeans varies from 75° to 85°. Camper died April 7, 1789. His book on " characteristic Marks of Humanity" was published in 1791.

**FACTIONS** of the Circus among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by colours, as green, blue, red, and white; Domitian added gold and scarlet, about a.d. 90.

Niko's solution.—In Jan. 512, a conflict took place at Constantinople, lasting five days, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his emperor Theodora. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking No 50 (verosque) for a watchword. The blues soon turned, and massacred nearly all the greens. The conflict was suppressed by Belisarius with difficulty, and the games were abolished for a time.

**FACTORY SYSTEM** was gradually developed by Arkwright and others, 1767 et seq., to carry on the cotton manufacture, which had been greatly increased by the invention of machinery.

The work had been previously exerted by working men in cottages by the hand or stock cards, loom, and spinning wheel. Factories began to increase in this country in 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labour, &c., was passed in 1833 and amended 1834 and 1844. Similar acts have been passed since; and an act for the extension of the principles of the Factory acts was passed in 1867; in relation to women and children employed in manual labour; short time on Saturdays was enacted. Other acts were passed in 1870-1878, and since.

The Act of 1868 (like that of 14 July, 1754) relates to sanitary, provisions, safety from machinery, hours of employment, meals hours, women and children, holidays, education of children, accidents, &c., passed July 26, 1872. Consolidating act passed in 1873. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the energetic promoter of this legislation, died 1 Oct. 1855, aged 84.

New Factories and Workshops act passed 5 Aug. 1871; amendment act passed, 6 July, 1895. Factory and Workshops Act (bulky clause omitted), royal assent, 17 Aug. 1901; amended by act passed 20 March, 1902. Factory and Workshops Act (1902), modifying the law with regard to public laundry, comes into force, 1 Jan. 192.

**FACULTIES, COURT OF,** giving powers to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, 25 Hen. VIII, cap. 21, 1574. Master lord Penzance, 1876.

**FAENZA,** central Italy, the ancient Faveutia, submitted to the emperor Frederick I., 1102; was taken by Frederick II., 12 April, 1241; held by the pope, 1275; by the Belgonesi, 1282; by Cesare Borgia, 1501; by Venice, 1503; by the papacy, 1509; by the French, 1512. After various changes early in the 16th century it was acquired by the papacy and retained till the annexation by Sardinia, 1859. Faenese pottery owes its name to this place, where it was invented.

"FAERIE QUEEN," by Edmund Spenser; a part was published in 1590; the whole, 1611.

**FAHRENHEIT,** see Thermometer.

**FAINÉANTS,** see Mayors of the Palace.

**FAIRLOP OAK,** with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in Hainault forest, Essex, was blown down in Feb. 1820. Beneath its branches an annual fair was long held L L
on the first Friday in July, which originated with the
country Mr. Day, a pump and black maker at
Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity,
anually repaired here with a party of friends, to
dine on beans and bacon.

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia,
the site of two singularly indecisive battles between
the Confederates, under general Joseph Johnson,
and the Federal army of the Potomac, under general
McClellan, 31 May and 1 June, 1862.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were
instituted in Italy, about 500; in England by Alfred,
886. Spalding. Wakes were established by order of
Gregory VII. in 1058, and termed feria, at
which the monks celebrated the festival of their
patron saint; the vast resort of people occasioned
a great demand for goods, wares, &c. Fairs were
established in France about 800 by Charlemagne,
and encouraged in England about 1071 by William
the Conqueror. Many statutes were made for the
regulation of fairs (1228-1865). The "Fairs Act,"
passed 25 May, 1871, provides for the abolition of
fairs, in 1872, Charton and Blackheath fairs, and
in 1873 Copham fair, which were abolished as nuisance.
See Fruits and Markets.

FAISANS, ILE DES (island of pleasant-s),
a small island on the Bidda&., between France
and Spain. Here was concluded the treaty of the
Pyrenees by cardinal Mazarin and don Louis de
Haro on the part of France and Spain respectively;
called also Il de la Conference; see Pyrenees.

FAITH, see Defender. "Faith-healing," see
Preachers People.

FAILCK LAWS, see Prussia, 1873.

FALCONRY or HAWKING in England
cannot be traced with certainty before the reign of
king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 839. Pennant.
The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand
falconers in his service. Johana Berners' book on
"Hawkinge and Hunteyme" was printed in 1479;
see Hawking. Recent attempts have been made to
revive falconry. Hawking was practised in Thrace.
Aristotle.

FALCZI, on the Pruth, Turkey. Here was
concluded a Peace between Russia and Turkey,
21 July, 1711, the Russians giving up Azof, and all
the possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks.
The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by
the address of Catherine, the empress. In 1712 the
war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of
Constantinople, 19 April, 1712.

FALERII, a city of the Falisci, an Etruscan
people who joined the Velites against Rome, and
were beaten by Cornelius Cossus, 437 B.C. It is
recorded that when the city was besieged by Car-
nius in 394, a schoolmaster offered to betray to
him the children of the principal citizens. On his
refusal, the citizens from gratitude surrendered.
They opposed Rome during the first Punic war;
and in 231 the city was taken and destroyed.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil
and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as
called by Martial, Mons- Missus, in Campania.
Hence in his Odes he etc. some Falernian
wine that had been, as it were, born with him, and
which reckoned its age from the same consul,
14 B.C.

FALKIRK, Stirlingshire, Scotland, the site
of a victory by the English under Edward I. over
the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose
forces deserted him. It is said from 24,000 to 40,000
Scotts were slain, 22 July, 1298. A battle was fought
at Falkirk Muir between the royal forces under
Hawley, and prince Charles Edward Stuart, in which
the former were defeated, 17 Jan. 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the
South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, seen by
American Vespucius, 1502, and visited by Davis,
1692; explored by Hawkins, 1594; taken possession
of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by
the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain resigned them to
England. They having been colonised by us, the
depot of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these
islands, and a colony from that country settled at
Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America,
the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831.
In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis,
and a British officer has since resided there. Popula-
tion in 1870 (est.) 2,310. Governor, W. L. Allardyce,
May, 1891. Falkland Islands erected a crown colony,
March, 1862. Revenue 1861, 15,685l.; expenditure,
15,725l.; revenue 1862, 15,822l.; expenditure
11,274l.; revenue 1863, 17,775l.; expenditure, 15,685l.
Imports 1864, 39,014l.; exports, 125,696l.; imports
1865, 46,133l.; exports, 185,227l.; imports 1868,
73,899l.; exports, 189,972l.

FALLING STARS. see Meteoras.

FAMILISTERE, see Fournierism.

FAMILY COMPACT, see Bourbon.

FAMILY of LOVE, a society, called also
Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear
to all men, assembled at Brew-house yard, Notting-
ham. Their founder, David George, an Anabaptist,
of Holland, propagated his doctrines in Switzerland,
where he died in 1516. The tenets of the society
were declared impious, and George's body and books
ordered to be burned by the hangman. In Eng-
land a sect with a similar title was repressed by
Elizabeth, 1580; but existed in the following century.
See Agapemone.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in
Egypt began 1708 B.C. Usher, Blair.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw
themselves into the Tiber.

Awful famine in Egypt. A.D. 852.
Art, 42
Awful famine in Egypt, occasioned by plague.
362
In Britain, people ate the bark of trees.
272
In Scotland, thousands died.
900
In England, grass was perished.
310
Awful one in Friesia.
276
In Italy, when parents ate their children (Infraing)
450
In England, Wales, and Scotland.
792
Again, when thousands starved.
853
Again, which lasted four years.
954
Awful one throughout Europe.
1016
In England, 21 William III.
1087
In England, during this famine leads to a pes-
tential fever, which lasts from
1123 to 1195
Another famine in England.
1231
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh
of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin.
1315
One occasioned by long rains.
1335
One in England and France (Espie).
1353
Again, such great, that bread was made from ferris
roots (Spitze).
1438
One throughout those islands.
1595
Awful one in France (Famine).
1902
One general in those realms.
1745
One which devastates Bengal.
1770
At Cape de Verde, 1000 persons perish.
1775
One previously felt in France.
1790
Another in Ireland, in England.
1875
Again, throughout the kingdom.
188i
At Brandenbourgh, owing to Sweden intercepting the
supply.
1813
FAN.

Secrecy of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1811, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.

In N.W. India; above 800,000 perish | 1837-8
In N.W. India; thousands perish | 1839-40
In Madras, above 1,500,000 perish | 1886-8
In Rajputana, &c.; about 1,500,000 perish | 1886-8
In Persia very severe | 1871-2
In Bengal, through drought. (See India.) | 1874

Asia Minor | 1874-5

In Bombay, Madras, Mysore, &c.; about 5,000,000 perish (see India and Mission houses) | 1877

In N. China; very severe; 9,500,000 sold to have horses (5,000 sold in England for relief) 1877-8

In Cashmere (see) | 1877

Very severe in Tairis, &c., Asia Minor | July, 1878
Asia Minor | 1879
China (which see), 1877-9; since in Kung-chih | 1890-1
In Madras. | 1890-2
Montenegro | 1890-1
Japan | 1890
Very severe throughout Russia | 1891-2
In Russia (which see) | 1892-3, 1901-2
India (which see), Bombay, Rajputana, 1892; again (very severe), 1892-3; again, Sept. 1893–Jan. 1894
In Russia (which see) | 1894
In China (which see) | 1895
In Japan (which see) | 1895

FAN. Used by the ancients; Cope hoc flabel- lum, et ventulum haec facia. "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." Terence's Eunuchus, 160 n.c.—Fans, together with masks, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and introduced into France from Spain. Now in the British Museum are Egyptian fan-handles.

Great competitive exhibition of fans at Draper's hall, London, opened 2 July, 1878

French Fans and Fan Leaves, collected and described, by Charles M. Schroeder; a magnificent work was published by Mr. John Murray. It includes historical, allegorical and satirical pictures, Jan. 1882; her work on foreign fans was published April, 1890. Lady Schroeder was granted the freedom of the Farnakers' Company, London, 17 Dec. 1891

Exhibition of fans at Draper's hall, London, opened 8 May, 1883. Similar exhibitions 1884 and seq.

FARADAY MEMORIALS, &c. Professor Michael Faraday, noble philosopher and electrician (see Electricit), was born 22 Aug. 1791. A public meeting was held at the Royal Institution, 21 June, 1860, the prince of Wales in the chair, to take measures to provide a public monument to him. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, the production of a statue was entrusted to Mr. Foley. The statue was placed at the Royal Institution, London, in 1870. From the same fund a marble bust was provided and placed in the National Portrait Gallery, 1890. The "Faraday Medal," to be given to distinguished foreign philosophers by the Chemical society, was first awarded to M. Dumas, see Argon, for "Faraday," a treatise, see Steam. The centenary of the birth of Michael Faraday (22 Sept. 1791) was celebrated at the Royal Institution on 17 June, 1891; the prince of Wales, vice-president, R. I., in the chair; on 20 June the duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair.

The "Michael Faraday" Board school, in Faraday-st., Walworth, opened by the united efforts of London Volunteers of the Royal Horse Artillery (see), the marble bust of Faraday in the boys' hall of the school is a copy of one by Matthew Noble. The "Michael Faraday" house of rest for the poor at East Dulwich (the house given by Miss Isabel Faraday), opened 25 Oct. 1891.

PARADISATION, the medical application of the magneto-electric currents which Faraday discovered in 1837. Apparatus for this purpose was first made by M. Pixii, and employed by Dr. Neef of Frankfort. "Farradi" name taken for a unit of electric capacity, 1875.

FARECE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainments originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open streets; see Drama.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE, an organization of agricultural reformers; held a provisional meeting 27 May, and a conference 2 July, 1870. It was active during the elections of April, 1880. A Farmers' Alliance for Scotland was founded at Aberdeen, 1 Dec. 1881. The Farmers' Alliance in the United States, N.A., began about 1872, became industrial and elected about 25 representatives for Congress, Nov. 1890, see United States, N.A.

The Farmers' Club was established in 1872 for discussions on agricultural subjects.

FARMERS' UNION, National, established at Leamington, by lord Walsingham and others, to oppose the Agricultural Labourers' Union, June, 1874.

FARNESIE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled till the death of Antony without issue in 1751. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1730.

FARRINGDON-MARKET, erected by the corporation of London, near the abolished Fleet-market, was opened 20 Nov. 1829. After several changes it was re-opened in 1882, but was unsuccessful, occasioning great loss to the corporation; pulled down 1892, and site sold for £8,100, see Smithfield.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John, in copper by James I. and Charles I.; the Irish farthing of John's reign (1210) is rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in 1843; see Queen Anne's Farthings. A single copy of the "Penn's-week Country Daily Newspaper" (conservative), No. 1, sold for 1d., 25 June, 1873. The Farthings Act, 21, 22 Vict. c. 75, 1858, relates to the payment for portions of a mile travelled by third class railway trains.

FASHODA, on the White Nile (Upper Nile valley), occupied by capt. (ult. major) Marchand, with 8 officers and 120 Senegalese (who had crossed from the French Congo, overcoming great obstacles) in July, 1898; see Africa; Dervish attack repulsed, 25 Aug.; see Sudan, Sept. 1898. Diplomatic correspondence, blue book published, 9 Oct.; the Marchand mission recalled by the French government, 4 Nov.; they leave Fashoda, 11 Dec. 1898.

FASTI CAPITOLINI, marble tablets dug up in the forum at Rome, 1474, contain a list of the consuls and other officers from the year of Rome 250 to 755. Other fragments were found in 1877 and 1878. The "Fasti Consularia," from 507 B.C. to A.D. 292, are given at the end of Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities."
FASTS.

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 Chron. xx. 3); by the Ninevites (Jonah iii.), see Jonah, viii. A list was compiled for the Jews on the great day of atonement, Lev. xxi. 30, 32; xix. 30; xix. 32, 33. Moses fasted 30 days and nights on Sinai, Exod. xxiv. 18, 30. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (Acts xvi. 18). Fast days are, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions. The use of fasting in the Christian church is of the second century, A.D. 178. The Mahomedan fast is termed Ramadhan (which see). Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as 21 March, 1855, for the Russian war, and 7 Oct., 1857, for the Indian mutiny). The Jews, which see, have religious tests of 30 to 40 days' duration. See Assumption.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal:

SECOND CENTURY, Greek.

Hermas

Polycarp

Benedict

Tertullian

Clement of Alexandria

Faustinus

Theodore

FIRST CENTURY, Greek.

Clement of Rome

Peter the Hermit

Papias

Sabbas

Justin Martyr

Clement of Rome

Theodore

SECOND CENTURY, Greek.

Irenaeus

Epaphroditus

Eusebius

Gregory Nazianzen

Maurus

Gregory Nyssenus

Epiphanius

John Chrysostom

Clement of Alexandria

Theodore

FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES, Greek.

Eusebius, d. abt. 340

Athanasius, d. 373

Epiphanius, d. 407

Cyril of Jerusalem, d. 386

Gregory Nazianzen, d. 389

Macarius, d. 394

Gregory Nyssenus, d. 422

Epiphanius, d. 445

John Chrysostom, d. 407

Clement of Alexandria, d. 444

Theodore, d. 457

THIRD CENTURY, Greek.

Irenaeus, d. abt. 180

Origen, d. abt. 253

Tertullian, d. abt. 220

Minas, d. abt. 288

Cyprian, d. abt. 258

Clement of Alexandria, d. 211

Origen, d. 253

Tertullian, d. 220

Minas, d. 288

Cyprian, d. 258

FEMALE SUFFRAGE, &c., see Women.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, London, held its first session in 1863, when courses of lectures were given. Dr. Mary Walker attended Midlothian hospital in 1860. She gave an autobiographical lecture at St. James's Hall, 20 Nov. 1860. In 1864 the decision was reached of laying the foundations of the Royal Free Hospital, and the practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for students of the school. The school was entirely rebuilt and re-equipped in 1900, at a cost of over £5,000. Schools of medicine for women have since been established in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Dublin, Belfast and Cork. Many women are now (1910) registered as practitioners; many in India and other countries.

FEMALE LIGHT DRAGOONS, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1744, to serve during the war in any part of Great Britain. This force (between 12,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

FENCING was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. 1. 1285. Fencing in England now (1909) growing in popularity.

FÉODALISM, a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland united to liberate Ireland and establish a republic. The agitation was begun, it is said, by Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drills took place. A convention was formed in 1865 in America. The movement is opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy. See Ireland.

FÉO DE SE, see Suicide.

FÉCIALES or FEALIES, twenty in number, heralds of Rome, to announce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The people of the Northern United States of America during the great conflict in 1861-5 were styled Federalists; their opponents Confederates. See Imperial Federation. Federal council of Australasia Act introduced by the earl of Derby 23 April, passed 14 Aug. 1852. See Australia, 1855 et seq.; Argentine, Brazil, &c.

FÉJEE, see Fiji.

FÉLIRIGE. A literary sepulchral festival held in Provence by féliers, writers in prose and verse in the language, founded in 1854, in honour of seven eminent troubadours.

FÉLON, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765), comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods. An act to abolish forfeitures for treason and felony, and to otherwise amend the law relating thereto, passed 4 July, 1879.

FÉLONIES, or Felonies, twenty, in number, heralds of Rome, to announce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FÉNEAN, a distinguished title of fame, applied by the Romans to a wide group of countries, and persons connected with them, by the common name of Fenianism, established by the United States and Ireland in 1744, to serve during the war in any part of Great Britain. This force (between 12,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

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Special commission to try 230 Fenians; Whiteside, ch.-just.; Deasy and Fitzgerald, begin (Massey, Keogh, Corydon, and McGough, appointed). 6 April, 657
Burke and D'Oran sentenced to death, 1 May; reprieved.
Many convictions of treason (M'Affley, M'Grady, and others) and treason-felon, and many discharged.
Fenian congress at Cleveland, Ohio, 2 Sept.
Kelly and Deasy, two Fenians, remanded for further examination, rescued from the prisons of New York, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, shot for refusing to give up his keys, 18 Sept.
Many persons taken up; 23 committed on charge of murder—tried, 5 condemned to death (2 reprieved); 7 sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.
Allen, Godl, and Larkin executed at Safford, 23 Nov.

Funeral demonstration in London, 24 Nov.
Trials of Halpin and others at Dublin, Oct.-Nov.
Funeral demonstrations for Allen, &c., at Cork, 12 Nov.
Address of the president and senate of the Fenian brotherhood of America to the "liberty-loving people of England," dated New York, 12 Dec.
Premeditated explosion of Clerkenwell house of detention, London, to release Burke and Casey, leading Fenians, at 3.45 A.M.; a casque of gunpowder was thrown into the prison wall; Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice captured on suspicion.

Consequences of the explosion.—Six persons were killed outright, six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquest; five, in addition, owed their deaths indirectly to this means; 120 persons were wounded; 15 permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c., besides 20,000, worth of damage to persons and property.
Cpt. MacKay and others rifle a martello tower.

Audacious seizure of arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork, 13 Dec., 12 suspected Fenians captured at Mallow, 18 Dec.
Mulhany, a prisoner, turns queen's evidence, and accuses Barrett of Jackson's assassination, (M. Jackson was killed by a Fenian, 14 Jan.) of using the barrell at Clerkenwell.

26 Jan., 1868

11, 12 Feb.
Conviction of Patrick Lennon, a leader, 12 Feb.
Haubes corporal act susp. till 3 March, 1869.

Mulhany and Thompson convicted as accessories in murder of Brett, 18 March.
18 March.
Capt. Mackay convicted; sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.
20 March.
O'Farrell, a Fenian, wounds the duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, 12 March; sentenced to 31 March.
Mr. Darcy M.P., shot dead by a Fenian at Ottawa, 7 April.

Trial of Wm. and Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Ann Justice, for murder (Clerkenwell outrage) began 20 Apr.; acquittal of Justice, 25 Apr. of O'Keefe, 21 Apr.; and of the two Desmond's, and English, 27 Apr. Conviction of Barrett, 27 April.
Richard Burke, a leader, convicted of treason-felon, 30 April.
Michael Barrett (for causing the Clerkenwell explosion) executed, 26 May.
O'Donovan Rossa and others released,行为 violently.
19 March, 1864

The government decides to release others. 446

Manuscript from John Savage, Executive officer, Dec.
FENIANS.

Death at San Jose, California, of col. Michael McLaughlin, who was a prominent figure in the Fenian rising of 1867.

1 April, 1865.

FERERECHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmon, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the allies under the prince of Schwarzenberg, 25 March, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered six days after.

FERGHANA, see Khokand.

FERIE LATINE, solemn Roman festivals, and to have been instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, and with the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis. The ferie were of three kinds: (1) fixed annual festivals, as the Satu nalia, (2) annual festivals, the dates of which were fixed by the magistrates or priests; and (3) special festivals by order of the magistrates for the worship of the gods in times of danger or victory. No business was transacted during the period of the ferie.

FERKEH, in the Soudan. Here the army of the dervishes was skilfully surprised and totally defeated by gen. sir H. H. Kitchener, 7 June, 1896, when on his march toward Dongola. The battle lasted from 5 to 7 a.m. The enemy's loss was about 1,000, including Hammanda, the commander, many emirs, and about 500 prisoners. Egyptian loss, 20 killed. The enemy fought with desperate courage. Few in the action about 300 dervishes were surprised, and refusing to surrender were nearly all killed.

FERMENTATION, termed by Gay-Lussac one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere. For his researches he was awarded an annual pension of 12,000 francs in 1873.

FERMIERS GENERAUX, officers who formed the French revenues previous to 1789, frequently with much oppression. Lacouer and 27 of these were executed 8 May, 1791.

FERNIER COLLIERY EXPLOSION, 8 Nov., 1871, about 178 lives lost. See under Coal.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once arch-bishopric. St. Elen was seated here in 503. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1609, and by the Church Temporalties act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See Ossory. — FERNS, an order of cryptogamous plants, much cultivated in Wardian cases; which see, and also Nature-Printing.

FERROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried their first line of works, 21 Dec., 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Satlej, 22 Dec., and re-crossed that river unmolested, 25 Dec. The British loss was reckoned at 2,415.
FERRARA. 519

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to lord or owner, partly in use in England by the Saxons, was mainly established by William I. in 1066. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, limited by Henry VII., 1495, was abolished by statute, 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I., about 586, were disestablished by Louis XII. in 1470. "Feudal Alps, 1283-1415," vol. 1.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1757 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1787. The Feuillant club, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, 25 Dec. 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEVER, see Scarlet Fever.

FEZ (in the ancient Mauritania, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 757, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Les,Africains describes it as containing more than 700 temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the 12th century. Jewish quarter burnt, many deaths, Sept. 1786. Prison reforms well carried out, many prisoners freed, &c., Nov. 1901—Sept. 1902. See Morocco.

FICTIONS, see Romances.—FICTIONS IN LAW were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. Home, Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared that "no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth, as to prevent the execution of justice," 31 May, 1784. They were mostly abolished in the 14th century.

"FIDELIO," Beethoven's single opera; composed in 1814, produced at Vienna, 20 Nov. 1815.

FIDZEN, a Sabine city, frequently at war with Rome. It was finally captured and the inhabitants enslaved, 126 B.C., by the Romans, whose ambassadors they had slain.

FIELD, The country gentleman's weekly paper, first appeared 1 Jan. 1853.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAY, see Champ.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, a plain near Arles, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, 7-24 June, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor castle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, see Marshal.

FIERY-CHAMBER, see Chamber A ardente.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE, see France, 1835.

FIFE. A maritime county E. Scotland, containing St. Andrews, Dunfermline, and other
towns with ruined abbey. Alexander William George Huffle, born 20 Nov. 1849, created duke of Fife, 1889, married princess Louise Victoria of Wales (which see) 27 July, 1898. His house, Mar Lodge, built about 1825, was destroyed by fire 14 June, 1895.

**FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN.** About 1645, supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect him king at London, and dispersed them, 1649. Another rising with loss of life was suppressed, 6 Jan. 1641. Thus Venner, a cooper, their leader, and 10 others, were executed soon after.

**FIFTH PARTY.** A term applied to the advocates of temperance in the House of Commons (about 16) Feb. 1884.

**FIG-TREE.** (Ficus carica) brought from the south of Europe, before 1518. The Botany-Day fig, Ficus australis, brought from N. S. Wales in 1789.

**FIGURES.** See Arithmetic.

**FIJI or VITI ISLES.** In the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. Discovered by Tasman, Dutch navigator, in 1643. There are above 200 islands: they include the largest about 300 miles in circumference. Capital Suva.

Population in 1901, 13,874 (2,429 Europeans); 1909,.rate, 183,457; expenditure, 144,747; imports, 566, 600; exports, 6,424, 7; revenue, 126,974; imports, 406,454; exports, 82,933. Public debt, 124,115. The islands offered by the king, Thakombau, and chiefs to the British government, but not accepted July, 1899.

The house of commons granted 1,880l. for expenditure in them; and European settlers made.

**Annexation to Great Britain proposed in parliament, declined 30 June, 1874; but unconditional session to the British government accepted and announced 28 Oct. 1874.**

His club sent as a present to queen Victoria by the king Thakombau.

About 30,0000 deaths by epidemic measles early in 1795.

Outbreak of cannibal devil worshipers suppressed by the military; about 50ByIders executed about June, 1876.

King Thakombau died 2 Feb. 1878.

Rising of some of the tribes suppressed, reported 19 March, 1894.

Severe hurricane; great damage to Levuka; 53 deaths, reported 13 Jan. 1894.

Severe hurricane in Suva, about 2121 lives lost 2 March, 1910.

**FILEES are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii. 21) 1693 R.C.** The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernet of Paris.

**FILEBUSTERS (properly Filstabs), a name given to the freeholders who plundered the estates of America in the 16th and 17th centuries; see Buccaneers and Nicaragua, Cuba, &c.**

**FILIOQUE.** ("and from the Son"), inserted in the Nicene creed, in respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, by the second council at Constantinople, 381; was rejected, by the Greek church, 341; accepted by the Spanish, 342, and by the Roman 583. The omission of the phrase was considered at the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, Aug. 1875. See Athenian Creed and Nicer.

**FILTERERS.** A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Woolcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peaceock's method of filtration was patented in 1791; and many others since: Rumsome's, 1856.

Apparatus for freshening salt water, brought forward by Grant, of London, by Macbride, 1849; Gravely, 1848, Dr. Normandy's greatly improved apparatus, 1859, much used in the royal navy.

**FINANCES of Great Britain, &c., see Revenue and other articles.** A select committee of the commons, consisting of Mr. Goscen, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Childers, lord R. Churchill, and others, was appointed to consider the Financial Relations between England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1 Aug. 1899. Returns presented for the years ending 31 March, 1895, 1896, 1897; and the Finance Act, the title given in 1894 to the act, granting certain duties of customs and inland revenue, &c.; passed annually.


**FINE ARTS.** See Arts, Paintings, Sculpture, Engraving, &c.

**FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entail and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1835.**

**FINISTERRE, see Cape Finisterre.**

**FINLAND.** A Russian grand duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by Eric IX. of Sweden, who introduced Christianity. It was several times taken by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty; see Above. Its political constitution was confirmed by the war in 1809, 1812, and 1825. It was made nearly autonomous in 1838. Population in 1862, 1,740,729; in 1867, 1,830,853; in 1875, 1,912,647; in 1889, 2,388,404; in 1897, about 2,572,801; 1893, 2,816,208; 1897, 2,954,330. During a dreadful famine, whole villages were starved. Elias Linnart, editor of the ancient national epic, Kajavalla (1831-9), died 1854. Triennial Diet opened with constitutional speech sent by the Czar, 19 Jan. 1885. The Czar warmly received at Helsingfors, Aug. 1885. Revenue, 16,084, 6,420,200; expenditure, 6,719,750; imports, 14,534,600; exports, 9,801,700.

FIRE-ARMS.

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Finnish senators' scheme for the reform of representation. Its principal features are: universal, equal and direct suffrage for men and women who have completed their 25th year; women, as well as men, to be eligible as representatives; a single chamber of 200 delegates, of whom 60 will form a grand committee, devised, together with other provisions, to provide the necessary legislative; the country will be divided into 10 constituencies, one of which, in the extreme north, returns 1 member, and the others, on the average, 12 members; members to be elected by a provincial, national election system for 3 years; sessions to be held annually.

10 May, 1896

Finnish diet opened by the governor-general who General Bekman, commanding the 2nd army corps in Finland, appointed to succeed M. Gerhard as governor-general.

Feb. 1907

See Russia.

FINLAND.

Zacharias Topelius, author and poet, born 14 Jan. 1818; died 12 March 1898.

Agitation against changes in the constitution, Oct.


Dict. closed with Sweden, and the throne renounced by Nicholas I. 15 March 1858.

Russification of Finland, revision of laws, discussion in parliament restricted by imperial rescript, March, 1860.

Political crisis continues.

March.

Deputation of over 500 Finlander petitioning for their constitutional rights, not received by the czar at St. Petersburg, Feb.

Army reform to be introduced during 10 years, reported.

May.

Dict closed by imperial edict.

June.

Finnish crops and fish reported abundant.

July.

An international deputation petitioning the czar to spare the liberties of Finland (500 eminent signatories) not received, 1 July; warmly welcomed at Helsingfors.

Aug.

An imperial (autocratic) rescript issued.

2 July.

M. von Phlewe, a Russian, appointed secretary of state.

early Sept.

Mr. Eugène Wolff, 18 yrs. British vice-consul at Viborg, resigns, owing to complaints from the Russian govt. regarding his part in the political agitation, early Sept. (banned, April, 1859).

One official from St. Petersburg appointed, Oct.; press restrictions.


The Diet opened at Helsingfors, Jan.

Imperial rescript, to enforce the measures taken to solidify the empire and Finland, issued 14 Feb.

Protest against the new military law, 1859, and infringement of constitutional rights, published in England, April.

Russian ordered to be the official language, 26 June.

Petition of the Diet regarding the present administration in Finland, 27 Aug.; rejected by the czar.

early Sept.

Monster petition, 471,133 signatures, against the new army law of 12 July, and other edicts, issued.

early Sept.

Disturbance during a levy of recruits at Helsingfors; repressed by Cossacks.

18 April.

Education largely increasing.

April.

The senate placed under control of the govt. and other restrictive laws, published and Sept.

Statue of Elias Linné, patriot, unveiled at Helsingfors.

28 Oct.

Several judges and governors dismissed.

Feb. 1862.

Famine, great distress, reported.

15 March.


early Aug.

Count Mannerheim, born Bomb and others dismissed.

early Sept.

Process of expulsion continued, 45 eminent Finlanders expelled, emigration continues, Aug.

Shipping disaster on Tygavari lake, 40 deaths, Aug.

Extension of repressive measures, constitution violated. Time.

2 Sept.

Finnish senate opened in the Russian language.

20 Oct.

New order of the czar granting to two governors complete control over the elections, issued.

17 Dec.

New order of the czar granting to two governors complete control over the elections, issued.

17 Dec.

New order of the czar granting to two governors complete control over the elections, issued.

17 Dec.

extension of the bill granting the additional powers to the czar.

20 Dec.

resignation of M. Gerhard, governor-general, reported.

28 Mar. 1866.

FINNISH PARK, London, N. In 1869, land was purchased, and preparations for the park began; and it was opened 7 Aug. 1869.

FINNEN LIGHT, see Lupus.

FIRE. Heracloitus about 560 B.C. maintained that the world was evolved from fire, which he deemed to be a god omnipotent. Fire was worshiped by the Persians and other ancient nations, see Greeks and Thes.ire.

FIRE-ANNihilator, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1839. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful commercially. L'Extincteur was invented by Mr. P. Carby, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1842. It is an iron cylinder filled with water and carbonic acid gas, generated by bichromate of soda and tartaric acid. The apparatus was developed and improved by Mr. W. B. Dick, in his Manual and Chemical Fire-Engines, which give a continuous flow of water and gas, patented April, 1869.

The "Mota Fuego," or "Fire-killer," of M. Raudas of Paris, was successfully exhibited at the Alexandria Palace, 16 Oct. 1850.


The Daper-Hetherington sprinkler reported successful, Nov. 1852.


The Keeley Fire Extinguisher invented 1856. Very successful 1857.

See Antigrenades and Arsonists.

FIRE-ARMS, see Artillery, Cannon, Needle- gun, Chassepot, and Petards. The first small firearms were a species of cannon, borne by two men.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy.

1574.

Employed by the Singaporeans in 1850.

1843.

Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand-jacks.

1471.

M. Monat, the Swiss are said to have had arquebusers (men armed with firearms).

1471.

Fire-arms said to have been used at the siege of Berwick.

1513.

The petronel (from petronemus, the chest) or arquebus, came into use, 1450; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about 1540.

1530.

The musket, or musket, the chest, or arquebus, came into use, 1450; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about 1540.

All these were very heavy, and the instrument, was discharged by a straight match, afterwards, about 1577, by a wheellock, then by the flint.

1577.

The matchlock and wheellock superseded by the flint-lock, about 1614.

1614.

The rev. Mr. Forsey's patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in matchlocks, by means of detonating powder.

April 1857.

Percussion caps came into use between 1820 and 1825.
FIRE-ENGINES.

Contributions from government and from the insurance offices. In 1889, 591 men and 55 land fire-engine stations; 1,351 officers and men, 15,000 horse engines, 11,000 river steam fire-engines, 477,500 fire-escapes, 8 motor fire-engines, 5 motor hose-tenders, 2 fire-boats, and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 325 horses and 55 miles of hose; 1,230 fire alarms in London. See Fires. Annual reviews.

Capt. Eyre M. Shaw, c.o., appointed chief officer of metropolitan fire brigade for London, 10 March, 1894.

The success of a similar exhibition with the presentation of medals by the prince and princess of Wales at the Horse Guards Parade, Westminster, was greatly marred by insufficient arrangements for the preservation of order.

Review of the brigade at Crystal Palace by the German Emperor, 1 July, 1889.

Capt. Shaw announces his intention to resign 25 June, and Capt. J. S. Simonds (previously second in command) was appointed in his stead, 1 August, 1894.

International fire tournament and exhibition in London, 1893.

Roll of honour of men killed while on duty (James Braithwaite and others), unveiled 23 October.

The national fire-brigade union holds annual meeting: 480 fire-engines and 10,000 men. 4 March, 1895.

International congress at Amsterdam, 24-29 Sept.

Teutonic A.C., at the Agricultural hall, 16 June, 1896.

Fire-escapes opened in Berlin, 20 June, 1895.

International fire exhibition, Earl's Court, 6 May, 1895.

International fire-prevention congress opened at Earl's court, 6 July, 1895.

Capt. Wells, reappointed with a testimonial from the men of the London fire-brigade on the occasion of his retirement.

Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton appointed chief officer on resignation of commander Wells. 25 July, 1895.

Capt. Sampson Sheth, O.C., appointed chief officer on resignation of commander Hamilton. 28 April, 1899.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR. A small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1875, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carbonated hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-DETECTOR and ALARM. A mechanical and chemical apparatus invented by Prof. Brock, which causes a bell to ring and exhibits coloured light, when the temperature of a room is greatly increased. It was tried at the International exhibition, London, 4 June, 1873.

Pearson's automatic fire-indicator, practically a six's thermometer, reported successful. Dec. 1897.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius, 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grant in 1632, one was constructed by John Van der Heyden, about 1683. Brahmah's engine was patented in 1704. Mr. John Brathwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on 2, 3 July, 1867, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather and a small one by Shand and Mason. Many great improvements since, and electrical and motor engines are now in use.

FIRE-BRIGADE. The "London Fire-engine Establishment," an amalgamation of the engines of the different companies, was established in London in 1812 by Mr. Charles Bell Ford, director of the Sun Fire-office. It then had 30 men and 10 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a fire-brigade, which was carried by the Metropolitan Fire-Brigade Act 1865. The establishment then moved up its plant to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and was afterwards taken over by the London County Council under the Local Government Act of 1888. Now named the London County Council Fire-brigade. The fire-brigade is supported by a rate, and by
FIRE-ESCAPES. 523

FIRE-ESCAPES. were patented by David Marie (1766), and John Smith (1773). The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1785; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape-stations in London. In Aug., 1867, the plant of the society was virtually destroyed by the burning of the house of one of its contrivers. In consequence of the passing of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, and subsequently passed to the London County Council (see Fire Brigade). The fatal fire in Queen Victoria-street, 6 June, 1862, occasioned an inquiry respecting the adequacy of the fire escapes in use. Vernam's composition for rendering washer-dresses fire-proof was published about 1869. The British Fire Prevention Committee reported an incorporated scientific society, under the Board of Trade, March, 1879.

FIRE INSURANCE. See Insurance.

FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR. the invention of Dr. Tymall (1870-71), is a combination of his respirator of cotton-wool mixture with 25 cent. of a very pure form of charcoal. Armed with this apparatus a man may remain a long time in the densest smoke.

The Locc respirator was tried in smoke and poisonous vapour, and was reported efficient at Westminster, July, 1873.

FIRE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION FROM. See Fire-Escapes.

FIRE-SALVAGE CORPS formed, in 1865, by the London Fire Insurance Offices.

FIRE-SHIPS. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. Reptas.

FIRE-WATCH or FIRE-GUARD of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

FIRE-WORKS are said to have been made by the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1632; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588. Macaulay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 120,000 of

Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificently built building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748. Exhibition of fire-works in Paris, in May, 1776, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., nearly 100 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under the Will of Congress, at the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, 1 Aug., 1784. Another at the coronation of William IV., 8 Sept., 1831. A grand display of this kind (at cost of 10,000). To celebrate the peace with Russia, 27 May, 1857.

In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-works makers (particularly one on 12 July, 1838, at Mr. Bennett's in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 50 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce a Will. III. c. 77 (1841), an act to prevent the throwing, kindling, firing, or setting, of explosives, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works was passed in 1858.

Ralph Fenwicke, a maker, his wife, and six others, burnt, by explosion Nov. 18, 1858. Mr. C. T. Brock, first exhibited at the Crystal Palace, 1871.

FIRES. In London (and elsewhere after 1753), the conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes.

Dr. Johnson. Fires (false alarms) act passed, 6 July, 1765.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral and London bridge and part of the city is burnt, 24 Aug., 1666.

One at Londonbridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side; and burned, in a numerous crowd; about 500 houses were burned, and a great part of the city, north and south, burnt.

The Great Fire, whose mains entered 200 sets of houses, extended from the Temple-Templers church and from the northeast gate to Holborn bridge. It began in a bakers house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed, in the four days, 3,000 houses (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sun college, and many other public buildings; besides 13,000 houses, being waste, with streets. About 2,000 persons encamped in Billington and Highgate fields; only 8 deaths reported. (See Monument).

In Southwark, 124 houses burnt, 53 lives lost, 12th June, 1666.

Custom-house burnt, 1666.

At Shadwell, 52 houses burnt, 10 Sept., 1666.

In Cornhill ward, 50 houses burnt; this fire broke out, 4th Aug., in Changelalley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666.

At Covent Garden, 50 houses burnt, 1584.

In Southwark, 25 houses burnt, 1666.

At Shadwell, 49 houses burnt, 1666.

In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses, 1666.

At Wapping, 25 houses, 1666.

At Fetter-lane, 50 houses burnt, 1666.

At Houndsdown, 69 houses, besides many warehouses and ships, burnt, 30 April, 1730.

Nevegate, &c., by the London mob. June, 1731.

In the Strand, 44 houses burnt, 12 July, 1732.

In Abberclere-st., 50 houses, lost exceeding 100,000l.

The Open-house, 3 Nov., 1733.

At Rochester, 2 houses, 12th Dec., 1733.

Again, many ships and houses consumed, 14 Sept., 1741.

Panthom, Oxford-street, 14 Jan., 1742.

At Wapping, 66 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 15,000 bals of salt were stored; the loss was 10,000l. (truts for the sufferers were lent by the government), 14 July, 1744.

Selby and Reigate. 1779.


At Shadwell, 90 houses burnt, 11 Nov., 1789.

In the Minories, 43 houses, 23 March, 1797.

In the King's Bench residence, 23 March, 1799.

Near the Customs, three West India warehouses.

At Wapping, 39 houses.

In Stock-street, Tiptoe-mchient-street, immense property destroyed.

The great tower over the choir of Westminster abbey burnt.

At steel's, again, and 49 houses.

At Rotherhithe, 5 houses.

Fridt-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed.

Surry Theatre.

Covent-garden Theatre, 20 Sept., 1779.

Derry-lane Theatre.

In Cathedral-street, one death.

Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, great fire, 14 Oct., 1788.

Cotton-house.

At Rotherhithe, 6 houses and several ships destroyed; loss excessive, 12 Aug., 1795.

Milord's house, &c. 22 Jan., 1796.

In Southwold, loss excessive, 14 Aug., 1792.

Royal Theatre, Wollaston, destroyed, 11 April, 1806.

In Red Lion-street, 13 houses.

Queen's brewery, 19 and 20 street, burned, lost excessive at ground floor, 27 May, 1829.

Arms of the moon destroyed, 19 Feb., 1829.

English opera-house, &c. burnt.

Houses of parliament consumed, 16 Oct., 1834.


The Royal Exchange destroyed, 25 Jan., 1838.

At Wapping, 12 houses.

At York-street, 30 June, 1840.
Fires.

Sussex Theatre, destroyed.

Saville house (where George III. was born), 28 Feb.

Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; two lives lost.

Holborn; damage good.

Messrs. Solly and Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed.

At Heale's wharf, 15,000l. damage. 26 June.

At St. Katherine's dock, 26 June.

Duke-street, Bloomsbury, destroyed.

Great fire in Haydon-square, Minories; great loss.

19 Sept.

Standard Theatre, Soho, burnt down, 24 Oct.

In Hampstead-road, thirteen lives lost.

North wing of the Crystal palace destroyed, 30 Dec.

Quebec-street, six lives lost.

Rotherhithe, 15, 17 houses destroyed.

Her Majesty's theatre, Royal opera-house, destroyed; see Opera.

Oxford music-hall, partially destroyed.

All Saints church, Walworth, destroyed 22 April.

Mr. Jago's, Pentonville-hill; 3 perish.

Moscow-road, Bayswater; through explosion of fireworks in a shop.

Mr. McKenzies, Newington butts; 4 lost.

Old Star and Garter hotel, Richmond.

Upholsterer's, Waterford-road; 6 children suffocated.

19 Sept.

Church-street, Rotherhithe; 3 lives lost.

Cecil-house, stand; Mr. Forbes burnt.

Chemist, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate; 4 lives lost.

Chapel-street, Edgeware road, 4 lives lost.

Courtil, Horsem; 5 lives lost.

5 March.

Pallion-road, Chelsea; 5 deaths.

Gray's-inn-road; James Ford, a fireman, lost his life after saving others.

Thames-street, many warehouses destroyed, 24 Oct.

Oxford music-hall; quite destroyed.

Flour-mills, Upper Thames-street; fireman killed.

22 May.

Grosvener-woods, Bond-street, 6 killed.

Alexandra palace destroyed, 1 life lost, 9 June.

Silver-street, Stepney; 3 killed.

John's newspaper office destroyed, 4 persons burned.

Pantile-house, Knightsbridge.

Catalay-street, W.; 2 lives lost.

Hop warehouse, Broomhay.

Brompton manufactory, Strand.

Cabinet factory, Bunhill row, E.C., destroyed.

25 July.

New mansion, St. Anne's gate, S.W., destroyed.

Gazette house, Great Western Pantile-house.

Brook's vault, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; 50,000l. damage.

Saw-mills, St. Luke's, destroyed.


Milk-street, W.; 3 lives lost.

Flour-mills, &c., Rotherhithe; above 10,000l. loss.

8 Oct.

Near Old Kent-road, 2 lives.

House of correction, Clerkenwell, mill-house; &c. fireman injured or escaped.

Charing-cross restaurant, one life lost.

Little Britain, E.C., 4 lives lost.

Mile-end road, two lives lost.

Scotch combination hall (built by Wren), burnt.

Watson's wharf, Wapping, los2 abt. 30,000l. 31 Dec.

Warehouses, Watering-street; about 200,000l. loss.

12 Jan.

Elephant and Castle theatre destroyed.

Price and Co., oil-merchants, &c.

Bass-founders, &c., Newgate-street.

New East London Theatre.

16 March.

Welles's chapel, City-road, nearly destroyed, 7 Dec.
Grand Theatre, Islington, totally destroyed in an hour

No. 274, Strand: 2 boys perish; Sunday, 13 Sept.; Leon Serne, the father, and John Henry Gold- 

with, tried for murder, 13 Dec.; acquittet 15 

Dec, 1837. Leon Serne sentenced to twenty 

years’ penal servitude; Goldwin acquitted 21 Jan., 

1833

Humphreys, aฏ p. 4th perish, 20 Jan. 

Bay-tree tavern, No. 5, St. Swithin’s church- 

Drapers, Edgware-road, 6 women perish; 30 May; 

jury censures the kitchenmaid for carelessness, 

and two, burned for neglect of duty. 4–5 June, 

Potteries, Lambeth; damage £15,000; 14 Dec. 

Farrington meat market, 36 shops destroyed.

Ward’s Wharf, Commercial-nd., Lambeth, 7–8 Feb. 

Soap-works, Milton-street and surrounding pre- 
mises destroyed, damage £250,000; 9 May. 

Builders and corn merchants, at Great Dover- 

street, Borough 

7 July, 

Chemists, Bell-bu ne, Wandsworth, fireman suffo- 
cated; 24 Oct.

The Salvation army offices, Queen Victoria-

upper floors destroyed; 

3 Dec. 

Charterhouse-square, W. Smithfield, 

25 Dec.

Forest-gate District Industrial school, London, E, 

partly destroyed; 1 boy, aged between 12 and 

19 years, suffocated; 20 Jan., 1838.

Mantle manufacturers, back of the General Post- 

office, lost £100,000; 5 July.

Premises of Messrs. Gay, Armstrong & Co., skin 

merchants, Westminster-bridge-road, 2 lives lost, 

18 Feb.

Sir W. A. Rose & Co.'s great oil mills, Bankside, 

Southwark, destroyed; London illuminated by 

the blazing oil; no loss of life, two women in- 

jured, horses rescued; 3 May.

Coal wharf, Messrs. Ray, destroyed; 29 Aug.

Messrs. Rodney & Bowyer, hat-makers, perished in 

Cloth-hall destroyed, by the combustion of naphtha; 3 deaths, about 4 a.m.; 13 Oct.

Granaries, &c., Mill-street, Dockhead, destroyed; 

9, 10 Nov.

Wellington barracks, Westminster; six persons 

burnt; no deaths through the gallant conduct of 

the soldiers (two children died afterwards), 

12 Nov.

Furriers, Bunhill-row; great loss; 

Herbert passage, Strand; four lives lost; 21 Dec.

Several fires in Upper Thames street, and 

Queen Victoria-street, a large number of buildings 

wholly or partially destroyed, tenant by 

Messrs. C. Davidson, p. w. m. m. M. 

Messrs. Revil- 

burnt, and other premises. 

St. Benet schurch- 

burned and damaged; estimate £400,000; 3 Dec.

Chemical works, Hackney-wick, destroyed, 30 Dec.

Messrs. Morgan & Company, carriage builders, 

Longacre, and others; loss about £50,000; 14 Feb.

Engines, Newgate-street, and other premises, 

workshops destroyed; serious loss to workmen; 

21 March.

Messrs. Payton & Co., tea dealers, Tower-hill, 

and other premises, greatly damaged; 11 April.

M. C. Duffy & Son, saw-mills, Stork's-road, Ber- 

monsey, destroyed and about 24 private houses 

damaged; much suffering; 29 April 1837.

House of John, Lord Reilly, large estate, near 

Brompton, W., through the upsetting of a large 

spirit-lamp; his lordship and two servants suffo- 
cated and others injured; 23 May.

Mr. Louis Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, Regent- 

street, destroyed by fire; 25 June.

25, Duncan square, Hackney; 3 lives lost, 20 Aug.

Tooley-street; wharves and several warehouses 
destroyed, 4 5 Oct., enormous loss; fire still 

burning, 24 Oct.

201, West Ferry-road, Millwall; 5 deaths 16 Oct.

Satchwell-rents, Bethnal-green-road; timber and 

other property destroyed.

Premises of Messrs. Everleigh and others in 

Forest-street, E.C.

Messrs. Rotherhithe and others, St. Silas's 


3, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, 2 lives lost; 15 Dec.

Mr. Munns and others, Lavender-hill, Battersea; 

2 lives lost, 17 Dec.
Fires.

Portman chapel, Riber-street, injured... 25 Oct. 1893
8, Clarence-street, Bethnal-green, Eliza Hollington, burnt to death... 2 Nov.
274, Caledonian-road, Islington, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and others burnt... 7 Nov.
Engineering establishment, burnt... 7 Nov.
The beatty town of St. George's church, Hanover-square, burnt... 18 Nov.
Lodging-house, 18, Dorset-street, W. 4 deaths... 23 Nov.
28, Aintree-street, Fulham: 3 deaths... 17, 21, 25 Oct.
Timber merchants, Heath-street, Hoxton, 4 Jan. 1897
69, Grosvenor-street, W., the house of the4owner counterfeiter De La Warr, who narrowly escaped, burnt down... 29 Dec.
Silver smiths, 18, Shoe lane, warehouse gutted... 1 Feb.
Messes, Maple & Co., Little Camden-street, Camden Town, warehouse (cock E) destroyed... 6, 7 Feb.
Explosion of gas and fire at a hop warehouse, &c., Chapel-street, Brought, 2 deaths... 15 Feb.
Wardsham-street, Hoxton, 3 deaths... 6 March.
Messes, Gleaney & Ray's printing premises, Great Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt 29, 27 April.
At a coffee-house, Caledonian-road, Islington, 2 deaths... 29 April.
Publishers, cabinet-makers, and other warehouses burnt; Curtain-road, Shoreditch... 13 June.
260, Regent's-park-road, 4 death... 7 July.
Fire at 3, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 4 Aug.
Fire in a stable, King Edward's-road, Whitechapel, 4 horses burnt... 22 Aug.
Messes, Carter, Paterson & Co., carriers, Goswell-road, buildings, 4 deaths... 22 Sept.
Cty ring: over 24 acres, 24 acres burnt out, 17 streets affected: begun at Messrs. Waller & Brown, Well-street, Cripplegate, at 12.50 p.m., 19, 29 Nov.; no lives lost; estimated loss about £300,000. 17, 19 Nov.; other warehouses destroyed: 24, 11 persons thrown out of work; relief fund opened, 22 Nov. (295,000). Surplus given to the fire brigade, 15 March, 1897; inquest at the Guildhall, began 6 Dec.; verdict: the fire attributed to the wilful ignition of goods by persons or persons unknown, 12 Jan. 1898.
Dover-street, Bethnal-green, the Jarrett family (mother and 8 children) burnt... 26 Dec. 1897.
Morning-street, 18, Hackney: 2 deaths... 25 Jan. 1898.
Destru ctive fire (drnaggers), High Holborn, 16 Feb.
London ton, Omnium Co.'s houses, stores, &c., burnt, Bedford-street, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 29 Aug.
The Tabernacle Newington Butts, burnt, 20 April.
Floor merchants, Millwall docks, burnt 19-21 Sept.
Messes, Hurst & Co.'s premises, Kigge-street, Wartok-yellow, 27, Clerkenwell-road, burnt, 1 death... 14 Dec.
Belsteadbury, Covent Garden: 2 deaths... 5 Feb. 1899.
Cork warehouse, Minories: much damage, 9 Feb.
Printers, publishing house, 27 Vicarage-place, 2 deaths... 13 Feb.
L. Schwaner's premises, Broad-street, Cheapside... 7 Feb.

Fires.

Messes, Ship-hold's workshops and other premises... 6, 7 Dec.

Fires of the Bow sheaf company, Edgeware-road, N... 26 Dec.

Fires of Messrs. A. Wickens and others, Bermondsey-street... 30 Dec.

Morden's flour mills, Albert Embankment, near Wandsworth: nearly destroyed... 7 Jan. 1897.

Fires of Messers, Grundey & Co. & others, Poplar... 31 Jan.

J. F. Leon's timber merchants, premises in Curtain-road, E.C., main houses destroyed, 8-10 March.


Mr. E. G. Holmes' restaurant, 15, Victoria-street, Westminster... 18 March.

Messes, Eve & Spottiswoode, printers, premises at Little Nest-street, H. E. C, much injured and property destroyed about 12, 13, 14 April.

Fires of Page & Part and other premises, Great Southwell, E.C., destroyed or injured, 30 April.

Union-street, W.C., Mary Ann Flood perishes in vainly endeavouring to save a child... 5 May.

Scotland-yard, ro, Greville-street, Haymarket, 4, 5, 6, 7, May.

Dancing academ., Harrow-park-road, Upper Vall-hill, 7, burnt... 10 June.

Jewel-street, and opposite, Aldersgate-street, premises tenanted by the London Printing and All others... 29 Aug.

Destroying large warehouses on the New South-wold, and other premises, Narrow-street, Ratcliffe-highway... 24, 25, Oct.

Great fire in the London and India docks, Wapping, large warehouses destroyed... 25, 26 Nov.

42, Tower-street, Westminster-bridge-road, 4 deaths... 26 Jan. 1893.

Timber merchants, Globe wharf, Mile-end-road; premises destroyed, 25, 26 March.

Printers, and many other firms, St. Andrews-wharf, E.C., and Carter-street, much destruction, 30 March.

Messes, Wans, Cobbold's works, Gray-street, destroyed... 17 June.

Wholesale stationers, and others, 2, 4, St. Mary-axe, E.C, and other places... 12 July.

120, Worship-street, H. street, and others, 13 July.

General stores, Commercial-road, N.W., 23 July.

52, Fulham Palace-road, Mr. Wale (col.), and 4 children burnt... 3, 4 Sept.

Bellerophon, W. chapel, Mr. Hermann (poetry cook) and 4 women burnt... 18 Sept.

Fortune merchants, &c., Old Bailey and adjoining buildings, chimney killed... 15-16 Nov.

Sack's premises, 34, 35, 36, St. Martin's-le-Grand, W.C., destroyed... 11, 12, 13 Nov.

11, Northumberland-street, Clerkenwell, by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, 2 deaths... 24 March, 1893.

Great fire at the London docks... 17, 18 April.

78, Worship-street, and other buildings destroyed... 18 April.

Messes, E. R. Wright, &c., wholesale drapers, premises destroyed... 22 June.

Messes, premises of the Turkish (coccom) company, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Broad-street, premises destroyed... 10 Nov.

A. C. Cooper's warehouse... 21 Nov.

Upholsterers, 1, 2, 3, 4, and other premises, E. 111, Broad-street... 20 Dec.

French furnishers, Nos. 11-14, 19, 341, Edward-street, totally destroyed, Mr. Martin, the proprietor, and others perished... 1 Jan. 1894.

42, Ward-street, and buildings on land burnt... 4 Jan. 1894.

Fires in Ward-street and Liver-street, March... 9, March.

In Bermondsey, Cobourg-street, through bursting of gas... 9, March.

Messes, Glove-printers, Curtain-green, &c., gas... 2, 4, 6, 6, gas escapes, N.W., lib... 16, 17 Jan. 1894.


Hilders, London-road... 30, 31, 32, Feb...

Messes, Gloegeburg, cabinet-makers, Charlotte-street, W.C., 8, 9, 10, 11, Feb. 1894.

Messes, Boys & Eaves, and other premises, Morgan-street, Hackney... 26 Feb.

Predators of 46, West-street, 12, 14, 16, West-street, 4 deaths... 26 Feb.

Fires.


Great fire, timber yards, contractors, and dwelling-houses, Caledonian-road, 15 Dec. 1850.

Boot factories and other premises; great damage; Ranner Street, St. Luke's, 10 Dec.

147, St. George-street, E.; old shop; 5 children burnt; 26 Dec.

St. Paul's-road Camden Town; 2 ladies burnt; 22 Dec.

Business premises Featherstone-street, Old-benburg, 9 Jan. 1851.

Great fire, timber yards and buildings, Millwall, 26 March.

Warehouses, Hay's wharf, Tooley-street, 22, 27 April.


Messrs. Kellett's premises, Willesden, burnt; estimated damage, 3000l.; 26 April.

Rhyll's wharf, Limehouse, Mr. Richardson's premises, iron merchant, destroyed, 9, 12 June.

Victoria docks, south jetty; 9, 10 Oct.

6, Sturge-street, Southwark; 19 Oct.

Model Dwellings, Spitalfields; 7 persons injured; 26 Nov.

Printer's premises, Colley's Patents (limited), and Cooke & Co., Gt. Saffron-hill, burnt; 24 Nov.

Drug stores, Borough-road, Southwark, 4 Dec.

Chemical works at Hackney, 19 Dec. 1851.

A. C. Horsey's premises, Melior-street, Bermondsey, and others burnt, 9, 10 March.

Gasworks, Wandsworth; 7 deaths; 31 March.

32, Frederick-street, G. Baldock, printer, aged 29, intoxicated; 15 April.

8, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square; 1 death; and 51, St. John's-street-road; 2 deaths; 2 May.

Napier's premises, 39, St. John's-street-road, Haggerston; 3 deaths; many injured; 27 July.

London docks fire; 1, 2 Aug.


Marmon Works, Lavender-hill, S.W.; destroyed; other houses damaged; 23 Aug.

Warehouses, Royal Albert docks, gutted, 20 Aug.

Messrs. Lassels' premises, and other premises, Bournhill-row, City, burnt; 8 Sept.

Messrs. White, Tomkins & Courage's premises, destroyed, Rotherhithe-street, Bermondsey; 15 Sept.

Estimated damage, 20,000l.; 15 Sept.


Messrs. E. Carr's factory, Bermondsey; Messrs. Emery's (drapers') premises, Bow-road, burned; 28 Oct.; 2 deaths; 14 Nov.

Oil-gutters, Jubilee-street, King's-cross; 3 deaths; 6 Nov.

Boat factory, 14, Londonderry, gutted, 23 Nov.

Great fire in Grosvenor-street, City, the warehouses of 53 firms affected; over 10,000l. loss; 12, 22 p.m., 25 Nov.—5 p.m., 26 Nov.

Leather Market, Bermondsey; factory, gutted; 24 Nov.; Melville, 25 Nov.; and Messrs. Tottenham's premises destroyed; Messrs. Chris's much damaged; 29 Nov.

Oil factory, Hackney-hill, destroyed, 30 Nov.

24, Church-street, Finsbury, 3 deaths; 17 Jan. 1852.

Fatal fires in private houses; 5 deaths; 3 Jan.

Messrs. Valentine & Norrish's premises, Wandsworth-road, S.E., burnt; 4 March.

423, Hackney-road, E.; 2 deaths; 19 April.

Barican; about 40 buildings destroyed or damaged; insurance loss, 29,000l.; 21, 22 April.

Leven-street, St. Luke's, 2 deaths; 2 injuries; 30 April.

Houshay-street, Walworth; 5 deaths; 10 May.

Wealsitch Incendiary Light Co., Palmer-street, Westminster, great fire; 8 May.

Boot factory, burnt, High-street, Shore-latch; 8 June.

Electric Lighting Co., Queen Victoria-street, City; 9 gables and 2 roofs killed; 4, J. J. Jansen, efforts to save life fruitless; some injured, 4 June.

Haberdashery warehouse, Flower-street, burnt out; 11 Aug.

Cabinet works, Vallance-road, Whitechapel; 3 Aug.

Bermondsey, 75, Jamaica-road; 1 death; 9 Sept.

Furnishing depository, Harrow-road, Paddington; gutted; great loss, over 10,000l.; 13 Sept.

Gatesborough-street, Shore-latch, cabinet factory; 14 Sept.

Victoria dock, wharf, acme wood flooring premises, burnt out; estimated damage, 28,000l.; 14 Sept.

Warehouse, Finsbury-square, gutted; 14 Sept.


Silk mercers, 30, New Bond-street; estimated damage, 24,000l.; 26, 27 Oct.

Royal Mint-street, Minories, 3 deaths; 22 Nov.

Tarpanin factory, 55, Gillingham-street, E.; 26 Nov., 16 deaths from fire in these days; Nov. 25, 26. Ben Jonson-road, Stepney, Mrs. Scholesoner and 5 of her children burnt to death; 20 Dec.

Paper mills, S. Wandsworth, burnt; 21 Dec.

Golney Hatch Asylum, wooden buildings destroyed in about an hour; 3 women killed; the rest saved, with great difficulty; 27 Jan.

Destitute poor asylum, Ranner-street, St. Luke's, 1 death; 26 Feb.

Civil Service stores, Haymarket; 14 March.

Eton College, at boarding-house, 2 scholars burnt to death, iron-larred windows preventing their egress. Messages of condolence from the king and queen; 1 June.

Fire at goods warehouse of Midland railway co. in St. Paneras-road, Soho-square; 26 June.

Panton-street, Haymarket, at funerals of firemen, 14 Aug.

Corrugated iron buildings in Limehouse basin of the W. India docks: 13, 1 Sept.

Charing Cross, 25 buildings, gutted; 25, 26 Aug.; damage to adjoining property; 19 Sept.

Furrier's warehouse, Queen-street, Cheapside, 10 Sept.

Confecottery factory at Cannonsend, and adjoining premises of the London Essig, Aug., 28 Sept.

Stein saw mills, workshops, etc., Bushbathe-street, Bethnal-green; 2 Nov.

Bookbinders, New-square-street; 6 Nov.

Board-school, East Ham, top-storey destroyed, all children saved; 23 Nov.

Sandringham, in king's bedroom, caused by a beam in ceiling burning, 13 Nov.

Large building containing a theatre, 6 shops, and a large shop, at Teddington, destroyed; 29 Dec.

City hands committee of the city corporation present report opposing the proposal for municipal fire insurance; 4, 5 Dec.

Ipswich theatre, Chicago, 58 deaths (see Chicago); 7 Dec.

King's estate, residence of sir Merrick A. B. capel, south wing gutted, many valuable oil paintings destroyed, estimated damage 5000l.; 1 Jan.

Fire in Pricciably, caused by a broken gas main; 1 Jan.

Great fire at Alesund (Norway); about 1000 persons homeless; 23 Jan.

Turin library (see Turin); 23 Jan.

Baltimore (arch'd); 7 Feb.

Duke's head-pub., E.C., 7 lives lost; 26 Feb.

Rochester (U.S.), 1000l. damage; 26 Feb.

Derby-road, Craydon, 1 death, injured; 3 April.


Brass foundry works, Birmingham, burnt; April.

Toronto, over 100 buildings, destroyed; 19 April.

Goods depot of L. & N.W. Ry, at Aldgate, damage; 25 April.

Ellington-hall, Northumberland; 25 May.

Oil mills, Lowestoft, 3000l. damage; 25 May.

Restaurant, Weston-super-marine, 2 deaths; 28 May.

Five Grange, Runcorn, a portion of the premises destroyed by Pugin for his own residence, struck by lightning, and set on fire; 28 May.

His majesty's theatre, Carlisle; 12 June.

Great distillery building, Ayr; 13 June.

St. Christina's, Victoria-park, North-street, 13 June.

Mantle maker, Golden-lane, damage; 15 June.

Westbury house, near Peter-street; 25 June.

East India docks, London; 25 June.

Lancaster-street, Glasgow, damage; 13, 14 June.

Gibbons-place, Herts, 2 lives lost; 17 June.

The "Glen," Dickens-street; 17 June.

Los Alcoa, card and matting works, estimated damage 2000l.; 27 June.

River Tyne commission, 3 men's lives valued; 93,000l.; 27 June.
Fires

Angelo's, Edmonton, exploded and fire, 1 man killed.... 21 May

Bethlehem manor, Allerton, 

Birmingham, totally destroyed. 26 May

Roads, on premises of timber merchants, all burned, in town of Enfield, railroad tracks on the way, siding suffer damage, estimated loss 35,000. 2 Aug.

Market Drayton, Shropshire, 4 deaths. 27 May

Cherry Wells, on premises of railway sheds, 3 engines destroyed. 27 May

Ashtoke station, damage, 100,000. 26 June

Victoria woollen mills, Galashiels, by spontaneous combustion of wood and waste, damage 250,000. 28 Aug.

Peebles hydroelectric; the building erected in 1871 at a cost of 1,000,000. 2 July

Draper's shop at Wollaston, Northamptonshire, three lives lost. 29 July

Desborough fire at spinning mills, Humber, damage, 1,000,000. 2 Oct.

Fatal fire at model lodging-house, Watford, street, London, where over 500 men were sleeping, 21 killed, 12 more or less injured by burns, partial suffocation and shock. 2 Nov.

Destructive fire at Watney's distillery, Wandsworth, London. 22 Nov.

Albion works, shopfitting, Manchester. 6 Jan.

Hotel at Minneapolis destroyed, 2 guests and 4 man killed. 17 Jan.

Berriedale sugar house, Greengold, destroyed, damage, 100,000. 11 Jan.


Ship and house in Pearl street, Spithead, destroyed; children killed. 24 Jan.

Army service corps' stables, Willesden, burned. 25 Jan.

Bolton, destroyed, 1 man and 2 horses killed, 24 Jan.

Of houses near Battersea bridge. 25 Jan.

Church of St. Peter, Westminster, destroyed. 25 Jan.

Whatley, Gobhill-tow, 2 men killed and destroyed, damage, 35,000. 25 Jan.

International railway workshops at Monmouth (New Ross), burned, damage, 250,000. 25 Feb.


Sydney, leather workrooms destroyed; damage, 250,000. 25 Mar.

Long Peace, 

India China, almost completely destroyed. 27 Apr.

Fire at gas-ship at St. Anne's, Nottingham. 14 Apr.

Woodside around, 5 houses and an oast house destroyed. 14 Apr.

Dartford, Bank Street, Goldsmid, destroyed. 22 Apr.

Vernon, Nottingham, destroyed. 27 Apr.

Haworth, in the town and Haworth, Upper Heamey street, damaged. 27 Apr.

Inelm, in Kent, Kent, a man named Miles, wife and child, killed. 27 Apr.

Haworth, in Lancashire, Bradford, damage, 200,000. 28 Apr.

In other market, Parliam, 1,000. 1 May


Southampton docks. 14 June

Mills burned in Little Portland street, damage, 250,000. 14 June

St. Rollo's works, of the Caledonian railway, Glasgow, damaged. 5 June

Promises of M. Potts & Co., builders, Westminster bridge, destroyed. 5 June

Roman catholic cathedral at New York, Montreal, the old parochial church, and two engines destroyed, damage, 200,000. 5 June

Tophill, Berghazi, damage 25,000, of which 80 per cent. was caused through pilfering, reported 6 June.

In Seattle, on the civil government town, and the archives totally destroyed. 11 July

New York, 2 houses destroyed. 11 July

Draperies at Messrs. cross & Co., Wolvworth, destroyed, damage 175,000. 13 July

Warehouses of Messrs. Jas. Watson & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers. 750,000. 13 July

Great Northern hotel, and other buildings, Leeds, destroyed. 175,000. 25 July

Shop in Seven Dials, 3 lives lost. 28 July

At Milan exhibition. 3 Aug.

Paper mill at Skidmore, Kent, with seven adjoining cottages, and several large deposits, damage 100,000. 12 Aug.

Promises of the Liverpool warehousing company, Ede, Manchester. 27 Aug.

Theatre Royal, Stockton, destroyed. 27 Aug.

Redbrough manor, near Stroud, practically gutted. 2 Aug.

Parsonage farm, Isle of Sheppway. 31 Aug.

Ware, Wirral district, Village of Messrs. Henry & Co., gutted. 6 Sept.

At premises of Messrs. King and Heywood, Ltd., drapers, Northallerton, Liverpool; damage about 500,000. 14 Sept.

Victoria park wharf, Bow, storage premises of Mr. Spragge. 21 Sept.

Merchand victualling's technical college, Bristol; damage, 60,000. 9 Oct.


Sibley Abbey partially destroyed. 20 Oct.

Kansas city 29 persons killed and 59 injured. 25 Oct.

Canton, 200 houses destroyed. 8 Nov.

Draper's shop in Kent, Cheery, 3 persons killed. 16 Nov.

Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y.; 4 students and a fireman killed. 1 Dec.

Roman Catholic schools of Sacred Heart, Tooting Broadway, gutted. 13 Dec.

Royal Court theatre, Warrington; damage 190,000. 25 Dec.

At Portsmouth gun wharf, estimated loss about 150,000. 29 Jan.

In the 3 house quarter at Bangkok, damage estimated at 700,000, reported 4 Feb.

In Wood street, E.C., estimated damage, 150,000. 9 Feb.

At Hochelaga protestant school, Montreal; 17 lives lost. 19 Feb.

At temple, London, 125,000 damaged. 16 Mar.

Grants on Farrant's wharf, Bermondsey, destroyed; estimated damage 100,000. 21 Mar.

Engineering building of the Montreal university at Montreal destroyed; 125,000. 21 Mar.

At Church lane, Holborn, Holborn, damage about 400,000. 11 April

Town of Iloilo, on the island of Panay, in the Philippines, destroyed. 19 April

At Conway, estimated damage, 250,000. 20 July

In a New York tenement house, 14 lives lost; Long Beach hotel, Long Island, destroyed, 29 July.

Hotel of town of Oldham (Manchester) destroyed. 15 Aug.


Town of Murwillumbah, Sydney, destroyed. 15 Sept.

Barnard's wharf, Rotherhithe, saw-mills and coaling works, damage estimated at 250,000. 16 Sept.

On premises of A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Holborn; damage estimated at 700,000. 28 Nov.

Matlock, in Derbyshire, 25,000. D. Taylor, Bishop's Stortford, Essex, partly destroyed; damage estimated at 200,000. 9 Dec.

Parker building, New York, damaged; offices of the Pacific~ American telegraph company destroyed; 3 men killed, and 250,000 damage to property. 18 Jan.

Chesterfield (N.Z.), damage 500,000. 4 Feb.

Huntingdale, Hertford, damage 70,000. 1 Feb.

Public school in Cleveland, Ohio; 175 lives lost. 24 Mar.

Honesty colliery, near Birmingham; 25 lives lost. 4 Mar.

Ware, Wirral district, 2 lives lost. 4 Mar.

Factory of Messrs. Cross & Co., in Blackfriars road, damage estimated at 50,000. 9 Mar.

Harry Lane theatre; stage destroyed. 25 Mar.

A narrow sea boat burned. 3 April.

Theft.
Canadian grain elevator in Quebec, with 250,000 bushels of grain, cold storage building, and the custom house destroyed; 2 firemen killed, 16 Oct.

Silk mills of Messrs. Courtauld & Co., Braintree, almost destroyed; damage reported.

Promises of Messrs. Aveling & Hobbs, furnishers and drapers, destroyed, and those of Messrs. Franc seriously damaged at Clapham Junction; 2 lives lost.

Chiragan Palace, Constantinople, which cost 1,500,000, destroyed with all the archives of the 'chamber of deposit' in the palace. 19 Jul.

Tenement house in City-road, London; five children killed.

Promises of B. Morris & Sons, engine manufacturers; Half a dozen 'iron houses' were damaged; destroyed; damage reported.

Wolverhampton, promises of Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, iron-works; damage, 400,000.; 1 Feb.

Wenlock Castle, in Shropshire; damage, 6000.; 22 May.

Village of Oskorito, Hungary, 322 lives lost and 123 persons injured (reported).

March. Odessa wharf, Rotherhithe, damage, 400,000.;

April.

Sawmills of Messrs. Stewart, Glasgow, destroyed; damage 600,000.;

Montreal, office of Montreal Herald destroyed; 150 lives and girls killed, and 5,000 injured, 13 June.

Promises of Messrs. Oxton & Tennant, Ltd., of Townshend, Glasgow, soap and candle works destroyed; damage reported.

There were 953 lives in London in 1854; 1114 in 1855; 1114 in 1856; 1103 in 1857; 1183 in 1858; 1183 in 1859; 1200 in 1860; 1198 in 1861; and 1198 in 1862. In 1866, 1198 lives (126 serious); in 1867, 1176 lives (243 serious); in 1868, 1168 lives (243 serious); in 1869, 1172 lives (199 serious); in 1870, 1149 lives (276 serious); in 1871, 1171 lives (207 serious); in 1872, 1174 lives (126 serious); in 1873, 1158 lives (176 serious); in 1874, 1157 lives (154 serious); in 1875, 1152 lives (199 serious); in 1876, 1152 lives (199 serious); in 1877, 1153 lives (199 serious); in 1878, 1149 lives (154 serious); in 1879, 1118 lives (170 serious); in 1880, 1180 lives (162 serious); in 1881, 1183 lives (162 serious); in 1882, 1182 lives (164 serious); in 1883, 1193 lives (170 serious); in 1884, 1193 lives (170 serious); in 1885, 1192 lives (170 serious); in 1886, 1191 lives (162 serious); in 1887, 1190 lives (162 serious); in 1888, 1189 lives (154 serious); in 1889, 1182 lives (154 serious); in 1890, 1182 lives (170 serious); in 1891, 1182 lives (170 serious); in 1892, 1182 lives (170 serious); in 1893, 1182 lives (170 serious); in 1894, 1182 lives (170 serious); in 1895, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1896, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1897, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1898, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1899, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1900, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1901, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1902, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1903, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1904, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1905, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1906, 1178 lives (170 serious); in 1907, 1178 lives (170 serious). In the few cases the promises totally destroyed, 1889, 2,158 (15 serious, 44 lives lost); 1890, 2,555 (153 serious, 62 lives destroyed); 1891, 2,472 (47 lives destroyed); 1892, 3,147 (177 serious, 94 lives destroyed); 1893, 4,540 (48 serious, 82 lives destroyed); 1894, 5,091 (151 serious, 82 lives destroyed); 1895, 3,491 (48 serious, 82 lives destroyed); 1896, 2,472 (47 lives destroyed); 1897, 3,741 (76 serious, 119 lives lost); 1898, 3,741 (76 serious, 119 lives lost); 1899, 3,741 (76 serious, 119 lives lost); 1900, 3,741 (76 serious, 119 lives lost); 1901, 3,741 (76 serious, 119 lives lost). See also New York and various towns.

FIRST-FRUTS.

FIRST-FRUTS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called annates, from annus, a year, in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1350, and were collected in England in 1319, but chroniclers differ on this point. Pope Innocent II., in 1131, and Henry VIII., 1534, the first-fruits were assigned, by parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave the annates to the pope (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tithes, to the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of first-fruits, tithes, and queen Anne's Bounty were consoli-
FISHERIES, ETC.

juties done to British drift-net fishing by foreign trawlers in the north sea (see Trawling) Nov. 1886
Conference at Fishmongers' hall respecting railway charges, Oct. 2, 1887.

Fishing schools established at Baltimore (see) Ireland, 19 Aug.
Many attacks on British fishermen by foreigners, Aug.; one by Belgians near Southwell, 2 Sept.
Intervention of the king of the Belgians. Sept.
Conference on sea fisheries at Fishmongers' hall opened, 20, 24 March, 1888.
New central fish market, Farringdon-street, opened, 2 Sept.
Mr. Francis Day, the author of important works on British and foreign fishes, died, 10 July, 1887.

The Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, produce fish 12,678,000 cwt., value £6,628,000.
The Royal Provident Fund for Sea Fishermen, founded 1854, incorporated.
International declaration respecting the North Sea fisheries, ratified by act passed, 21 July.
Pisegator exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, middle Feb. et seq. annual exhibitions.
Conference on seafishing industry at Fishmongers' hall, 22-24 March.
A select committee on the common sea fisheries, Mr. Macvert's chairman, first meeting, 9 May; report issued, 17 Aug.
North Sea Fisheries Act passed.
The Sea Fisheries regulation (Scotland) bill passed by the commons, amended by the lords, 16 Feb.; the bill dropped, 19 Feb. 1894; act passed 6 July, 1895.
International conference called by the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association opened at Fishmongers' hall, London, 1 July, 1899; annual meetings, 21 March, 1894, et seq.

Fishery board for Scotland established 1872; its powers were extended by an act passed 3 July, 1894.

Endorse opposition to Sunday fishing of the east coast boats; boats bound by the Newlyn fishermen and other vessels thrown on the shore, the Mounts Bay, Cornwall; troops sent by the admiralty and war office, 19 May; at a mass meeting of the Cornwall fishermen the matter referred to government, 21 May, 1869.
The successful Hovisntan hatching, Stirlingshire, was founded by sir James Gibson Maitland, about 1873; he died, aged 49, 15 Nov.

Fisheries disaster, see Manusia house, Apr., 1890.

International fisheries conference meets at Stockholm, 15-23 June, 1899; Christianta, 6-11 May, Copenhagen, 1902.
Informal fishery exhibition, Vienna, 22 July, 1902.
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, transfers the powers of the Board of Trade relating to fisheries to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Fisheries Act 1874, 1875, 1883.

FISHERIES.

At Hull, 3 steam trawlers hand fish from the White sea, where they have been on a venture; large quantities of pelage discovered, other vessels being dispatched to the same ground. 4 Sept.
South Sea fisheries, United Kingdom, produce 14,648,657 cwt. fish, value £8,675,572, in 1894; 14,711,607 cwt., value £8,764,614, in 1895; 14,571,670 cwt., value £6,745,524; 17,979,453 cwt., value £7,799,027, 1896; 18,734,749 cwt., value £9,481,506, 1897; 14,353,634 cwt., value £7,676,060; 1898; 13,862,957 cwt., value £6,902,597, 1899.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENTS, &c. the fisheries on the North American coast were settled by treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1818, the privileges of the latter extended to 1866 by treaty in 1854, and renewed for ten years, 1867, and again to 1888 by the terms of negotiations, the restrictions of 1818 were revised March, 1886. A joint commission was appointed, Rt. hon. J. Chamberlain (chair), hon. J. Bright, the former British minister, and sir Charles Tupper, Aug., 1887; received at Washington 19 Nov., met 22 Nov., 1887.
FLAX.

The manufacture in Egypt in very early times was carried thence to Tyre about 578 B.C., and to Gaul about 571 B.C.; and thus reached Britain. It was ordered to be grown in England, by the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood; see Carroccio. The honour-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. Henault. After an engagement of three hours between TOURville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, 2 June, 1688. Idem; see Salute at Sea, and Union Jack.

The comte de Chambord definitely declined to give up the white flag for the tricolor (see France), 5 July, 1871, and 27 Oct. 1871.

FLAGELLANTS, at Ponsore, about 1268, during a plague, they maintained there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349: and 96 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt. In 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGOLET, a musical instrument said to have been invented by Juvigny, about 1811: double flagolet patented by Wm. Rainbridge, 1823: improved 1809 and 1810.

FLAMBEAUX, Feast of, see Argos.

FLAMINIAN WAY, the great road from Rome to Ariminum in Umbria, made under the direction of C. Flamininus, when censor in 221 B.C., when he also constructed the Flaminian groves. In 217 B.C. he was defeated and killed at the battle of the Trinimake lake, when resisting the march of Hannibal.

FLAMMACK'S REBELLION, see Rebellion, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France, A.D. 853, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1360, the first being Baldwin, Bras de Fer, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. 1204, Baldwin IX. became emperor at Constantinople. 1399, Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected successively to Burgundy (1389), Austria (1477), and Spain (1543). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1715. See Burgundy and Belgium.

FLANNEL, see Woolen.

FLASHING SIGNALS, see under Flag.

FLATBUSH, BATTLE OF, see Long Island.

FLATTERY, CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbour, 1778.

FLAVIAN CAESARS, the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 69-96.

FLAX. The manufacture in Egypt in very early times was carried thence to Tyre about 578 B.C., and to Gaul about 571 B.C.; and thus reached Britain. It was ordered to be grown in England, by

FIUME (meaning river), the port of the kingdom of Austria, on the Adriatic: a very ancient town, built on the supposed site of Tersatia, destroyed by Charlemagne about 799, and afterwards known as Vitopolis, Civita Sancti Viti ad Flumin, and finally Fiume. After being successively subjected to the Greeks, Romans, the eastern emperors, and the pope, it was transferred to the house of Austria. It was captured by the French early in the century, from whom it was taken by the English in 1813, and given to Austria in 1814. It was transferred to Hungary in 1822; to the Croats in 1848; and restored to Hungary in 1868. A new port and railways constructed 1877. Visit of the emperor of Austria, entertained by admiral Hoskins and the British fleet, 23 June et seq. 1891.

Great fire at the railway station; heavy loss.

Disastrous floods, 1 death.

Shipping strike; 7,000 men out of work, reported.

Banquet given by count Naro, the governor, in honour of the British fleet during their visit to Fiume.

FIVE FOKKS, near Richmond, Virginia. Here general Sheridan turned the front of the Confederates, and defeated them after a fierce struggle, 1 April, 1865.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, 22 Aug. 1795, was unconstitutionally dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, 10 Nov. 1799.

FIVE MEMBERS, see under England, 4 Jan. 1642.

FIVE MILE ACT, 17 Chas. II. c. 2 (Oct. 1665), forbade Nondescriptists preachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 40l. They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLADENHEIM, or FLATCHEIM, SAXONY. Here Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV., 27 Jan. 1080.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was previously small and square. Ash. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time...
statute. 24 Hen. VIII. 1553. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used, but this was slow, and breaking the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750; see Hemp. The duty imposed on imported flax, 1812, was repealed 1845. In 1851 Cheyvdier Hansen patented a method of "cottonizing" flax.

FLAYERS, see Ecorcheurs.

FLEET, see Golden Fleece.

FLEET, see Navy of England.

FLEET PRISON, MARKET, & c. (London), were built over the small river Fleet, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII, this river is said to have been navigable to Holborn-bridge.

Fleet Prison was founded in the first year of Richard I, and was allotted for debtors, 1449; and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star Chamber, and for contempt of the court of Chancery. It was burnt during the Gordon riots, 7 June, 1780, and rebuilt 1782. It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debentures removed to the new prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for £25,000 on 2 June, 1849.

Fleet Market was opened 29 Nov. 1862. The gigantic edifice in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Wattman, was erected 25 June, 1833.

FLEET, an ancient English law treatise, an abridgment of Bracton, dated about 1285, said to have been composed in Fleet, in the Fleet prison, by some lawyer.

FLEUR DE LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alamanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, &c. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1790, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted. The comte de Chambord declared his adherence to the old national flag, 5 July, 1871, and 27 Oct. 1873, with the armes of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. The term was used a balloon to denote the enemy's army, which, it is said, contributed to their success.

Here Napoleon defeated Blucher at the battle of Ligny (which see) 18 June, 1815.

FLIES. An extraordinary fall of these insects in London covered the clothes of passengers, 1707. Chamberlain. In the United States of America the Hessian Fly, so called from the notion of its having been brought there by the Russian troops in the service of England in the War of Independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera in New- castle in Sept. 1853, the air was infected with small flies.

Dr. J. T. C. Nash, medical officer of health, Southend, supplies evidence of the important part played by flies as infective agents in the spread of epidemic diarrhoea, Lancet, 24 Sept., and 8 Oct. 1854.

PLague of flies at Carlitz; docks and principal thoroughfares of the city infected with millions of flies.

See Sleeping Sickness.

FLOATING BATTERIES, see Batteries, and Gibraltar, 1781.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on 9 Sept. 1513, between the English and Scots, in consequence of James IV, of Scotland, having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. Many of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army, were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING by the Jewish law was limited to forty stripes, "lest thy brother should seem vile unto thee," 151 r. c. (Deut. xxxv. 3). Wm. Cobbett, in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing severe censures on flogging in the army. Flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garrotting in 1853; and for juvenile criminals, 1847 and 1850; for burglars carrying revolvers proposed; the bill enacting it was withdrawn 2 Aug. 1859.

Flogging in the army much diminished by orders of 3 Nov. 1859.

First-class seamen not to be flogged, except after a trial, Dec. 1859; more diminished . March, 1867.

By an amendment on the clause in the mutiny bill.

Flogging abolished in the army in time of peace, April, 1861.


Proposed total abolition in commonns . (120-10.) 26 June, 1861; (.104-122) to 10 April, 1877.

(120-10.) 20 May, 1877.

(120-10.) 20 May, 1877.

By the Army Discipline Act (43 & 43 Viet. c. 10), flogging, reduced, and may be committed by imprisonment.

Total abolition of flogging by Army Discipline Act . April, 1881.

Substitutes for flogging (handcuffing, &c.) announced . . . Oct.

Atrocities respecting flogging boys in the navy raised in the House of Commons, and by some members of parliament during the session of 1865.

FLOODS, see Inundations.

FLOORS, see Convet.

FLOREAL HALL, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, designed by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' hall, 7 March, 1860. It was used as a flower-market, 22 May-Aug. 1861. Here was held the West London industrial exhibition, 1 May to 2 Aug. 1865.
FLORALIA. 533

FLORENS, annual games at Rome in honour of Flora, early instituted but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (Florentia), capital of Tuscany (which see), and from 1604 to 1871, of Italy, is said to have been named by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman triumviri. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy and Accademia della Crusca (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language; the latter was so named, because it rejects like brarr all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name. Pop., 1906, 277,000.

Destroyed by Totila about 541.

Rebuilt by Charlemagne about 800.

Becomes an independent republic about 1118.

Wars of the Ghibellines and Guelphs 1215 et seq.

Dante born here 1265.

Art or guilds established 1266.

Factions of the Bianchi and Nerli 1266.

Great plague, the Black Death, 1348.

The influence of the Medici begins with Cosimo de' Medici, "the father of his country" about 1429.

Bastion of Lorenzo de' Medici 8 April, 1492.

Republic proclaimed, 1494; Niccolo Machiavelli, chief secretary, 1496 till the fall 1512.

Savonarola stripped and burnt 23 May, 1498.

Appearance of Alexander de' Medici as posthumous governor 1530.

Cosimo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany, makes Florence his capital; see Tuscany 1569.

Revolution at Florence 27 April, 1871.

Annexation to Sardinia voted by people, 11, 12 March; the king enters Florence 7 April, 1860.

The king opens the exhibition of the industrial products 1861.

Florence decrees the capital of Italy till the acquisition of Rome 11 Dec., 1864.

The king and court remove there 13 May, 1865.

The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king 14 May, 1882.

Inauguration of a national rifle-meeting; the king fires the first shot 18 June, 1882.

First assembly of Italian parliament here 18 Nov., 1861.

The government removes to Rome as capital of Italy 17 July, 1871.

Fourth centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarroti kept 12 Sept., 1872.

Torchlight procession; shell thrown among crowd; 5 killed 8 Nov., 1878.

The brick arches, begun by Arnolfo, 1294; dedicated by pope Eugene IV., 1439; was completed by Brunelleschi, 1447; the façade was caused with horror by the Italian government and uncovered in presence of the king 12 July, 1882.

Other renovations of public buildings carried on 1883-6.

Equestrian statue of king Victor Emmanuel unveiled 8 Sept., 1889.

The national museum and other buildings greatly damaged by an earthquake 18 May, 1895.

Fine arts exhibition opened by the king and queen 15 Dec., 1896.

Fifth centenary of Amerigo Vespucchio and Paolo Toscanelli, who visited America in 1492, celebrated, 17 April et seq. 1898.

FLORALIA, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores, which see), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439; and seen by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 3, 1512, in a voyage he had undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by Sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1605. It was invaded by the British in 1702; and again by gen. Ogilthorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Capital, Tallahassee. Population in 1880, 204,923; 1890, 381,422; 1900, 528,542; 1910, (est.) 708,000.

The Americans purchase Louisiana from the French and claim West Florida 1803.

The Spaniards compelled to cede all Florida to the United States 24 Oct., 1825.

Florida admitted as a state 3 May, 1845.

Seeded from the Union, Dec. 1855; re-admitted (see United States) 1865.

A ship canal proposed; company organised. May, 1883.

After long neglect, this beautiful and fertile wilde was strangled warmly taken up by British and American capitalists 1883-4.

Remains of pre-historic villages, pottery, &c., discovered on the east coast; reported by Dr. De Witt Webb May, 1894.

Destructive cyclone, many deaths 3-5 Aug., 1894.

Great fire in Jacksonville, 148 blocks burnt, several deaths 3 May, 1901.

Destructive cyclone at Miami, reported 19 Oct., 1905.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A florin was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337. Camden. This English coin was called florin after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. A florin. The florin of Germany is in value 4s.; that of Spain, 4s. 4d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s. 6d. Silver florins (value 2s.) were issued in England in 1819.

FLOWERS. Many of our present common flowers were introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1563). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1653. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris, in 1772. A very great number introduced into this country from America, Australia, the Cape, &c., during the 18th century. Many of the dates in the following list, given in botanical works, are doubtful:

London Flower and Grass formed by bromus

Burfield, Goutts and others autumn 1880.

Avena, N. America, before 1725.

Aegopodium pratense, Cape of Good Hope 1880.

Aisne, solder, Madeira 1548.

Canella, China 1811.

Cannary bell flower, Canaries 1896.

Cannary Convolvulus, Canaries 1896.

Carnation, Flannel flower, Cape 1896.

Carpodendron, blue, New Spain 1877.

Chaste tree, Sicily, before 1750.

Christ's thorn, Africa, before 1896.

Citharexylum, China 1713.

Convolvulus, many flowered 1770.

Coral tree, Cape 1816.

Coral tree, bell flowered, Cape 1891.

Coral tree, tremetaces, Cape 1874.

Crepeer, Virginia, N. America 1829.

Daffodil, China 1803.

Dianthus, New Holland 1895.

Evergreen Thorn, Italy 1829.

Everlasting, giant flowered, Cape 1781.

Everlasting, giant, Cape 1761.

Fernbusli, sweet, Cape 1713.

Foxglove, Canaries 1808.

Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico, about 1815.

Geranium, Flanders 1534.
FLUORESCENCE.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluorspar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels great and small is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampere in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg, Gutelin.

FLYING, Artificial. In Greek mythology, Icarus is said to have attached wings of wax to his body, who, on flying, his son being advised of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the Icarian sea. Archytas is said to have made a flying dove, about 400 B.C. Prior Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800 sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1813 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of leisureing the particular purpose. The motion relative to Aeronautics was much discussed by scientific men in 1867-8, and since. At a meeting of the Aeronautical Society, 26 March, 1868, it was stated that a member had actually, by his muscular force, aided by apparatus, risen from the ground and flown horizontally. Dr. James Pettigrew published a long elaborate research on flying in 1857-74. M. van Groef, a Belgian, the "flying-man," descended from a balloon by means of a parachute resembling wings, in 1874, but was killed by falling through failure of his apparatus at Chelsea, 9 July, 1874.

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Mr. Simmonds' flying-machine (combining an umbrella and kite), at Chatham, carried sand bags about 150 feet high and fell .

15 Dec. 1875
FOOD SUPPLY.

FOKLMOTE, or Folkmoor, Anglo-Saxon, a general assembly of the people to deliberate on general matters relating to the commonwealth, resembling the public meetings of later times. From these meetings, parliaments and other elective assemblies were gradually developed. The name was also given to local courts.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Fierreux about 999, enlarged and ornamented by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837–40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, 17 Feb. 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, 4 April, and bade farewell to his army, 20 April, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, &c. 2 Sept. 1879
Treaty between Germany and Holland 8 Nov. 1875
Treaty between Napoleon and Spain 27 Oct. 1817
The decree of Fontainebleau for the destruction of British merchandise issued 19 Oct. 1810
Coronado between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. 25 Jan. 1814
20 acres of plains destroyed by fire 28 Sept. 1805

FONTENAILL, or Fontenay (Fontanaum), a village in Burgundy. Near here Charles the Bold and Louis the German totally defeated the emperor Lothaire I. 25 June, 911. This victory, termed "the judgment of God," conduced to the formation of the French monarchy.

FONTENOY, near Tourna in Belgium, the site of an obstinate sanguinary battle on 30 April (11 May, n.s.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The king Louis XV. and the dauphin were present. The success of the British at the commencement is still quoted as an illustration of the extraordinary power of a column; and the advance of the Austrians during several hours at Marengo (14 June, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte. The allies lost 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (all of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, founded in 1709, the mansion of William Beckford, author of "Vathek," and that of Alderman Beckford. He died 2 May, 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 275,000l.) were collected costly articles of virtue and art, and the rarest works of the old masters. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1822, 7,200 catalogues at a guinea each were sold in a few days. On 21 Dec. 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FONTS. Fonts are said to have been set up in churches in the sixth century.


FOOD SUPPLY IN TIME OF WAR. The Kat in S. Africa and the important question of the security of the food supply of the United Kingdom in the event of hostilities with any one or more of the great powers directed public atten-
FOOLS. FESTIVALS OF.

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Report issued,

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Aug.

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FOOLS, Festivals of,
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Bpi)oinle<I, prince of Wales iiresident,
Hurleigh cliainnaii, April, 1903.

Commission

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vice-president,

35, Parliament-street,

Offices,

January, from

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or liccund jesters were kept at court in England up
to the

time "f Charles

I.,

1625.

FOOT AXD MOUTH DISEASE,

see

Cattle.

FOOTBALL, an

old English game (is said to
popular
with the
Britons),
in the middle ages, censured and opposed by
Edward II., 1314, and lidward III., 1349. Its
suppression was attcni]it(>d by lleiuy IV., 1401,
Henry VIII., and Kli/altetli^ but the playing of
\(i^o.
It was
the game continued till about
revived in various forms durint,' the last century
bv iiublic schools aiul dubs, such as Sbetfield and
Itallani, 1857, Blackheath and Richmond, 18^8.
The F'ootbalt association was formed by tlu; " dribbling clubs" in 1863. followed by the Hiigby I'ootball union in 1871.
The ;r;nue is now played in our
colonies and the United States.

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originated

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Xew Zealand Kniiliy Union, visit
England (played 32 matches, won 31, lost i ;

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830 (loints against 39)

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New Ze^ilanders beat all Franee at
New Zealanders 4 goals, 6 tries =

1905

Paris score.
38 points; all
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1906
8 points
Wasliington-i)ark defeat !i
jioints
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fifteen representing New York by 46
Six rif the New Zealanders jilaycd for New York,
as the latter were unable to raise sulTlcient players,
I Feb.

France,

New

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Zealand team

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at

Association Cup.
Y'ear.

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FOOTBALL.
Championships.— The ENOLit-H Leaodk.


FOOTBALL.

England v. Wales. (Instituted 1872.)

Played 22. England won 24; Wales, 2; drawn, 5.

Goals—England, 101; Wales, 26.

1869 Wrexham ... England ... 3 1
1869 Sunderland ... England ... 4 1
1869 Wrexham ... England ... 2 0
1869 Bristol ... England ... 0 0
1869 Wrexham ... England ... 5 1
1869 Queen’s Club ... Drawn ... 1 1
1866 Cardiff ... England ... 9 1
1867 Manchester ... England ... 6 0
1869 Wrexham ... England ... 3 0
1869 Bedminster ... England ... 3 1
1866 Cardiff ... England ... 4 1
1861 Newcastle ... England ... 1 0
1861 Wrexham ... England ... 2 0
1861 Cardiff ... England ... 1 0

England v. Ireland. (Instituted 1882.)


Goals—England, 147; Ireland, 27.

1890 Belfast ... England ... 9 1
1891 Wolverhampton ... England ... 6 1
1892 Belfast ... England ... 2 0
1893 Birmingham ... England ... 1 1
1894 Belfast ... England ... 2 2
1894 Derby ... England ... 2 1
1894 Belfast ... England ... 2 0
1897 Nottingham ... England ... 6 0
1897 Wrexham ... England ... 3 2
1899 Sunderland ... England ... 2 2
1899 Dublin ... England ... 2 0
1899 Southampton ... England ... 2 0
1890 Belfast ... England ... 2 0
1892 Wrexham ... England ... 1 0
1894 Wolverhampton ... England ... 4 0
1894 England ... Scotland ... 3 1
1895 Middleborough ... England ... 2 1
1896 Belfast ... England ... 5 0
1897 Everton ... England ... 1 0
1899 Aberdeen ... England ... 5 2
1899 Wrexham ... England ... 2 2
1896 Dundee ... Scotland ... 4 0
1897 Wrexham ... England ... 5 0
1898 Motherwell ... Scotland ... 5 2
1899 Wrexham ... Scotland ... 3 2
1899 Aberdeen ... Scotland ... 5 2
1901 Wrexham ... England ... 1 1
1902 Greenock ... Scotland ... 5 1
1902 Scotland ... England ... 1 0
1902 Dundee ... Scotland ... 2 2
1902 Wrexham ... Scotland ... 3 2
1909 Kirkcaldy ... Scotland ... 1 0

Scotland v. Ireland. (Instituted 1884.)

Played 27. Scotland won 23; Ireland, 2; drawn, 2.

Goals—Scotland, 147; Ireland, 27.

1890 Belfast ... Scotland ... 4 1
1891 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 4 0
1891 Belfast ... Scotland ... 2 1
1891 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 2 1
1891 Edinburgh ... Scotland ... 2 1
1902 Wrexham ... Scotland ... 1 0
1903 Dundee ... Scotland ... 2 1
1909 Edinburgh ... Scotland ... 3 2
1909 Wrexham ... Scotland ... 3 2
1909 Kirkcaldy ... Scotland ... 1 0

Scotland v. Ireland—continued.

Goals.

1897 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 5 1
1898 Belfast ... Scotland ... 3 0
1899 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 9 1
1900 Belfast ... Scotland ... 3 0
1901 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 11 0
1902 Belfast ... Scotland ... 5 1
1903 Glasgow ... Ireland ... 2 0
1904 Dublin ... Drawn ... 1 1
1905 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 4 0
1906 Dundee ... Scotland ... 3 0
1907 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 5 0
1909 Glasgow ... Scotland ... 5 0
1910 Belfast ... Ireland ... 0 0

Wales v. Ireland. (Instituted 1882.)

Played 26. Wales won 14; Ireland, 10; drawn, 2.

Goals—Wales, 66; Ireland, 51.

1890 Shrewsbury ... Wales ... 5 2
1891 Belfast ... Ireland ... 7 2
1892 Bangor ... Drawn ... 1 1
1893 Belfast ... Ireland ... 3 3
1894 Swansea ... Wales ... 4 4
1895 Belfast ... Drawn ... 2 2
1896 Wrexham ... Wales ... 0 1
1897 Belfast ... Ireland ... 4 3
1898 Llandudno ... Ireland ... 1 0
1899 Belfast ... Ireland ... 1 0
1900 Llandudno ... Wales ... 2 0
1901 Belfast ... Wales ... 1 0
1902 Cardiff ... Ireland ... 3 0
1903 Belfast ... Ireland ... 1 0
1904 Bangor ... Drawn ... 2 2
1905 Belfast ... Drawn ... 4 4
1906 Belfast ... Ireland ... 2 2
1908 Aberdare ... Ireland ... 1 0
1909 Belfast ... Wales ... 3 2
1910 Wrexham ... Wales ... 4 0

Record Results.

£ 8 11

England Cup Final, Aston Villa v. Newcastle U. Crystal Palace, April, 1905.... 7,724 19 0
International, Scotland v. England, Glasgow, April, 1900.... 6,762 14 1
England Cup Semi-Final, Wrexham v. Chelsea, March, 1901.... 2,758 9

English Cup For, Newcastle U. v. Sunderland, Newastle, March, 1900.... 2,519 2 9

Glasgow Cup, Rangers v. Celtic, Glasgow, Oct., 1907.... 3,043 15 5

Scottish Cup, Celtic v. Rangers, Glasgow, March, 1907.... 1,490 0

Scottish League, Rangers v. Celtic, Glasgow, Jan, 1899.... 1,725 0

English League, Tottenham Hotspur v. Chelsea, Tottenham, April, 1906.... 2,163 0

Record Attendances:

International, Scotland v. England, Glasgow, 1899.... 121,132

English Cup Final, Tottenham H. v. Sheffield U., Crystal Palace, 1904.... 115,058

English League, Chelsea v. Newton U., Chelsea, Dec., 1900.... over 100,000

International Matches.

England v. Scotland. (Instituted 1872.)

Played 27. England won 20; Scotland, 6; drawn, 1.

Goals—England, 117; Scotland, 29.

1890 England ... Scotland ... 5 1
1891 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1892 England ... Scotland ... 1 1
1893 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1894 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1895 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1896 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1897 England ... Scotland ... 2 0
1898 England ... Scotland ... 2 0
1899 Scotland ... England ... 2 0
1900 England ... Scotland ... 2 0
1901 Scotland ... England ... 2 0

(d) dropped goal. (p) penalty goal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Wales</th>
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<td>1892</td>
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Scotland won 24; Wales 6; drawn 3.

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England won 24; Ireland 6; drawn 3.

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Wales won 24; England 6; drawn 3.

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Scotland won 24; Ireland 6; drawn 3.

Forbes Mackenzie's Act, see Scotland, 1853.
FOREIGN BOND-HOLDERS were incorporated by licence of the Board of Trade as an association 1 Aug. 1873. A fund was created for the protection of the investing public. Reports issued 1895-99. "Foreign cottons," see Council, 1896.

FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET. The city of London having been required to provide this market before 1 Jan. 1872, by the Contagious Diseases Act (for Animals, 1869), the common council, 7 Nov. 1870, agreed to the expenditure of 160,000l. for the purpose. The site chosen, Deptford dockyard, was much opposed. The requisite alterations were made by Mr. Horace Jones, and the market was formally opened by the lord mayor, 28 Dec. 1871; for use on 1 Jan. 1872.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 6 (1816), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council, and prohibits the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace; see 7 Geo. IV. 1826, 1832. In 1840, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the British Legion (which see). The act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relates to illegal enlisting, shipbuilding, and expeditions.

FOREIGNERS, see Alien and Law. Foreigners in the United Kingdom: 1871, 113,779; in 1881, 135,640; the Germans being among the third. Foreign prison-made goods act passed (prohibitory), 1897.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACTS, passed in 1843, 1865, and 1886, were extended and amended by 41 & 42 Vict. c. 67, passed 16 Aug. 1878; these acts were consolidated in 1890.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government; see Hessians. An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a foreign legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855), was passed 23 Dec. 1854. * Queen Victoria and Prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, 9 Aug. 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN LOANS, see Loans.

FOREIGN MISSIONS, see Missions.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, &c., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The foreign office building in the Italian style (designed by Sir Gilbert Scott) was begun in 1864. A portion of it was inaugurated by Mr. Disraeli's reception, 25 March, and it was occupied by lord Stanley, 24 June, 1868. See Administrations under separate heads, and Secretaries.

* The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed, 28 May, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without his majesty's consent, by orders issued in 1812 and 1834—regulations published in London Gazette, 10 May, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1352, &c.), all repealed in 1844.

FORESTERS, Ancient Order of, a friendly society, founded on the principle that many can help one; in times of sickness, in old age, in distress and at death; all religious and political questions are strictly avoided. The earliest notice of Forestry is in a list of members made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds, 1790. In 1834, 204 courts of this order were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters, which held its first court at Salford, 1835; 16,510 certificated members enrolled. Forestry in all adhered to the United States of America as early as 1807, and was later introduced into Canada and Australia. Juvenile Foresters' Society instituted at Hull, 1840. Females admitted 1892. The 7th High Court at Birmingham: number of members reported 600,000, 6 Aug. 1888. Number of members reported Dec. 1901, 826,355; Dec. 1909, 1,215,527. Reported capital, Dec. 1901, 7,172,453l. Dec. 1909, 7,357,342l.

FOREST GATE, Essex, see Fires, 1 Jan. 1890.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chase, and upwards of 780 parks. See New Forest.* International Forestry exhibition at Edinburgh, recommended by government, Nov. 1833; opened 1 July; closed 1 Nov. 1834. Parliamentary committee on forestry appointed, May, 1833. Planting of trees increased. 1838, Act of Parliament, 1888; for regulating the affairs of the Forest, see Forests, Charter of the. Charters of Forests, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on Morgan Charter. Charter by king Edward I. in 1366; June, 1215. It was confirmed in 1225 and 1229. See Woods.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on 6 Sept. 1838, was wrecked, a violent gale, and of thirty-eight persons on board, only five survived. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter

* The commissioners appointed to empire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1877 and 1901, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz. In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranborne Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hamstead Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forests and Hambledon Woods. In Hertfordshire, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the forest of Whittlebury, Salcey, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, White Wood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of those above have been destroyed since 1851, viz. Hambledon Whitchurch, and Whittlewood. A commission of the house of commons respecting forests sat in 1836. Motion in parliament to preserve Epping Forest adopted 14 Feb. 1837; and the decision of the Master of the Rolls, Nov. 1874, stopped the encroachments by the lords of manors. The commissioners' new scheme was published July, 1836. Memorial trees were planted by King George IV. in 1823, by his Grace the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, in 1827. The last memorial tree was dedicated to the use of the people by Queen Victoria, 6 May, 1882. 23 acres of land at Yardley-hill, given by Mr. E. N. Buxton to the forest, opened by the duke of Connaught, 1 June, 1895.
FORGERY.

Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a cable, and rescued several of the passengers.

The "Journal of William Parry," from 1734 to 1760, published in 1782, states that forty-three persons out of sixty-one perished.

FORGERY of deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and scarred, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment. 5 Eliz. 1392. Since the establishment of paper credit many statutes have been enacted; the latest Forgery Act passed 6 Aug. 1898. The Forged Transfers Act was passed to serve purchasers of stock from forged transfers, 1871 and 1892. Convictions for forgeries and offences against the currency, 1887-8, 622; 1891, 355; 1890, 527; 1899, 311; 1901, 282; 1906, 301; 1908, 281.

Forgery first made punishable by death 1674
Forging letters of attorney, money capital 1672
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, 15 May 1771, and confined to the pillory 17 July 1777.
The first forgery on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, once a linen-draper of Stafford. He employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated. He filled up two vats of dyes and deposited them in the hands of a young boy whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance. Two persons were employed. One of the artists informed, and Vaughan was executed at Tyburn 1 May 1779.
Value of forged notes presented to the bank 150 to 200 shillings.
The bank presented 1,442 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes 1817
These Maynard, the last person executed for forgery, 14 Dec. 1829.

Steeles reducing in one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death 1682
The punishment of forgery with death ceased, except in cases of forging of altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock 1737
These cases also reduced to transportable offences 1737
A barrister, John Seward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers. 5 March 1857.
The Forger's Art amended 1858 and 1860.
For W. Hipwell's case, see Trials Aug.-Sept. 1889.
Holmes' Life of the Forgers, sentenced to fifteen years for forging a cheque of £2,000, on the London & Westminster bank 24 March 1836.
Discontent, Freeman, and Gibbons pleaded guilty, relating in their possession possession to forged Bank of England notes, and to conspiring to forge and alter at as many notes, sentenced each to 14 years, Brown, 10 yrs., two others to 15 yrs., and one to 15 months imprisonment 16 May 1849.
See Forgeries for forgery 1727, 1777, 1797, &c.

Lightly, forgeries, see Economy; Peddling Fugitives; Edit. 18 July, Shipwreck pedlars case, see Trials Nov. 17, 1847, and Common's Bank 1849.

FORKS were in use on the Continent in the 3rd and 14th centuries. Valdier. This is reasonably disputed. In Fane-Mayson's Vassalry, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served beside his knife and spoon with a fork to hold his bread while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1628. Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield soon after. Three-pronged forks are more recent.

Silver forks, previously only used by the highest classes, came into general use in England about 1814.
Mt. Simeon found a bronze fork with two prongs at Konjurik, Assam, 1871.
A "flesh-hook of three teeth" mentioned 1 Sam. ii. 13, about 1025 BC.

FORMA TAUPERIS. A person having a past cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5s., by stat. 11 Hen. VII. 1495.
This act has been amended, and now any person may plead in forma pauperis in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID, the acid of ants (formic). Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 was considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORMIGNI (N.W. France). Here the constant de Richemont defeated the English, 15 April 1459.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific, 90 miles from the Chinese coast. The early Spanish and Dutch settlers were expelled by Chinese colonists about 1641. Island ceded to Japan by Chia a 895. Area, 13,500 square miles; population, 3,000,000, 1905, including 5,000 Japanese. Amoy is the chief port. Savages hold the mountains. In May, 1874, the Japanese, with the consent of a Chinese mandarin, established the railway there for massacring Japanese sailors on their proposed settlement on the island. The Chinese threatened war if they did not quit within 90 days, 18 Aug. 1874. By British interposition the Japanese withdrew, an indemnity having been agreed on; treaty between Japan and China signed 31 Oct. 1874. About 280 miles of railway open and over 120 miles of light railway, 1889. Revenue, 1906, 4,133,000/.; expenditure, 2,386,000/.; estimated revenue, 1,908,4,137,000/. Expenditure, 3,457,000/.; imports, 1,908, 4,670,000/.; exports, 3,002,000. Gold out-pay, 1907, 30,683,000. George Dashmanazar published his fabricated description of Formosa in 1843. See China, 1888-9.

May, 1829
Black flag outages, British reinforcements sent 18 Feb. 1835.
Taiwan-foo, the capital, bombarded by the Japanese.
Sanitary disturbances 22 April 1858.
A native, Gabayama appointed governor by the Japanese 10 May 1875.
A Chinese independent republic proclaimed, 21 June 1877.
A band as president; reported 28 May; collapsed 2 Gen. Tang escaped, early June; Japanese land in May of the year, the port of Keeling captured, 3 June.
12 Chinese killed by explosion of powder mills, reported 6 June, Japanese authority established at Taipingfu, 7 June.
British marines landed at Amung, under caps. Simbruck and Braxton 16 June.
British marines withdrawn, 1 July; flight of foreigners, Chinese attack on Japanese garrison defeated with great loss, reported 11 July.
Japanese attacked by the black flags about 16 July.
Insurgents' stronghold near Tainan captured, reported. 29 Aug. 1892
Further conflicts. 4 Oct. 2 Dec.

See Japan

Terrible earthquake at Kaji; many hundreds of people killed or injured, 17 March; another severe shock took place, 138 persons being killed and injured, 14 April, 1896
Revolt of a company of Chinese troops in Japanese pay; murder of 63 Japanese, reported, 15 Nov. 1897

FORNOVO (Parma, Italy). Near here Charles VIII. of France defeated the Italians, 6 July, 1495.

FORT DU QUESNE, N. America. Near here general Braddock was surprised by a party of French and Indians, his troops routed and himself killed, 9 July, 1755. The fort was named Fort Pitt after its capture by Forbes, 21 Nov. 1758. It is now Pittsburg.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, 3 July, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, 5 Nov. 1814.

FORT GEORGE, Inverness, N.W. Scotland, was erected in 1747, to restrain the Highlanders.—Fort William, besieged by them in vain in 1746, is now in ruins.

FORTH, a great river of Scotland, rising in Ben Lomond, and entering the North Sea as an estuary, termed the Firth of Forth. The Firth and Clyde Canal was commenced 10 July, 1765, under the direction of Mr. Smouton, and opened 28 July, 1769. A communication was thus formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland.
The Firth Railway-Bridge projected, and a raft launched in June, 1866. Mr. (afterwards Sir T.) Bouch, of Edinburgh, was engaged to prepare plans for a suspension-bridge, 1828. The Firth bridge company accepted tenders from Wm. Arrol & Co. (£1,250,000) for constructing bridge and railway, Oct. 1859; through Tay-bridge disaster, etc., the scheme was suspendied and eventually abandoned by the company, 17 Jan. 1871. The construction of the present Firth Bridge was undertaken by the company supported by the North British Railway and the Midland railway companies; the act was passed, June, 1882; engineers, Mr. John Fowler and Mr. Benjamin Baker, whose plans were based on the cantilever or bracket system. Sir John Hawkshaw, Bart. Knight of India, was the contractor. The rocky islet of Inchgarvie was of great importance in the construction of the bridge; the works began by building the foundations, Jan. 1883. The last bolt was driven, 6 Nov. 1885; the strength of the bridge was tested by the passage of nearly 2,000 tons, steamed half way across, 21 Jan.; and officially tested for board of trade, Feb. 1885. The first train which crossed the entire bridge was driven by the march-mossed of Tweeddale, carrying a distinguished company, in five minutes, 24 Jan. 1859. The place of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.), after driving in the last rivet, in the presence of the duke of Edinburgh, the duke of Fife, prince George of Wales, the marquis of Tweeddale, the earl of Rosebery, and other distinguished visitors, including Mr. Ethel and other eminent engineers, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I now declare the Forth bridge open," r. 30 p.m. 3 March, 1890.
The distance of the bridge (from North to South Queensferry), with the approaching viaducts, is one mile 1,005 yards; the highest part of the bridge is 262 feet; the clear headway under the centre of the bridge is 157 feet above high water. The greatest number of men employed at one time was 5,000. 50 lives were lost during the construction, in spite of great precautions. Wm. Arrol & Co. were the contractors. Estimated cost £6,000,000, ret. maj cost about £2,500,000.

Mr. Matthew William Thompson, chairman of the Forth Bridge and Midland railway companies, and Mr. John Fowler (died 20 Nov. 1859), were created baronets, Mr. Benjamin Baker was made K.C.M.G., and Mr. William Arrol was knighted, 1890.
The bridge was opened for the ordinary railway trains, 2 June, 1890. By the fall of scaffolding through high wind, 3 painters killed . . . . . . 29 Sept. 1891.

FORTIFICATION. The Phoenicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Persians fortified Myocene, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1580. Albert Duruy wrote on fortification in 1757; and great improvements were made by Vauban, who fortified many places in France; he died 1707. The new fortifications of Paris were completed in 1857; see Paris. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000/. in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 5,500,000/. A committee to investigate further fortifications was appointed, 16 April. 1898. Since 1860 fortification at all the principal forts of the Empire improved steadily. The Gibraltar fortifications are regarded as the most complete system in the world.

FORTIS, a powerful explosive invented in Belgium about 1887, said to be well adapted for mining purposes. In May, 1890, it was manufactured by the Fortis Powder and Explosives company. Successful experiments at Liefé, 8 Sept. 1891.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, first published in 1865, edited by G. H. Lewes, succeeded by John Morley in 1897, and others. It was afterwards published monthly.

FORTUNATE ISLES, see Canaries.

FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR, see Canada, 1878, 1880-1, and Newfoundland.

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Siby list are women said to be inspired by Heaven; see Sibyls and Grecians. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, 11 Jan. 1860, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. Hewitt. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the acts of 1743 and 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still exist in England. See Palmistry.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS, see Freeholders.

FORTY-SHILLINGS' DAY, the name of a quaint custom annually kept up since 1718 on the feast of the Purification (2 Feb.), at Walton, in Surrey. William Glanville left 2½ each for 5½ men who should, playing their fuzions upon his tomb in the churchyard, vent the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and afterwards read 1 Cor. xx, and write out two verses of the chapter. The number of recipients has since been increased.

FORUM, at Rome, originally a market-place, became about 172 B.C. the place of assembly of the people in their tribes (the Comitia), and was
FOSSALTA.  542  FOX-GLOVE.

gradually adorned with temples and public buildings.—Near Fontevrault, in Moria, the Romans were defeated by the Goths, Nov. 251. After a struggle in the miscues, the emperor Decius and his son were slain and their bodies not recovered. See Rome, 885, 1041, 1062.

FOSSALTA, near Bologna, central Italy. Here Enzo or Enrico, titular king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor Frederick II., was defeated and made prisoner, 25 May, 1287, and retained. He was kept in honourable captivity till his death, 14 March, 1272.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, 11-14 Oct., 1586, and beheaded, 8 Feb., 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUDROYANT. Nelson's flagship 1708; purchased by Mr. J. R. Cobb, F.S.A., from a German firm, and brought to the Thames, 28 Nov. 1862; proposed to make her a Nelson museum unsuccessful, October, 1893. A company having failed, J. R. Cobb purchased the vessel, 1895-96; it was moored off Woolwich, and open to visitors, 10 June, 1896; wrecked in a gale at Blackpool, crew saved, 10 June, 1897; destroyed in a gale, 28 Nov. 1897; Mr. Cobb died, 6 Dec. 1897.

FOUGHIARD, near Dundalk, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by Sir John Bermingham, 5 Oct. 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS are ancient. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 1758, and in the middle ages was one of the principal cities of the continent possessed one, The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be "children of the state."

Foundling hospital of Paris incorporated 1737.
No foundling hospital in England when Addison wrote in — 1733.
London foundling hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea-captain, incorporated, Oct. 1739; opened for business, 1741; Handel gave an organ, opened it 1 May, 1790; it succours about 540 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in 1839.
Foundling hospitals founded at Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres — 1774.
Foundling hospital in Dublin instituted in 1794.
Owing to great mortality, and from moral considerations, the infant department was closed by order of government, 31 March, 1855.
Foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1772; about 12,000 children are annually received. Foundling asylum of the Sisters of Charity established in New York City — 1776.

FOUNTAIN COLLECTION of Renaissance works, Louvre, Limoges, Raphæle, and Palissy. Lamented ware, &c. (unequalled); and also a fine collection of coins, medals, carved ivory work, &c., formed by sir Andrew Fountain, in the reigns of Anne and George I.; placed in Narford Hall, Nortolk, about 1750, sold by Christie and Mansis for 81,112l. 14s. 19d. June, 1853; by the sale of ancient drawings, on 11 July, the sum was raised to 196,278l. Sir Andrew Fountain died in 1783.

FOUNTAINS. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1615; and the Fontana della Bocca della Verita, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811) and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are in Trafalgar-square, constructed in 1845, after designs by Sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on 18 June, 1856, in the presence of queen Victoria and 20,000 spectators.

The fountain at Park-lane, London, W., the gift of Mrs. Brown, was inaugurated and uncovered, 9 July, 1875. It has statues of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, the work of Mr. Thomas Girtin, and cost good.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanx (from phalana), an association of 400 families living in one edifice, was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. The system failed; said, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which it was tried.

The Fourniture, a somewhat similar system, established by M. Godin, a manufacturer of stove, &c., at Guise, N. France, was reported successful in Jan. 1836.

"FOUR MASTERS," a name given to Michael, Cencar, and Cecoegy O'Clery, and For- fenn O'Fenere, who compiled from original documents the annals of Ireland from 222 B.C. to A.D. 1146. An edition of these "Annals," printed from autograph MSS., with a translation edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, was published at Dublin in 1851. The "Four Masters" lived in the first half of the 17th century.

FOURTH ESTATE. Thomas Carlyle states that this term was applied to the newspaper press by Edmund Burke when speaking in the House of Commons. Burke died 9 July, 1797.

FOURTH PART, a name facetiously given to Lord Randolph Churchill, sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, Mr. (att. sir) John Gorst, and a few other conservative members, active opponents of the government, also termed "free lancers." The other parties were liberals, conservatives, and home-rulers (1890-5).

Lord Randolph Churchill and some of his friends desire to imitate radical organization (popular, responsible, and representative), advocating "Everyman's democracy," 11 May, 1894. He and some others took office under the Salisbury administration — June, 1885.

FOX, see Reynard.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, see Grenville Administration.

FOX-GLOVE (folks' or fairies' glove), a handsome indigenous flower. The Canary fox-glove (Digitalis canariensis) came from the Canary islands, 1668. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (Ftilis cupidum), from Virginia, before 1859.
FOYERS.

FRANCE.

Reign of Hugh Capet
Paris made capital of all France

Paris of franchise granted to cities and towns by

Louis VI.

Louis VII, joins in the Crusades

Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines

Louis VIII, Cenon, flees to his serfs

Louis IX conducts an army into Palestine, takes

Dinnetta, 1249; see Crecy's dies before Tunis,

Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily

His tyranny leads to the massacre of the Sicilian

Vespers (which sect)

Philip the Fair's quarrels with the Pope

Knights Templars called to presenting

Union of France and Navarre

English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Creassay.

Cahis taken by Edward III.

Dauphiny annexed to France

Battle of Poictiers (which sect); king John taken

(brought prisoner to England)

France laid under an interdict by the pope

Battle of Agincourt (which sect)

Massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians.

Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the

throne

Henry VI. crowned at Paris; duke of Bedford re-

gains

Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc, 8 May

Battle of Patay: the English defeated, 18 June

Jean de Arc burnt at Rouen

May

England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in

France, between

"League of the public enemies" against Louis,

of the nobles

Dec., 1244-Oct., 1245

Edward IV. of England invades France

Charles VIII. conquers Naples; France loses it

League of Cambray against Venice

Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against

France

English invasion—battle of Sarps

Interview on the Field of Cloth of Gold between

Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England

Francis I. defeated and taken at Patay

Peace of Cambrai

Persecution of protestants begins

Royal printing press established, 1539; Robert

Stephens prints his Latin Bible

Britany annexed to France

"League of Catholic League" against France

Henry VIII. invades France

Peace with England

7 June, 1547

Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise

He takes Calais (which sect)

Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy,

March, 1562

Guise defeats the Huguenots at Brequin

29 Dec.

Guise killed at siege of Orleans, 18 Feb.; temporary

peace of Amboise, 19 March

Huguenots defeated at St. Denis

16 Nov.

At Jarret 13 March; at Montmoreau

3 Oct.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew

24 Aug.

"Holy Catholic League" established

1576

Duke of Guise assassinated by king's order, 23 Dec.;

and his brother, the cardinal

24 Dec.

Henry III. stabbed by Jacques Clement, a friar,

1 Aug. 1589

Henry IV. defeats the league at Ivry

14 March

Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic

25 July, 1593

The league leaders submit to him

Jan., 1593

He proclaims the edict of Nantes

11 April, 1598

Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and

Sully

1560-1610

Quebec in North America settled

1608

Murder of Henry II. at Rambouillet

14 May, 1560

Regency of Mary de Medicis

1560-1574

The state-general meet and complain of the

management of the finances

27 Oct, 1574

Rose of the Guises, 1563; their fall and death

1617

Navarre annexed to France

Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu,

begins with finance

1564

Rochelle taken after a long siege

28 Dec.

"Day of Duple"—Richelieu's remedy defeats the

machinations of his enemies

11 Nov., 1630
FRANCE.

544

The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help.

19 Nov. 1792

Flanders conquered.

30 Dec.

Decree for the perpetual punishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted.

20 Dec.

Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, 19 Jan.; condemned to death, 20 Jan. Beseiged in the Place de Louis Quinze.

21 Jan. 1793

Committee of public safety established.

26 Jan.

War with England and Holland declared.

1 Feb.

War in La Vendee.

March.

Reign of terror proscription of Girondists, 11 May; establishment of revolution.

23 July.

Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday.

13 July.

The queen beheaded.

16 Oct.

Execution of the Girondists.

10 Oct.

Philip Égalité, Duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, guillotined at Paris (see Robespierre).

9 Nov.; and Madame Roland.

8 Nov.

Worship of goddess of reason.

16 Nov.

Adoption of new republican calendar.

24 Nov.

Execution of Danton and others, 3 April; of Madame Elizabeth.

13 May. 1794

Robespierre president, 4 June; he and his cabinet guillotined.

25 July.

Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

15 Dec.

Peace with Prussia.

5 April. 1795

Insurrection of the Faucongais.

2000.

Louis XVII. dies in prison.

6 June.

French directory chosen.

1 Nov.

Bonaparte’s successful campaign in Italy.

1795, &c.

Rabot’s conspiracy suppressed.

12 May.

Pichéran’s conspiracy fails.

May, 1797.

Expedition to Syria and Egypt (see Ice). July, 1798.

European coalition against France.

April, 1799.

Combat of Trafalgar dispossessed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul.

15 Nov.

He defeats the Austrians at Marengo.

14 June, 1800.

His life attempted by the internal machine, 24 Dec.

The Bank of France founded by Napoleon, aided by count Mollien.

Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed.

25 Feb. 1802

Amity to the emigrants.

April.

Legion of Honour instituted.

15 May.

Bonaparte made consul for life.

2 Aug.

The bank of France re-established.

14 Aug.

Declaration of war against England.

13 May.

Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegran against Bonaparte, 13 Feb.; Pichegran formed and strangled in prison (see Toulon). 6 April.

Hull’s English executed.

23 March.

France made an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor. 18 May; crowned by the pope.

2 Dec.

He is crowned King of Italy.

1814.

Another coalition against France.

5 Aug.

Napoleon, defeats the allies at Austerlitz.

2 Dec.

And the Prussians at Jena.

15 Oct.

And the Russians at Eylau.

8 Feb. 1807.

His interview with the czar at Tilsit, 25 June; peace signed.

7 July.

His Milan decree against British commerce.

17 Dec.

New nobility of France created.

1 March, 1808.

Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain and his son, in favour of Napoleon, 1 May; insurrection in Spain.

2 May.

Commencement of the Peninsular war (see Spain).

July.

Alliance of England and Austria against France.

10 April, 1809

Victories in Austria. Napoleon enters Vienna, May.

Peace of Vienna.

14 Oct.

Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine declared by the senate.

16 Dec.

Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria.

1 April, 1810

Holland united to France.

1 July.

Birth of the king of Rome (see styled Napoleon II).

20 March, 1811.

War with Russia declared.

22 June, 1812.

Victory at Borodino.

7 Sept.

Deserts retreat; French army nearly destroyed.

Oct.
FRANCE.

Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France
French troops invade Poland by
March, 1813.

The British enter France
27 Oct.

Surrender of Paris to the allies
Abdication of Napoleon negociated by
Bonaparte restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in
Paris
May.

Napoleon arrives at Elba
The Constitutional Charter decreed
Quits the island and lands at Cannes, 15 Aug.
Arrives at Fontainebleau (the two days)
20 March.
Joined by all the army
22 March.
The allies sign a treaty against him
March.
He abdicates the slave trade
20 March.
Leaves Paris for the army
12 June.
Defeated at Waterloo
18 June.
Returns to Paris, 20 June; abdicates in favor of
his infant son
July.

Allied troops invade the "bellephonon" at Rochefort
July.

Napoleon enters Paris
July.

Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the
Bellonphon, at Rochefort
July.

Transferred to Torbay to the Northumberland, and
with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St.
Helena
Aug.

Arrives at St. Helena for life
Oct.

Execution of marshall Ney
Dec.

The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from
France by the law of amnesty
Jan., 1816.

Duke of Berry murdered
Feb., 1816.

Death of Napoleon L (see Wilis)
May, 1816.

Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king
Sept., 1824.

Napoleon's Guard dissolved
July, 1816.

War with Algiers; dey's fleet defeated
Nov.

Seventy-six new peers created
Nov.

Execution riots at Paris; barricades; several
persons killed
Dec.

The Villene ministry replaced by the Martignane
Jan., 1819.

Beranger imprisoned for political songs
June.

Polignac administration formed
Aug.

Chamber of deputies dissolved
Aug.

Algiers taken
July.

The ominous ordinances regarding the press,
and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies
July.

Revolution commences with barricades
July.

Conflicts in Paris between the populace
(ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army
Aug.

Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of his
ministry, 31 July; he abdicates
Aug.

The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-
Philippe I
Aug.

The constitutional charter of July published
Sept.

Charles X. retires to England
July.

Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced
to perpetual imprisonment
Dec.

The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed
by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being
created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 109
Dec.

The A B C (obissia) insurrection in Paris
expressed
June.

Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the contin-
ental wars
Sept.

Ministry of Sonit, duc de Dalmatia
Oct.

Bergeron and Bonnot tried for an attempt on the
life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted
March, 1833.

The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of
a female child, and asserts her secret marriage
with an Italian nobleman, sent to Palermo, June
July.

Death of La Fayette
May.

Marshall Gerard takes office
July.

M. Dupuytren dies
Feb.

Due de Broglie, minister
Feb.

France attempts the king's life
July.

Heed an internal machine as the king and his
sons rode along the lines of the national guard,
on the boulevard du Temple. The machine
came of twenty-five barrels, charged with various
missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of
gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped;
but marshal Mortier, duke of Treatis,
was shot dead, many officers dangerously
wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed
or injured.

Fieschi executed
Feb., 1836.

Louis Allard fires at the king on his way from the
Tuileries, 25 June; guillotined
July.

Ministry of count Mle, each M. Thiers
Sept.

Death of Charles X.
Nov.

Attempted insurrection at Strasbourg by Louis
Napoleon (afterwards emperor), planned, it is
said, by Flanin de Persigny, 29-30 Oct.; he is sent
to America.

Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham,
and sent out of France
Nov.

Mennier fires at the king on his way to open the
French chamber
Dec.

Annesty for political offences
May.

"Idee Napoleonienne," by prince Louis Napo-
leon, published

Dec.

Talleyrand dies
May.

Martial Soult at the coronation of the queen of
England
June.

Birth of the count of Paris
Aug.

Death of the duchess of Varnieberg (daughter
of Louis Philippe), a good sculptor
Jan.

Insurrection of Barbes and Blanqui at Paris, 12
May

M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs
June.

The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's
main from St. Helena to France
May.

[By the permission of the British government these
were taken from the tomb at St. Helena (5 Oct.,
1820), and embarked for England on the next day
to the Belle Poule French frigate, under the control
of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on 30
November; and on 15 December the body was deposited in the Hotel
des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by
1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the
obsquees; and the royal family and all the
high personages of the realm were present; all
the relatives of the emperor were absent, being
proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body
was finally placed in its crypt on 31 March,
1861.]

Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montho-
on, and 50 followers, at Vimeur, near Bou-
logne, 6 Aug.; the prince sentenced to impris-
onment for life

Napoleon's fires at the king
Oct.

Dumas minister of foreign affairs
Oct.

Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000
of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris
Nov.

The duration of copyright to 30 years after the
author's death, fixed
March.

Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the obelisk
of the grand-aiguille, Boulogne
Aug.

Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale (king's
son) on return from Africa
Sept.

The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a
fall from his carriage
July.

An extradition treaty with England signed

War with Morocco, May; peace
Sept.

The king visits England; received by the queen
Oct.; installed k.c. G. O. Oct.; departs
Oct.

Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at
Fontainebleau
May.

Louis Napoleon escapes from Hain
Apr.

The seventh attempt on the life of the king; by
Joseph Heurix
July.

Spanish marriage; marriage of the queen of Spain
with her cousin, and at the due de Montpensier
with the infanta of Spain
Oct.

Disastrous insurrections in the south
Sept.

The Pradis murier, the Freidia

Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris,
in his 94th year, 13 Sept.; Soult made general of
France, in his room
Sept.

Jenome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile
of 12 years
Oct.

Surrender of Abel-del-Kader

Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, 18 Dec.;
and of madame de la Branche.

The grand return banquet at Paris prohibited
Feb.

Revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeach-
ment and resignation of Guizot, 22 Feb.; barri-

N N
Consultative commission founded Dec., 1851

Consulat commission founded Dec., 1851

Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes, 7,173,431; negative votes, 641,351. Feb., 1852

Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre Dame: the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuileries. Jan., 1852

Generals Champrond, Larue, and others, conducting the Belgian frontier. Jan., 1852

61 members of the legislative assembly banded; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the coup d'état of Dec., and conveyed to Havre for transportation to France. Feb., 1852

(See the inscription "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality," ordered to be posted withal throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The seeds of liberty are everywhere blown down and burnt.)

The national guard disbanded, reorganized anew, and placed under the control of the executive; the president appointing the officers. Jan., 1852

A new constitution published. Jan., 1852

Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year. Feb., 1852

Second decree, nullifying the settlement made by Louis Philippe and the Orleans family regarding their accession in 1848, and annexing the property to the domain of the state. Feb., 1852

The birthday of Napoleon I. (15 Aug.) decreed to be the only national holiday. Oct., 1852

The departments of France released from a state of siege. Nov., 1852

Legislative chambers installed. Nov., 1852

Pact to assassinate the prince-president dissolved at Paris. July, 1853

M. Thiers and others permitted to return to France. Aug., 1853

The French senate proclaims "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family." Sept., 1853

Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons. Sept., 1853

Infernal machine, to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles. Sept., 1853

Prince-president visits Toulon, Sept. 5, and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace." (L'empire est la paix) Oct., 1853

He releases Abel-Di-Kader (see Abiers). Oct., 1853

By convoking the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a senatus consultum will be proposed for the ratification of the French people. Nov., 1853

Protest of the prince-de-Chaulomb. Nov., 1853

In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted on this change. Nov., 1853

Votes for the empire, 7,284,157; noes, 253,145; null, 64,570. Nov., 1853

The prince-president declared emperor: assumes the title of Napoleon III. Dec., 1852

His marriage with Eugenie de Montijo, countess of Teba, at Notre-Dame. Jan., 1853

412 political offenders pardoned. Feb., 1853

Bread riots. Sept., 1853

Military camp at Salzby, near Paris. Sept., 1853

Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged). Oct., 1853

Francis Arago, astronomer, &c., died. Oct., 1853

Attempted assassination of the emperor—ten persons transported for life. Nov., 1853

Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf. Nov., 1853

Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 38 years after his death on the spot where it occurred. Dec., 1853

War declared against Russia (see Russo-Turkish War). March, 1854

Death of marshal St. Arnaud. May, 1855

Industrial exhibition at Paris opened May, 1855

Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianort. April, 1854; by Bellemare. Sept., 1854

Death of count Molé. Nov., 1854
FRANCE.

Birth of the imperial prince: 1000 political prisoners . 16 March, 1856.
✓ Peace with Russia signed 20 March.
Awakening in the south . 21, 22 June.
[Subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000.]
Distress in money market . 6 Oct.
Shour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verzet, a priest 3 Jan. 1857.
Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies): gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declined to take oath 21, 22 June.
Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected 11 July.
Death of Beranger, popular poet . 17 July.
Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs.
The conspirators Grilli, Barbotot, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &e. 6 July.

The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart 29 Sept.
Death of Eugene Cavaignac (aged 55). 21 Oct.

At tempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Radico, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded) 14 Jan.

[Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, earnest to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819. studied at Bologna 1837; joined a secret body in 1843; was arrested and confined to the galley for life in 1844; was released in 1849. took part in the Roman revolution in 1853, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and was one of the republicans, fled to Geneva in 1859, and went to England in 1859. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua, escaped thence and came to England in 1859, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and was arrested in Paris, the pretext for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.]

Public safety bill passed—hold protest against it by Olivier 28 Feb.
France divided into five military departments; general Espinas becomes minister of the interior 23 Feb.

"Napoleon III. et l’Agricteur" published 13 Mar.

Intermonaur speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries partially removed in March. Republican outbreak at Clamason suppressed 9 March.
Orsini and Pieri executed 13 March.
Simon Berard, tried in London as their accomplice 12-17 April.
Espinas relieves from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859] 16 June.
Conference at Paris respecting the Bismarckian principalities closes 19 Aug.

Depute with Portugal respecting the Charles et Georges (which see) settled 30 Jan. 1859.

Trial of comte de Montalembert 25 Nov.
[In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "Le Debat sur l’Hile," blaming English institutions and depreciating those of France. He was sentenced to six months’ imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs, but was paroled by the emperor, 2 Dec. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (5 May, 1859). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "La France et l’Hole en 1850 et 1859," in which England is severely censured for opposition to paper-money.]

Embo to address to the Austrian ambassador (see Austria) 1 Jan. 1859.

Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy 30 Jan. 1859.


On the Austrians invading Sardinian territories, France declares war, and the French enter; the emperor appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa 12 May.

Loans of 20,000,000 francs raised 21 May, 1859.

Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30,31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Melegnano (Mortegnano), 4 June; the Napoleon enters Milan, 4 June; victory of allies at Solferino 24 June.

Armistice agreed on 6 July.

Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Vienna, France 14 July.

Peace agreed on 12 July.

Louis Napoleon returns to Paris 17 July.

The emperor addresses the senate, 19 July; the diplomatic body 21 July.

Reduction of the army and navy ordered Aug.

Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see Zurich) 3 Aug. Nov., 1859.

Annesty to political offenders 17, 18 Aug.

Violent attacks of the French press on England (see reprisals) 23 Nov.

"Le Pea et le Congrès" published 5,000,000 sold in a few days Dec.

Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns 1 Jan. 1859.

M. Thiers succeeds him 2 Jan. 1859.

The emperor announces a free trade policy; Mr. Cadlen at Paris 5 Jan.


Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed 23 March.

The press censured for attacking Bismarck 7 April.

The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden 13-17 June.

Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor’s uncle, dies (aged 79) 8 May 26 June.

The emperor, in a letter to Count Persigny, claims hostility to England 25 July.

The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algeria 1-17 Sept.

New tariff comes into operation 25 Sept.

Public levying of Peter’s pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked 25 Nov.

Important ministerial changes: greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelisier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahaut, English ambassador 30 Nov. & Dec.

Passports for Englishmen to cease after 1 Jan. 1859.

Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, 1 Jan.; but for a short time 28 Dec.

The emperor advices the pope to surrender his uncolled provinces 31 Dec.

Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Mrs. Paterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; nonsuited after a trial 25 Jan.-15 Feb. (The marriage took place in America, on 24 Dec. 1853; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurttemberg, 12 Aug. 1857; his children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see Bonparte).)

Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs, Feb. 2, announced 5 Feb.

Meeting of French chambers, 4 Feb.; stormy debates in the chamber Feb. 19, 20, 21, &c.

Angry reply to it by the bishop of Potiers, 21 Feb.

Embro to compare the emperor to Platé 27 Feb.

Failure of Mites, a railway banker and loan contracter, &c., he is arrested 27 Feb.

Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise strict justice 28 Feb. & March.

Eugene Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 56) 18 Feb. & March.

Speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the pope’s temporal government 1 March.

Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 6,700,000 men (March.

Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics 31 April.

Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium 1 May.

Publication in Paris of the due d’Anteuil’s severe letter to prince Napoleon, 13 April. Printer and publisher fined and imprisoned 12 May.
FRANCE.

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Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict, 11 June, 1861.

Official recognition of kingdom of Italy, 24 June.

Convention between French and Swiss soldiers at Villeblevin, Aug.

Mires, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 27 Aug.

Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation, 11 Oct.

Meeting of emperor and king of Prussia at Compiègne, 4 Oct.; and king of Holland, 12 Oct.

French troops cross the valley of Boppes (Switzerland) in order to prevent an arrest, 27 Oct.

Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed on 31 Oct.

Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, 14 Nov.; with enlarged powers.

The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty towards Caesar, 1 Jan., 1862.

The French army lands at Vera Cruz, 7 Jan.

The French masters of the province of Biên Hoa, in South Vietnam, fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Villeblevin-Grande conflict, 2 Feb.

Fould announces his financial scheme (reduction of 2% per cent. stock to 2% per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties), 24 Feb.

French deputies to the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part, 27 Feb.

French victories in Cochinchina (6 provinc.es ceded to France), 28 March.

The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events see Mexico).

Sentenced against Mires examined and released, 4 April.

Bonaparte released, 21 April.

Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed, 12 Sept.

Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thiers.

Seguin's letter brings an action in the court of queen's bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, charging 14,000£ for subsidising the Morning Chronicle and other newspapers, 22 Nov.


Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America, 1 Dec.

Treaty of commerce with Italy signed, 17 Jan., 1861.

Revolt in Annam suppressed, 26 Feb.

Constitution regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded, 27 Feb.

Resignation of Mignet, the "speaking minister," in the assembly, 1 April.

Dissolution of the chambers, 6 May.

Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to doctors, 1 May.

Thiers, Dufour, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris, 1 May-15 June.


The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and favours the sovereignty of their deputies by letter, 4 Nov.

Thiers and his friends form a new opposition, 8 Nov.

The invitation to the congress declined by England, 26 Nov.

Arrest of Gregy and other conspirators against the emperor's life, 3 Jan.; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment, 27 Feb., 1864.

Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti, for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America, 16 May, 1854.

Death of marshal Pelssier, duke of Malakoff, government minister (born 1794), 22 May.

Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris, 4 June.

Convention of commerce, &c., between France and Switzerland, signed, 1 July.

Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clothilde, born, 16 July.

Convention between France and Italy respecting execution of Rome, Sept. 1858.

Garnier-Pages and 12 others who had not met at his house for election purposes convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members," 11 Dec.

Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mme. Guizot, 7 Dec.

Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "la propriété c'est le vol," 7 Dec.

Faithfulness prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of 8 Dec. in churches; much excitement; the archbishop of Besançon and other prelates dissolve, 5 Jan.

The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the French republic, 1814, Dec. 1859.

Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry and of the line of arts, at Paris, on 1 May, 1859.

Treaty with Japan signed, 30 May.

The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly, 8 March.

Death of the due de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor, 18 April.

"Loi des suspects" (or of public safety) suffered to expire, 11 March.

Attempted assassination of a secretary at the Russian embassy, 6 April.

The emperor visits Algeria, 3-27 May.

Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Algiers, with an impromptu speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, 15 May. Censured by the emperor, 23 May; the prince resigns his offices, 9 June.


The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth, 29 Aug.-1 Sept.

Protest of the United States against French intervention in Mexico—prolonged correspondence (see Mexico), Aug 1858-Feb., 1859.

Count Walewski nominated president of the corps législatif, 11 Sept.

Death of General Lamoricière, 2 Sept.

Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months, 14 Dec.

Riots of republican students at Paris (seven expelled from the Academy of Medicine, 18 Dec.

Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech, 22 Jan., 1856.

At Versailles, Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1814, 12 May.

The emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia, 4 July.

Note to the Prussian government desiring ratification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814; declared by Prussia to be inadmissible, Aug.

Resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign minister (succeeded by the marquis de Monst). 2 Sept.

Pacific circular of the emperor sent to foreign courts, 16 Sept.

Death of M. Thiersen, formerly foreign minister, 18 Oct.

Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of modifying the organisation of the army; the emperor president; report, 26 Nov.

The French troops quit Rome, 2 Dec.

Publication of letter from the comte de Chambrun to his adherents in favour of the pope's temporal power, dated, 9 Dec.

Commercial treaty with Austria signed, 11 Dec.
General opposition to the army organisation plan published
Richelieu's head, after many removals, deposited in the Sorbonne
Imperial decree announcing political reform; interpellation in the chambers; relaxation of the restriction on the press
Ministerial changes; Rouher becomes minister of finance; Nié, of war, &c.
Emile Girardin fined for libel in La Liberté
Severe speech of Thiers on foreign policy, 18 March
International exhibition opened (see April)
Resignation of Walewski, president of the chamber, 29 March; succeeded by M. Schneider 14 April
Scheme for organising the army rejected by congress
Three provinces in Annam annexed to the French empire
International conference at Paris respecting monetary currency
Protecte and France over Cambodia assured by treaty
Law abolishing imprisonment for debt adopted by the senate
Meeting of the emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg
The emperor's letter recommending measures to be expended in improving intercommunication by means of railways, canals, &c.
French troops enter Rome (see Rome) 30 Oct.
Guillotines defeated at Menton 7 Nov.
Pacific liberal speech of the emperor on opening the chambers
During a debate in the legislative assembly, Rouher, the minister, says, "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome" (the government supported by 238 votes to 17)
5 Dec. 12 persons convicted for belonging to secret societies, sentenced to death on 24 Dec.
New army bill (allowing 100,000 men to be added to the army annually, establishing a new national guard, &c.; giving the empire virtually an army of 1,700,000 men), passed in the Corps législatif (206 to 60)

Ten journals fined for printing comments on ministers, 15 Jan.
M. Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; and a loan for 17,600,000
23 Jan.
The army bill passes the senate—125 to 1 (Michel Chevalier, who spoke warmly against it, 30 Jan.; becomes law
The "Arcadiens" (new ultra-conservative party) oppose the new press law; fierce debates on the bill
New press law passed in legislative chamber, 24 to 9 (M. Berryer), 16 Mar.
Riotous opposition to enlistments for "garde mobile" (new national guard) at Bordeaux, Toulon, and other towns
Defeat of an attack on free trade in the chamber, May
New press law put in force; increasing facility for publishing new journals
Rochefort's weekly satirical pamphlet Le Loutre, suppressed; he and his printer condemned to fine and imprisonment, escapes to Belgium, Aug.
M. Berryer, the advocate (born 1795), died, 29 Nov.
Ministerial changes; marquis de la Valette, foreign minister, in room of De Montier; Forcade de la Roquette minister of the interior, Dec.
The Moniteur replaced by the Journal officiel, 1 Jan. 1868
Meeting of the assembly, 18 Jan.
De Montier dies 5 Feb.
Death of Lamartine (born Oct. 1792), 28 Feb. telegraph of Troupion, president of the senate, March.
Dissolution of the legislative assembly of 1863, 26 April.
Difference with Belgium respecting the Luxembourg railway settled
Fierce election riots at Paris, 9 June; the emperor and empress ride boldly through the boulevards, 11 June.
The new legislative chamber meets; the opposition to the government more than tripled, 26 June, 1869
Message from the emperor announcing important political changes; introducing ministerial responsibility, &c., read 12 July; resignation of ministers, 13 July.
New ministry: Forende de la Roquette (interior), La Tour d'Auvergne (foreign); Chasseloup-Laubat, president, &c.
M. Rouher made president of the senate, 20 July.
French Atlantic telegraph laid on 24 July, 1869
The political changes announced to the senate, 5 Aug.
Marshal Nié, war minister, aged 66, dies, 13 Aug.
Centenary of the birth of Napoleon I., 18 July, 1869, granted to political offenders; increased pensions to survivors of the grand army; troops reviewed by the imperial prince (the emperor ill, 15 Aug.)
Ultra liberal speech of prince Napoleon Jerome in the senate, 1 Sept.
New constitution promulgated, 16 Sept.
Pere Hucinthe (name Leysen), popular Carmelite preacher at Paris, protests against papal infallibility and encroachments, and resigns by letter, 28 Sept.
Great excitement at Paris through discovery of Troupion's murder of the Kinek family at Pantin, about 15 Sept.
Proposed meeting of republicans at Paris (did not take place), 26 Oct.
Agitation against free trade, Oct., Nov., Dec.
Firm and temperate manifesto of the left (ultra republican opposition) issued about 26 Nov.
Henri Rochefort (of La Lanterne) elected a deputy for Paris, 29 Nov.
Resignation of ministers announced, 27 Dec.
New liberal ministry formed by Emile Ollivier (justice); Daur (foreign); Le Bent (war) 3 Jan. 1870
Resignation of M. Hanssmann—rebuilder of Paris—prefect of the Seine, about 6 Jan.
Victor Noir, a journalist, killed by a bomb, Oct., 18 Paris; during an interview at Antequel respecting a challenge sent to M. Rochefort, 10 Jan.
Troupion, the murderer, executed, 19 Jan.
Great excitement amongst lower orders; procession of Rochefort for libel in his paper, the Marsillaise; he is sentenced to fine and imprisonment
Barbicides ejected in Paris, and riots after the apprehension of Rochefort, 7 Feb.; soon quelled, 8, 9 Feb.
Jules Favre's attack on the ministry in the chamber, he defeated (236 to 18), 22 Feb.
Charles, comte de Montalbant, eminent author, dies (see 1863), 22 Feb.
Trial of Pierre Bonaparte at Tours, 15 March
(a) Act of Bonaparte (but ordered to pay 4000 to Noir's family)
31-27 March
Empire's letter to Ollivier, agreeing to modification of the constitution of the senate, 22 March
Senate consultation communicated to the senate, 28 March; adopted, 29 April.
Ministerial crisis; resignation of Daur and other ministers opposing the proposed philibette, 10 April.
Proclamation of the emperor respecting changes in the constitution, 24 April.
Conspiracy against the emperor's life detected; Bariat (aged 22) and others arrested, about 30 April.
Philibette to ascertain whether the people approve of above changes, Yes, 5,547,379, 80, 1,533,000, 8 May.
Ollivier ministry reconstituted, 13 April; due de Grammont foreign minister, May.
Rioting and barricades in Paris, 9 to 10 May; about 100 arrested, many sentenced to imprisonment, 11 May.
The Orleans princes address the legislative assembly, demanding their return to France, 19 June; opposed by 173 to 31, 2 July.
Discovery of a plot against the emperor's life, 3 July
Great excitement through the nomination of prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the Spanish throne, 3, 6, 7, July.
FRANCE.

The prince Leopold withdraws from candidature,.

whereby France is freed from Prussian influence.

France decides to declare war against Prussia, 15 July; declaration signed 17 July, 1870.

[For events of the war, see France-Prussian War.]

The emperor appointed regent 17 July.

The emperor joins the army 28 July.

Proclamation of the Manifesto of the Roehnert forces, end of July.

The government declare that they are only "at war with the policy of Kismark."

The government appeals to France and Europe against Prussia.

Stormy debate in the corps le constitution. (M. de Keraty called on the emperor to abdicate; M. Gayet Montpeyroux said that the army were "lost by lack of finance"; resignation of Favre and his ministry.)

New ministry formed: General Consul-Montauban commissioner (distinguished in the war with China), minister of war; chief: M. Chevrez, minister of the interior; M. Magne, minister of finance; M. Clément Vauvert, minister of commerce and colonies; M. Rigault de Genouilly, minister of finance; M. David, minister of public works; prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, minister of foreign affairs; and others.

For the great augmentation of the army during the war, and appointing a "defence committee" for Paris, 15 August.

The Orleans princes (due d'Amoule, prince de Joinville, and due de Cherves) propose their services in the army; declined 18 August.

France, by the signing of the corps le constitution respecting the new levies. Sunday, 14 August.

Great disturbances at La Villette, a suburb of Paris: about 200 armed men attack the police, saying "Vive la republique!"; soon suppressed, and many arrested.

The government declare against any negotiations for peace. 14 August.

Assassination of M. Alain de Monzie, sus-pected of republicanism and Germanism; he was killed by blows and then burnt to death by informed persons at Hautefaye, Beauce, not far from Poissy.

General Trochu (Communist), energetic and able author of "Armes francaise en 1871," appointed governor of Paris, 15 August; issues a stirring proclamation.

A loan of 75 million francs announced, 24 August.

Frequent diplomatic conferences at the British embassy; pressing mediation about 25 August.

Confident statement of the national position by the ministry.

M. Thiers places on the defence committee.

Decree of 29 August for the expulsion from Paris of all foreigners not naturalized.

Death of count Parnot de la Bédoule, chancellor of the legation of honour, aged 67, caused by Napoleon I, Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.

Deputation from 1,000 persons calls on Thiers to assume the government; he declines, 16 September.

The news of the final defeat of MacMahon near Sedan, and the surrender of the emperor and the resignation of the Mackinlay annulled by the king of Prussia announced by count de Fabre to the legislative assembly: Jules Favre declares for defending France to the last gasp, attacks the Mackinlay, and proposes concentration of all power in the hands of general Thiers, and profound silence.

The ruin of MacMahon's army announced 4 September.

On the proposition of Thiers the chamber appoints a commission of government and national defence, and orders the convocation of a constituent assembly, and adjourns 3.10 p.m., 4 September, 1870.

At the resumption of the sitting of the assembly it is invaded by the crowd, demanding a republic; most of the deputies retire; several liberal members of the "left" proclaim the deposition of the imperial dynasty; and the establishment of a republic.

4.15 p.m., 4 September.

Last meeting of the Senate; it declares adhering to the empire.

Proclamation of a "government of defence," general Trochu, president; MM. Leon Gambetta (interieur), Jules Simon (public instruction), Jules Favre (foreign affairs), Clemenceau (justice), general Louis Faidherbe (finance), general Le Floch (war), Fournier (marine), Magnan (agriculture), Dorian (public works), Etienne Arago (mayor of Paris), Keraty (police).

An informal meeting of the legislative assembly held, M. Thiers, president. M. Jules Favre reports to it the formation of the provisional government; some protest: Thiers recommends moderation, and the meeting retires, evening 4 September.

The empress, the comte de Falikso, and other ministers secretly leave Paris and enter Belgium, 6 September.

Legislative chamber dissolved; Senate abolished; regular troops and national guard fraternise; perfect order reigns.

5 September.

M. Favre calls on the United States of Paris for moral support.

5 September.

The emperor Napoleon arrives at Wilhelmsbrough, near Cassel, 4.35 p.m., 5 September.

Henri Roebuck added to the government, 10 September.

The red republican flag raised at Lyons.

5 September.

Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc arrive in Paris, 6 September.

Proclamation of general Trochu, saying that the defence of the nation is assured.

6 September.

The police replaced by national guards.

6 September.

Protest of the Orleans princes again declined.

7 September.

The imperial correspondence seized, about 7 September.

The government proclaim that day, as in 1792, the republic signifies the hearty union of the army and people for the defence of the country.

7 September.

The republic recognized by the United States.

8 September.

The defence committee summon the king of Prussia to quit French territory.

8 September.

Reappearance of the Mazarinas; Roehnert forced into editorship, and disclaims connection on account of a violent article; the paper ceases to appear again.

8 September.

Decree convoking the constituent assembly, to be composed of 750 members (to be elected on 15 October).

8 September.

The imperial prince at Hastings, 7 September, joined by the empress.

8 September.

Victor Hugo publishes an address to the Germans, appealing to their fraternal sentiments.

9 September.

The republic recognized by Spain.

9 September.

By Switzerland.

9 September.

M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government.

13 September.

Letter from M. Pietri, private secretary to the emperor, stating that "his master has not a centime in foreign funds." 15 September.

The troops for constituent assembly ordered to take Place on 16 October.

16 September.

The academies of the institute protest against the bombardment of the monuments, museums, &c., in Paris.

16 September.

Diplomatic circular from M. Jules Favre: he admits he has no claim on Prussia for disinterestedness, urges that statesmen should hesitate to continue a war in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen; announces that a freely elected assembly is summoned, and that the government will abide by its judgment, and that France, left to her own resources, can at least compensation for the shock of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour. He admits that France has been wrong.

17 September.
FRANCE.

A government delegation at Tours under M. Cremieux, the minister of justice; the foreign ambassadors proceed there. 18 Sept. 1870

M. Durouf in a post-balloon quits Paris with mail-bags, arrives at Evreux, and reaches Tours. 19 Sept.

The Journal officiel replaced by the Moniteur universel as the organ of the government. 23 Sept.

Espirous struggles to maintain order at Mantes. 24 Sept.

Failure of the negotiations for peace between count Bismarck and Jules Favre; manifested by the government at Tours, calling on the people to record either disavow the ministry or "fight to the bitter end;" the elections for the assembly suspended. 24 Sept.

All Frenchmen between 20 and 25 years of age prohibited leaving France, about 26 Sept.

Great enthusiasm in the provinces on the failure of the negociations at Tours, and the proclamation by the prefects; efforts made to excite warlike ardour in Brittany by M. Catheau. 26 Sept.

Thierry d'Amont requests to become a deputy for the representative assembly, and promises submission to the de facto government for defence. 26 Sept., 1 Oct.

Attempted insurrection of the red republicans at Lyons; order restored by national guards; general Clesseet disappears. 29 Sept.

All between 21 and 40 to be organised as a national gendar mobile; all national guards placed at the disposal of the minister of war. 29 Sept.

The empress and her son residing at Chislehurst, Kent. 30 Sept.

The elections for the constituent assembly (750 members) ordered by the delegates at Tours to take place on 16 Oct. 30 Sept., 1 Oct.

Proclamations of general Trochu for maintaining order in Paris. 30 Sept., 1 Oct.

The elections deferred till they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the republic, by order of the government. 30 Sept.

M. Cremieux becomes delegate minister of war at Tours in room of admirer Fournichon, still minister of marine. 30 Sept.

Gustave Flourens, having led battalions of national guards, marches to the Hotel de Ville and demands chassepots (not to be had). 30 Sept.

Suppression of the schools of the "brotherhood of the Christian electrians" by the republicans. 30 Sept.

All Frenchmen under 60 years of age forbidden to quit France. 30 Sept.


Arrives at Tours and becomes minister of war as well as of the interior. 9 Oct.

Address from the comte de Chambord, saying that his whole ambition is to find with the people a really national government. 9 Oct.

Blanqui, Gustave Flourens, Ledru-Rollin, Félix Pat, and other red republicans defeated in their attempts to establish the commune at Paris to supersede the government, 10, 11 Oct.; reconciliation declared by Bocquet, about 12 Oct.

Riots at Bordeaux; the populace overturn the cattle to England, 12 Oct.; similar riots at St. Malo. 13 Oct.

Edmond Adam, prefect of police; resigning M. de Keratry, sent on a foreign mission, 13 Oct., about 15 Oct.


Marseilles disturbed by red republicans; Esquiros still in office. 19 Oct.

Publication of the imperial correspondence seized in the Tuileries. 19 Oct.

Decree for a loan of 10,000,000l. issued on behalf of the French government. 25 Oct. 1870

The imperial guard suppressed. 25 Oct.

Circular of the government stigmatising the surrender of Metz (on 27 Oct.) as a crime. 26 Oct.

Death of M. Baroche in Jersey. 30 Oct.

M. Thiers arrives in Paris with news of the surrender of Metz and the proposals for an armistice, 30 Oct.

Riots in Paris; general Trochu threatened; the principal members of the defence government imprisoned in the Hotel de Ville, Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustave Flourens, and others, established as a committee of public safety and of the commune of Paris, under the direction of M. Picard; the national guard relieves the government, and order is restored. 31 Oct.

General Boyer, replying to Gambetta, says, "We capitulated with honour." 31 Oct.

The empress arrives at Wilhelmshohe; interview of Bazaine with the emperor. 31 Oct.

Etienne Arago and other mayors of Paris resign. 1 Nov.

M. Jules Ferry, a member of the defence government, becomes mayor of Paris. 1 Nov.

Marshall Cambert and Le Bert and many generals at Wilhelmshohe. 1 Nov.

Proclamation of Gambetta calling on the army to avenge the dishonour of Metz. 1 Nov.

The government proclaim a plebiscite in Paris on 5 Nov., to ascertain whether the people maintain the power of the government of national defence. 5 Nov.

M. Rochefort, member of the defence government, resigns. 2 Nov.

Result of the plebiscite: for the defence government, 555,975; against, 34,568. 2 Nov.

Resignation of M. Esquiros at Marseilles, succeeded by M. Alphonse Gent. 3 Nov.

The ex-empress returned to Chislehurst. 3 Nov.

Mobilisation of all able-bodied men between 20 and 40, ordered. 3 Nov.

Failure of the negotiations for an armistice. 4 Nov.

Félix Pyat and others arrested for the affair of 31 Oct. 4 Nov.

Decree for melting some of the church bells to make cannon. 10 Nov.

Alexander Dumas, novelist and dramatist, dies. 13 Nov.

The delegate government removed from Tours to Bordeaux. 1 Dec.

M. Gambetta signs a decree for the liberty of Arnaud at Lyons by the people for resisting them. 15 Dec.

Trial of 21 peasants for murder of M. Monneys (see 16 Aug.). 4 condemned to death; others to imprisonment. 15 Dec.


Gambetta at Bordeaux declares that the government only holds office for defence of the country; demonstration in honon of the republic. 1 Jan. 1871.

Foreigners not permitted to leave Paris by the Germans. 19 Jan.

Fierce speech of Gambetta at Lille, demanding continuance of the war. 22 Jan.

Disturbances at Paris suppressed by the army. 23 Jan.

Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy made governor of Paris. 24 Jan.

Capitalisation of the Paris: armistice signed by Fawre and Bismarck. 26 Jan.

Disavowed by Gambetta at Bordeaux. 31 Jan.

Manifesto of the dire d'Annule in favour of a constitutional monarchy. 1 Feb.

Arrival of food from London to relieve Paris (see Ministére des postes et télégraphes). 2 Feb.

The defence government publish their requests for capitulation (2,000,000 people in Paris with only ten days' provisions), 4 Feb.; and annual Gambetta's decree, 4 Feb.; he and his ministry resign, 6 Feb.

Railway accident between Ramboz and St. Nazaire, explosion of carts of gunpowder; 65 killed; about 100 wounded. 6 Feb.

Four murderers of M. Monneys (18 Aug. 1870) exeoutd. 10 Feb.

Proclamation of Napoleon III. "Betrayed by fortune," he condemns the government of 4 Sept.; states that his government was four times confirmed in 20 years; submits to the judgment of
time, saying "that a nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command." 8 Feb., 1871
General action in the south
M. F. P. J. Grey elected president. 12 Feb.
The First meeting of the new national assembly, 14 Feb.
Supplementary amnesties signed 12 Feb.
General action in the south
Grey elected president by 549 out of 58 16 Feb.
Termination of the war; the Belfort garrison (12,000) marches out with military honours, 16 Feb.

"Post of Bourbon:" M. Thiery made chief of the executive power, by agreement of the different parties in the country, 17 Feb., voted 18 Feb.

The second treaty: Infante (justice), Jules Favre (foreign), Picard (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Lambechet (commerce), gen. Leflo (new, and Pothuau (marine), Del Lamy (public works). 17 Feb.
The French government recognised by the great powers of Europe. 18 Feb.

Negotiations for peace between Thiery and Hornerick 18, 22, 23, 24 Feb.

Preparations of a treaty of peace accepted by MM. Thiery and Favre, and 13 delegates of the national assembly (cession of parts of Alsace and Lorraine, including Strasbourg and Metz, and payment of five milliards of francs: 550,000,000). 25 Feb.; signed 26 Feb.

Preparations of the treaty accepted by the assembly (9/10 to 10/7); the full of the empire unanimously confirmed; and the emperor stigmatised 1 Mar.

A strong party of the national guard seize some commanding points of Paris and Belleville, to defend themselves against the Germans entering Paris. 1 March.
The Emperor of Germany reviews about 15,000 of his troops at Longchamps near Paris, 3 March.

About 50,000 Germans enter Paris, 1 March; remain 48 hours; depart 3 March.

Improbabilities of a defence demanded by the party of the left (Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc,quet, and others). 6 March.
The extrovert protests against his deposition, 6 March.
The army of the north and other special army corps despatched 7, 10 March.

Meeting of national guard in Paris quelled, 10 March.
The national assembly vote for removal to Versailles (416-90) 10 March.
Le Temps and four other violent journals suppressed by Paris by vote 11 March.

Central committee of republican confederation of national guard, determined "the government of the Butte-Montmartre" meet; deposes Vinoy and appoint Gare, both general-in-chief. 15 March.

Insurrection at Paris; the regular troops take possession of the Butte-Montmartre and Belleville, for the assembly; the national guard attempt to recover them; after a brief conflict the troops fraternise with the insurgents, who capture and shoot generals Locarno and Clement Thomas, and take possession of the Hotel de Ville, barricades erected in Belleville and throughout the city, 24 March.
The insurgents nominate a central committee of the national guard, headed by Asse, a workman, whose term of service is public offices. That April, issues a circular, enjoining obedience to the assembly 5 April.
The central committee order communal election in Paris, 14 March.
General action in the north and Rhineland. April, 14 March.
Napoléon III arrives at Dover. 26 March.
The bank of France saved by the courage of the government, marquis de Flée, and by the forbearance of the citizens of Paris. 5 April.
Requisitions levied on the Paris shopkeepers. 26 March.

Unarmed demonstration of the Friends of the People, of whose arms they are tired out by the insurgents; 21 killed, 20 wounded. 22 March.

Loubet arrested by the central committee. 22 March, 1871
Admiral Saissat appointed commander of the national guard for 5 Feb.

The 6th regiment of the line retire to Versailles, 23 March.

The central committee appoint some of their delegates general. 23 March.
The insurgents hold central Paris; Saissat returns to Versailles. 25 March.

Municipal elections at Paris: 200,000 out of 500,000 vote; majority of two-thirds in favour of the insurgents. 26 March.
The government of the commune proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. 27 March.
Meeting of the conference for the peace at Brussels. 28 March.

Guillaume Gothier, Blanqui, and Félix Pyat now at the head of the people; as a proof of the cession of the stem of the Italian republics of the middle ages, 29 March.

The remission of part of the rents due by tenant around; the standing army to be named the national guard. 29 March.

Reign of terror. 1 April.

Military operations commence 9 a.m.; action at Courbevoie; Flers marches his troops to Versailles, 11 April.

The corps d'armée of general Berget at the Pont-Neuf, near Neufilly, stopped by the artillery of Mont-Varien; exchange of shot between Issy and Font Vanves, occupied by the insurgents, and Mendon. 1 April.

General Durcal made prisoner in the engagement at Chatillon, that night, and death of Florentin, Commandant Delescluze, Courret, and Vernouel succeed Berget, Edouard, and Durcal upon the executive commission. 4 April.

Clusius, delegate of war, and Bernard, commandant of Paris forces. 4 April.

Communist insurrection at Marseilles suppressed, 4 April.

General Clusius commences active operations, and military service compulsory for all citizens under 45; the archbishop of Paris arrested 5 April.

Extension of action to Neuilly and Courbevoie; severe decree concerning insurrection, and arrest of hostages; Dombrowski succeeds Berget as commandant of Paris; the guillotine burned on the Place Voltaire. 6 April.

Federals abandon Neuilly; commission of barricades created and presided over by Gaillard Senior; military occupation of the railway terminus by the insurgents. 7 April.

Insurgents prepare an attempt to take Chatillon; forts Vanves and Montrouge disabled; Mont Valerian shells the Avenue des Ternes; Berget arrested by order of the commune. 9 April.

Marshal MacMahon, commander-in-chief for the assembly, distributes his forces, and commences the invasion of the combatants of Versailles batteries established on Chatillon; the Orleans railway and telegraph cut; communications of the insurgents with the south intercepted; deep entering of the fall of the column Vendôme. 10 April.

The mob of Gournilliers taken; the troops of Versailles advance to the Château de Becon, a post of importance. Assay at the Barr, the commune. 11 April.

The national assembly pass the new municipal bill (75 votes to 26). 12 April.

Complementary elections; organisation of a court martial under the presidency of Rossel, chief officer of the staff. 14 April.

Capture of Clichy; fortification of the Château de Becon and Chatillon by the Versailles troops. 17 April.

Station and houses at Asnières taken by the army of Versailles. 18 April.

The communists appeal to the nation. 18 April.

Bagneux occupied by the Versailles; reorganisation of commissions; Eudes appointed inspector general of the southern forts; transfers his quarters from Montrouge to the palace of the Comte of Honour. 20 April.

The Versailles batteries at Brestuil, Brimborion, Meudon and of Meulan. 20 April.

Fort Issy, and battery between Bagneux and Chatillon shells Fort Vanves; truce at Neuilly. 22 April.
from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; the inhabitants of Neuilly enter Paris by the Porte des Ternes, 25 April, 1871.

Capture of Les Montineaux, outpost of the insurgents, by the troops, who strongly fortify themselves with redoubts in the fort, and take the command; Cluseret imprisoned at Mazas by order of the commune; Rossel appointed provost of the peace. The Versailles take the station of Clamart and the Château de Issy; creation of the committee of public safety; members: Antoine Armand, Léo Meillet, Ranvier, Félix Pyat, Charles Gérardin; alleged massacre of communist prisoners, 1 May.

Lacretelle carries the relief of Moulin Saquet, 2 May.

Colonel Rossel appointed to the direction of military affairs, defines the military quarters of Dombrowski, La Céciilla, Wroblewski, Bergeret, and Eudes. 3 May.

Central committee of the national guard to be provided with administration of war; the Chapelle expiatoire condemned to destruction—the materials to be sold by auction. 5 May.

Suppression of the presses. 6 May.

Battery of Montllevont (39 marine guns) opens fire; Thiers exorts the Parisians to rise against the communards. 10 May.

Morny: insurgents evacuate the fort Issy; the committee of public safety renewed; members: Ranvier, Antoine Armand, Gambon, Eudes, Deschazeau, Rossel (re-elected). 11 May.

Treaty of peace with Germany signed at Frankfort, 19 May.

Cannon from the fort Issy taken to Versailles; decree for the demobilization of the troops. Deschazeau appointed delegate of war, 19 May.

Thiers opposed offers to resign; the assembly vote confidence in him. 26 May.

Troops take possession of the Convent de Oseaux at Issy, and the Lyceum at Vannes; Amher, the composer, dies, aged 80, 29 May.

Triumphal entry of the troops into Versailles with flags and cannon taken from the convention of the village of Issy compostel; fort Vannes taken by the troops. 30 May.

Vernon deposed from the batteries of Vaucouleurs, Béarn, Asnieres, on Levalliers and Chézy, both villages evacuated; commencement of the demolition of houses of M. Thiers. 3 June.

Resignation of the mayor of Montmartre. 14 June.

The column Vendôme overthrown, 16 June.

Secession from the communist government; a central club formed; a battalion of women formed, 24 June.

Stringent conscription in Paris. 24 June.

Silver ornaments in churches seized; explosion of a cartridge factory near the Champ-de-Mars; above 13,000 killed. 24 June.

The assembly adopt the treaty of peace. 28 May.

Rochefort brought a prisoner to Versailles; last sitting of the commune. 31 May.

Novel, explosion of the powder magazine at the Manège d'Était-Major (staff riding-school); the hostages transferred from Mazas to La Roquette; Assay de Vassy, in Paris by the Versailles; the assembly votes the re-erection of the column Vendôme; M. Ducat, at the risk of his life, having signalled that the way was clear, the Versailles take the eastern part of Paris by the gate of St. Cloud and Montreuil. 2 p.m., 31 May: take possession of the south and west, and about 15,000 prisoners, after some conflicts. 31 May.

Montmartre taken by Dombrowski and Lallemand; death of Dombrowski. Morning; Assay arrives at Versailles; execution of gendarmes and Gustave Courbet; amateur at the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. Night; the Tuileries set on fire; Deschazeau and the committee of public safety hold permanent sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. 23 May.

Morning; Palais Royal, Ministry of Finance, Hôtel de Ville, &c., set on fire. 1 p.m., the powder magazine at the Palais du Luxembourg blown up; the committee of public safety organizes detachments of fire-brigades. 2 p.m., a ball gun is launched and Rigault shot in the afternoon by the soldiers. Evening: execution in the prison of La Roquette of the archbishop, abbe Dequerry, president Bougon. 24 May, 1871.

The forts Montmorency, Haults-Bruyères, Biérot evacuated by the insurgents; the death of Dombrowski reported; executions of D'Albe and Dominique d'Italie of the Peres Dominican of Arenes, 25 May.

16 priests and 72 gendarmes shot at Belleville by the insurgents; many houses set on fire; settling of petroleum into fire, shot. 26, 27 May.

The Buttes Chamont, the commune of Belleville, and the cemetery of Pere Lachaise carried by the troops; taking of the prison of La Roquette by the marines; deliverance of 165 hostages; the investment of Belleville complete; last position captured by MacMahon; fighting ends, 27 May.

Federal garrison of Vincennes surrendered at discretion, 28 May.

Reported results of seven days' fighting in Paris: regular troops, 377 killed, 643 wounded, 183 missing; insurgents, about 50,000 dead, 35,000 prisoners; nearly all the leaders killed or prisoners; about a fourth part of Paris destroyed; estimated loss of property through the insurrection, 32,000,000. 30 May.

Thiers' decree for dissolving Paris and abolishing the National Guard of the Seine, 28 May.

Victor Hugo expelled from Belgium, 29 May.

Wholesale execution of prisoners by the marquis de Gaffet; Paris put under martial law; about 15,000 insurgents still at large, 30 May.

Severe letter from prince Napoleon Jerome to Jules Favre, dated, 1 May.

Changes in the ministry; resignation (and reappointment of some) of the chief who had been minister of the government of defence, 2 June.

Sollemn funeral of Barbus, archbishop of Paris, 7 June.

Abrogation of the laws of proscription by the assembly (185—183); elections of the duc d'Ammaule and the prince de Joinville declared valid, 8 June.

Imposition of new taxes (65,000,000 francs) decried by M. Poncy Querrier, 12 June.

Gen. Trochu's powerful speech defending the government of national defence, 13 June.

Army of reserve ordered to be freed from taxation; financial measures of M. Poncy-Querrier opposed by Dufarne and the free traders. 18 June.

Theatres and public places reopened in Paris about 21 June.

Letter from M. Guizot to M. Grévy recommending political moderation to all parties, and maintenance of the present government, published 30 June.

The loan of 2 milliards francs (50,000,000) opened by M. Poncy Querrier, 2 June.

Subscription opened, 25 June; about 4 milliards subscribed for in France above, 28 June.

132 members elected for the assembly; includes Cambetta, and a few legitimists and Bonapartists; the rest support the government. 2 July.

Letter from the comte de Chambord at Chambord, professing devotion to France, and adhesion to modern policy and liberality; he issues a declaration giving up the white flag of Henry IV.; he retires to Germany to avoid all pretext for agitation, dated 5 July.

The government said to have 500 votes in the assembly; bill for new taxes passed (July 28). 8 July.

25,000,000, part of the indemnity, paid to the Ger- man Government, 14 July.

Prince Napoleon Jerome expelled from France by Haver. 15 July.

M. Devienne, president of the court of cassation, accused of blame for settling disputes relative to an imperial scandal (Nov. 12, 1869), 24 July.

Jules Favre, foreign minister, resigns about 23 July; succeeded by Charles de Remusat about 3 Aug.
FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Joseph Lecomte condemned to death for 27 crimes and 120,000,000 francs. 15 March.

Joseph Lecomte executed. 5 March.

The treaty of commerce with Great Britain (1860) denounced (to cease in 12 months). 15 March.

War budget of 27,000,000/. (formerly 10,000,000/) proposed. 15 March.

Abolition of passports for British subjects announced. 10 April.

Law against the International Society planned. 22 April.

In a letter, the ex-emperor takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender at Sedan. 12 May.

Reuther in the assembly repels the due d'Amblion's severe attack on the empire. 21 May.

Three more condemned communists shot. 25 May.

Marquis Vaillant dies. 4 June.

Thiers threatens to resign at opposition in the chamber. 9 June.

Interview of delegates of the majority (the right) in the assembly with Thiers (respecting his policy): much censure. 20 June.

Budget for 1875: deficiency, 8,000,000; 8,000,000. to be raised. Thiers advocates duty on raw materials, and opposes income-tax. 26 June et seq.

The majority in the assembly propose MacMahon as president in room of Thiers. 3 July.

New convention between Germany and France respecting speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of territory, signed. 26 June.

Announcement of the destruction of the Bastille celebrated at public dinners; important moderate speech by Gambetta at Ferte-sous-Jouarre, 14 July.

Announcement of a public loan of 120,000,000/. at 7½ per cent. 26 July.

Three communists (mauritres des hostages) executed at Vorey. 25 July.

The loan subscribed for, nearly 12 times the amount, chiefly in France. 25 July.

Thiers' financial measures carried (taxes on raw materials, &c.). The session of the assembly closed 3 Aug.
FRANCE.

Meeting of Guizot and Thiers at Val Richer 11 Sept. 1872
Three more communist murderers shot at Satory 13 Sept.

Arrest of Edmond About at Saverne, by order of the Germans, on account of a newspaper article (written 10 March, 1873, and published 14 March).—21 Sept.

Attempted celebration of the anniversary of the death of the first French republican banquet at Chambery stopped 22 Sept.


Progress of Gambetta in the south; violent speech at Thiers 24 Sept.

Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to the grave of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes, on account of alleged miracles (the Virgin was said to have appeared to two girls 14 Feb. 1858).—26 Sept.
The supreme council of war constituted; includes MacMahon, Cambot, due d'Amade, and other eminent generals; first meeting, Thiers present 28 Sept.

Prince Napoleon and princess Clothilde come to Paris; expelled by order of the government (he protests) 1 Oct.

Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. de la Rochette, protesting against a republic, and asserting that France can be saved by a monarchy alone; that she is cathoic and monopolist, and rejects, during peace.—1 Oct.
The Germans evacuate Haute-Marie and other departments 3 Oct.

Banquet of monarchical party at Bordeaux 31 Oct.

New commercial treaty with Great Britain signed at London 5 Nov.

Re-assembling of the national assembly, 11 Nov.: Thiers in his message declares that the republic is the legal government, and that it must be conservative; and proposes changes 12 Nov.

Fruitless attack of general Châzanier on Thiers' policy and Gambetta's speech at Grenoble; motion to pass to order of the day, majority for government, 150 (380 did not vote) 18 Nov.

M. Kerivel proposes a commission to consider Thiers' proposals for changes; adopted 19 Nov.

Thiers threatens to resign 20 Nov.

Report of the commission read by M. Pathe, claiming the right of the assembly to frame a constitution with a responsible ministry; the president not to speak in the assembly, &c.; he advocated "gouvernement de combat" 26 Nov.

Amendment proposed by Dufaure, minister of justice, accepting ministerial responsibility; rejected by the committee 28 Nov.

M. Thiers addresses the assembly; declares he prefers the English to the American system; but that a monarchy in France is at present impossible; that he is faithful to the republic, and that he wishes to render it conservative; and that he has for two years served his country with boundless devotion; Dufaure's amendment carried by 370-334 (union of republicans with Bonapartists against the radicals) 29 Nov.

Veto of censure on the home minister (Laffranchi) carried 305-299; he resigns 30 Nov.

Agitation respecting the appointment of the commission of 30, proposed by Dufaure; it consists of 19 for the right, 11 for the government, 6 Dec.; changes in the ministry announced 8 Dec.

Manifesto of the left, proposing a dissolution of the assembly by legal means 17 Dec.; 24 Dec.

Negated by the assembly (468-216) 27 Dec.

Execution of Papal treaty 28 Dec.; debt (fore the war, about 4,060,000,000) 28 Dec.

Meeting of the national assembly 6 Jan. 1873
Death of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst 16 Jan.

Bonapartist manifesto; "the emperor is dead, but the empire is living and indestructible" 18 Jan.

The "30 committee" considering Talbot's project for a constitution 19 Jan.

Three communist murderers shot at Satory 21 Jan.

Reported recognition of the comte de Chambord as king by the Orleans princes 26 Jan.

Powers to be given to the commission of 30 against their proposed changes 2 Feb.

The commission of 30 close their meetings 8 Feb.

Letter of the comte de Chambord published; destroys all hopes of the fusion of the Bourbons 9 Feb.

Debate begins on the report of the commission, which reserves the legislative rights of the present assembly, and the adherence to the provisional state in accordance with the "partie de la de-
deux," 27 Feb.; powerful speech of Thiers in favour of this "truce of parties," adopted (473-139).—4 March 1873

Convention for the total evacuation of the depart-
ments in Sept. on payment of indemnity, signed at Berlin 15 March.

Declaration in the assembly "that M. Thiers has deserved well of his country."—17 March.

M. Grevy resigns the presidency on account of the conflict of the party of the right. 2 April

Changes in the ministry (continued from before) 21 April

W. H. Waddington, of Cambridge, public in-
struction (in room of De Gonard and Jules Simon) 24 May.

Meeting of the national assembly, 13 May: the government introduce their constitutional bills, 21 May; the due de Broglie heads an attack on the government, 23 May; speech of Thiers, the government defeated (368-339), 24 May.

Renunciation of Thiers and his ministry accepted (368-339), 24 May; marshal McMahon, due de Macquita (born 1808) elected president of the republic by 390 votes (the left did not vote); he accepts the office, declaring his independence of party, 24 May; in his message to the assembly he says, "The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel, who has the duty of guarding the integrity of your sovereign power."—28 May

The due de Broglie chief of the new ministry 28 May.

General Labramant succeeds MacMahon in the command of the army of Versailles 3 June.

Private circular of the minister to professors requesting them to sound the trumpets of their department; censured in the assembly 11 June.

The assembly (by a large majority) order the prose-
cution of Rame, formerly a communist, now deputy for Lorraine 12 June.

Grand review of the reorganized army at Paris, and assembly proclamed 13 July.

Renewal of the Anglo-French treaty of 23 Jan. 1866 (till 30 June, 1877) signed 24 July; ratified 26 July.

Evacuation of all the French territories by the Germans, except Verdun, by 27 July.

Fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists, after an interview of the comte de Paris with the comte de Chambord; the latter recognised as chief of the house of Orleans 28 July.

Ollon-Barrot died 3 Aug.

The imperial prince Napoleon declares the policy of his family to be "Everything for the people" 6 Aug.

Last instalment of 200,000,000 of the indemnity to 200,000,000 paid 9 Sept.

About 2,700 communists yet to be disposed of 29 Sept.

Verdun quitted by the Germans 13 Sept.

The last quitted the French territory 16 Sept.

Letter from comte de Chambord to the vicomte de Redez-Benvenit: not explicit; shows tendency to submission 15 Aug.

Last instalment of 200,000,000 of the indemnity to 200,000,000 paid 9 Sept.

About 2,700 communists yet to be disposed of 29 Sept.

Prince Napoleon Jerome joins the republican party 26 Sept.

Letter from Thiers to mayor of Nancy, condemning the fusionists, who "without the consent of France pretend to decide upon her destiny" 28 Sept.

France divided into 46 new military regions, 18 generals appointed 29 Sept.


Changes in the ministry; due Decazes foreign and Chagnonier war minister 6 Oct.

Rouher's letter to the Bonapartists and monarchists 9 Oct.

M. Remusat and 3 other republicans elected deputes 12 Oct.

Rame condemned to death in contumacia 13 Oct.
FRANCE.

Manifest of the monarchists proposing restoration of the monarchy, guaranteeing all necessary liberties. Nov. 1873.

M. Leon Say and the left centre de-liné negotiators with the monarchists; who threaten abstention in the next elections, if successfully opposed.

Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. Cleste-lez; he says: "I retract nothing, and cannot explain the previous declarations," I do not wish to begin a reign of reparation by an act of weakness; if enfeebled today, I should be powerless tomorrow; I am a necessary pilot; the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for it a mission of authority, dated 27 Nov.

M. Leon Say and the left centre say the moment has arrived for the organisation of a conservative republic.

Meeting of national assembly; message from Marshal MacMahon, requesting increased and prolonged power (ten years); this referred to a comitee of 15; vote urgent by 356 to 350. Nov. 29.

M. Buffet re-elected president.

Necrology of Victor Hugo, president of the republic.

Eight of the committee vote for prolongation of MacMahon's presidency for five years after the election; the other five vote for five years' power, without existing conditions till the passing of constitutional laws; the others vote for ten years' prolongation without conditions.

M. Lagneau reports the comitee had decided before the assembly; MacMahon's message urgent; 57 years' prolongation of his powers.

Warm debate in the assembly; majority of 62 for triumphant Six; 7 years' power voted to Marshal MacMahon (173-177), 1 Nov.; decree 20 Nov.

Grandiose visit of the comte de Chambord to Paris on 25 Nov.

Ministry resigns, 20 Nov.; reconstituted; due Breche, minister of interior; due Decazes, foreign minister; announced 26 Nov.

Committee of 30 for constitutional changes, completed 4 Dec.

Holds its first meeting, Battle, president 5 Dec.

Bismarck's trial ends; he is found guilty of complicating with his army (17,000 men) in the open field of negociating dishonourably with the enemy, and surrendering a fortified place; sentence, death and degradation, 10 Dec.; commutation of sentence of death 17 Dec.

Powerful republican demonstration in Paris at the funeral of Victor Hugo, second son, Francois, 23 Dec.

Meeting of the assembly; majority against the resolution of motions bill through the legitimists (90-20, 8 Jan.); the ministry resigns, 9 Jan.; vote of confidence in the ministry (73 to 564, 12 Jan.); the ministry resumes its office 14 Jan.

Voter for ministers on the nomination of mayors refused 17 Jan.

Nomination of mayors bill passed, 21 Jan.; many members replace 14 Feb.

M. de Boulainvilliers and Laget elected members of the national assembly 1 March.

New elelent law passed by the committee; absolute decrees again suspended 15 March.

Demonstration at Christchurch on Prince Louis Napoleon's coming of age (6th Jan.); 70,000 Frenchmen present, he says that he wants the result of the elections to be known.

Gabriel Hanhmann, politician and socialist, convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

Territorial, contractor funds made over 350,000 francs during war, funded an imprudently, 16 March.

Proposal of Labbe, legitimist, of a five years' prolongation of the vote for either a monarchy or republic, rejected 1874.

M. Gouraud failing to form a ministry, the president reappoints the former without Breche; nominal head, gen. de Castelnau.

22 May.

Prince Hubert leaves Germany, an abdication, received by the president; mutual professions of peace.

23 May.

Rochefort and other communists arrested at Sinon (near Marseilles), announced 18 May.

Bourgoin, a Bonapartist, elected for Nievre (asserted that he was devoted to the marshal).

24 May.

Thiers addresses some Radical friends; refusal to the failure of his opponents; and recommends dissolution of the assembly 24 May.

Electoral bill; assembly pass to second reading 8 July (1873).

Hot disputes between republicans and Bonapartists; left centre demand the establishment of the republic, or dissolution of the assembly 8, 9 June.

Bonard, communist, condemned for murder, 25 Feb., shot 6 June.

Electoral bill; age of electors fixed at 21, not 23 (defeat of the left) 23 June.

Gambetta having called the Bonapartists "miscreants," is struck at a railway station by comte de Sainte-Croix, leader of the legitimists, who is condemned to perpetual imprisonment 13 June.

Casimir Perier (leader of left centre) moves for recognition of the republic; MacMahon president till 29 May, 1873, and return of the constitution; vote "urgent" 145-341. 14, 15 June.

Due de Rochebounand-Brebecia's motion for restoration of the legitimate monarchy: rejected 15 June.

Rochefort in London 19 June.

The "fusion" between legitimists and Orléansists ended; conflict now between republicans and Bonapartists.

Grand review of 50,000 men at Longchamps, near Paris 28 June.

In his order of the day, marshal MacMahon declares that with the army he will maintain the authority of the kingdom for the seven years, 29 June.

Casimir Perier's motion negative by commission of thirty 29 June.

Maniemento from comte de Chambord, saying, "France has need of monarchy. My birth has made me your king. The Christian and French monarchy is in its very essence limited (assuaged))}, to admit the cleavage of two chambers: one nominated by the sovereign, the other by the nation. I do not wish for these barren parliamentary struggles, whereas the sovereignty is too frequently enfeebled and enfeebled. I reject the formula of foreign interpolation, which all our national traditions repudiate, with its king who reigns and does not govern." Signed, Henri V. 1 July.

M. Gouraud, ex-minister, dies 4 July.

Debate on the motion; legitimists defeated; ministers defeated and defeated on a motion in favour of the septennat, resigned (285-313); their resignation not accepted by the marshal 8 July.

He states, in a message to the assembly, his determination to maintain the law of 20 Nov., and exalts them to pass the constitutional laws 9 July.

Reports of committee, by Ventavon (the bill proposes maintenance of the authority of the president of the republic; ministerial responsibility; two legislative assemblies; dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the president; &c., suspends 16 July.

Casimir Perier's motion for a republic annulled (372-331).

23 July.

Milleville's motion for dissolution of the assembly 23 July.

Marshal Bismarck escapes from the island of St. Marguerite (see Dec. 1873) 31 p.m. [His wife asserted that he was descended by an old gutter by means of a knotted rope; was rescued by a boat by her and her nephew, Alvarez de Rul, and conveyed to the steamer Baron Resolute, which landed him at Genoa]. 9 Aug.
Ouis Blanc’s speech against the conservative republic, 21 July; reelection of Napoleon, 22 July; speech of the left party (to avoid delaying the dissolution by speaking, &c.).

June.

Destruotive insinuations at Toulouse; about 1000 lives lost, with 150 property.

Election of baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, annulled by the assembly, 13 July; warm defence of his party by Rouher on the charge of those being a central committee of Bonapartists. 14 July. Paris with branches in the provinces, actively endeavouring to overthrow the republic in 1874.

June.

Fierce debate in assembly; Bulletin denounces imperialistic prefers, and gains vote of confidence; the left not voting.

H. Rochefort, after challenging Paul de Cassagnac, declines the committee of the combat at Geneva. 15 July.

Naquet, an “irresistible” republican, attacks Gambleta for his speech against the bill. 16 July.

Plan having lost by publishing “Julius Caesar,” by Napoleon III., sits the emperor’s executors; falls; and is adjourned to pay costs.

Ang. Deputy De Haute-Pyrenees, who has written a letter animadverting on the republic (2 Sept.)

Alleged adhesion of the Orleanist party to the republic.

Important speeches; M. Thiers at Avonneton defending his policy; advocating a conservative republic, and censuring delay; M. Rouher at Ajaccio, advocating imperialism and universal suffrage, and asserting that the nation will not accept the republic as a definite government.

17 Oct.

Important letter of Gambleta to his friends at Lyons (in favour of the conservative republic), said to be “too advanced for the moderate, and too moderate for the advanced.”

22 Oct.

Meeting of the assembly; due d’Audiffred elected president.

Nov.

The assembly virtually votes its dissolution before 30 March, 1876; 6 months’ notice to comply with the emperor’s wishes.

New Catholic University opened.

14 Nov.

Beginning of ballot for senators for life; due d’Audiffred Passquier elected; the result discloses a breach between the legitimists and republicans; government defeated.

9 Dec.

Committee on the bills relating to the press and the state of siege protest against them strongly passed.

23 Dec.

Seventy-five senators for life (52 republicans) elected by the assembly.

9—21 Dec.

Powerful speech of Buffet in favour of right press law and state of siege. 23 Dec.; much censured, but approved in a letter by MacMahon.

24 Dec.

Majority for minors (376-305).

24 Dec.

Sufficient for general Clemenceau, and Lecomte, killed by the communists (18 March, 1871); violent retribution in the assembly.

27 Dec.

Re-election to the assembly declined by de l’Aumale, 27 Dec.; by the prince de Joinville, 28 Dec.

New press law (abolishing interdiction) passed; state of siege raised except in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles; proposal to raise it at Paris negatived (360-272).

29 Dec.

The assembly prorogued till 8 March, 1876. 31 Dec.

Communist trials at Paris: 9,526 convicted of being sentenced to death.

Dec.

Ministerial crisis; difference between Buffet and Say respecting electoral list; resignation of Say; withdrawn at Mauvezin’s request, 10 Jan.; negociations continue. The marshal issues a proclamation, counter-signd by Buffet; he says, “I think that the constitution ought not to be revised before having been very much worked. I shall fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me.”

13 Jan. 1876.
New catholic university inaugurated at Paris by the archbishop 19 Jan. 1870
Convention of election of senators in depart. 25 Jan.
General prosperity; revenue for 1873 estimated at 1,000,000,000; said to be the highest ever received by any government in Europe; abundant harvests, good prices, and steady exports.

Election of senators; mostly moderate republicans; Thiers for Bellet nearly unanimous; Buffet and Waddington, and Victor Hugo elected 25 Jan.

Resignation of Leon Gambetta, prefect of police, opposed to Buffet 9 Feb.

Debate of deputies; great majority of republicans 
- 1872 Feb. 23 March; resolution of Buffet about 22 Feb; Dufaure chief minister, with a modified cabinet.

Estimated result of elections; great majority republicans; 60 Bonapartists; 120 clericalists, 52 legitimists, 46.

Dufaure's ministry complete (including Decazes, Say, Waddington, de Crocy, &c.), about 9 March.

Senate and assembly meet, 8 March; due d'Andlucia Pasquier elected president of senate; M. F. P. Jules Grevy, president of assembly 13 March.

Anxiety for communists introduced in the senate by Victor Hugo; in the assembly by Tardieu, 21 March.

Proposed international exhibition, Paris, for 1 May 1875.

Archbishop Gilbert, of Paris, declines to give his consent to the election of M. de Man as deputy April.

Gambetta president of budget committee for 1877 April.

Death of Ricard, popular liberal minister of the interior, aged 42, 12 May, succeeded by M. De Merre, under-secretary about 15 May.

Debate on the amnesty to communists, 14 May; rejected 649, 92, 15 May; Victor Hugo's speech in favor of amnesty; proposal rejected almost unanimously.

M. Dufaure's speech, 22 May.

Funeral procession of Michelet at Paris 13 May.

M. Gambetta succeeded by M. in June; 22 May.

Camille Pérès dies 6 July.

Nearly 2,600,000 voted for public instruction.

Public prayers condemned 17 Aug.

Observatory at Puy de Dôme near Clermont inaugurated.

New fortifications around Paris nearly completed Sept.

The assembly reconvened, 9 Oct.; the due Benguerra's firm positive speech.

Prince Napoleon done becomes prominent in the assembly Nov.

Resignation of Dufaure's ministry through defects in the Senate, &c., 2 Dec.

Pardons and communications granted to many communists Dec.

New minority: Jules Simon, president of the council and minister of interior; Marel, justice, other posts.

Estimate revenue, 1877, 12, 13, 14.

Gambetta president of the budget 28 Jan. 1877.

Above fifty projects hostile to the republic rejected Jan.


Paul de Cassagne hanged and imprisoned for libel against chamber of deputies in the "Cahiers." 23 Apr. 1875.

M. Jules Simon compelled to yield to Gambetta in the chamber.

Pre-appoitory letter of promise from marshal Malartic to Jules Simon causes him and his friends much trouble in the May.

The due de Broglie forms a ministry (royalist and imperial), de Fourier, interior; Cailleroux, finance; Paris, public works; de Meaux, agriculture; Boulanger, public instruction (Bonapartists, &c.); and Bartheu, war, remain 17 May.

Gambetta's resolution in chamber in favour of parliamentary government carried 125, 154. 17 May.

Debate on resolution, 21 May.

The marshal postpones the chamber's session; a firm manifesto issued by the left 18 May.

Thiers accepted as leader by the republicans; Broglie's circular for repressing the press issued about 22 May.

Banquet Duverdier, chief of municipality of Paris; arrested for speaking against the marshal, 1 June; sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Meeting of justice ministers to debate in second chamber, 16 June; vote against government carried (64, 125) 19 June.

The deputies vote the necessary supplies, 23 June.

Direct taxes.

The senate votes dissolution of the chambers (159, 190) 22 June; decreed 23 June.

The marshal, in an order of the day, after a review at Longchamp, says: "I appeal to the people to defend the dearest interests of the country," 2 July.

Quarrels among Bonapartists (Rouher against Cassagnac).

Prosecution of Gambetta (Murat, editor of the "Republique Francaise," in which it appeared) for a speech at Lille (20 July), in which he said the marshal must, if the elections be against him, "submit or resign." ("Se sommante ou se demeure") about 25 Aug.

Thiers, aged 50, 3 Sept.; public funeral, no disorder.

Gambetta and Murat convicted; sentence 3 months imprisonment and fine of 323, 208; on appeal sentence affirmed.

In his manifesto respecting the elections, the marshal refers to his successful government, and says: "I cannot obey the injunctions of the demagogues," and neither become the instrument of radicalism nor abandon the post in which the constitution has placed me.

20 Sept.

Thiers manifests to electors (an historical defence of the republic and late chamber) published 24 Sept.

The clergy energetically support the government.

Temperate manifesto of the left, 4 Oct.; of Grevy and Gambetta.

Justificationary manifesto of the marshal, appealing to voters.

11 Oct.

Gambetta convicted for plunders his address; fine 195,000, and 5 months imprisonment 23 Oct.

M. de Foulon interferes very energetically in elections; foreign papers stopped, &c.

General election; quiet and dignified; results: defeat of liberal and clerical parties of 65 official candidates about 195 elected; republicans, 320.

14 Oct.

Final result: 325 republicans; 172 Bonapartists.

20 Oct.

Ministry hold office till successors appointed; M. Rouher-Guerry fails to form a ministry.

Nov.

Elections of municipal councils who choose ministers; majority for republicans.

4 Nov.

Counts for 1876 announced: 36,995,578 (increase of 5,207,637 over 1872).

The marshal determines not to resign; his ministry agree to remain temporarily; announced 8 Nov.

F. P. Jules Grevy re-elected president of the chamber; deputes now constituted 13 Nov.

Albert Grevy's resolution for the appointment of a commission of 33 to inquire into the conduct of the government respecting elections, 13 Nov.; carried almost without a dissenting vote 14 Nov.

Debate in senate on M. Kerbrel's motion respecting ministers; vote in their favour indirectly reflecting on Grevy's resolution, &c. (151, 125) 19 Nov.

Resignation of ministers announced.

New ministry formed under gen. Rochebouet, present; no member of it in the senate or assembly; termed "ministry of affairs." 23 Nov.

No confidence in the new ministry; ministry votes the second chamber (32, 205) 24 Nov.

Important meeting of commercial men at Paris; petition to the marshal agreed.

The chamber approves the budget 4 Dec.

The ministry resigns; negotiations with Dufaure to form a parliamentary ministry fail; Battle (see 25 Nov. 1872) also fails 7 Dec.

The marshal submits unconditionally 13 Dec. A thorough republican ministry formed under M. Dufaure, president of the council and minister
of justice; De Mareve, interior; Waddington (protestant), foreign affairs; Barbeu, public instruction; General Boulanger, war; vice-admiral Pothenot, marine; Léon Say, finance; Teisserenc de Bort, commerce; De Freycinet, public works; announced; the marshal in his message accepts the will of the country.

Restrictions of the press removed; many prefects resign and others are removed 15 Dec. (seq.)

Death of gen. Auricole de Pal@Ides 11 Dec.

Bourgeois affair; chambers adjourn, 15 Dec.

Liégeois affair; gen. Rochebouet said to have issued orders to gen. de Brosses for a military measure, on which he issued 12 Dec.; note Rochebouet denies the orders as illegal, 13 Dec.; the orders nullified by the change of ministry, 14 Dec.; De Brosses suspended for alleged motives of state; were cashiered; much excitement in Paris on account of suspected preparations for a coup d'étatJan. 1879


Break up of combined reactionary party during the municipality generally successful 19 March.

International exhibition at Paris opened by the marshal president (see Paris) 1 May.

M. Waddington, foreign minister, a plenipotentiary of Berlin Conference 13 June—17 July.

Republican success in electing departmental councils.

Solemn commemoration of death of Thiers at Nantes 8 Aug.

Death of M. Drouet, &c. 3 Sept.

Execution of Barré, stockbroker, and Lebez, medical student, for murder of a milkwoman for her furnished property 9 Sept.

Review of 55,000 soldiers at Vincennes 14 Sept.

Powerful speech of Gambetta at Romans (department Drôme), proposing abolition of the exceptions in the theological students from military service, 18 Sept., and at Grenoble 19 Oct.

Dupanloup, bishop of Orleans, dies suddenly, 14 Oct.

Energetic manifesto of united Legitimists, orléanists, and Bonapartists against republican elections of senators 13 Nov.

Elections of Paul de Casagau (7 Nov.) and M. Forton invalidated by the chamber, 13 Nov., 2 Dec.

Letter from comte de Chamberlain to M. de Mumm maintaining his rights; published 25 Nov.

A deputation of commercial treaties denounced 26 Nov., with a new tariff 27 Nov.

Elections for Senate; 64 republican, 16 opposition 28 Nov., 1 Dec.


M. Martel elected president of the senate 15 Jan.

Confidence in the ministry voted in chamber of deputies 22 Jan.; 224 communists pardoned by decree, issued 17 Jan.

Ministerial programme: pardons to communists; check of clerical influence upon education; dismissal of officials opposed to the republic 26 Jan.

Budget: revenue, about 110,242,812l.; expenditure, 110,177,934l.


Gambetta elected president of the chamber, 31 Jan.

Resignation of Ducarme; 2 Feb., new ministry formed by M. Waddington; change (see Nov. 1878); M. de Billeroy (keeper of seals and justice), Jules Ferry (public instruction), M. Lepere (agriculture), Jules Janin (journ euvri) (department Drome), 4 Feb.

Currency act and amnesty bill passed by chamber, 26 Feb.

Impeachment of de Boeuf and Rochebouet (late ministers) recommended by a commission, 8 March.

Impeachment negativated by the chamber (317-154); vote of censure passed (204-154) 13 March.

Proposed return of the assemblies to Paris; congress to be appointed (315-128) 22 March, 1879.

M. Ferry's education bills to check clerical influences, abolishing blind schools, &c., 4 March.

Pardon of 252 communists signed 8 April.

Blanqui (a convict) elected for Bordeaux 20 April.

Pardon of 253 more communists signed 22 April.

Prince Louis Napoleon killed while reconvening in Zululand 1 June.

Blanqui's election annulled by the chamber (329-33); 4 June; pardon and released 11 June.

Pardon of 253 more communists signed 22 June.

Violent opposition of Paul de Casagau; he is expelled the house for 3 days for abusing government 16 June.

Congress of senate and deputies vote for their return to Paris (326-249) 20 June.

M. Ferry's law of superior public instruction passed by the deputies 5 July.

President Grevy's first grand military review at Longchamps 13 July.

Fete of the republic 14 July.

Prince Napoleon Jerome boldly accepted chief of the Bonapartists (formed in Apr.), 22 June.

Comte de Chamberlain's letter: "With the cooperation of all honest men, and with the grace of God, I may save France, and will." 26 July.

Treaty of commerce with England passed; signed 16 Aug.

Humbert, an annulled communist, elected to the municipal council, Paris, 17 Oct.; imprisoned for seditions speeches, 22 Oct.; he is commuted into a fine 4 Nov.

About 60 mayors in La Vendée dismissed for celebrating comte de Chamberlain's birthday 4 Nov.

Michel Chevalier, political communist, dies, 25 Nov.


[Republican sections: left centre, pure left, advanced left, extreme left.]

Ministerial majority (221-97); many abstainers, 4 Dec.

Resignation of Lepere and Le Royer, ministers 11, 12 Dec.

Resignation of the Waddington ministry 21 Dec.

New ministry (more republican left) formed by M. de Freycinet; includes Jules Ferry (public instruction) and Lepere (interior); not Waddington or Leon Say 28, 29 Dec.

Gen. Farre, new war minister, dismisses heads of departments in War office 1 Jan., 1879.

M. de Freycinet's new minister programme.

Death (ex-foreign ministers); due de Gramont, 16 Jan.; Jules Favre 20 Jan.

Budget for 1880 announced; estimated revenue, 115,915,300l.; 96,000l. more than for 1879; surplus, 1,135,000l. 2 Feb.

Death of M. Cremieux 19 Feb.

Plenary amnesty for communists rejected by the chambers, 12 Feb.

Debate in senate: 7th clause of Ferry's education bill (abolishing Jesuit schools, &c.); Jules Simon speaks against it; rejected (148-258) 9 March.

Deer dissolving order of Jesuits and other orders in France 20 March.

Letter from prince Napoleon Jerome in favour of the deer; offers Bonapartists, about 3 April.

Ministerial defeat on public meetings bill; M. Lepere resigns, 15 May; M. Constans succeeds, 18 May.

General Martel, president of senate, resigning, succeeded by M. Leon Say 18 May.

Annuity bill for political offences, 15 June; presented by M. de Freycinet, 13 June; passed by the chambers (332-149) 21 June; tabled formally annulled to France 29 June.

Expulsion of religious orders (much officially opposed) carried into effect with Jesuits 30 June.

Annuity bill passed, except for indemnification for assassins, by senate (143-138) 3 July.

The president, Grevy, grants a general amnesty, 10 July; Rochebrune warmly received in Paris, 13 July.

First grand republican meeting at St. Denis, 14 July.

Elections of councils-general; great majority for republicans (anti-clerical and anti-Bonapartist) 1 Aug.

MM. Grevy, Gambetta, and Leon Say, witness the burial of a man of war at Cherbigny, 3 Aug., 1879.
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M. de Freycinet, in a speech at Montauban, expresses
disagreement with his colleagues respecting
decree against religious orders; resigns in Sept. 1835.

New ministry: Jules Ferry (premier and public
instruction), M. Gaubert (interior and public worship), M.
Blanc (public works), Barthelemy St. Hilaire (foreign);
other offices unchanged.

Two important letters from Gambetta, abp. of Paris,
to the president, recommending suspension of
execution of the decree of 27 March against reli-
igious orders, delivered Oct. 29. (see Senate.)

Felix Pyat, editor of the Commerce, sentenced to im-
prisonment and fine for justifying revolution, 9 Oct.
Gambetta and other religious orders expelled.

Meeting of the assembly: majority against the
ministry (who resign) (286-75); 9 Nov.

The ministry withdraw their resignation on vote of
confidence (240-142); 12 Nov.

M. Rambot d'Avon, deputy, expelled 9 Nov.;
fuses to retire from the chamber; forcibly
expelled Oct. 28.

Violent attacks of Rochefort (in l'Intervention) on
Gambetta, crushing replies.

Municipal council elections strongly in favour of
the government.

Bill granting the press brought in 26 Jan.

Provisional (typographical, debt, about 1,200,000) immediately taken up for 30 years from
the amount.

Discussion respecting the serment de le fidel (which
was refused) advocated by Gambetta; opposed by presi-
dent Gravier, who yields.

Expedition to N. Africa to chastise the Krommats,
invasion of Mars, April, 12 May.

Treaty with the Bey signed (see Tunis).

Excitement at Marseilles and in Italy (which set).

M. Rambot's bill for the serment de le fidel adopted by
the chamber of deputies (243-73); 12 May.

The Tunis treaty ratified by the chamber (45-143); 21 May.

Proposed revision of the constitution negatived (287-66)
by the chambers.

The serment de le fidel rejected by the senate (145-114).

Election addresses. M. Rouher retires from politi-
cal life (virtual end of Bonapartism), about 31
July; prince Napoleon Jerome advocates pro-
evotions "for everything for and by the people." (see
Address of M. Gambetta at Tours, Belleville, 12 Aug., advociating revision of the constitution,
Aug.; M. Jules Ferry at Nantes, Sept. 26; 13 Aug.

Negotiations for treaty of commerce broken off; an-
nounced Nov. 3.

Elections: triumph of Gambetta and moderate rep-
publucan majorities in about 44 municipalities, hopeless
minority of extremist of both kinds; 24 Aug.

French treaty. French government propose meeting of
the commission at Paris; 22 Aug.; England requests 2 months extension of existing treaty. France
declines negotiations stopped; announced.

Complications respecting Tripolitania cleared up about
13 Aug.

General elections: great republican majority; number
of extremist on both sides much reduced; 26 Aug.

Negotiations respecting the commercial treaty re-
sumed (France agrees to 3 months' extension of the treaty from Nov.).

Capitulation: other orders released from the busi-
ness of Spain by the pope; 30 Oct.

M. Brison, elected president of the chamber, 3 Nov.
Treasury with the by of Tunis confirmed by the
chamber on guarantee of cancellation of Tunisian
Treasury respecting Tunis war negatived by a great
majority, 5 Nov.; the ministry resign 10 Nov.

New ministry gazetted: M. Ferrières (minister of
foreign affairs), M. Caron (justice), M. Wadéck (trade, interior), M. Allain, Targe (finance), general campenon (war), M. Guignard (marine), M. Dupont (education and worship), M. Raynal (public works), M. Rouyer (commerce and colonies), M. Cochevry (postal and tele-
graphs), M. Deves (agriculture), and M. Frossot
(Arts).

Moderate declaration of Gambetta to the chambers (everything to be for France).

M. H. Rochefort acquitted of litter libel against
M. Roisin in l'Intervention; a virtual censure of
the Tunisian affair.

Angle-French treaty negotiations stop; French
concessions insufficient.

Elections for senators; republicans gain 27; new
balance 208-95; opposition announced.

Much speculation; panic on the bourse, 15 Jan.;
checked by resolution.

The League of Patriots established to support the
army by encouraging military spirit, and support
M. Gambetta.

Defeat of the government; rejection of the serment de le fidel (105-119); resignation of M. Gambetta, 26 Jan.

New ministry: M. de Freycinet (president of the
council and minister for foreign affairs), M. Léon
Say (finance), M. Jules Ferry (public instruction), M.
Gaubert (interior and public worship), M. Humbert
(justice), general Bilbot (war), admiral Jau-
regubie (marine), M. Varoy (public works), M.
Tirard (commerce), M. Mahy (agriculture), M.
Cocherel (posts and telegraphs), 29 Jan.

Failure of the Union Generale company; continu-
ance of panic.

Arrest of Bontoux, president, and Feder, manager
2 Feb.

Proposed revision of constitution negatived, 287-66
by the chambers.

Elections: confidence in the ministry respecting Egypt
voted 188-75; 22 May.

Vote of credit for protection of Suez canal negatived
on motion of M. Clémenceau (75-273); resignation
of ministry 29 July.

The New French ministry, composed as follows:
M. Durecourt (president of the council and minister
for foreign affairs), M. Tirard (finance), M. Deves
(justice), M. Fabieres (interior), M. Pierre Logrand
(commerce), M. Jules Ferry (posts and interior pub-
lic works), M. Bilbot (war), admiral Jauréguy
the navy), M. Cocherel (post office and telegraphs), M.
de Mahy (agriculture), M. Durand (public works).

Gambetta advocates activity in foreign affairs, and
abstention in domestic; Clémenceau the reverse.
July 31, 22, 26, 31, 3 Aug.; 29 July.

Disturbance amongst the miners of the Saone and
Loire.

The Bonapartists select prince Victor as their chief
about 31 Aug.

The compulsory education act comes into operation
2 Oct.

Discovery of an organisation of anarchists (legit-
ised origin at Geneva, and prince Krapotkine,
member); tracts distributed by groups of young men
throughout the country; attempted insurrection at

Many arrested [9 convicted, 22 Dec.]

Place of trial changed; dynamite explosions threa-
tened 27 Oct.

Disturbances at Lyons; anarchy and panic in
business and amusements suspended; the town
said to be held by the mob.

Government official note promising public securities.

Arrest connected with an explosion at a cafe (one
man killed) on 23 Oct.; railway station held by
troops.

Much dynamite seized.

Great distress in Lyons.

Panic subsiding in Paris, Aug.

Crown jewels (valued at 100,000 florins) stolen from
the cathedral of St. Denis.

Treaty with the king of Conga negotiated by M.
Brazza.

Death of Louis Blanc.

6 Nov.
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MM. Bontoux & Fedir, directors of the "Union Generale" (a financial company established in 1857 and patronised by the legitimists, clergy, and the middle classes), sentenced to imprisonment and fine for gross transgressions, which caused very great universal distress (it stopped 28 Jan.).

20 Dec. 1852

Prince Krapotkin, anarchist, arrested about 21 Dec.

Death of M. Gambetta, aged 44, after several weeks illness through an accidental wound, midnight, 21 Dec.

Prince Napoleon publishes a manifesto against the government; arrested 16 Jan.

M. Fleuchet's bill for expulsion of Bourbons and Bonapartists 16 Jan.

Government bill of M. de Fallières for power to expel the same 20 Jan.

Ministerial crisis 23 Jan.

Expulsion bill adopted by committee 28 Jan.

M. Ducrée's ministry resigned 28 Jan.

Ministry reconstituted under M. Fallières 29 Jan.

M. Fabre's bill providing for removal of clerics with deprivation of civil rights, discussed, 29 Jan.; passed by the chamber (343-153) 1 Feb.

Prince Napoleon's indictment quashed; released 6 Feb.

Expulsion bill rejected by the senate; amendment of MM. Say and Waddington adopted (165-157); princes to be expelled only after trial 12 Feb.

Resignation of M. Fallières at ministry 12 Feb.

M. Barbery's bill empowering the president to expel princes when dangerous, adopted by the deputies, 15 Feb.; rejected by the senate 17 Feb.

M. Jules Ferry (premier and minister of public instruction) and M. Chalmer-Lacour (foreign affairs), M. Wahlweck-Russon (interior), M. Martin Feuillé (justice), General Thibaudin (war), M. Charles Brun (marine), M. Tirard (finance), M. Raynal (public works), M. Meline (agriculture), M. Cocteuy (post and telegraphs), M. Herisson (commerce) 21 Feb.

D. decree for retirement of the Orleanist princes from the army in virtue of the law of 1854 (the Duchesse de Châlons, Mme. de Châteauroux, and the Duchesse d'Alençon) approved by the deputies (225-103), 24 Feb.

M. Clémenceau's motion for revision of the Constitution rejected by the chamber, 30 March.

Opening meeting of artisans out of work at Paris excited to violence by Louise Michel the anarchist and others; bakers' shops rifled; checked by police, 5 March; many arrested 10 March; Louise Michel arrested 30 March.

Trial of madame Monastério and others for putting her daughter Félia in a nunnery, and ill-treatment; case referred back to public prosecutor, 25 March.

Death of Louis Veniol, ultramontane, editor of "Unis" 5 April.

Marshall Bazaine publishes his defence at Paris 5 April.

Conversion of Resta bill (5 to 4) passed 27 April.

Museum of revolution established at Versailles, 26 June.

LOUIS Michel sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, and others to different terms 23 June.

National fête; colossal statue of the Republic unveiled in July.

The inauguration of the monument (by M. Barrias) erected at Courbevoie to commemorate the defence of Paris in 1870-1 12 Aug.

Death of the comte de Chambray, aged nearly 83, 24 Aug.

Statue of Lafayette unveiled at Lépuy 6 Sept.

The king of Spain received by president Grevy at Paris; hosted by the mob 29 Sept.


M. Jules Ferry declares for a Republic of "common sense," and opposition to the extent at Rouen, 13 Oct.; and at Havre 14 Oct. 1853

The government awards 1,000,000 to Mr. Shaw (see Bullenoper, 1853).

Correspondence between France and China, relating to Tonquin published in Times; China firm in resisting French encroachments, 29 Oct.

Debate on Tonquin; votes of confidence in ministry (399-156) 29 Oct. 1853.

Government defeated on Algerian colonisation (249-211) 28 Dec.

Death of M. Rouher, prime minister of Napoleon III.

Industrial crisis in Paris; defeat of the government; a committee of investigation into the condition of the working classes appointed (248-249) 4 Feb.

Proposals for loan of 14,000,000 issued 29 Oct.

Government defeated on its sentiments meetings bill, 26 Feb.

Death of Frédéric Mignet, French historian, aged 87, 31 March.

Statue of Gambetta (by Fabre) at Cahors, unveiled by M. Jules Ferry, 14 April.

Bill for revision of the Constitution taken up by the deputies, &c.) brought in by M. Jules Ferry, 24 May.

Prince Victor acknowledged chief of the Bonapartists; his father blesses peaceful correspondence 6 June.

Cholera prevalent in the south, &c. (see Célorot).

Colossal statue of Liberty by Bartholdi given to the United States of America unveiled by M. Jules Ferry at Paris 4 July.

Revision bill, modified by the senate, accepted by the deputies 24 March.

Congress of senate and deputies meet at Versailles.

M. Le Royer, president 4 Aug.

The revision of the Constitution accepted by the congress, 558-165 25 July.


Death of M. Choixis, a deputy, shoots Morin, a sandeman liberal, in the Palace of Justice; he dies; [he admitted! 8 Jan. 1854] 27 Nov.

Credit for Tonquin war adopted by the deputies, 282-187, 28 Nov.; by the senate 11 Dec.

Trade Unions legalized.


Secular elections to 175 republicans and 28 Conservatives returned 29-26 Jan.

The Chamber votes for engagement of unemployed workmen on public works 2 Feb.

The Ferry ministry resign in consequence of difference in the chamber 30 March.

New ministry formed by M. Brisson 6 April.

Peace with China, announced 7 April.

Duty on foreign corn voted by the senate 22 March.

M. Ferry's ministry defeated on vote of credit for Chinese war (368-161) resigns 30 March.

Vote of credit for 2,000,000, 21 March; for 6,000,000, 21 March.

New ministry; H. Brisson (president and justice), D. E. Freycinet (foreign), Alain Targe (interior), Goblet (public instruction); and M. Cambon (war), Adn. Gallien (marine). Cambon, afterwards Sadi-Carnot (finance), and others

Bosphore Egyptian Affair, see Egypt.

Anarchist demonstration at Pére La Chaise; many wounded by the police 24 May.

Death of Victor Hugo, poet, dramatist and novelist, aged 83, 22 May; body burned in the evening 5 miles from all Paris spectators 1 June.

Scutius de liste bill passed with the senate's amends 8 June.

Death of admiral Courbet 8 June.

Great excitement in Paris after Oliver Pain (see Soudan).

Chambers prorogued 6 Aug.; parliamentary elections, 200 conservatives, 230 moderates or opportunists, 156 radicals, 14 Oct.

The ministers not re-elected resign 6 Oct.
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The Ministry propose retrenchment in colonial war expenditure, and consideration of church disestablishment at the Council of State. Report of committee on Tonquin recommends vote of 10,000,000 francs instead of 25,000,000 proposed by the government. 26 Dec.

Great commercial depression, attributed to government promptitude. 16 Nov.


M. Brisson's ministry resigns. 29 Dec.

New ministry: M. de Freycinet (president and foreign minister); M. Docal (justice); M. Sarrien (interior); M. Goddet (education); M. Sad-Carnot (finance); general Boulangier (war), admiral Jules (marine and colonies); M. Boulanger (public works); M. Deville (agriculture); M. Lecanfray (commerce); M. Granet (posts and telegraphs). 7 Jan.

Annuity for political offenders granted. 24 Jan.

The project of M. Barrere (parliament) assailed in a railway entrance. 13 Jan.

Rioters strike of 3,000 miners at Beuzeville, in Ancyton, number of M. Wautrin manager, 21 Jan.

New elections to choose the republican ministers to 48, the Right 84, about 16 Feb.

M. Sad-Carnot's budget; proposed new loan of about 500,000,000 francs, really wanted? 17 March.

March 17th immediate loan immediately subscribed for, 250,000,000, passed by the deputies 21 April.

Also, Guibert of Paris, in a letter to president Grévy, urges to postpone holidays and send to teach in schools about 4 April.

Grand reception of the comte de Paris on account of the marriage of his daughter with the duke of Bourbon May.

Mobilization on 17th army corps, near Tours. 31 Aug.

Manifesto of the comte de Paris calling for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy by universal suffrage as specifically needful for France. 31 Aug.

M. Brignon killed, and M. Wanger de Girode (French sportsman) wounded by Kauffman, a German soldier and gamekeeper, near the boundary in the Vosges. 15 March.

Guillemin's deputy's murder of Aveyron, murdering M. Vaumier, vaiffed M. Aveyron's government, petition signed by 25,000,000 presented to mad. Brignon announced 9 Oct. 9 Oct.

Military scandal; gen. Avidal of the war office convicted by a military tribunal of dishonorable conduct, and traffic with decorations for 13 Dec.

Gen. Boulangier under arrest for thirty days for remarks respecting the scandal. 11 Dec.


Trial of gen. Avidal and others; discharged 11 Nov.

Gen. de Caudan and Madame Ratazzi sentenced to imprisonment and fines for trafficking in decorations. 14 Nov.

M. Thirard, son of the president, implicated also charged with tampering with documents. 14 Nov.

The old four and a half per cent. loans converted into three per cent. accepted 9 Oct.

M. Rouyer defeated in the chamber on a motion of M. Clément (317-227); the ministry resigns; M. Grévy refuses to resign 15 Nov.; but is compelled by the combination of opposite parties; the Bonnier ministry retains office; on their announcing that M. Grévy defers his resignation the chamber immediately adjourns (531-2 1 Dec.; receives M. Grévy's resignation 1 Dec.

National assembly at Versailles; congress of senators and deputies (231); M. Sadi-Carnot (moderate independent) elected president (661). 14 Dec.

Saulcourt, an uninnocent, elected senator (417); (MM. Ferry and de Freycinet withdrawn) 3 Dec.

M. Goddet fails to form a ministry 9 Dec.; M. Fallieres fails. 12 Dec.

Attempted assassination of M. Ferry by Aubertin, a minaute, in the lobby of the chamber of deputies, a narrow escape. 15 Dec.

The tribunals find no case against M. Wilson. 13 Dec.

New ministry 13 Dec.


Sale of the crown jewels for 274,500 francs, diamonds 28,000,000 francs, distributed between the Louvre and other museums 12-23 May. 1887.

The Goddet ministry defeated on the budget bill (297-275); resigns. 17 May.

MM. Freycinet, Flacquet, Devos and Ducommun fail. May.

M. Bonnier forms a moderate ministry, consisting of M. Rouvier (finance, posts and telegraphs), M. Flourens (foreign affairs), M. Mazenat (commerce), M. Fallieres (interior), M. Spiller (public instruction and worship), M. Barley (marine and colonies), gen. Freycinet (war), M. Fantresson (commerce and public works), M. Barbe (agriculture).
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Mr. Archibald M'Noll, journalist, wounded and drowned (suspected murder) at Boulogne 2 Dec. 1837 — Vernerac seized Jan. 1838.

Gen. Boulanger deprived of his command for insubordination in visiting Paris against orders; announced trial of M. Wilson for traffic in decorations; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, loss of civil rights for five years, and fined 5,000 francs. 1 March; sentence quashed by court of appeal 26 March.

Gen. Boulanger tried by court of five generals; sentenced to retirement 26 March; continued 27 March.

M. Tirard's ministry defeated when urging urgency for revision of constitution (285-234) 30 March.

M. Floquet forms a ministry: M. Charles Floquet president of the council and minister of the interior, M. de Freycinet (war), M. Goblet (foreign affairs), admiral Krantz (maritime and the colonies), M. Peyral (finance, posts, and telegraphs), M. Ebnouard Lockroy (public instruction, fine arts, and worship), M. Delmas Montaud (public works), M. Ferrouillat (justice), M. Pierre Lazard (commerce and industry), M. Miette (agriculture) 17 April.

Gen. Boulanger begins to form a party; elected deputy for the department of Mame (59,903-37,750) 4 April for the (172,523-75,961) 15 April.

Revocation of an anti-parliamentary party, a mixture of conservatives, radicals, &c. 30 April.

After vote of confidence in the ministry (372-177), it is defeated on the revision question (340-245) 24 April.

A committee advises postponement of revision; riots between students and Boulangiasts 29 April.

Great circulation of gen. Boulanger's tracts "German Invasion, no. 1" 2 May; news of death 18 May.

Royalist banquet at the château de Mâcon, near St. Etienne; powerful speech of gen. Chalot at the dinner 18 May.

Gen. Boulanger's motion in the chamber for urgency in the revision of the constitution rejected (374-186) 4 June.

The manifest of the comte de Paris to the mayors of communities against the republic signed 6 July.

Gen. Boulanger in the chamber demands dissolution, firmly resisted by M. Floquet; the general accuses M. Floquet of falsehood, and leaves the House in great excitement, 12 July; duel, gen. Boulanger seriously, and M. Floquet slightly wounded, 13 July; gen. Boulanger reported convalescent.

Unveiling of the Gambetta monument at Paris by president Carnot 13 July.

57,000,000 francs voted for the defence of France 14 July.

Session of chambers closed 15 July.


Funeral of Edouard the communard; rioting suppressed; no deaths 2 Aug.

Diplomatic dispute with Italy respecting Massevrat (M. Goblet and Grisetti) 2 Aug.


Death of marshal Bazeux, aged 77 23 Sept.

Denunciation of president Carnot and M. Floquet by residence foreigners and immigrants 2 Oct.; registration causes much annoyance; time prolonged to 1 Jan. 1839 24 Oct.

The League of the Right, established in 1827; re-established in the autumn.

The chamber reopens; M. Floquet introduces a bill for the revision of the constitution, which is declared urgent 15 Oct.; much discussion

16 Oct. et seq.

Prado, alias count Lindsa de Castillon, and other names, a dripping unprincipled man; his murder and robbery by Juan de Marie Agostant, an unfortunate in Paris (14 Jan. 1836) 11 Nov.

M. Numa Gilly tried for defamation against the budget committee; acquitted for want of evidence 17 Nov. 1838.

Demonstration at Paris in honour of M. Bandin, a deputy killed on the barricades 2 Dec. 1838.

Prado executed (see 14 Nov.) 23 Dec.

Windfall of 1,248,000 francs to the government (see Toutin).

Gen. Boulanger elected for the department of the Seine (244,000); M. Jacques, advanced republican, (162,000) 27 Jan. 1839.

M. Floquet has majority of 62 in the chamber 31 Jan.

Bill for replacing the scrutin de liste by the scrutin d'arrondissement carried in the chamber (283-222) 11 Feb.; in the senate (223-143) 22 Feb.

The ministerial bill for the revision of the constitution rejected (397-243); they resign 14 Feb.

Relation between the opportunists and the radicals.

Feb.

M. Meline fails to form an opportunistic ministry 13 Feb.

M. Tirard forms a mixed ministry, including several ex-premiers; M. Tirard (premier and minister of commerce), M. Constan (interior), M. Spiller (foreign), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Houvier (finance), M. Goblet (justice) (died 1 March; succeeded by admiral Krantz) (maritime), M. Fallabres (education), M. Yves Guyot (public works), M. Faye (agriculture) 21, 22 Feb.

The League of Patriots is dissolved; the ministry dissolves and connected with Boulangerism, suppressed by the government 23 Feb.; alleging number 24,000; protest against 2 March; M. Mercier, Lagrange, and other members of the League, prosecuted, trial 2 April; each fined 1,000 fr. 6 April.

Fall in the shares of the Compagnie d'Essouir, at Paris through speculations in copper (see 23 Feb.).

Feb. 16, deceit of M. de Benfort-Reichenau, the manager, 3 March; parole; check by the intervention of government and banks of France, is supported by Messrs. Rothschild and other bankers, March; restored successfully 21 March-May.

Decree of expulsion of the due d'Aumale revoked 7 March; the due received by M. Carnot, 12 March.

Manifesto of gen. Boulanger to the Nord against the government 13 March.

Escapes to Brussels 1, 2 April; his trial on perjury by the senate proposed; issues manifesto 5 April; expects expulsion; arrives in London 12 April.

The senate meets as a high court for the first time 12 April.

Gen. Boulanger, chemist, dies aged 102 14 April.

M. Carnot, the president, issues the "Revolutionary Exhibition" of 1838 at Paris 15 April.

Great Royalist banquet at Paris 15 April.

Centenary celebration of the meeting of the States General (afterwards the Constituent Assembly) 5 May, 1792; president Carnot in the presence of a grand assembly in the "Hall of Mirrors," Versailles, delivers a oration on the revolution of May 1792.

(On his way to Versailles, the president's carriage was fired at by a monarchist named Perrier; sentenced to four months' imprisonment 25 May) The Universal Exhibition opened by the president of France (see Paris) 15 May.

New army bill reducing the term of service from five years with exemptions to three years, nominally without exemptions, passed by the chamber 2 June.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire hails the inducement against gen. Boulanger 7 July.

Sale at Paris of the pictures, tapestries, china, &c. of M. Secretan (raised by speculations in copper); enormous prices realised; 14 July; 15 of M. Secretan's pictures were sold by Christie in London for £24,000 16 July.

Anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated in France, the United States, &c. 14 July.

Bill prohibiting a new candidate for more than one place in the chamber passed by the senate 20 July
Trial of 8 Russian nihilists, 4 July; 2 men convicted sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; Landesou the instigator (absent) to 5 years' imprisonment, two women acquitted, 5 July, 1890.

French-Anglo agreement (which see) signed in London, 23 August.

Violent cyclone in the department of the Aude; great destruction of vines, 15 Aug. also Aug.

"Les Confiss les du Bonangisme," by M. Mermeix, published by him in the Figaro, an alleged conspiracy of Royalists, early Sept.; causes much excitement and involves the author in several suits, in one of which he is wounded in the leg, 19 Sept.

The Union for the promotion of Free Trade in Raw Materials, &c., formed in Paris, 3 Oct.


Mme. Due Queray, MM. Labuynière and Gégoire sentenced to imprisonment for aiding the escape of Padlewski, the suspected murderer of gen. Schwartzkoff, 22 Dec.

The French Africa Committee formed; expeditions proposed, 23 Nov.

The government defeated in the chambers on a financial question (23—24 May), 31 Dec.

Cardinal Lavignere and other prelates declare their adherence to the republic, with the approval of the pope, 4 Dec.

Vote of censure on the ministry relative to the loan of gold by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, during the Baring crisis (see London, 15 Nov. 1890), negatived (425—295), 17 Jan., 1891.

Communication between Paris and London by telephone (which see), 18 March.

The performance of Sardou's new play "Théridor" (which see), stopped by order of the ministry, 13 Feb.

Royalist demonstration in Paris in honour of the duke of Orleans, 7 Feb.

The empress Frederick visits Paris, chiefly on behalf of the Berlin International Exhibition of Fine Arts; many French works promised, further withdrawal, through popular opposition, chiefly of the Bonapartists and others 18—27 Feb.


Death of prince Napoleon, son of Jerome (see Bonapartes), 12 March.

Riots at Bourg-la-Reine (Nord) suppressed by the military; 14 persons killed and about 40 wounded, 1 May.

A protectionist customs tariff adopted by the chamber (351—113), 16 July.

A French naval squadron under admiral Gervais warmly received at Cronstadt, 23 July, visited by the Czar, 25 July. The French fleet, recently returned from St. Petersburg, 28 July. The fleet leaves Cronstadt, 4 Aug. The fleet (Marcou flag-ship, with admiral Gervais), 6 other vessels, and 15000 men arrive in Osborne Bay, near Portmouth, 5.30 p.m., 15 Aug. Admiral Gervais and officers presented to queen Victoria at Osborne, and dined with her, 20 Aug. The fleet departs for queen Victoria; Admiral Gervais and officers dine with the earl of Clancwilliam and others at Portmouth, 26 Aug.

Dinner with the duke of Connaught, 24 Aug.; departure of the fleet, 25 Aug.
FRANCE.

Death of ex-president M. Jules Grévy, aged about 84
9 Sept. 1891

Suicide of gen. Boulangir in a cemetery at Brussels... 22 Nov.

M. de Giera, the Russian foreign minister, visits M. Carnot, M. de Freycinet, and M. Ribot. 22 Nov.

Xavier Gonthié Soulard, archbishop of Aix, sentenced to a fine of 3,000 francs, for writing an insulting protest against a circular of M. Fallières, the minister of public worship, respecting pilgrimages. 24 Nov.

New customs bill issued; it authorised the government to prolong or modify the treaties expiring after the 1st Dec. 26 Nov.

M. de Freycinet takes his seat as a member of the French Academy. 10 Dec.

Stormy debate in the chamber on church and state; the government supports the division at Paris; majority for government (243-223). 11 Dec.

Death of M. Frépillet, bishop of Angers, powerful champion of the French church. 12 Dec.

Walter Beckwell and John S. Cooper convicted of acting as British spies in relation to the arsenal at St. Etienne; sentenced to fine and imprisonment for life. 17 Dec.

The new tariff bill passed by the senate. 26 Dec.

Best vintage since 1882. 28 Dec.

M. Constant, a minister, having been attacked by M. Lang,环氧nly history to the chamber. 29 Dec.

The new minimum tariff comes into operation with Great Britain and Ireland, and the "maximum" tariff to be enforced in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, and the United States. 31 Dec.

The de Freycinet cabinet defeated in a debate on the Associations bill (relating to church and state). 3 Jan. 1892

Evangelical of the pope to the French bishops enjoining submission to the government of the republic. 16 Feb.

76 French bishops accept the declaration of cardinal Lavigerie, and four other cardinals. 5 Feb.

1892, recognizing the republic. 26 Jan-19 Feb.

M. Rouvier and Bourgeois successfully fail to form a ministry. 23-26 Feb.

New ministry: M. Loubet (premier and minister of interior), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Ribot (foreign affairs), M. Rouvier (finance), M. Bourgeois (public instruction), M. Ricardo (justice and public worship), M. Cavignac (marine), M. Treville (agriculture), M. Jules Roche (commerce), M. Viette (public works). 28 Feb.

The ministerial declaration accepted by the chamber. (Feb. 19-24).

Death of Etienne Arago, statesman and dramatist (brother of the astronomer), aged 92. 7 March.


Explosion at the Labour barracks, buildings injured. 15 March.

Bill introduced to punish the authors of explosions with death, 15 March; several arrests 17 March.

A bomb factory in Paris discovered, 15 March; other explosions at the houses of legal officials in Rue de Chevry, 6 injured 27 March.

Ravachol, otherwise Leon Leger (real name said to be de Francis de Konigstein), a notorious anarchist, arrested in the Cafe Vere in the Boulevard Bemont, avenue of the theatre of Lherot, a waiter, and M. Very, 29 March.

The antidemocratic bill passed by the senate. 29 March.

Louis Anatiary, who murdered his benefactor, Madame Delbard, mother of baron Delbard, at Paris, 21 April. 21 April.

The chamber votes 300,000,000 francs for an expedition against Dahomey. 11 April.

Order for the prosecution of the archbishop of Avignon and the bishops of Nimes, Montpellier, Valence, and Viviers, for their correspondence to the Catholic electors in opposition to the state. 22 April.


The restaurant of M. Very wrecked by explosion: he and 4 others seriously wounded (M. Very and Hamonod, died, May). 25 April.

Trial of anarchists; Freedom and nullity decreed to penal servitude for life, 3 others acquitted. 26 April.

The stipends of several bishops stopped on account of their pastoral life, 2 May.

The due de Rochechouart's declaration of submission to the pope in matters of faith, but not in state affairs, signed by 40 of the 70 royalist deputies. 26 May.

Ravachol, on his confession of robbing and murdering Jean Rivollier, an aged hermit at Varzelle, sentenced to death at Montbrison, 23 July. Executed 24 July.

M. Goldfréy Cavaignac, minister of marine, resigns (censured in relation to Dahomey); succeeded by M. Burdeau. 29 July.

Government protest against the presence of Protestant missionaries in Algeria. 6 July.

Decree signed for the Universal exhibition, 5 May. 6 July.

Faugoux and other three anarchists sentenced to penal servitude (for 20, 10, 6, 5 years) for steering dynamite. 28 July.

Disputes between the coal mining company of Carmaux, in the department of Tarn, and their workmen respecting the dismissal of M. Cavignac, a socialist workman and secretary of the miners' union, who had been elected mayor, but subsequently neglected his work; a general strike with much rioting ensues, Aug. Sept.; great meeting at Paris to support the strikers. 9-10 July. strikers supported by the chamber, Sept.; government intervention ineffec
tual. 11, 12 Oct.

Resignation of the marquis de Solages, manager of the Carmaux mines, reported. 14 Oct.

The attack on the government, respecting Carmaux, in the chamber, defeated, 18 Oct.; arbitration accepted, 21 Oct. 23. ; M. Loubet, the premier, the arbitrator, decides that M. Cavignac should be reinstated as a workman with leave of absence while mayor; that all the strikers, except those in prison for violence, be taken back, and that the miner, Mr. Hamonod, should be reinstated, 26 Oct.; this award rejected by the miners, 26-27 Oct.; work resumed by advice. 3 Nov.

Centenary of the proclamation of the republic celebrated by the people at Paris, Lyons, and other cities. 14-15 Nov.

Death of Ernest Renan, scholar and philosopher, aged 69. 2 Oct.; state funeral. 9 Nov.

Bill regulating the labour of women and children in factories (first introduced in 1879, and much discussed), passed. 29 Oct.

A metal boiler containing dynamite found near the door of the offices of the Carmaux mining company, in the Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, when conveyed by the police to an adjoining station, exploded, killing 6 persons. 2 Nov. 2 Nov.

Mr. Montiano, the premier, speaks at their funeral. 11 Nov.

Abolition of duty on wine, beer, cider, and other "hygienic" drinks, and an increase in the duties adopted by the chamber (bill passed) 1 Dec. 1892; by the senate, 26 June, 1893. 15 Nov.

Death of gen. de Failly, aged 34, about 15 Nov.

Jean Pierre Freycinet, minister of marine (son of Ravachol), in London, extradited to Paris 16 Nov.

Press bill to check anarchical publications; confidence in the ministry voted (129-228), 18 Nov. The bill, much amended, passed. 21 Dec.

Prosecution of the directors of the Panama canal company, which see. 25 Nov. 1892.

Death of cardinal Lavigerie, aged 67, near Arles. 26 Nov.

The Loubet ministry, opposing the exhumation of Baron Jacques Renach, late director of the Panama company, deposed in the chamber by 179p, resigns. 26 Nov.

* Georges Ernest J. M. Boulangir, born at Rennes, 25 April, 1817; entered the army 1846; served with distinction in Algeria, Italy, Cochin China, and at Paris, 1871; brigadier-general, 1882; sent on a mission to America, in 1883-84; minister of war, 7 Jan. 1886 (see above), 1887-91. 
The ministry reconstituted by M. Ribot, 5 Dec.; declaration and vote of confidence (37 to 28), 8 Dec. 1392. The Tanan committee marched with judicial powers.

The body of Baron Jacques Reichmuth, gued for assassination at Niva ex, December reported.

Tariff war with Switzerland, which sec. 1 Jan. and seq. 1893.

Reconstruction of the ministry by M. Ribot (M. de Ranis not included), 11 Jan. 1393.

The Socialist union, which sec, at Paris 14 Jan.

The new president, M. Casimir-Périer, opens the chamber, 10 Jan.

Centenary of the execution of Louis XVI, celebrated by Royalists and Jacobins, 21 Jan.

Bill to protect savings banks against political inflammatory motions, 20 Feb., 22 Feb. M. Cavaignac's motion for sustaining prosecution of official corruption, adopted by the chamber (442 to 2).

Treaty for reciprocal trade with Canada, signed at Paris 8 Feb.

Attack on the ministry; confidence vote (315 to 186) 16 Feb.

A Panaman crisis at the capital, 14 Feb.; gives offence in France, 21 Feb.; apology made about.

M. Dupuy, elected president of the senate 2 Feb.; died, aged nearly 61, 17 March; state funeral.

Death of H. A. Taine, philosopber and historian, aged 85, 5 March.

Great public excitement at the disclosures, 11 March; the ministry supported by the chamber and senate (see under Panaman), 13, 14 March.

M. Chalons-Lacon, elected president of the Chamber of Deputies, 23 March.

Reorganization of the Ribot ministry through amendment of the budget, 30 March.

M. Münster fails to form a cabinet, 1 April.


M. Meissonier presents many of his paintings by the state, 1 April.

Emile Henry, an anarchist, arrested on 20 years' hard labour and 400,000 francs fine, for conspiracy in the explosion at the plains of Paris, 24 May.

Unveiling of the statue of Theophile Fontane, the first French journalist, editor of the Courrier de France, 28 May, 1893 (still publishing), at Paris.

M. Millevoye, a Rouen, st, accuses M. Clément and others of complicity in the publication in the course of the. documents alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy; after a stormy debate, the chamber passes to the order of the day of June 41, 42, June, Norton, for forgery, sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, Junot, to 3 years.

M. Albert, Former appointed ambassador at St. James's, 6 June.

Death of J. de Ces, chief of an expedition in Portugal, Guizot reported, 7 July.

M. Henri Guy de Monpasseant, eminent novelist, dies, 10 June.

Death with same (death of), 10 July.

Choc suffering through wave of intense heat.

Conflicts between French and Italian salt-workers at Algiers-Mersa, see Algiers, Oct. 21, 1893.

Four French warships arrived at St. Nazaire, Nantes, Brest, Cherbourg, end of Aug.

Defensive forest fires in the country round Mont de Marsan (Landes), 23 to 28 Aug.

General election for government, dept., socialists, 12; "Ballot" (republicanism, 35; monarchists, 83; M. Clémenceau and M. Fréquet rejected; many socialists, M. René Ghislain, leader, elected for Paris, 28 Nov., 1893. The claimers in the Pas de Calais, etc., demand increase of wages; leads to a strike of about 25,000. 18 Sept. Strike ends by submission.

Visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, etc., see Russia, 14-29 Oct.

Death of marquis MacMahon, aged 55, (injured and brave), 17 Oct.; state funeral at the Invalides; large attendance of government officials, foreign ministers and troops. Sunday, 29 Oct.

Death of M. Gounod, composer, 21 Oct., 1893.

Death of M. Tirard, ex-premier, aged 66. 4 Nov.

Difference between M. Carnot and the ministry.

M. Dupuy resigns, after a crisis. 26 Nov.


M. Dupuy elected president of the chamber, 26 Dec.

A bomb thrown at the president in the French chamber during the debate, by Auguste Vaillant, an anarchist, who was apprehended and committed to prison, May. 30 Dec.

A restrictive press law in relation to anarchists passed by the chamber (413 to 63), 11 Dec.

Sympathetic messages from the British and other governments received by M. Dupuy.

12 Dec. et seq.

The "Ballad" agrees to call themselves "independent republicans." nearly 13 Dec.

Nearly 13 Dec. in a number of abuses, arrests and seizures of "explosives."

1 Jan. et seq. 13 Dec.

Vaillant, when sentenced to death, cried out, " Vive la République," 10 Jan.; executed 19 Feb.


Bill for the conversion of the 45 per cent. rente to 24 per cent. passed by the senate. 17 Jan.

M. Maurice Charny sentenced to 6 years imprisonment for publishing "Le cachet du soldat," "L'Anarchie." 24 Jan.

M. Charles Henry, an anarchist, aged 29, throws a bomb into the cafe of the Terminus hotel; many injured, 2 deaths. 26 Jan.

Another anarchist, convicted in a private house, several injured, and a woman killed. 19 Feb.

M. Jean Grave sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine, for writing "La société monarque," and "La société anarchique." 27 Feb.

Duty on yarn, 5 per quintal, passed. 27 Feb.

Joseph Fanuell, killed by his own bomb at the Mabille Hotel, Paris, 28 Feb. 1893.

The establishment of a colonial ministry passed by the senate (253 to 32), 18 March.

M. Boulanger created colonial minister, 22 March.

An explosion of a bomb at the cafe Foyer in Paris; several persons injured. 1 April.

Budget introduced; defect, 130,000,000f., met by conversion of the debt, increased taxation, etc.

14 Feb.

Emile Henry, anarchist (see above, 12 Feb.) convicted, 20 Feb.; executed, 20 May.

Navy estimates, 277,000,000f. (banned), increase, 6,000,000f., passed, 6, Aug.

Defeat of the ministry in the chamber by the radicals in relation to the restraining of workers on state railways from attending a congress (244 to 217); resigned 23 May.


The ministry declare a moderate policy. 31 May.

M. Casimir-Périer elected president. 2 June.

Discussion in the chamber on the Anglo-Belgian treaty at 2 June.

1,000,000f. voted by the senate for foreign reinducements. 12 June.
President Carnot warmly received at Lyons; state dinner in his honour on the 25th. By Santo Caserio, 9-30 p.m., 24 June; dies at 12:45 a.m., 25 June, 1894.

Profound emotion in the senate and the chamber at the news of the death of M. Carnot.

Deep expressions of sympathy with the French government and nation from Queen Victoria, the prince of Wales, and the parliament; from the presidents of the United States, and the Russian powers, transmitted.

25 June et seq.

M. Casimir-Périer, president of the chamber, elected president of the republic by the senate and chamber at the meeting of 26 June.

National state funeral of M. Carnot at the Pantheon after service at Notre Dame. Present: president Casimir-Périer, the ministry, diplomatic body, the legislature, &c; memorial services in the European capitals.

July.

Requiem and mass at the French chapel, Leicester-square; the prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Saxe-Coburg, and Cambridge, the ministry and the diplomatic body, cardinal Vaughan and others, present.

2 July.

M. Couppy and his chancier agree to remain in office.

1 July; gazetted.

M. Burdeau elected president of the chamber.

5 July.

374 pardons granted by president Casimir-Périer.

New anti-anarchist bill passed by the chamber, 26 July; by the senate, 27 July.

Joseph Constantin Meunier arrested in London; extradition demanded on 29 May and sentence to 20 years' penal servitude for complicity in blowing up the Very restaurant, 25 April, &c.

27 July.

Socialist Radical manifesto, 30 July.

Caseri condemned, 3 Aug; executed, 16 Aug.

Three anarchists sentenced to imprisonment; 22 acquitted.

1 Aug.

Execution of the abbe Brunew at Lavall for the murder of the above-mentioned friar.

Death of the comte de Paris.

65,000,000. voted, &c., for the Madagascar expedition (26 Nov.), by the senate.

Feb.

Ferdinand de Lesseps aged 80, died.

Death of M. Auguste Burdeau; aged 42; president of the chamber of deputies, of lowly origin, self-educated, an eminent professor, able statesman and a lover of England, 12 Dec.; state funeral at Paris.

16 Dec.

M. Brisson elected president of chamber.

18 Dec.

Dreyfus case (see note 10). 16-20 Aug. Captain Dreyfus arrested 15 Oct. (trial within closed doors), convicted of delivering to a foreign power in 1894 documents connected with the defence of France; sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

23 Dec.

Resignation of M. Dupuy's ministry through an adverse vote in the chamber.

19 Nov.

1893.

Resignation of president Casimir-Périer.

15 Jan.

M. Félix Faure fails to form a "concentration" cabinet.

24 Jan.

A ministry formed by M. Ribot (finance); (interior) M. Leygues; (justice) M. Trarieux; (foreign affairs) M. Hanotiaux; (war) gen. Zurlinden; (marine) M. Conques; (public instruction) M. Poincaré; (colonic) M. Clovis; (commerce) M. André Leon; (agriculture) M. Gaillard; (colonies) M. Chautemps.

The ministry bill passed by the chamber.

28 Jan.

Death of marshal Canrobert, aged 85; much respected in England; originally a private; of great courage; served in Algeria, Italy, Crimea, and the Franco-Prussian war, 25 Jan.; buried in the Invalides.

3 Feb.

Return of Henri Rochefort; six years an exile.

3 Feb.

Count Tornielli, Italian ambassador, well received at Paris.

3 Feb.

M. Hippolyte Percher, "Harry Alis," killed in a duel near Paris by M. le Chatelier, see Egypt.

3 March.

M. Hanotaux's moderate speech in the senate respecting English influence in Africa.

5 April.

Budget amended by the senate passed.

13 April.

Tour of president Faure; warmly received on board H. M. S. Arethusa, 19 April; treaty for the maintenance of peace at Havre.

26 April, 1895.

Bursting of a dam on the Eastern canal at Bonsey in the Vosges; two villages, and bridges swept away, 110 deaths; estimated damage 50,000,000.

27 April.

Exhibition of memorials and relics of the revolution and empire opened at Paris.

30 April.

The abbe Paul de Brugière, a nephew of the due de Brugière, murdered in Paris by M. Faure, a lycée, at the instigation of Dumas, murdered in Paris.

11 May.

Public expenditure reduced by 12,000,000.

31 May.

An Egyptian committee formed, see July.

Duties on hydraulic drinks dropped, on alcohol increased.

6 July.

Meetings of the clergy against the monastic tax, declared illegal.

12 July.

Explosive letter sent to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild; opened by his confidential clerk, M. Jolivet, at the bank in Paris, who was much shocked, 24 Aug.; fruitless arrests.

26 July.

Strike in the works of the Carnaux company's glass-work, July; lock-out, 6 Aug.; works reopened to free hands, 26 Aug.; arbitration fixed by M. Beseguier, director of the firm.

4 Nov.; end of strike by surrender.

22 Nov.

A bomb, which did not explode, thrown at the Rothschild bank by a vagabond, at the instigation of an anarchist, 3 Sept.; he is sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

26 Sept.

M. Louis Pasteur, chemist, physicist, and biologist, born 27 Dec. 1822; died 28 Sept.; state funeral.

5 Oct.

Treaty of peace with the Chosas, see Madagascar.

1 Oct.

M. Edmond Magnier, senator of the Var department, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for corrupt official practices.

19 Oct.

Centenary of the establishment of the Institute of France; meeting of the academies at the Sorbonne; foreign savants present.

24 Oct.

Debate on the Carnaux strike in the chamber; government majority.

24-26 Oct.

Resignation of the Ribot ministry through a vote of censure relating to a railway scandal (311-210) 25 Oct.

The marquis de Naye tried for the murder of his wife's illegitimate son, Hippolyte Ménable, aged 14 (in 1885), 28 Oct.; acquitted.

4 Nov.

Hunhine and Bohoblo, two islands in the S. Pacific, annexed by France.

1 Oct.

New cabinet (radical but pacific); premier and minister of interior, M. Bourgeois; finance, M. Donzé; justice, M. Ricard; war, M. Canivet; marine, M. Lockroy; public instruction, M. Conques; public works, M. Gayot-Besange; commerce, M. Mercuret; colonies, M. Paul Guisyse; foreign affairs, M. Berthelot; agriculture, M. Vigot.

A panic in the Bourse in Paris, due to speculation, averted by M. M. Rothschild and others, 9 Nov.

Emile Aron, chief of police, sentenced (in absence) to 20 years' penal servitude in connection with the Panama scandals, &c.; arrested in London, 16 Nov.; extradition ordered, 6 Dec.; sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fine, 15 July, 1896; sentence suspended on technical grounds on appeal, 6 Aug.; sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment, 6 Nov., 1896.

M. Barthélémy-Saint-Hilaire, statesman, philosopher and savant, born 15 Aug. 1845; died, 24 Nov.

M. Alexandre Dumas ( fils), dramatist and novelist, born 29 July, 1824; died, 29 Nov.

M. Charles Berthelot, elected president of the senate.

May, 1896.

M. Flothot born 1828; died.

18 Jan.

The cabinet censured by a vote of the senate for an illegality of M. Ricard, 11 Feb.; composed by the chamber.

23 Feb.

M. Ambroise Thomas, musical composer, born 5 Aug. 1811; died 12 Feb. 1896; see Opera.

Debate in the chamber, M. Bourgeois supports M. Ricard; confidence in the ministry (130-182) voted.

26 Feb.
The senate, by a firm declaration, maintains its rights and withdraws from the conflict, 21 Feb., 1890.

The government issues a new tax law replacing the house tax passed by the chamber (3 days debate) 28 March, 1890.

Resignation of M. Berthelet; duties assumed by M. Bourgeois, 23 March; M. Sarrien, minister of interior, 23 March; confidence in the foreign policy held in the chamber, 24 April.

The senate votes no confidence in the ministry (who determine to retain office), 3 April; and refuses the vote to the Madagascar credits to the present ministry (17 April).

M. Jean Baptiste Leon Say, eminent political economist, born 1828; died 22 April; public funeral 23 April.

M. Delcassé and his ministry resign with a prorogation, 23 April; the senate adopts the Madagascar credits.


Proposed revision of the constitution rejected by the chamber and senate, 30 April.

Differences between the duke of Orleans and the republic leadership, which dissipates of his proposed candidature for a seat in the chamber, 17 May; letter, 15 May.

Bill for the annexation of Madagascar and its dependent islands proposed by M. Handmann, 20 May.

Death of M. Jules Simon, philosopher and philanthropist, aged 75, June; state funeral, 11 June.

National feast; the president died at a banquet, 14 July.

Monument to pres. Carnot at Chambord-Marine (see Stotum), launched at St. Denis, 19 Aug.

Great vintage, reported Sept.

Stale visitors, the rare and erasing; he gives respite to charities; 240 criminals released; see France, 1897.

Death of gen. Trochu, see above, 18 July.

The king's visit to M. Faure, 17 July.

Death of M. Chambler-Lartigue, statesman and scholar, aged 79, 26 Oct.

Moline, Pirtado, Heine, eminent philanthropists, burn their contribution to foreign charity, 27 Oct.

M. Loubet opens the senate, with an address, 15 Jan., 1897.

M. Brisson opens the chamber of deputies, 16 Jan.

Vote of confidence passed in the chamber; reinforcements sent to Crete, 15 March.

An MS. of Louis Philippe showing his great exertion to capital punishment (consequently seldom carried out), read to the French Academy by his son, the duc d'Anann, 19 March; died, 30 March, 1897.

The king's visit to M. Faure, 17 July.

See France, 1897.

Garniers; see Paris, 2 May.

M. Gerard Richard, socialist, expelled from the chamber for disorderly conduct, 6 June.

M. Henri Meilhac, popular dramatist, died, 1 July.

Duel between prince Henry of Orleans and the count of Turin; see Paris, 14 March.

Prisoners leaving the car at Coniasl arrives at Pecsibath Oct., 19 Aug.; leaves 29 Aug.; returns to Paris, 1 Nov.

French-Russian alliance confirmed, Aug.; see Rumania.


Excitement about the case of Dreyfus (see France, 1524, 1897). Government gazette instituted, 1 Nov.

M. Duran, minister of justice, resigns, in consequence of a qualified vote of censure, 1 Dec.; succeeded by M. Millard.

Duties on wine, beer, and cider reduced 2 Dec., 1897.

Debates in the chamber on the Dreyfus affair, 4 and 7 Dec.

Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, resigns, 8 Dec.

Criminal investigations hall, an important reform passed by the senate, Nov., becomes law 10 Dec.

Collins becomes bishop, 15 Dec.

Dreyfus, trial, strength, 24 Dec.


Court Estitary, cour mortal for M. Nieuport, 15 Jan., and acquitted, 11 Jan., 1898.

1st Avenue to the president from M. Zola in the Aucre, denouncing the conviction of capt. Dreyfus on the strength of a single document which was kept secret, as illegal, and bringing charges against gen. Mercier, Billet (minister of war), and others; and asserting the Estetary court-martial to have knowingly acquitted a guilty man, 13 Jan.

Violent scene in the chamber on the discussion of the Dreyfus case, sitting closed; 24 Jan.

Declarations of the government against further discussion in the chamber, adopted, 375-133, 24 Jan.

Herr von Bulow, foreign secretary, asserts in the Reichstag, 25 Jan.; there had been no relations between ex-capt. Dreyfus and any German representative, 24 Jan.; Italy declares the same, 31 Jan.

Dr. Wei, eminent surgeon, founder of the Chinese national hospital, born, 1830; died 29 Jan.

M. Zola and M. Perreux (publisher of the Aucre), 15 days' trial, for defamation, with reference to the Estetary court-martial (see above); sentence, maximum: M. Zola, 1 year, and M. Perreux, 4 months' imprisonment, and 3,000 fr. fine each (Times, 24 Feb., 1897); 7-23 Feb. Interpellation among cabinet, government largely supported; "Disciplinary measures" introduced by M. Meline 24 Feb.; Col. Picquart and others punished severely (see France, 1897).

Findlot, French liner, lost, 16 Feb.; see France, 1897.

Loe of a bay S.E. coast, d., c., granted by China, 4 April.

Kuang-chi-wan occupied, 22 April.

M. Jules Marce, eminent geologist and explorer, died, aged 74, 18 April.

General elections; government set mainly, 19 April.

5 May: the chamber meets 1 June; M. Meline resigns 11 June; M. Brisson forms a cabinet 23 June; the chamber meets 23 June.

At the French Embassy (see France, 1897).

Local proceedings respecting M. Zola, 2 April; he escapes to England, 18 July.

Resignation of M. Meline's ministry, 12 July; several failures to form a cabinet; new ministry: premier and minister of the interior, M. Brisson; foreign affairs, M. Delestass; finance, M. Peytral; justice, M. Sarrien; education, M. Leon Bourgeois; war, M. Cavagnol; marine, M. Lockroy; colonies, M. Treadhal; commerce, M. Mariani; agriculture, M. Viger; public works, M. Millard.

Col. Picquart arrested for disclosing state papers 13 July; his trial postponed 27 Sept.

Abnormal evens, with a letter and presents to Pres. Faure; 17 July; his illness reported 18 July.

Railway accident near Liensieux, Normandy, 19 deaths, 14 Aug.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry, chief of the Expeditionary department, on September 1st, 20 Sept., had received orders from Gen. Brion, of 17 Sept., to arrest Dreyfus, and commits suicide in prison, 21 Sept.

Proposed revision of the Dreyfus case against, 31 Aug.


Military manoeuvres, grand review at Moulines, pres. Faure and the Duke of Connaught present, 16 Sept.
FRANCE.

The ministry, defeated by the anti-revisionists, resigned, on May 30; premier and minister of interior, M. Dupuy; foreign, M. Delesalle; finance, M. Peytrau; war, M. de Freycinet; marine, M. Lacroy; states, M. Rouvier; interior, M. Loubet; colonies, M. Decrais; agriculture, M. Jean Dupty.

Ministerial declaration approved in the chamber, May 24; 127, 323, and second reading of the bill concerning the defense of the nation, May 25. Gen. Gilletta di San Giuseppe (Italian) charged with espionage, sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000, at Nice, May 26; pardoned by pres. Loubet, July 9; half-pay, 16 July.

Stormy debate in the chamber; M. Dérémolé's proposal for the revision of the constitution refused, July 12-13. T. June.


M. Jacques Guitrin surrenders in the Rue de Chabrol, Sept. 22.

Adm. Salambroux de Lamonaux, born, 1828; died suddenly on board the Foraminable, Sept. 29.

Strike at the Clessy ironworks (4 days) ends with concessions to the men, by the arbitration of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier, Oct. 7.

Suspension of the embassy to the Vatican voted by the budget committee, Oct. 17.

Gen. de Galliffet's army of forces sanctioned by the cabinet and president, see Times, Oct. 31.

Major Estebazy (see Dreyfus Case) tried for embezzlement and written defecy; found guilty, and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, Nov. 6.

The chamber opens; interpolations against the government and the minister of war, 14 Nov.; vote of censure, ministerial and public defense approved, 19 Nov.; 21 Nov.

M. Deschanel re-elected president of the chamber, 308-221, Dec. 9.

The superior and 11 monks of the Asunció fathers charged with belonging to an illegal association and with issuing propaganda against the government, Jan. 22; the community dissolved; the superior and father Billy, director of L'Echo du Monde, newspaper, and others, fined, 24 Jan.; sentenced by the court of appeal, 6 March.

The suspensions of several bishops suspended by government, Jan. 29.

Senatorial elections, republican victory (63 seats) gained by the government; nationalists: gen. Moreux and 3 others, 23 Jan.

Senate meets, 1 Feb.; M. Fallières re-elected president, 5 Feb.

MM. Buffet and Dérémolé charged with conspiracy against the state, 9 Nov.; sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment; M. Jacques Guitrin to 10 years' detention in a fortress, 4 Jan.; M. Marcel Hubert, banished for 5 years, 23 Feb.; death of count Bennett; diplomatist, Feb. 25; senator in Berlin, 1829-30, aged 81, March 23.

Budget (good surplus) passed, 457-32; chambers adjourned, 12 April.

Paris (international) exhibition opened, 29 May.

M. Millerand; finance, M. Caillaux; education, M. Georges Leygues; public works, placed on half-pay, 29 May. 567, 22 June; gen. Galliffet (able war minister) in ill-health resigns, succeeded by gen. Andrè.
Diplomatic rupture with Turkey, which see, Aug. 3 Sept. 1901

Pres. Loubet meets the czar and czarina off Dunkirk; naval record held. 18 Sept.
The czar and czarina arrive at Compiegne view the manoeuvres at Rheims; visit the cathedral and the Hotel De Ville, 18, 19 Sept.; Grand review (150,000 men) by the chamber of gen. Delanoe, chief of the staff, and gen. Jamont, generalissimo,esign, succeeded at once by gen. Flandre, and gen. Hugue, 24 July.

Abrogation of the Treaty of Paris proposed by Pres. Loubet, 6 Oct.

The French, torpedo-boat destroyer, sunk in collision with the Russian war-ship off Trafalgar, 31 July.

M. de Witte, Russian finance minister, arrives in Paris; Pres. Loubet invited with the Russian Order of St. Andrew.

Robert de Montebello's letter to pres. Loubet in the Tuileries gardens, fine speech by pres. Loubet.

The chambers meet; M. Waldeck-Rousseau (in the debate) charges the government with the substitutions, bill and other important measures; vote of confidence passed, 27-2-7. 6, 8 Nov.

Popular stations to Mr. Kruger, ex-president of the Transvaal, at Reims, 27 Nov.; and Paris received by pres. Loubet.

Resolutions of sympathy to Mr. Kruger passed by the chambers of France.

The chamber adopts a resolution, counting on the government to repose slavery and cruelty in the colonies (government majority, 77). 7 Dec.

M. Zola's letter to pres. Loubet in the Tuileries society against the amnesty bill as a denial of justice.

Amnesty amendement bill, against a revival of the Dreyfus case, defeated and stopped assessments pending against M. Zola, col. Frégier, and others, passed by the chamber, 152-2; after much debate, 12 Dec.; by the senate, 24 Dec.

Death of the prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, aged 62.

Chambers meet; M. Deschanel and Fallieres re-elected president.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's declaration that the peace has no power to determine in state affairs, carried by a large majority.

M. Arthur Duilhac, eminent jurist and international lawyer, dies, aged 62. 15 Jan.

Death of the duc de Broglie, historian, and Statesman, aged 50. 16 Jan.

Army reorganisation, M. de Montebello's plan adopted by army committee, early Feb.

M. de Ribauc, editor of the Figaro, wounded in a duel with count Boni de Castellane, near Paris, 28 March.

M. Edmond Gout, actor, dies, aged 59. 21 March.

The associations (21 changes) bill (against unauthorised new guilds and communities) introduced in chamber, passed by the chamber after long debates, 11-24. 26 March.

Budget for the next year, accepted, 22 March.

Pres. Falloux, eminent chemist, bom 1 May, 1782, dies 12 April.

Pres. Loubet visits Nice, and entertain the Italian fleet at Nice. 

England's May assays, inspection, etc. of education, and popular past, aged 72. 15 Jan.

Scene in the chamber on Afghan affairs, M. Denon, an antisemit, expelled. 13 June.

Morish mission arrives at Paris.

Count de la Salanette sentenced to 5 years banishment for treason (with extinguishing of fief).

Assessment of religious bill amended by the chamber, passed by the chamber, 31-124; 28 June; promul- grated 1 July.

Process of Henry of Orleans, eminent explorer, etc. was killed.

Saloon, aged 74. 9 Aug.

M. Edmond Audran, popular composer (Du Monde), etc., dies, aged 76. 15 Aug.

Sugar bonnets reduced by 33 per cent to 10. 7 Nov.

14,000,000, deficit 25 Aug.
FRANCE.

M. Trouillot: colonies, M. Doumergue; posts and telegraphs, M. Bérard, 18 June, 1902. M. Bourgeois opens the chamber of deputies, 18 June.

Government policy, secularisation, fiscal reforms, general elections, 24 June. Mme. Henry, widow of M. Henry (see Joffre) e. M. Reinach and the manager of the Sire, libel, damages for plaintiff 500, 12 June. Cabinet council decides that no official is to be appointed until questioned as to politics, 29 June.

The Humbert collection of pictures, Paris, realised 1,137,000.

Budget—estimated deficit 125,000,000; supplementary credits voted 26, 27 June. Debate in the Chamber on the Humbert-Crew on French vote of confidence in the government carried, 429-74, 27 June; discussed in the senate, 10 July.

Debate in the chamber on the closing of R.C. schools for infringing the associations law; vote of confidence in the government carried, 333-256, 8 July.

Conversion of the three-and-a-half per cent. bonds into three per cent. bills passed by the senate and made law, 9, 10 July; the closing of 2,900 Catholic schools denounced in the chamber, 10 July.

Prince Komatsu, Japan, the crown prince of Siam, and Ras Makonnen, Abyssian envoy, visit France 12 July.

Protests of the episcopate against the closing of conventional schools, July; M. Combes' defence issued, 27 July; hostile demonstrations in Paris and elsewhere; M. Coppée, Lérelle, and Conti arrested, 22, 27, 28 July.

Col. Picquet is awarded 25,000,000; damages for the libel in the Echo de Paris, 31 July.

Revenue 46,000,000 below the estimate, 27 July.


Lieut.-col. de Saint Rémy arrested, 9 Aug., for refusing to assist at the closing of a conventional school as against his religious convictions, sentenced by court-martial to a day's imprisonment, 5 Sept.; placed on the retired list, 6 Sept.; maj. Le Roy Larbier also dismissed, 26 Sept.

Army military moves, the prince of the Belgians, at Toulouse, 28 Sept.-10 Oct.

M. Émile Zola, eminent writer and novelist (see Dreyfus case), found suicide in his bedroom, from a foul chimney (Mme. Zola was a chronic invalid, but recovered), 28 Sept.; imposing public funeral, Paris, ex-cpt. Dreyfus present, 5 Oct.

M. Rovière's budget approved by the cabinet, 22 Sept. M. Combes calls on 22 bishops to renounce the employment of Lazarists and Marists, 3 Oct.

Franco-Siamese treaty, ratification of frontier, signed 7 Oct.

General coal strike declared (about 100,000 out), 8, 9 Oct.; riot at St. Étienne, 2 miners killed, 23 Oct.


M. Clémenceau upholds the government and criticises the concordat: resolution for the ministry carried, 165-97, 30 Oct.

Vidal, the "woman-killer," sentenced to death, 5 Nov.

Navy estimates, 395,000,000, laid 16 Nov. Col. Picquet (charged with treason by the Joffre) arrested 10 Nov.

Petition of 74 bishops in favour of the religious orders declared illegal, reported, 28 Nov. Two years' military service bill to come into operation 1904, 29 Nov.

Colliers' strike over, award accepted, about 4 Dec.

Violent scenes in the chamber, on an interpolation of the escape of the Humbert (summarised), see confidence carried, 347-133, 2 Dec. 1902. Visit of the king of Portugal, 18 Oct.—26 Nov.; again 8-10 Dec.

Strikes at Marseilles, 11 Dec.

The Humbert family arrested in Madrid, 24 Dec.

And brought to Paris 29 Dec.

Report of new Panama canal company to sell concessions and property to the United States for 40,000,000 dol., and to verification of company's title approved (Paris), 30 Dec.

Senatorial elections; government gain 14 Jan. 1903 Chamber meets, M. Bourgeois re-elected premier, 15 Jan.

Interpellation re religious orders, government acts approved, 335-211, 15 Jan.

Eight hours' day extended to naval establishments, 13 Jan.

Death of M. de Blowitz, 30 years Paris correspondent of The Times, aged 75, 15 Jan.

The tsar gives 4,000,000 to the Breton fishermen, 16 Jan.

Dispute with the vatican concerning vacant bishopric nominations, rejected, 19 Jan.

Scene in the chamber regarding the Humbert suicide, interpellation postponed, 19 Feb.

Death of M. Gaston, Paris, eminent solicitor and writer, 5 March.

On the religious orders, 5 refused authorisation, ministerial vote carried, 12-27 March.

Death of M. Ernest Legoux, dramatist, aged 56, 14 March.

Motion for the suppression of the budget of public worship rejected, 27 March.

M. Combes declares the church and state, approved, 27 March.

M. Jaurès in the chamber urges the reopening of the Dreyfus case in a long speech, 6-7 April.

Socialist congress at Bordeaux, M. Millerand, opportunist, remains a member by majority of 28, 14 April.

President Loubet visits Alders, confers honours on allm. Curzon-Howe, and other officers of the British squadron, 15 April.

Government measures resisted by several bishops, and various religious associations; expulsions of religious orders continue, 27 April.

King Edward warmly welcomed, Paris en fête; review of troops at Vincennes; races held at Longchamp; state banquet, &c., 1-2 May; the king confers knighthoods on M.M. Combes, Cambon, sir E. Monson, and others, 3 May; leaves, 4 May.

Anti-clerical demonstrations held in various places.

Debate in the chamber on the action of the government with regard to the religious bodies; motion for the separation of church and state rejected, 252-233; order of the department's policy, and counting on its firmness to repress the encroachments of the clergy, and the maintenance of religious liberty adopted, 25 May.

International exhibition, Längres, May, opened, 1 May.


Violent scene in the chamber during a debate on the religious question; expenditure of 260,000,000, on the improvement of French ports and harbours, approved by the senate, 23 June.

President Loubet, on his return from England, send's a message to king Edward VII, expressing his warm gratitude for his reception; the king in reply expressed his ancient desire that the "apparachement between the two countries should be lasting, 29 July.

French senator and deputies received by the lord mayor and lady mayors at the mansion house, 23 July; visit Windsor castle, 24 July.

Terrible fire and explosion on the underground railway in Paris, 1902; in the funicular, electric light wires, 84 lives lost, 10 Aug. M. and Mme. Humbert found guilty of forgery and swindling, and the Daudin 14 years for complexity in swindling; the Humberts sentenced to 4 years' solitary confinement. Roman Rauzenge to 2
summoned. 20th

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numecco receives an intimation from M. Désard to go to hiscession proposing; he leaves Paris; government publish the principal documents relating to the conflict with the Vatican.


Sargets in the arsenal of Toulon at 8th St. Nazaire, estimated loss 2,500,000 f. (2,600,000$); famous Vaucon docks at Toulon destroyed.

Aug.

Death of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier 7th Aug., 1914.

Destructive fire in the forest of Fontainebleau.

mid-Aug.

Inhabitants of Clermont-Ferrand prevent the expulsion of the Ursuline nuns at Ars-sur-Neisse, the order of the governor the convent is broken by the mob.

17 Aug.

M. Combes speaks at Auverge, and refers to the difference with the Vatican, declares his opinion that a concordat is no longer possible, and that the only solution is separation by mutual consent.

4 Sept.

Cardinal Merry del Val notifies his acceptance of the resignation of mgr. Le Noel as bp. of Dijon, and of mgr. Geay as bp. of Laval, 5 Sept.

Strike of sailors at Marseilles, Aug. 15; important companies suspend the sailing of their vessels, Dec. 1790; 2000 men aggregate but a 45000 men idle; strike spreads to other ports; dockers decline to accept the terms of the masters; resumed work.

Col. Rollin and capts. Dauphine, Francois, and Narechal, who were set at liberty after the investigation of certain charges made against them in the Dreyfus case, released.

French physicians, about 150 in number, visit London.

Paris Figaro publishes a number of the hitherto unpublished papers left behind by M. Walei-de-Rousseau, dealing with the associations law of 1921, the policy of the Combes cabinet on the church question and the Humbert affair.

12 Oct.

Shipping strike ends.

14 Oct.

Debate in the cabinet on the rapture with the Vatican; premier, in a powerful speech, reviews the history of the relations between the government and the Vatican since 1876, and declares that there had been deliberate disregard and violation on the part of the Vatican, both of the concordat and of the organic articles of the day accepted by the government, passed by 232 votes to 299.

20 Oct.

Debate in the cabinet on the measures alleged to have been approved by M. Andre or drafted to remove anti-republican and clerical elements from the army, and the promotion and preference shown to republican officers; gen. Andre declares his opinion that the army of the future must be composed by M. Guerot de Villeneuve during the debate; chamber censures the methods employed, but expresses its confidence in gen. Andre, by 275 to 274 votes.

26 Oct.

Arbitration treaty with the United States, signed.

Nov.

Violent assault committed on gen. Andre by M. Syston, a nationalistic deputy, during the debate in the chamber on the charge that the minister of war had employed a system of detention among the government of France.

Court martial on 4 officers accused in connection with the Dreyfus cause cases, maj. Ribbeder; military public prosecutor, states he has been authorized by superior authority to abandon the prosecution.

7 Nov.

Bill for separation of church and state introduced in the chamber by M. Combes, and referred to a committee.

Chamber, by 415 votes to 141, authorizes the prosecution of M. Syston.

Anglo-French agreement considered in the chamber; action of the government approved by 493 votes to 94; convention concerning Newfoundland and W. Africa confirmed by 457 votes to 5; ratification of the Franco-Austrian convention authorized by 443 votes to 105.

12 Nov.

Resignation of gen. Andre, minister of war, succeeded by M. Bertheau.

15 Nov.

Chamber adopts a resolution expressing the intention of France to substitute lay schools progressively for conventual schools in the east, 26 Nov., 1924.

Committee of the chamber appointed to report on the bill introduced by the government for the separation of church and state reject the measure by a snap vote; committee composed of 33 members, the majority of ministerial members absent at its sitting.

28 Nov.

M. Deville’s bill for the separation of church and state, identical with that of M. Combes, adopted by the committee.

5 Dec.

Government scheme substituting an income tax in place of the personal or furniture tax, the door and window tax, and the duty on certain transactions in land, introduced by M. M. Xavier, minister of finance.

28 Nov.

M. Deville’s bill for the separation of church and state, identical with that of M. Combes, adopted by the committee.

5 Dec.

Senate approves the Anglo-French agreement on navigation, 7 Dec.

Suicide of M. Syston, nationalistic deputy, the assailant of gen. Andre.

8 Dec.

Railway collision in Paris, 13 killed, 21 injured, at the Porte de la Chapelle.

23 Dec.

Circular on decision, issued by the minister of war to the military governors of Paris and Lyons, and generals commanding army corps.

Death of mgr. Langevin, abp. of Rheims, aged 71.

1 Jan., 1925.

Territories of Kat and the isle of Koelung transferred to San to Rouvier, 3 Jan., Chunichi evacuated.

4 Jan.

Death of Louis Michel, the “R-L Virgin,” revolutionist, at Paris, aged 74.

5 Jan.

Vote in the chamber on the adoption of the general policy of the ministry. M. Deschanel explains the policy of the ministry; vote on the order of the day gives the government a majority. 21 Dec.; followed by an uneventful incident, M. Barvy d’Asson appearing with a brand new sanguine (rosse vote), slung for a wounded hand, which a M. Combes; scene of violent disorder; vote of censure on M. Barvy d’Asson carried 13 Jan.

15 Jan.

Resignation of M. Combes and his cabinet 15 Jan.

Death of M. Felix Kuhl, president of the French Lutheran consistory, and author of a remarkable work on Luther, aged 69.

mid-Jan.

New ministry formed by M. Rouvier, as premier and minister of foreign affairs.

25 Jan.

M. Rouvier in the chamber of deputies makes a statement of the government’s policy, and enumerates various proposed reforms: a yearly military service bill before the senate; and other reforms to be taken up at point left by preceding cabinet, and the commissions placed as follows: assistance to agriculture, the military, the navy, and the improvement of the Fallaux law; an income tax; separation of church and state; and a workmen’s superannuation fund. Resolution proposed by M. Serrie and accepted by the government, “the chamber, counting on the government to realize by the union of all republicans, the law, democratic, and social reforms, and rejecting every addition, passes to the order of the day,” adopted by 410 votes to 107.

27 Jan.

Two bomb outrages in Paris; a bomb placed in front of the house of premier of France, attaché of the Russian embassy, discovered before exploding; another, placed on the footpath in the Avenue de la République, explodes, 4 persons injured, 36 Jan.; Francis, an anarchist, and his mistress arrested.

31 Jan.


Feb.


1 Feb.

M. Rouvier, premier, in chamber of deputies, on the interpellation of M. Morlot on the ecclesiastical policy of the ministry, demands priority for a motion that the freezing of the attitude of the Vatican makes the separation of church and state inevitable, and trusting that the government will deal with the question im-
moderately after the budget and army bill, passes to the order of the day. First part of the motion carried by 441 votes to 230, the second by 429 votes to 111, and the whole resolution by 409 votes to 251. In the debate, the French writers Solet, wepting on a rock in a Longi
day. Tonyking, reported totally disabled, 15 Feb. Feb.
Serie of meetings of protest is held at Lille, St. Etienne, Tours, Havre, and other points of the French state.
M. Thomson, minister of marine, admits that France has lost her naval superiority over the triple alliance, 18 March.
Chamber, by 430 votes to 62, calls for a new naval ship-building programme. 28 Feb.
Death of M. Guillaume sculptor. 1 March.
Second reading of a military service bill adopted by the chamber by 349 votes to 32.
12 March.
Debate on the bill and proposals relative to the separation of the church and the state begins in the chamber.
Death of M. Jules Verne. 24 March.
Other dated Woodworth, 25 March, from the same source, gives the prospect of an agreement being reached, 18 March.
A French cardinal addresses a letter to M. Loubet, recapitulating the principal arguments in favour of the concordat and demands its immediate adoption, 30 March.
Queen Alexandra arrives at Marseilles on board the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, 5 April; receives the mayor of Marseilles on board the yacht, 6 April.
King Edward meets at Perret station, nr. Paris, by president Loubet, 8 April.
King Edward arrives at Marseilles, 7 April; leaves with the following dispatch for the Mediterranean, 8 April; arrives at Algiers, 10 April; entertained by governor-gen. at summer palace, 15 April.
Festivities of the Roi municipal council unanimously vote an unlimited credit for the reception of the British fleet in July, 17 April.
First article of bill for the separation of church and state carried in the chamber by a large majority, 12 April.
Death at Mentone of prince Henry of Bourbon, aged 52, great-grandson of Charles X., and nephew of the comte de Chambord, 43 April.
Chamber adopts by 472 votes to 26, article 2 of the so-called 'budget bill' which 'recognizes, pays salaries to, and does not desecrate any form of worship', 15 April.
Labour conflict in the Haviland porcelain works at Limoges is settled, in settling and pillage, 15 April; bomb explosion in front of the house of one of the directors, 17 April; conflict of strikers with dragoons and mounted gendarmes, 1 man killed, 5 wounded, 18 April.
Debate in the chamber on the disturbances at Limoges, M. Eiffel, minister of the interior, explains that the problem of the disturbances is that of the province, the Saxonnais, who desire to be considered as part of the nation, 20 April.
M. Valliant and M. Jenenes condemn the conduct of the prefect in employing troops, 21 April.
Attack made in the chamber by M. Jaurès and nationalist deputies on M. Delcasse's policy in Morocco. M. Delcasse defends the course he has pursued. M. Dechaume unfavourably witnesses the proposals made in Morocco towards Germany, which M. Rouvier, premier, defends in an important speech; no division taken, 26 April.
Crucial clause of the separation bill, dealing with the duties of the dissenters, referred to the chamber by 449 votes to 24, 22 April.
Delegation of London municipal working men visit their comrades in the service of the city of Paris, and announce their unanimous report to the council of commerce and industry, 24 April.
Reignation of M. Delcasse announced, 24 April; urged by the ministry to reconsider his decision.
M. Delcasse withdraws his resignation, 24 April.
Serious financial difficulties of a director of the Grand-Magasins du Printemps cause a panic among the customers who are depositors of the bank department on 31 July, 1902. Naval estimates for 1903 provide for the votes of credits amounting to 325,037,217 francs (1903 budget).

Hague tribunal gives its award in the Anglo-French arbitration, deciding that as from Jan., 1902, France has not the right to authorize subjects of the sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag. 3 Aug.

Minister of commerce nominates a commission to consider the organization of an international chamber of commerce in Aug., 1903, and a visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth (see England). 7-14 Aug.

Crime in the sugar market caused by miscalculations of speculators to the credit crop of 1902; suicide of Ernest Croizet, through speculative losses. end Aug.

Death of M. Godchet, ex-premier. 13 Sept.

Franco-Belgian arbitration treaty, signed. 26 Sept.

Franco-German agreement re Morocco, signed. 28 Sept.

Chamber passes an amnesty bill by 541 votes to 399. 30 Sept.

Ministerial crisis in consequence of the declaration of the prime minister that the government could not admit the right of agents of the state to form trade unions; premier supported by members of the Right; majority of 120; left brings in a motion for the resumption of the chambers, and government majority, 256. 9 Nov.

Reconstitution of the cabinet; M. Etienne becomes minister of justice; M. Dubief, minister of the interior; and M. Trouillot, minister of commerce. 10 Nov.

Separation bill passes the senate by 181 votes to 120. 2 Dec.

M. Héroux, an anti-patriot, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for provocation to murder and mutiny. 29 Dec.

Lord Chelmsmore and other members of the municipal deputation from the city of Westminster received at the Elysée by President Loubet, 1 Jan. 1906.


Bill authorizing the bank of France to raise its note issue to 5,380,000,000 francs (1906 budget). 2 Feb.

Sir E. A. Cornwall and members of the London county council visit Paris. 5 Feb.

Chamber adopts by 427 votes to 35 the Franco-Russian commercial convention. 12 Feb. 40 members of the British section of the Alliance-Française-Britannique, arrive in Paris. 24 Feb.

Chambers pass a bill establishing penny postage throughout France and her colonies. 31 Mar. 1903.

King Edward VII, on his continental tour via Paris, entertains the president at dinner at the English embassy. 4 March.

Government defeated by 257 votes to 214, on the question of the resistance to taking of church inventories in connection with the separation law; M. Houvier and his ministry resign. 24 March.

Explosion in the Courrières coal mines near Lens; 1,230 miners killed. 10 March.

New ministry constituted with M. Sarrien as premier and minister of justice; M. Léon Bourgeois, minister for foreign affairs; M. Clémenceau, minister of the interior; M. Poincaré, minister of finances; M. Etienne, minister of war; M. Thomson, minister of marine; M. Brand, minister of public instruction and worship; M. Donnemarie, minister of commerce. 12 March, 1906.

The abbe Richard, cured of the Grous-Culon disease, sentenced by the correctional tribunal to eight days' imprisonment for inciting his followers to resist the taking of church inventories; and the abbe Solange-Bozon, cured of Plaisance's disease, reported. 26 March.

Death of Eugène Carrière, painter. 27 March.

Of the miners entombed in the Courrières pit on 10 March rescued alive. 27 March. 22,590 claims for a pension under the separation bill sent in to the government by the French clergy up to 1 April. 1 May.

King Edward and queen Alexander sent a note of 250 francs, as mark of their sympathy in the terrible disaster at Courrières. 5 Apr.

Strike disorders in the Lens district. 27 April.

Congress of delegates from the trade unions of the Nord, Anzin, and the Pas de Calais, held at Lens, decide to again submit the claims of the miners to the companies, maintaining a minimum wage of 7 francs. (56 qtr. fl.). 10 April.

Postmen's strike discussed in the chamber, which adopts a vote of confidence in the government by 442 votes to 37. 21 April.

Strike of postmen and dynamiters at Lierin besiege the gendarmerie barracks, stone the police and troops, 17 April; pillage the stalls in the market place; party of strikers from Lierin occupy the house of M. Reineux, director of the mines. 18 April.


Dynamite outrages near Lens and Douai. 25 April.

Strike declared in different branches of the jewellers' industry in Paris. 26 April.

Grand renaissance of work among the coal miners of the Lens and Valenciennes district reported. 26 April.

General election throughout the country, 6 May.

Work resumed in the Pas-de-Calais coalfield, 7 May.

Number of strikes out of work, in consequence of the lock-out in Paris, estimated at 95,000. 11 May.

Disturbance by Toulon strikers in building trade. 14 May.

Result of the elections for the chamber of deputies shows 246 radicals and socialists-radical; 77 republicans of the left; 7 dissident radicals; 22 independent socialists; 53 united socialists; 64 progressives; 117 royalists, Bonapartists and members of the action libérale and nationalists; the old blue grays; 127 members; chiefly independents and socialists-radicals. 20 May.

New parliament opens; M. Henri Brisson elected president of the chamber. 6 June.

M. Fallières makes his first official visit since his return from the republic to the provinces. 4 June.

Grand prix de Paris won by major Lefrère's Steamer. 28 July.

Debate in the chamber upon the general policy of the government; an order of the day approving the declarations of the government, adopted by 490 votes to 273. 21 June.

General Hagorn appointed commander-in-chief of the French army, in succession to general Bon. 26 June.

Death of M. Albert Soél, recipient of the coveted prize of 100,000 francs, in 1906. 1907.

Death of M. Jean Lorrain, "Rétif de la Bretonne," lawyer and poet. about end June.

Death of M. Jules Breton, painter, aged 90. 1 July. 1907.

Amnesty bill voted by the chamber of deputies. 7 July.

Court of cassation holds the innocency of a Dreyfus. 11 July.

Dreyfus is established, quashes the judgment of the Rennes court, etc. 12 July.

Bill for removing the remains of M. Zola to the pantheon, adopted; the chamber session adjourned. 13 July.

Death of M. Franz Bessemer, international law authority. 14 July.

Major Dreyfus appointed to the 19th artillery regiment at Vincennes. 19 July. The pen pue part.
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appointed to the command of the 4th infantry division in Paris, gazetted 11 July, 1877.

Washine valley flooded through the rise of the Charnaux, causes great destruction, reported 26 July.

Death of M. Edmond Rousse, of the French Army, reported 9th Aug.

Died between generals Andre de Nogrier; gen. Andre fired without hitting gen. de Nogrier, who did not fire 7 Aug.

Mme. Humbert released from prison 11 Sept.

Loss of the submarine Latini, the crew of 14 lost 16 Oct.

Visit of the lord mayor of London and members of the city corporation to Paris 17 Oct.

M. Sarrat, the premier, announces his resignation owing to ill-health; thereupon, the other ministers all tendered their resignations, 19 Oct.

Death of Judge M. Lewisham, formerly Russian ambassador to France, about 19 Oct.

New Franco-Swiss commercial treaty signed 2 Oct.

M. Clemenceau forms a new ministry, himself as premier and minister of the interior; M. Picton, foreign minister; M. Calhaut, minister of finance; M. Brand, minister of public instruction and worship; gen. Picquart, minister of war; M. Hauguiere, minister of marine; M. Durand, minister of commerce; and M. Vivant, minister of labour and hygiene, 25 Oct.

M. Brand, minister of public instruction, declares that he would apply the separation law in its entirety; that the State was bound to oppose any political intervention by the church, 26 Oct.

Death of M. de Maley, deputy for La Reunion, aged 36, about 16 Nov.

After a speech by the premier concerning the enforcement of the separation law, a resolution of confidence in the government was carried by 213 votes to 12, 26 Nov.

Chamber decided to increase the salaries of senators and deputies from 500 to 600 per annum, 28 Nov.

Death of M. Goutaud, senator for Ardennes, through jumping from a train while in motion, 30 Nov.

The Pope forbids French catholics to comply with the provisions of the act of 1870, governing public meetings, to which the Church in France was subordinated after 1 Dec.

M. Brantome, the academic and editor of the Facon de fair Meunier, died, aged 96, reported 1 Dec.

Education Law comes into effect; Mgr. Montalieu expelled from France 1 Dec.

Death of M. Augustin Normand, naval constructor, aged 72 11 Dec.


In the chamber, the minister of public worship explains the provisions of the new bill proposed by the government, in consequence of the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican, 15 Dec.

Expulsion of the abp. of Paris, under the separation law, 17 Dec.

Supplementary worship bill adopted by the senate, carrying it by 151 votes to 60, 22 Dec.

Customs returns for the year show that imports amounted to 2,277,446,245, (2,177,524,563), and exports to 3,145,662,409 (3,274,970,083), 15 Jan., 7.

Notification bill passed in the chamber 30 Jan.

Cardinal Pignot, who is provisioned on his election to the seat left vacant by the death of cardinal Perraud 1 Feb.

Death of Mme. Marie Therese Blanc, authoress (Th. Bentzon Mme. Blanc, aged 77, reported 22 Feb.

Torpedo boat explosion while carrying out speed trials; nine men killed 2 March.

Death of M. Casimir Perier, president, aged 62 12 March.

Explosion on the battleship Iena lying in dock at Toulon; 144 lives (7 officers) lost 12 March.

M. Marcellin Berthelot, an ex-minister for foreign affairs, died, aged 79 18 March, 1897.

Motion of censure adopted in the chamber, the committee appointed to examine the political significance of the Montagni papers, 20 March.

Mr. Hy. White, new ambassador from the U.S. to France, presents his credentials to president Faure 21 April.

Debate in the chamber on the murder of Dr. M. Chaucer at Marseilles; the government on the occupation of Udja until full repARATION is obtained 23 March.

The abbe Jamin was fined 60, and costs for having, in a place of public worship, incited the direct resistance to the law 13 April.

Death of M. Andre Theuriet, member of French academy 6, 1774 23 April.

President Faure and the minister for foreign affairs interview the empress Marie of Russia at Bourges 25 April.

Arrest of M. Besnard, and MM. Levy and Delhaye, members of the confederation of labour, for violence 26 April.

British municipal visit to Dijon 15 May.

Visit of wine in the south causes widespread economic distress; reported 17 May.

Visit of queen Alexandra 25-26 May.

Visit of king Haakon and queen Maude of Norway 27 May.

Second strike in the French mercantile marine 1 May-5 June.

Demonstration, attended by over 60,000 persons, in connection with the wine-producers again held at Montpellier 5 June.

Frango-Japanese treaty signed in Paris 16 June.

Arrival of the king and queen of Denmark 14 June.

Assist of the mayor of Narbonne and the members of the committee of Angers 16 June.

Police and troops called out to suppress riots demonstrated in Montpellier and Narbonne; 8 persons killed and a number wounded 16 June.

Person four persons killed and 7 injured 16 June.

Official reception of the English and Scottish representatives at Lyons by President Faure 17 June.

Mutiny of troops at Agde owing to their removal from Beziers in connection with the wine crisis, 18 June.

Government bill for preventing the adulteration of wine, passed by the chamber 22 June.

Surrender of M. Marcellin Albert to the authorities at Montpellier 26 June.

Gen. de Laboix appointed generalissimo of the French army 18 July.

Japanese fleet arrives at Brest 28 July.

Visit of the king of Siam 21 Aug.

Monument to Gambetta unveiled at Cavaillon 28 Sept.

Death of M. Sully Prudhomme, poet and academian, aged 67 28 Sept.

France-Canadian treaty signed 16 Sept.

Floods in the South of France; extensive damage and many lives lost 28 Sept.

Steamer balloon Patris lost on 30 Nov.; found wrecked in co Down, Ireland 4 Dec.

M. Hercet, for libelling the army, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 300, 24 Dec.

Death of M. Guyot-Desseaux, minister of justice, aged 74 31 Dec.

Death of cardinal Richard, abp. of Paris, aged 68 28 Jan., 1900.


The Senate is 7 feet above its normal height, 10 March.

Bill for the removal of the remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon passed in the chamber by 320 to 164 votes 19 March.

The amnesty bill to offenders in connection with the wine-growers' agitation passes the chamber by 362 votes to 5 14 April.

Deception of Church property bill passed by the senate 8 April.

Death of count Torrielli, Italian ambassador in Paris, aged 68 17 April.

Death of M. Francois Coppet, dramatist and poet, aged 66 24 May.

President Fallieres visits England 23-25 May.
FRANCE.

French Derby results in a dead heat between Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Sostieck II. and M. E. Deschamps' Franchise. 1908.

Death of M. Boissier, permanent secretary of the French academy, b. 1823. 10 June.

Explosion in a mine in the St. Etienne Basin; 20 lives lost. 30 June.

Bill for the purchase, by the state, of the western railway of France, becomes law. 12 July.

President Fallières leaves Paris, for Dunkirk, on his visit to the ports of the English Channel. 20 July.

Lord mayor of London, with the sheriffs and several borough mayors, visits Boulogne, 25 July.

Labour riots occur at Villedieu Saint Georges; one person killed, 30 July.

President Fallières returns to Paris. 4 Aug.

Explosion on board the gunnery ship Couronne; 6 men killed, 13 wounded. 12 Aug.

Death of M. Hector France, novelist, aged 70. 28 Aug.

Wreck of the Gehebe Chrissy on the northern coast of Minorca; about 260 lives lost. 9 Sept. 1910.

French reverse in Central Africa; 200 killed and 400 wounded. 10 Sept.

Floods over France; several persons drowned; 250 people homeless at Auxerre; 21 Jan.; two villages in the Marne valley completely wiped out, 22 Jan.; the Moselle floods the border country between Luneville and Nancy, 8 Feb.; Châtillon and other towns threatened by the Seine, 19, 20 Feb.; Third rise of the Seine begins 15 Feb.; fresh rise of the Seine, Rhone, Somme and Oise, 23 Feb.; loss and damage caused by the floods in 30 territorial departments, provisionally returned at 30,000,000; losses to personal property in Paris, 2,000,000, 25 Feb. Secours Paris. 27, 28, 29 Jan.; 6 Mar.; 27 Mar.

Agreement with Morocco signed by M. Pichon and S. Mokri. 19 Mar.

Arrest of M. Duex on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the liquidation of the property of the religious houses. 28 Mar.

M. Charles, astronomer, shot by an unknown man. 29 Mar.

New old age pensions bill adopted by the chambers of deputies. 31 Mar.

New tariff comes into force. 31, 32 Mar.

Fresh strike among the insulaires at Marseilles. 31 Mar.

Launch, at Bordeaux, of the Vergniaud, sixth battleship of the Danton class. 4 Apr.

Railway strike in the district between Nice and the Rhône, behind the Cote d'Azur; 10,000 men out. 1 Apr.

Dr. Charet arrived at Rouen, after an absence of 18 months, during which he was engaged in the exploration of the Antarctic continent. 5 June.

Railway accident just beyond Versailles; 18 people killed and about 30 injured. 12 June.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

Pharamond (his existence doubtful). 438.

Chlodion the Haury; his supposed son; king of the Salii Franks. 516.

Menovius, or Merove, son-in-law of Chlodion 458.

Chloderic; son of Merove. 458.

Chlothar I., real founder of the monarchy. His four sons divided the empire. 511.


Chlodoin; Orleans. 511.

Thierry; Metz, and Soissons. 511.

Theodeclot, Metz. 512.

Theodeclot; succeeded in Metz. 513.

Clovis I., sole ruler. Upon his death the kingdom divided between his sons: viz., 514.

Charibert, ruled at Paris. 515.

Guillaume, in Orlean and Burgundy. 516.

Siegbert, at Metz, and Soissons. Both assassinated by Chilperic, at Soissons. 516.

Theodebert I. 517.

Clovis II., Soissons. 518.

Thierry II., succeeds Theodebert; in Orleans 519.

Theodebert II. 519.

Clovis II.; Soissons. 519.

Theodebert II.; Metz. 520.

Thierry II.; succeeded in Metz. 520.

Theodebert I.; sole ruler. Upon his death the kingdom divided between his sons: viz., 521.

Charibert, ruled at Paris. 521.

Guillaume, in Orlean and Burgundy. 521.

Siegbert, at Metz, and Soissons. Both assassinated by Chilperic, at Soissons. 521.

Theodebert II. 522.

Clovis II., Burgundy and Neustria.
FRANCE.
FRANCE.

578

1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, 6 Oct.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; king in his 17th year; died 11 Dec.
1314. Louis X., son, surnamed Huitin, an old word for headstrong, or untimely; died 5 June.
1316. John the Posthumous, son of Louis X.; born 15 Nov.; died 10 Nov.
1317. Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died 3 Jan.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; died 31 Jan. 1326.

HOUSE OF VALois.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, the Fortunate; grandson of Philip III.; died 23 Aug.
1350. John the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 8 April.
1364. Charles V., the Wise; son; died 16 Sept.
1380. Charles VI. the Beloved; son; died 21 Oct.
1382. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died 22 July.
1385. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died 30 Aug.
1389. Charles XIII., the Affable; son; died 7 April.
1410. Louis XII., Duke of Orleans; the Father of his House, great-grandson of Charles V.; died 14 July.
1515. Francis I. of Angouleme; called the Father of Letters; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 31 March.
1527. Henry II.; received a wound at a tournameat at the Field of Cloth of Gold (by proxy) of his daughter Isabella with King Philip II. of Spain, accidentally inflicted by Montgomery, a Scotch nobleman in his service, 29 June, died 23 July, 1559.
1528. Francis II.; son married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots; died 5 Dec.
1536. Charles X.; brother; Catherine de Medici, his mother, regent; died 30 May.
1547. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois; stabbed by Jacques Clemont, a Dominican friar, 1 Aug.; died 2 Aug. 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1389. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravaillac, 14 May.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died 14 May.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, Diedonne; son; died 1 Sept.
1675. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died 10 May.
1724. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 17th year; married the archduchess Marie Antoinette, of Austria, May, 1770; dethroned, 14 July, 1789; guillotined, 21 Jan. 1793, and his queen, 16 Oct. following.

Louis XVII. was beheaded Monday, 21 January, 1793, at eight o'clock a.m. On the scaffold he said, “Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France...” At this instant Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed: “Son of St. Louis asseverated to heaven.” The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, “Vive la Republique!” The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quicklime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.”
1795. Louis XVI., son of Louis XV. He never reigned; and died in prison, supposed by poison, 5 June, 1794; aged 10 years 2 months. It is believed by some that he escaped to England, and lived there some time as Augustus Meves.* In 1874 a person calling himself Auguste de Bourbon claimed to be his son. In France also Albert de Bourbon, son of one Naundorff, claimed to be son of Louis XVII. At a trial in Paris, when Jules Favre was his counsel, the verdict was strongly against his claim, 27 Feb. 1874.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

1792. The National Convention (750 members), first sitting, 21 Sept.
1793. The National Guard (Lavorelle Lépãque, Letourneur, Reboul, Barras, and Carnot) nominated 1 Nov.; abolished, and Bonaparte, Duroz, and Sieyes appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.

* He died insane, Jan. 1880.

FIRST EMPIRE. (See article Bonaparte Family.)

[Established by the senate 18 May, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born 15 Aug. 1769.

He married,
1st. Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, 8 March, 1796 (who was divorced 16 Dec., 1809, and died 29 May, 1814);
2nd. Marie-Louise of Austria, 2 April, 1810 (she died 17 Dec. 1847; her son, Napoleon Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, born 20 March, 1811; died, 22 July, 1832).

He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and abdicated the title of Elba for his retreat, 5 April, 1814.

Again appeared in France, 1 March, 1815.

Was defeated at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.

Abdicated in favour of his infant son, 22 June, 1815.

Banished to St. Helena, where he died, 5 May, 1821. (See Bonaparte Family.)

BOURBON RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (comte de Provence), brother of Louis XVI; born 17 Nov., 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, 5 May, 1814; obliged to flee 20 March, 1815; returned 3 July, same year; died without issue, 16 Sept., 1824.

1815. Charles X. (comte d'Artois), his brother; born 9 Oct., 1757; married Marie-Therese of Savoy; deposited 30 July, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, 6 Nov., 1836.

[His grandson, Henry, duke de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born 29 Sept., 1820; married princess Theresa of Modena, Nov. 1846; no issue; styled himself Henry V. See France, 1879, p. 841.]

1816. Orleans (See Orleans.)


[Heir: Louis-Philippe, comte of Paris; born 24 Aug., 1838.]

SECOND EMPIRE. 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, 22 Feb., 1848. The royal family escaped by the aid of England; a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, elected 11 Dec., declared by the National Assembly (13 Dec.) President of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, 20 Dec.; elected for ten years, 22 Dec., 1851.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED. (See Bonaparte.)

[1851. Napoleon III. (deemed to be so borne by Napoleon III. on his accession), Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Marie-Louisa, archduchesse of Austria; born 20 March, 1811; created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father, he became duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, 22 July, 1832, aged 21.]

1852. Napoleon III. formerly president of the French republic; elected emperor, 21 Nov. 1852; proclaimed, 2 Dec., 1852; surrendered himself a prisoner to the king of Prussia at Sedan, 3 Sept., 1870; deposited at Paris, 6 Sept.; arrived at Wilhelmshaven, near Cassel, 8 Sept.; deposition confirmed by the national assembly, 1 March; he protested against it, 6 March, 1852; died at Chislehurst, England, 5 Jan., 1873; buried there 15 Jan.

Empress: Eugenie Marie (a Spaniard, countess of Teba), born 5 May, 1826; married 29 Jan., 1853.

[Heir: Napoleon-Engraz-Louis-Jean-Joseph, son; styled Napoleon IV.; born 16 March, 1856; killed in Zululand, 1 June, 1879; buried beside his father at Chislehurst (the prince of Wales and other princes present), 12 July, 1879 (both removed to Kensal Green, Farnborough, 9 Jan., 1882, and St. Wilfrid, 1882).]

At the celebration of the fête Napoleon, 15 Aug., 1873, the prince declared the policy of his family to be "Everything for the people, for the people."

[On 18 Dec., 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jerome-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

THIRD REPUBLIC.

1. Louis Adolphe Thiers (born 16 April, 1797) appointed chief of the executive power, 17 Feb., and president of the French republic, by the national assembly, 31 Aug., 1852; resigned, 24 May, 1853; died, 3 Sept., 1877.

II. Marshal M. E. Patrice Maurice MacMahon, duke de Magenta, elected president, 24 May; nominated for seven years, 20 Nov., 1853, died 17th October, 1853.

III. Francois Paul Jules Greys (born 15 Aug., 1813); elected 30 Jan., 1857; re-elected 20 Dec., 1857; resigned 3 Dec., 1858.

IV. Marie-Francois Sadi-Carnot (born 11 Aug., 1822); elected 3 Dec., 1857; assassinated 24-25 June, 1834.

V. Jean Pierre Paul Casimir-Perier, elected 27 June, 1854; resigned 15 Jan., 1855.

VI. Francois Felix Faure (born 20 Jan., 1814); elected 7 Jan., 1855; died, 16 Feb., 1899.

VII. Emile Loubet (born 31 Dec., 1833); elected 13 Feb., 1899.

VIII. M. Armand Fallieres (born 1841); elected 17 Jan, 1906.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, see Mauritius.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, in upper Burgundy, E. Eiff, son was conquered by Julius Cæsar, about 45 B.C.; by the Burgundians, early in the fifth century, A.D.; and by the Franks about 534. It was made a county for Hugh the Black in 915, and received its name from having been taken from Renaud III. (1127-48), and restored to him. By marriage with the count's daughter, Beatrice, the emperor Frederick I. acquired the county, 1158. Their descendant, Mary of Burgundy, by marriage with the archduke Maximilian, conveyed it to the house of Austria, 1477. It was conquered by the French, 1668; restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 2 May, 1668; again conquered; and finally annexed to France by treaty, 1678.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until last century, franchises for criminals, as formerly in England; see Monasteries. In 1429, in England, the elective franchise for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a year in land, and resident; for recent changes, see Reform.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON QUEEN VICTORIA. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, 30 May, 1852. The queen was uninjured. Francis was condemned to death, 17 June following, but was transported for life. He was liberated on ticket-of-leave in 1867.

FRANCISCANS. Grey or Minor Friars, an order founded by St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1209. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regulations. About 1221 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses 536-38.

FRANCISCO, SAN, the largest city in California, which see. The centenary of the foundation of the city by Francisco monks, 8 Oct. 1770, was...
FRANCONIA.

celebrated in 1876. The city suffered by earthquakes in 1868 and 1872. Mr. William Coleman, an eminent maintainer of public order, died, aged about 63, Dec. 1873. Mrs. Anna L. Stanford's deed of gift, $50,000, equal to £25,000 in gold, to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, signed, Dec. 1872. Population 1870, 76,700; 1880, 80,000. Earthquake, followed by fires all over the city, 1871. 25 lives lost in the city riot, May, 1871. April 1867, Senate passed resolution approving the action of President Lincoln's ministers in dealing with the civil war. Major issues proclamation stating that peace people are homeless. April 1864. Indictment of Eugene Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco, and Reid, the police officer, "Beneath the city on charges of extortion," May 1866. Schmitz sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, 8 July, 1867. Abe Reed sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, 29 Dec. 1868.

FRANCONIA, or FRANKENLAND on the Main, formerly a circle of the German empire, part of Thuringia, was conquered by Thierry, king of the Franks, 530, and colonized. Its count or duke, Conrad, was elected king of Germany, 5 Nov., 914; and his descendant was the emperor Conrad III., elected 1138, and another duke. Franconia was made a distinct circle from Thuringia in 1512. At its subdivision in 1866 various German princes obtained part of it. In 1814 the largest share was awarded to Bavaria.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR originated in the emperor of the French's jealousy of the greatly increased power of Prussia, through the successful issue of the war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866. The German Confederation was thereby annulled, and the North German Confederation established under the supremacy of the king of Prussia, to whose territories were further annexed Hannover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and other principalities. This great augmentation of the power of Prussia was mainly due to the energetic policy of Count Bismarck-Schönhausen, prime minister since Sept., 1862.

In a draft treaty, secretly proposed to the French government by the French emperor in 1866, 1. the German princes recognize the emperor of France as the head of the German nation; 2. Prussia has made in the last war; 3. The king of Prussia promises to institute the acquisition of Luxembourg, by France; 4. The emperor will not negotiate a peace agreement upon the acquisition of the nation, and southern states of Germany, excluding Austria; 5. The king of Prussia, in case the emperor should enter into emperor Belgium, will support him in arbitrary power. They enter into an alliance offensive and defensive.

This draft treaty was sent to Bismarck-Schönhausen, prime minister, by the French government. In March, 1867, a dispute arose through the French emperor's proposal for purchasing Luxembourg from the king of Holland, which was strongly opposed to its acquisition. In part of the desired German confederation, and the offer was only settled by a compromise of the representatives of the great powers at London, at which the 19th century of Luxembourg was determined, to the monarchs of the Prussian and the possession of the nation, and the destruction of the boundaries.

1821 May, 1867

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (son of the Prussian dynasty, and brother of Charles, prince of Reuss), determined to become a candidate for the throne of Saxony July, 1870.

This was denounced by the French government.

The emperor, in the presence of the great powers, chamber by the de Grandmont, the foreign minister, and eventually, after some negotiation and the intervention of Great Britain, prince Leopold, with the consent of his son, 2, and the present German crown, 13 July, 1870.

The submission did not satisfy the French government and nation, and the demand for a guarantee against the repetition of such an acceptance irritated the French government, and led to the termination of the negotiations, the king refusing to receive the count Benoît, the French minister.

Energetic but fruitless efforts to avert the war were made by Earl Granville, the British foreign minister, about 15 July.

War was announced by the French emperor, with the hearty consent of the great majority of the chambers of deputies, 15 July, 1870, in opposition to the war; M. Thiers, and a few others only protested against it as premature, 15 July.

(After his surrender on 2 Sept., the emperor told Count Bismarck that he did not desire war, but was forced into it by public opinion. He appears to have been greatly deceived as to the numerical strength of his army, and its state of preparation.)

"The greatest national crime that we have had to face of France since the days of the first French revolution has been consummated. War is declared; an unjust but premeditated war."

Tues 16 July, 1870.

(FOR DETAILS SEE PRIVATE ARTICLES.)

FRENCH ARMY, about 360,000—

1. 1st corps, under marshal MacMahon; 2, corps, under general Frassard; 3, corps, under marshal Bazaine; 4, corps, under general de Patay, 5, corps, under general de Flahys, 6, corps, under Marshal Cambefort.

Imperial guard, under general Bonhaki; Commander-in-chief, the emperor, general Le Boeuf, second; succeeded by marshal Bazaine.

PRUSSIAN ARMY, about 60,000—

1. Northern, under general Vogel von Maximilian, about 20,000, defending the Elbe, Hanover, etc.; 2. Right, under prince Frederick Charles, about 150,000; 3. Centre, under generals Von Bittenfeld and Von Steinfurth, about 50,000; 4. The left, under the crown prince of Prussia, about 180,000; Commander-in-chief, king William, second; general Helmuth von Moltke (born 26 Oct., 1828; died 24 April, 1890).

The North German army, at the beginning of August, consisted, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,220 guns and 47,500 cavalr?, and about 8,000 regulars and 12,000 cavalry; and, thirdly, of 200,000 landwehr or militia, with 10,000 cavalry, making a grand total of 614,000 men, with 1,880 mobilised guns and 550,000 horses.

To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians, 60,000 line, with 162 guns and 12,400 horses—25,000 reserve with 2,400 horses and 22,000 landwehr; secondly, the Wurttemberg, 20,000 line and 24 guns and 6,000 horses, 5,600 reserve, and 6,000 landwehr; and, thirdly, the Badens, 60,000 line with 54 guns and 4,000 reserve, and 7,500 landwehr.

All the German troops taken together as under arms in Aug., 1870, 1,120,000 men.

Four weeks previously, on the peace footing, they numbered only 330,000.

The French generals appear to have acted greatly upon impulse. The Germans seem to have been invariably guided by a well-matured plan, their tactics mainly consisting in bringing vast masses to bear on the point where they were anxious to prevail. From Naumburg to Sedan, Moltke appears to have left nothing to chance; and all his arrangements were ably carried out.

The causes of the early ruin of the French army were: 1. the empire's superiority of the French in regard to numbers; 2. the absolute unity of their command and concert of action; 3. their superior mechanism in equipment and supplies; 4. the superior intelligence, strategy, and discipline of the soldiers; 5. superior education of the officers, and the dash and intelligence of the cavalry. "Quarterly Review.

Estimated cost of the war to France, 395,400,000., Jan. 1875.
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Blockade of the German ports on the Baltic, from 15 Aug., announced by the French admiral, 14 Aug. 1870.

Many French volunteer sharp-shooters (francs-tireurs) take the field (not recognised as soldiers by the Germans) about 14 Aug.

Toul refuses to surrender 14 Aug.

The emperor retires to Verdun 14 Aug.

Marshal Bazaine declared in seven urgent continued sangmary battles before Metz (see Metz):

1. Battle of Courcelles (Pange or Longeville) gained by Von Steinmetz and the Bavarians 14 Aug.

2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by prince Frederick Charles and the 2nd Guards Division 16 Aug.

3. Battles of Gravelotte and Rezonville, gained by the combined armies commanded by the king 18 Aug.

French sortie from Strasbourg repulsed; German attack on Pilsbus repulsed 16 Aug.

MacMahon reaches Chalons, 16 Aug.; joined by the emperor; his army between 130,000 and 150,000, 20 Aug.

The king appoints governors-general of Alsace and Lorraine 17 Aug.

Energetic fortification of Paris by general Trochu, the governor, and the "defence committee" 18 Aug.

Estimated German losses: killed, wounded, and missing, soldiers, 46,492; ammunition up to 28 Aug.

Severe bombardment of Strasbourg 19 Aug.

MacMahon's army of the Rhine retreats as the Prussians under the king and crown prince advance; prince Frederick Charles opposed to Bazaine at Metz; German armies in France about 500,000; the French armies about 300,000; communications between marshals Bazaine and MacMahon very difficult 20 Aug.

Lieut. Harth, a Prussian spy, tried and shot at Mars 20 Aug.

MacMahon raises his camp at Chalons 20 Aug.

The troops extended along the line of the Marne 21 Aug.

Exportation of food prohibited 21 Aug.

Bazaine at Metz said to be completely isolated 22 Aug.

MacMahon at Rheins with his army, including the remains of the corps of Failly and Canrobert; he marches in hope of joining Bazaine, 25 Aug.; the crown-prince and prince of Saxony start at once, 25 Aug.; march upon Chalons 24 Aug.

Prussian royal head-quarters removed from Pont à Mousson to Bar-le-Duc (25 miles from Paris) 24 Aug.


Cuirassiers occupied by the Germans 25 Aug.

Capitulation of Vitry, a small fortress 25 Aug.

Formation of three German armies of reserve in Germany, and a fourth army in the field, under the crown prince of Saxony, to cooperate with the crown prince of Prussia against Paris, 26 Aug.

Strasbourg suffering much by bombardment, 23-26 Aug.

Powerful sortie of Bazaine from Metz repulsed, 26-28 Aug.

Pilsbus heroically resisting 26 Aug.

Thiminey invested by the Germans 27 Aug.

Engagement at Bulacny, between Vouziers and Stenay; a regiment of French chasseurs nearly annihilated 27 Aug.

Two German armies (200,000) marching on Paris 25 Aug.

Continued retreat of MacMahon's army, several fighting at Din, Stenay, and Mouzon 28 Aug.

Nicholas Schnill, a German spy, shot at Metz 28 Aug.

Vizy, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed by the Germans 28 Aug.

MacMahon's army, about 150,000, accompanied by the emperor, retreating northward; part of it, under de Failly, surprised and defeated in action, between Mezon and Moulins; several other engagements, unfavourable to the French, occurred during the day 30 Aug.
Vigorous artillery action at Strassburg; a sortie repulsed. 

Revolution at Paris after the declaration of the capture of MacMahon's army; proclamation of a republic. 

Reims occupied by the Germans and the king. 

Jules Favre, the French foreign minister, in a circular to the French diplomatic representatives, said the attack on Sedan will not enable us to trust even inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses. 

General Vinyoy and a corps sent too late to aid M. MacMahon's troops arrive at Paris. 

St. Didier occupied by the Germans. 

Strasbourg invested by 60,000 men. 

Verdun vigorously resisting. 

The German army, in two corps, advancing on Paris. 

Laon surrendered to save the town from destruction; by the accidental explosion of ammunition some of the German staff and many French prisoners. 

Metz, Strasbourg, Thionville, Phalsbourg, Toul, Bitsche, and other fortified places holding out. 

Messages between belligerents transmitted by lord Lyons (at Paris) and count Bernstoff (Prussian minister) in London. 

Battles of Sainte-Claire and of Issy. 

Bridge at Cleary over the Oise blown up. 

Seven German corps (about 300,000 men) approaching Paris, which is said to contain 200,000 inhabitants. 

M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government. 

Coblenz occupied by the Germans. 

General Bismarck between the French and the Prussians in Paris. 

The daily guard ordered to be increased. 

Estimated German loss: 5000 killed and wounded; between 2000 and 3000 sick; about 14,000 prisoners. 

French prisoners in Germany: 62 generals, 420 officers, 14,000 privates. 

Siege of Paris begun, ingress and egress prohibited without a permit. 

Blockade of the line and water non-effective. 

Prussian head-quarters at Meix (4 miles from Paris). 

32 German merchant ships reported to have been captured in the English fleet up to the 18th. 

Vessels sunk in the Seine and Marne, and other vigorous defensive measures adopted. 

Paris said to be completely invested. The fortifications repaired by the king, who has fixed one head-quarters at Barten Rothschul's chateau at Ferrières, near Lagny. 

Three French divisions attacked by general Vinyoy the night before in the heights of Châlons, repulsed with loss of 7 guns and 250 prisoners; the defeat attributed to the disorder of the Zouaves; the day after garrison of Châlons reinforced. 

Count Bismarck consents to receive Jules Favre (about 16 Sept.); they meet at Chateau de la Haute Malson, 18 Sept.; and at the king's head-quarters, Ferrières, near Lagny. 

Jules Favre reports to the government the result of his interviews with Count Bismarck; Prussia demands the cession of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine and part of that of Moselle, with Metz, Thuitain Salins and Saumur, and would agree to an armistice in order that a French constitutional assembly might meet; the French to surrender Strasbourg, Toul and Verdin (or Phalsbourg, Toul, and Metz) to General Vaillen, if the assembly meet at Paris; these terms are positively rejected by the French government. 

Versailles and the troops there surrender, 16 Sept., entered by the crown prince of Prussia. 

General Von Steinmetz sent to Fessen as governor-general, prince Frederick Charles solo commander before Metz. 

Count Waller enters the town. 

Sedan surrenders. 

The blockade of German ports raised; officially announced in London. 

The French government issue a circular expressing readiness to consent to an equitable peace, but refusing to cede even inch of our territory or a stone of our fortresses. 

Three conflicts betw Paris: at Drancy, Parisbriette, and Villejuif; the two last reported favourable to the French. 

Toul surrender after a most vigorous resistance. 

Firée en masse of men under 25 ordered by the French government. 

German armies returned in conflicts before Paris; said to them to be unimportant. 

Verdun invested by the Germans. 

Despairing of sallies from Metz, the government orders all communications with and from Paris can only be carried on so far as the military events may permit. 

Clermont occupied by the Germans after a brief vigorous resistance, overcome by artillery. 

Commencement of attack on Sedan. 

Capitulation of Strassburg, 27 Sept.; formally rendered. 

Sortie of general Vinyoy's army (at Paris); repulsed, after two hours' fighting, crown prince present; about 200 prisoners taken; general Guillaume killed. 

Above 350,000 national guards said to be in Paris, among whom the largest body is at Clamart. 

Conflict near Rouen; at first favourable to the French; their loss 1200 killed and wounded; about 2000 prisoners. 

Boisvills captured by the Germans. 

Mante occupied by the Germans. 

Sergeant-major Wyatt writes that Paris is well provisioned, and nearly inexpugnable. 

M. Thiers' Saints' vow to Vienna, 16 Sept., to St. Peterburg, 25 Sept.; dined with the czar. 

The grand duke of Mecklenburg at Rheims appointed governor of the country conquered in addition to Alaise and Lorraine. 

M. Favre, in the name of the diplomatic body, requests count Bismarck to give notice before dusk of his resolution to allow a week's truce; the count declines both requests, but permits the passage of open letters; reported. 

Count Bismarck in a circular writes Favre's report of this negotiation, and assures his government of keeping up the difficulties opposed to a conclusion of peace; reported. 

Epstein and La Ferie occupied by the Germans after an engagement. 

The king's head-quarters removed to Versailles; arrival of the king, Bismarck, Mollette, and others.
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

General Treskow, in command of a German army, to advance into Southern France. 5 Oct. 1870.

Battle at Thury; General Reyn, with the advanced guard of the army of the Loire under General von Metz, defeats the Germans between Chassny and Thury, and captures some prisoners and cattle. 5 Oct.

M. Thiers’ mission to foreign courts reported to be quite abortive. 5 Oct.

Part of the army of Lyons, under General Dupre, defeated by the Badenese under General von Gegenfeld, near St. Remy; French loss, about 1,500, and 600 prisoners; German loss, about 600. 6 Oct.

Great sortie from Metz; the Germans surprised; 40,000 French engaged; repulsed after conflicts; French loss, about 2,000; German, about 600. 7 Oct.

Estimated number of French prisoners in Germany, 12,000. 7 Oct.

New Bresach bombarded. 8 Oct.

Breton volunteers organizing by M. Cathelinau; volunteers in the west organizing by General Charette (from Rome). 8 Oct.

German attack on St. Quentin vigorously repulsed. 8 Oct.

Long despatch from count Bernstorff to earl Granville, complaining of the British supplies of arms to France. 8 Oct.

M. Thiers again at Vienne. 8 Oct.

Garibaldi arrives at Tours; enthusiastically received; reviews the national guard at Tours. 9 Oct.

Direct mediation declined by Russia, Great Britain, and Spain. 9 Oct.

Prussian circular to the European powers, regretting the obstinate resistance of the French government to peace, and foretelling the consequences — social disorganization and much suffering. 10 Oct.


M. Thiers arrives at Vienne, Paris by a balloon, 10 Oct.; in his proclamation at Tours, states that Paris possesses 500,000 troops; that cannon are cast daily, and that women are making cartridges; he urges unanimous devoted cooperation in carrying on the war. 10 Oct.

Part of the army of the Loire defeated at Artillery, near Orleans, by Bavarians under Von der Tann; about 2,000 prisoners taken. 10 Oct.

Prussian attack on Chivy repulsed. 10 Oct.

French reply to Bismarck’s circular on the negotiations. 10 Oct.

About 20 villages burnt, and 1,500 peasants shot for illicit warfare. 11 Oct.

3,000 national guard mobilized at Rouen. 11 Oct.

Three first shots fired against Paris. 11 Oct.

Orleans occupied by Von der Tann after nine hours’ fighting; the army of the Loire defeated retires behind the Loire. 11 Oct.

Stenay captured by a sortie from the French garrison of Montmédy. 11 Oct.

Gen. Bourbaki accepts the command at Tours; gen. La Motte-Rouge superseded in the command of the army of the Loire by gen. D’Avoue de Paladines. 11 Oct.

Battles of Amans said to be forming in Paris. 12 Oct.

Garibaldi appointed commander of the French irregulars. 12 Oct.

Epinal captured by the Germans. 12 Oct.

M. Arles Dufour of Lyons appeals to the people of Great Britain for active sympathy in endeavoring to obtain peace. 12 Oct.

Breton occupied by the Germans after a sharp resistance. 12 Oct.

All the Vosges district in arms; no regular army, the devils occupied by the franco-tirers. 13 Oct.

Reported successful sorties; New Bresach completely invested. 13 Oct.


St. Cloud fired on by the French and burnt. 13 Oct.

Frequent sorties from Metz about 14 Oct.

Sharp fight at Ecuain; the French escape from being surrounded. 14 Oct.


Soissons surrenders after three weeks’ investment and four days’ bombardment. 16 Oct.

M. Gambetta prefixed to the army of the Vexin; gen. Bourbaki appointed commander of the army of the north; gen. Maziere appointed to a command in the army of the Loire. 16 Oct.

Montdidier attacked by the Germans; 150 mobile guards captured. 17 Oct.

The emperor Napoleon declares that "there can be no prospect of peace, except on the basis ofceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory; and no government in France can attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power in a single day." 17 Oct.

4,000 French attacked and defeated near Chateau-Thierry after ten hours’ fighting and the barricaded town stormed. 17 Oct.

Circular of Jules Favre, asserting that France "coolly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has now no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. We prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France needed, perhaps, to pass through a supreme trial — she will issue from it transfigured." 18 Oct.

Despatch from earl Granville to count Bismarck urging the negotiations for peace on terms least to the French. 18 Oct.

Conclusive reply of earl Granville to count Bernstorff’s charge of breach of neutrality. 18 Oct.

Vigorous sortie from Mont Valérien against Versailles; an engagement at Malmaison; the French retire after three hours’ fighting, losing about 400 killed and wounded and 120 prisoners; German loss about 250 killed and wounded. 18 Oct.

Château-Thierry occupied by the Germans under Wittich. 19 Oct.

Intervention of the British government (supported by the neutral Powers) failed to obtain an armistice for the election of a national assembly. 19 Oct.

Vosges occupied by the Germans. 20 Oct.

Scheelestadt bombarded vigorously. 20 Oct.

Engagement near Evrecy. 20 Oct.

Fighting at Vourey, Cussey, &c., in the Vosges; French "army of the east" defeated. 20 Oct.

German attack on Châtillon-le-Duc repulsed by gen. Gambier. 20 Oct.

M. de Keratry assumes command of the army in Brittany. 20 Oct.

St. Quentin taken by the Germans after fifteen hours’ cannonading. 21 Oct., evacuated by them. 21 Oct.

Reported failure of the suggestions concerning an armistice, through which France should consent to a cession of territory. 21 Oct.

Thiers unilaterally engages to obtain an armistice, about 21 Oct.

Capitulation of Scheelestadt (6,400 prisoners and 120 guns taken). 22 Oct.

Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army, "conquered by famine" (see Sept. and Oct., 1873). 22 Oct.

The French defeated near Gray (Haute-Loire) by Von Werder, French "army of the east" defeated. 22 Oct.

About 900 sick and wounded of both nations in Versailles. 22 Oct.

Le Bouret, near Paris, recaptured by the French, 22 Oct.

A safe-conduct given to M. Thiers to enter Paris for negotiation. 23 Oct.

Despatch from count Bismarck to earl Granville, expressing desire for the intervention of the neutral national assembly to consider terms of peace, but stating that overtures must come from the French. 23 Oct.

Badenese troops defeated near Basange. Prussian attack on Forneville on the Oise repulsed. 23 Oct.

Gen. von Moltke created a count on his 77th birthday. 24 Oct.

The crown prince and prince Frederick Charles created field marshals. 24 Oct.

The francs-tirers defeated by the Wurttembergers between Montieran and St. Vin with. 29 Oct.
Franco-Prussian War

Estimated: 85,000 Germans in France. French prisoners in Germany, 27,000. 29 Oct. 1870

Le Bourget retaken by the Germans, heavy losses on both sides, about 12,000 French prisoners. 30 Oct. 1870

Proclamation of Gambetta, accusing Bismarck of treason, the war to go on. 30 Oct.


Gareibaldini liberate Bobo (Jura) with about 7,000 men. 31 Oct.

Dijon captured after bombardment. 31 Oct.

M. Thiers receives powers from the French defence government to treat for an armistice, and has interviews with count Bismarck. 31 Oct. and 1 Nov.


The Franco-German terms dispersed in several slight engagements between Colmar and Bellout. 2, 3 Nov.

Letter from Marshal Bazaine rounding the charge of the lines. 2 Nov.

Count Bismarck offers an armistice of 25 days for the election of a French national assembly. 2 Nov.

Defeat of an attempted revolution in Paris: see France. 3 Nov.

Failure of the negotiation, as count Bismarck will not permit the entry of Paris during the armistice, without any military equivalent. M. Thiers ordered to break off negotiation. 6 Nov.

Châteaudun recaptured by the French. 6 Nov.

The Prussian semi-official journal says: "The French government has refused to listen to reason; the cannon will be rounded to give them a lesson." 7 Nov.

Bombardment of Thionville. 7 Nov.

The German permission for the election of a French national assembly declared by the French government. 7 Nov.

Orders that no one shall enter or quit Paris. 7 Nov.

A Prussian column repulsed in an attack on the army of the Loire near Marchen. 7 Nov.

Capitulation of Verdon. 8 Nov.

Seven persons captured in balloons from Paris sent to German dungeons to be tried by court martial. 8 Nov.

German corps under Manteuffel, advancing on Amiens and Rouen. 8 Nov.

The Germans enter Montbeliard (Bonds). 9 Nov.

The German, under gen Von der Tann, defeated between Contins and Baccin, near Orleans, 9 Nov. 9 Nov.

M. Thiers' report of the unsuccessful negotiations for an armistice, dated 9 Nov.

Reported naval victory of the Prussian steamer Moltke on the French steamer Dornf. off Havannah. 9 Nov.

Continued fighting; Orleans retaken by general D'Aurelle de Paladines, French losses, 2,000, Germans about 700, and 2,000 prisoners. 10 Nov.

Capitulation of Noy Breisach, 5,000 prisoners and 12 guns taken. 10 Nov.

The French repulsed near Montbeliard on the 20th. 10 Nov.

Von der Tann's army retaken by general D'Aurelle de Paladines. French losses, 2,000, Germans about 700, and 2,000 prisoners. 10 Nov.

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Bankers at Berlin and Frankfurt menaced for dealing in French wool. About 12 Nov.

Dule, near Bonn, occupied by the Germans. 14 Nov.

The armies in central France have been placed under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg. 14 Nov.

Eleven French battles, 45,000 guns, 125,000 men, nearly 5000 chassepots, about 3500 eagles and standards, and nearly 200,000 in money, taken by the Germans. 14 Nov.

Montmartre completely invested. 14 Nov.

French sorties from Mezzers repulsed, 15 Nov. from Bellout repulsed. 15 Nov.

The grand duke of Mecklenburg repulsed the army of the Loire near Brux, which is captured by Von Treskows. 16 Nov.

Successful French sortie from Mezzers, 3000 men said to be killed. 17 Nov.

Germans victorious in an engagement near Châteaudun; French claim the success. 18 Nov. 1870.

The national guard at Evreux repulse a German attack. 18 Nov.

The German army under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg (135,000) said to be retreating towards Paris. 19 Nov.

Paris engaged with a second line of investment. 20 Nov.

French attempt to release La Fiere repulsed with heavy loss. 20 Nov.

Several bavarian troops captured about 22 Nov. 20 Nov.

French mobile guard defeated at Bretonelles. 21 Nov.

Bombardment of Thionville began. 21 Nov.

Hain occupied by the Prussians. 22 Nov.

Prince Frederick Charles takes up a position near Orleans. 22 Nov.

Thionville, in flames, capitulates, with about 3000 prisoners. 23 Nov.

The Germans repulsed near Amiens and near Stagli. 24 Nov.

La Fiere surrenders, after two days' bombardment, with about 70 guns and 2000 men. 27 Nov.

The Garibaldians defeated near Pasques (Côte d'Or) by Von Wender. 27 Nov.

27 Nov.

The French army of the north defeated by Manteuffel between Villers Bretonneux and Solesur, near Amiens. 27 Nov.

Amiens occupied by Von Goeben after a severe engagement. 27 Nov.

Severe engagement near Baume la Rolande (Loiret) between part of the army of the Loire under D'Aurelle de Paladines and 40,000 Garibalilians under Prince Frederick Charles arrives and turns the day; the French retires. 28 Nov.

heavy loss on both sides. 28 Nov.

Fruitless endeavors of the army in Paris and the army of the Loire to unite. 29 Nov. 4 Dec.

Sorties from various parts of Paris repulsed with loss. 29 Nov.

Great sortie of 120,000, under generals Trench and Ducrot, who cross the Marne; severest conflict between Champaigny-sur-Marne, Brie-sur-Marne, and Villers-sur-Maine; the French retain the taken possessions, but their advance is checked; great loss on both sides (chiefly Saxons and Wurtembergers engaged). 30 Nov.

The contest resumed at Avron; the Garibaldians attack. 30 Nov.

Champigny and Brié; the French retreat 2 Dec.

The army of the Loire: Chanzy defeated by the grand duke of Mecklenburg at Bazoches des Hauts, 2 Dec.; near Chervilly (the French forces these engagements indecisive). 3 Dec.

Ducrot bivouacks in the woods of Vincennes, 4 Dec.; he issues a final order of the day, retaining the same bayonet. 4 Dec.

General D'Aurelle de Paladines entrenched before Orleans; proposes to retreat; the government opposes him, but yields; he determines to await the attack, part of his army defeated by Prince Frederick Charles, and the grand duke of Mecklenburg; he retreats with about 10,000 men; Orleans threatened with bombardment; surrenders at midnight. 4 Dec.

The Germans said to be in pursuit of D'Aurelle de Paladines (suspected). 5 Dec.

11,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 6 guns-boats captured at anzere. 5 Dec.

Rotten occupied by Manteuffel. 6 Dec.

General order of the king of Prussia. "We enter on a new phase of the attempt to break through the investment or relieve Paris has failed." 6 Dec.

The grand duke of Mecklenburg attacks gen. Chanzy, and the rear of the army of the Loire near Beaune; decisive, 7 Dec.; the Germans victorious, taking about 1000 prisoners and six guns, and occupying Beaune (severe loss to Germans). 8 Dec.

Gen. Manteuffel's army in two parts, one occupies Evreux, and marching to Cherbourg; the other marching to Havre. 8 Dec.

Continuous fierce engagements between the Germans and the army of the Loire; the defeated French retreat (5 battles in 5 days). 9, 10 Dec.

Vigorous siege of Bellout; obstinately defended. 9 Dec.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Pamphlet (attributed to the emperor Napoleon) published under the name of his friend, the marquis de Groissart, throwing the blame of the war upon the French nation early in Dec. 1870. Fighting along the whole line of the army of the Loire, under general Chantilly and to the west of Tours, but obstinately resists. 5—10 Dec. Brilliant action by De Chantilly. 10 Dec. The delegate government transferred from Tours to Bordeaux; Gambetta remains with the whole army of the Loire. 11 Dec. Dieppe occupied by the Germans. 12 Dec. La Fère threatened by Faidherbe, commander of the northern army of France. 14 Dec. Phalsburg surrenders, subdued by famine; commencement of bombardment of Montmedy. 15 Dec.


Sharp engagement at Fréteval; which is taken and abandoned by the Germans. 15 Dec.

Nuits near Dijon captured by the Badenese under Von Werder, after a severe conflict. 16 Dec.

Conflict at Monmain: about 8000 French garrison driven back to Tours. Vigorous sortie from Paris repulsed—an artillery action. 21 Dec.

Tours partially shelled; submissions, but not occupied by the Germans. 22 Dec.

Chantilly and part of the army of the Loire said to have reached Le Mans and joined the Bretons, about 24 Dec.

Seven hours' battle at Pont-à-Noyelles. 25 Dec.

Mantetuil and the army of the north under Faidherbe: both claim the victory; Faidherbe retires.

Six English colliers, said to have had Prussian bombardments, after delivering coal at Rouen, are sunk in the Seine at Ducor near Havre by the French for strategic reasons. 26 Dec.

Explanation given by Bismarck and compensated promised. 26 Dec.

Chantilly, in a letter to the German commander at Vondomme, accuses the Germans of cruelly pillaging St. Carthis, and, denying his defeat, says: "We have fought you and held you in check since Dec." 26 Dec.

Troyon said to be making Mont Valérien a vast citadel. 26 Dec.

Mont Avern, an outlying fort near Paris, after a day's bombardment, abandoned and occupied by the Germans. 26 Dec.

Alleged defeat of the Germans by detachment of Chantilly's army near Montoire. 27 Dec.

Capitulation of Mezières with 2000 men and 106 guns. 4—8 Jan. 1871.

Severe battles near Bapaume between the army of the north under Faidherbe and the Germans under Mantetuil and Von Goeben; victory claimed by both, the French retreat. 14 Jan.

Indecisive conflict near Dijon de Le Mans; between General Chantilly and Prince Frederick Charles, 9 Jan.

Danjoutin, 8 of Belfort, stormed by Germans. 6 Jan.

Bombardment of eastern front of Paris, and of the southern forts, 4 Jan.: forts of Issy and Vandenes were silenced. 28 Jan.

Fortress of Roway taken by the Germans. 5, 6 Jan.

General Roy defeated near Jumieges. 7 Jan.

Von Goeben in the north, Mantetuil sent to the east about 7 Jan.

Conflicts (in the east) between Von Werder and Boubaki at Villarais, south of Vesoul, 9 to 10 Jan.

Bombardment of Paris, many buildings injured, and people killed; the French government appeals to foreign powers. 9 to 10 Jan.

Capitulation of Personne with garrison. 9 Jan.

Chantilly retracing: defeated near Le Mans by prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg. 11 Jan.

Prince Frederick Charles enters Le Mans; after 6 days' fighting, (about 20,000 French prisoners were taken, and 1400 killed). 11 Jan.

Vigorous sorties from Paris repulsed. 13 Jan.

Chantilly retracing, 14 Jan.: defeated near Voages. 15, 16 Jan.

Indecisive conflicts between Boubaki and Von Werder, near Belfort. 15, 16 Jan.

St. Quentin recaptured by Isnard under Faidherbe. 16 Jan. 1871.

Bourbaki defeated near Belfort after three days' fighting, 15—17 Jan.; retreats south. 18 Jan.

The grand duke of Mecklenburg enters Abenheim. 17 Jan.

Bombardment of Longwy begins. 17 Jan.

Faidherbe defeated near St. Quentin: after seven days' fighting: by Von Goeben, 4000 prisoners taken on 18 Jan.

Great sortie from Paris of Toulon and 100,000 men repulsed with loss of about 1000 dead and 5000 wounded. 19 Jan.

Bourbaki hard pressed by Von Werder. 19 Jan.

Armistice for two days at Paris refused. 22 Jan.

Bombardment of St. Denis and Cambray. 22 Jan.

Faidherbe asserts that the German successes are exaggerated. 22 Jan.

Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy, governor of Paris, 23, 24 Jan.

Favre opens negotiations with Bismarck. 24 Jan.

Longwy capitulated; 4000 prisoners, 200 guns. 25 Jan.

Capitulation of Paris; armistice for 21 days signed by count Bismarck and Jules Favre. 28 Jan.

The forts round Paris occupied by the Germans, 29 Jan.

Advance of German troops into France suspended, 30 Jan.

Bourbaki and his army, about 80,000, driven by Manteutul into Switzerland near Pontarlier, about 6000 having been captured. 30 Jan.

French loss about 350,000 men, 800 guns up to Jan. 15.

Dijon occupied by the Germans. 1 Feb.

Belfort capitulated with military honours. 15 Feb.

Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck. 24—27 Feb.

Preliminaries of a treaty accepted by Thiers, Favre, and 15 delegates from the national assembly; it includes cession of parts of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville and Alsatia less Belfort; and payment of 5 millions of francs. 200,000,000, 25 Feb., signed 26 Feb., accepted by the national assembly. 1 March.

German loss in battles throughout the war; killed or died soon after. 17,570; died of wounds eventually 10,707; total killed and wounded 28,277.

German troops enter Paris and remain 48 hours. 2 March.

They quit Versailles. 3 March.

Conference for peace open at Brussels. 25 March.

Treaty of peace signed at Frankfort, 10 May; ratified by the French national assembly. 18 May.

FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

The establishment of this society with a Scottish branch was proposed at a meeting in Edinburgh by lord Rary, lord Lothian, the duke of Fife, and others, to promote historical research in relation to the two countries and to assist students in their universities. The purchase and endowment of the disused "College des Escossais" in Paris, proposed 29 Oct. 1895: Inaugural meeting at Paris; lord Rary, sir Archibald G'ckie, and others, received by M. Jules Simon: M. Berthelot, and others present, at the Sorbonne, 16—18 April, 1897; first annual meeting in Edinburgh, 11 Nov.

FRANCS-TIREURS, free shooters, took an active part in the Franco-Prussian war from about 14 Aug. 1870; and more especially after the surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, 2 Sept.

FRANKENHAUSEN. N. Germany: near this place Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and his allies defeated the insurgent professary headed by Munzer the anabaptist, 15 May, 1525.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, central Germany, founded in the 5th century; was the residence of Charlemagne in 794; called by Louis I.
FRANKFURT.

S$8; a capital city, $i3; an Imperial city, 1215.
Population in 1910, 325,916. See Germany.

Union of Frankfurt: treats between France, Sweden, Prussia, and other German states led to war with Austria. 

Frankfort captured by the French, 22 May, 1741.

Captured by Gustave, 28 Oct.; taken by the Prussians, 2 Dec., 1792.

Bombarded by the French; surrendered to Kleber, 16 July, 1796.

Made part of the confederation of the Rhine.

A grand duchy under Carl von Dalberg.

Republic restored; appointed capital of the Germanic confederation, 1815.

Vain attempts at insurrection by students, April, 1837.

May, 1834.

The Frankfort Diet publish a federal constitution, 30 March, 1848.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurttemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., here constituted themselves the council of the Germanic diet

1 Sep. 1850.
The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform. 19 Aug.: the plan was not accepted by Prussia.

22 Sept. 1853.
Meeting of diet of German confederation; concluded treaty of Frankfort, 8 Oct.

The diet adopts the Austrian motion, that Prussia has broken the treaty. The Prussian representative declares the confederation at an end, and proposes a new confederation, 14 June, 1855.

Entered by the Prussians.

16 July.

Annexed to Prussia by law of 20 Sept.; promulgated at Frankfort; (the legislative corps and 1500 citizens protest against it).

An ancient cathedral, St. Bartholomew (founded 1513, completed 1813), destroyed by fire, 15 Aug. 1856.

Frankfort supported Prussia in the war, July, 1870.

Treaty of Peace between France and Germany, signed here, 9 May, 1871.

Rots through rise in price of beer: suppressed X. N. Germany; 37 of the people killed, about 30 wounded.

21, 24, April.

Goethe's celebrations; the empress Frederick and other royalties present.

Fire in an explosives factory at Griesheim; over 15 deaths, many injured.

25 April, 1871.

All day Sunday closing of shops, except provision dealers, who may open until 7 a.m., enabled.

11 July, 1871.

Automorhous exhibition opened.

19 July, 1871.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league; suffered much from marauders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1556, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians, see Gomerschoft.

Population, 1849, 46,855; 1870, 72,410.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by Frederick about 1749. The privilege was restricted in 1831, and abolished after the introduction of the uniform penny postage, 1 Jan. 1840. Queen Victoria was amongst the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages; see "The Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (written about 1374).

FRANKLIN. SEARCH FOR, Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H. M. ships Erebus and Terror (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on 10 May, 1815; see Northwest Passage. Their last dispatches were from the Whalsh-Islands, dated 12 July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety, and several expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them, and coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessary, were deposited in various places in the Arctic seas by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The Teutenor, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, 4 Oct. 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen Sir John Franklin's ships in the previous March, frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. The English government, on 7 March, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000£, to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommannay and Penny.

1. H. M. Sir, cap. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search

2. 1 Jan. 1848

3. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. John Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, England.

25 March.

[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]

3. Sir James Simpson, with the intrepid, (16 June, 1849), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough)

3 Nov. 1849.

4. The Enterprise, capt. Collinson, and intrepid, commander Mclure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits.

20 Jan. 1850.

[Both ships proceeded towards the eastward.]


25 April.

[Returned Sept. 1851.]

6. The Lady Franklin, capt. Penny; and Sophia, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Behring's Straits.

13 April.

[Returned home Sept. 1851.]

7. The American expedition in the Advance and Ranger, under lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 300,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits; after shifting in the pack south from Baffin's Bay, the ships were reported in 1851 uninjured.

26 May.

8. The Felix, sir John Russ, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality, 22 May.

[Returned in 1851.]

9. H. M. S. North Star, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Woktshelmie Sound, and returned to Spithead, 1852.

28 Sept.

10. H. M. S. Herald, captain Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in 1851.

14 Aug. 1852.

[The Assistance and Investigator (see No. 4 above) had not having been heard of for two years.]


[This expedition arrived at Beechy Island 14 Aug., 1852. The Assistance and Pioneer proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the Resolute and Intrepid to Melville Island, the North Star remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

Lady Franklin, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1851), equipped four expeditions

(1852, 1853, 1854, 1855).

1. Prince Albert, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow Straits.

5 June, 1850.

[Returned 1 Oct. 1850.]

FRANZ JOSEF LAND, see N.-E. and W. Passages, 1871 and 1874.

FRANKLIN.

13. The Prince Albert, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet, on 4 June, 1851. (Returned Oct. 1852.)

14. The Isabel, commander Ingheldie, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, 6 July; and returned Nov. 1852.

15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the Isabel, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits.

H. M. S. Rattlesnake, commander Tollope, despatched to assist the Flora, capt. Maguire (who succeeded Capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in August, met it Aug.

17. The second American expedition, the Advance, under Dr. Kane, lay early in June.

18. The Phoenix (with the Ecossebank transport), commander Ingheldie, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May: he returned, bringing despatches from Sir E. Belcher.

The Investigator and Sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot was unfortunately drowned in August.


Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellett gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the Investigator. The vessels were abandoned in Baffin's Bay on 15 May. The Phoenix and Tolloth (under capt. Ingheldie) arrived (19). On their return to England all the captains were tried by court martial and honourably acquitted.

Capt. Franklin's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation; but intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the Rattlesnake (16) at Fort Clarence on 21 Aug. 1854, and had sailed immediately, in her (returning capt. Maguire) the Phoenix (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. M'Clure having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. M'Clim's, returned to Hong Kong in winter 1854; when, being more released from duty, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May, 1855.

The third American expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the Advance, consisted of the Release and the steamer Arctic, the barque Elrene, and another vessel under the command of Lieut. H. J. Hartstone, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon.

[On 17 May, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the Advance, and overland in about 1100 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with Dr. Hartstone, 18 Sept.; and arrived with him at New York, 11 Oct. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and Sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition. In June 1855, which returned in the following spring. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered.

The 18th British expedition (equipped by lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out a vessel) was still the Far, screw steamer, under capt. (since Sir) E. L. M'Cintyre, R.N. (see No. 11) — sailed from Aberdeen 1 July, 1857; returned 22 Sept. 1859.

On 6 May, 1857, H. F. Hudson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a caribou, a tin case, containing a paper, signed 23 April, 1848, by capt. Fitzgibbon, which verified that the ships Erebus and Terror, on 12 Sept. 1846, were beset in lat. 7° 05' N., and long. 86° 23' W.; that Sir John Franklin died in June, 1847; and that the ships were deserted 22 April, 1848. Captain M'Cintyre continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His Journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on 28 May, 1860, gold medals were given to his friends, and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Hall, the arctic-explorer, reported, in Aug. 1853, circumstances that led him to hope that capt. Crozier and others were surviving. A national monument by Noble, set up in Waterloo-place, was inaugurated, 15 Nov. 1863. It is inscribed to "Franklin the great navigator and his brave companions who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the north-west passage, A.D. 1547."*

Sir John Franklin discovered the north-west passage by sailing down Peel and Victoria Straits, now named Franklin Straits.

* "Franklin's search for expedition," underlieut. Schwartza, of U.S. navy, in an overland expedition of autumn and winter of 1859, discovers some human remains of the crews of the ships and other things; he set up memorials, and brought away the remains of Sir John Franklin, living on the Terror; and returned to Massachusetts about 23 Sept. 1860.

Remains of lieut. John Irving buried at Edinburgh, 27 Jan. 1857; and 28 July 1875, 50th anniversary of the departure of Sir John Franklin's expedition, celebrated by the Royal Geographical society.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the North-western German tribes about 210, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire with various success in the 5th century; see Gaul and France; see Franking.
FRATRICELLI, (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally strict Franciscan monks. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1377, and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the 14th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRATDS, STATUTE OF. 29 Charles 1., c. 3, 1677. An act for prevention of frauds and perjury.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, passed Aug. 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank. It was brought in by sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general, afterwards lord Westbury, and is very stringent.

FRAXHOFFER'S LINES, see Spectrologia.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia, N. America). On 10 Dec. 1862, general Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On 11 Dec. Frederick'sburg was burned by the federals and destroyed. On the 13th commenced a series of desperate mis succeeds attacks on the confederate works, defended by generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. General Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict, in vain. On 15 and 16 Dec. the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war.

FREDERIKSHALD (Norway). Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. His body was seen on his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket. 11 Dec. 1788.

FREDERICTON, the capital of the province of N. B., New Brunswick, Canada, and the centre of a large lumber trade. Population 6,532.

FREE BREAKFASTS, see under Education.

FREE CHURCH COUNCIL, see National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (Evangelical). An Episcopal Church founded in 1844, and enrolled in her majesty's High Court of Chancery in 1853. See Cathecism, 1891.

Through great part of the early tractarian movement of 1833. The first church was planted at Bridge town, Devon, by the Rev. James Store, M.A., curate of the parish; it was built by the duke of Somerset, and opened in 1842. Two other churches were established in the same year at Exeter, and the other at Birnands. But it was not till 1845, that much progress was made, when an impulse was given to the movement by the late bishop of Exeter's (Philipps) prosecution of Mr. Shaw, for preaching in his diocese without his license. The work speeded, and the organization was easily and under a lead plug as an "Episcopal Church." In 1872, the tractarian "congregation" could not be obtained a bishop of the Church of England, but a bishop of the Church of Ireland, who was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace chapel, in 1872, attended an opportunity, which was embraced, of obtaining episcopal consecration for the bishops of the Free Church of England in the Canterbury line of episcopal succession.

The services of the Free Church are conducted on similar lines to those of the evangelical sect. Formerly, each church, excepting the omission of some words in the offices, which the Free Church considers express doctrines opposed to the Protestant Reformation.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND was formed by an act of secession of twenty half the body from the national church of Scotland, headed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers and other eminent ministers, 18 May, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of parishes to nominate to livings; see Patronage. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right to dispose of the produce of parishes. It was formed the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 367,719 £. 135 l. had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations; in 1873, 954. A large college was founded in 1836. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,631 l., and was paid the sum of 19,360 l., each to 700 ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Keith, remonstrated for opinions respecting the apex of vision, to the General Assembly, 23 Oct. 1873. The Reformed Presbyterian Church (see Church, Reformed Presbyterian), joined the Free Church, 26 May, 1876.

Professor Robertson Smith, generally remonstrated for his article "Bible, &c." in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," 1875, after long consideration by the assembly, remonstrated only in 27 May, 1880. Professor Robertson Smith, generally remonstrated for his article "Bible, &c." in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," 1875, after long consideration by the assembly, remonstrated only.

FREE CHURCH SOCIETY, or National Association for Freedom of Public Worship, established in 1857, to abolish the pew-cist system and revive the weekly offering to defray the expenses of public worship. The Free and Open Church Association was formed in 1860.

FREE COMPANIES AND LANDES, see Condottieri.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS, established in the Southern States of North America in March, 1865, to protect the freed neros. Having the support of martial law, these bureaus became very oppressive, and the act of congress making them permanent was vetoed by president Johnson in Feb. 1866.

FREE EDUCATION ACT. See under Education, 1894.

FREE FOOD LEAGUE, see Tree Fraple.

FREEHOLDERS. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. 1828; act for the disfranchisement of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed 15 April, 1829; Reform act, 1832, 1867, 1868. County elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1839. See Oddes 2. CHANGE.

FREE HOSPITAL, ROYAL, Gray's Inn-road, founded in 1828 by Dr. William Maraden (born Aug. 1796), who actively superstitioned it till his death, 16 Jan. 1865. In 1841, he founded the Free Hospital (Brompton), which see. First established in Greville-street, Batton-garden, 28 Feb. 1828; removed to Gray's Inn-road, 1832. The hospital contains 165 beds; over 2,000 in-patients and 30,000 out-patients yearly receive the benefits.

FREE LABOUR REG'N. SOC. established for the benefit of employers and non-unionist workmen, in opposition to 'trades' unions, July, 1867. The struggle of free labour and the unions was very severe 1860 et seq. See under Shipping, Strikers, &c. 1st congress of the national free labour association met in Clerkenwell, 31 Oct. 1893.

FREE LAND LEAGUE, see Land.

FREE LIBRARIES, see Libraries.

FREE MASONS. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the builders of the temple of Solomon; and others to the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the 9th century. A modern speculative cosmopolitan freemasonry with some analogies has essential differences from some early secret societies, and is not earlier than the seventeenth century. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established at Drury Lane, 1730; and that of Scotland in 1732. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, 30 Sept. 1865. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, built 1775-6. Partly burnt, 3 May, 1853. A portrait of George Washington, gift of Mr. Wellesley, unveiled here by Mr. Chancellor, 25 July, 1862. The charity instituted, 1788. The duke of Saxe-Gotha and the earl of Zetland were for 30 and 25 years respectively grand-masters of England. Earl Grey, afterwards marquis of Ripon, was installed grandmaster of the English freemasons in room of the earl of Zetland, 14 May, 1870. The marquis (on becoming a Romanist) resigned 1 Sept. 1874. He was succeeded by the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII.; installed in the Royal Albert Hall, 28 April, 1875. The duke of Leinster, grand-master for Ireland for 60 years, died 10 Oct. 1874; succeeded by the duke of Abercorn. The prince of Wales was installed at Edinburgh as patron of the freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct. 1870. As grand-master past and present of the mark masons, London, 8 Dec. 1883. Installed as Grand Master of Mark Masters, 1 July, 1886; re-elected, March 2, 1886; again 25 April, 1900; resigns, entitled Protector of English Freemasons. The duke of Connaught grand-master, 17 July, 1901; installed grand-master of mark masons, 3 June, 1902. Prince Leopold installed as master of the "lodge of antiquity," 25 June, 1879. Duke of Connaught re-elected grand-master of English freemasons, March, 1906. Royal Masonic institutions: for girls (Battersea), founded 1798; for boys (Wood Green), 1798, removed to Hasley, Herts, 1903; for the aged and widows. 1847

FREE PORTS, see House Towns.

FREE THINKERS, professors of natural religion; see Divits.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1826, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, and termed "Apostle of Free Trade," died 2 April, 1865. Since 1830 the exports have been tripled. See French Treaty. An agitation for free trade existed in the United States. A reform league was formed at Boston, 20 April, 1860; and the movement became active in New York, and has since continued. A free-trade budget was brought in by the ministry in Sydney in 1873. A new free-trade league was inaugurated in London in Dec. 1873; and one at Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 1876; free-trade union inaugurated, July, 1903; women's free-trade union, 17 May, 1904; free food league formed, 13 July, 1904. Free trade warmly advocated in New South Wales, supported by the marquis of Salisbury; opposed in Canada and in Victoria, Australia, 1877-80 (see infra). Much agitation against free-trade in 1880-2 and in 1903 et seq. See Anti-Corn Law League, Free Trade, and Preferential Tariffs. American Free Trade League formed at Detroit, June, 1883. Protection, which see, Dominant in Europe, Feb. 1858 et seq.

President Cleveland's message strongly urged fiscal reform, large reduction of protective duties and other taxation, 6 Dec. 1887. Reform club at New York to support tariff reform; first banquet 2 Jan. 1888. Powerful speech of Mr. Leon Say on behalf of free trade in the French press, of deep concern to British, on the dangers of retrogression, 9 and 11 May, 1881. The marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at Hastings, advocates duties on foreign luxuries, 18 May, 1892. Mr. Grover Cleveland, a free-trader, re-elected president of the United States, N.A. 3 Nov. 1892; he condemned protection, 4 March, 1893. See United States, Aug. 1894. Important speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on trade preference and protection for the colonies, holding that the fiscal relations of the country had wholly changed since the days of Cobden and Bright, and advocating retaliation with foreign nations, if necessary, when the interests of England and her colonies were threatened, and proposes a tax on imported corn, 15 May, 1903. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals much discussed on the Continent.

England, the Colonies, the United States, and on the Continent, July, 1903, mid-May et seq.

Speech by Lord Rosebery, 10 May; and by Mr. Asquith, criticizing adversely Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, 21 May.

Debate in the commons on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for preferential tariffs; Mr. Chamberlain declared that the existing fiscal system of the United Kingdom provided no weapon wherewith to meet fiscal attacks upon the colonies or on the mother country, which were already serious, and which might become much worse, 23 May. On the debate on the budget, sir M. Hicks-Beech, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. A. R. D. Elliot declare their adhesion to the principles of free trade, 26 June.

Debate on fiscal policy in the house of lords; lord Goschen declares that Mr. Chamberlain's policy was "gambling with the food of the people," 26 June.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at the Constitutional club, when he received an address and casket in recognition of his services to the unionist party, declares Mr. Balfour's leadership to be needed, and to the unionist party. 26 June.

Tariff Reform league formed to promote Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, 21 July; and Free Trade union to resist that policy, 26 July.

Demonstration in St. James's hall, 20 July.


Cabinet crisis on the fiscal question: resolution of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and lord Geo. Hamilton, announced 18 Sept.; lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. A. R. D. Elliot. 21 Sept.
Mr. Balfour addresses a great meeting at Sheffield; a tax on food was not within practical politics, but the country could, if the power of negotiating, tariff attacks could only be met by tariff replies. 10 Oct., 1913

Duke of Devonshire resigns. 5 Oct.

Mr. Chamberlain announces his candidate for Manchester. 6 Oct.

Speech of Lord Rosebery at Sheffield. 14 Oct.

Duke of Devonshire becomes president and lord mayor of Manchester; Mr. Ritchie vice-president of the free beef bags. 16 Oct.

Mr. John Morley upholds the doctrine of Cobden and Bright in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's views. 18 Oct.

Mr. Chamberlain speaks at Newcastle. 29 Oct.

The campaign was carried on all over the country with great vigour throughout the winter.

Central and associated chambers of agriculture adopt Mr. Riber Haggard's resolution supporting Mr. Chamberlain's policy. 5 Dec.

Duke of Devonshire advises free trade unionists not to support tariff reform candidates. 11 Dec.

Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission (which 40) appoints. 16 Dec.

Mr. Chamberlain's meetings at Leeds. 15 Dec.

Conference of liberals at Westminster resolves to form a liberal tariff league. 28 Dec.

Correspondence on the position of the Liberal unionist association in reference to the fiscal question. published. 1 Jan., 1904.

Mr. Balfour at Airlie advocates tolerance and expansion of the fiscal reform. 11 Jan.; at Manchester he defends the conservative and unionist parties to the fiscal reform parties. 12 Jan.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Maidstone expresses the willingness of the liberal party to cooperate with the unionist free traders in regard to fiscal politics. 13 Jan.

First meeting of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission. 16 Jan.

Mr. Chamberlain's meeting in Greenwich. 19 Jan.


Mr. John Morley at Forfar. 28 Jan.

Lord Goschen at Halifax. 28 Jan.

Meeting of the liberal unionist council convened and presided over by Mr. Chamberlain. 3 Feb.

Mr. John Morley moves an amendment in the house of commons on the fiscal question. 8 Feb.

Lord Crewe's motion in the house of lords against the imposition, modifications, or renewal of duties on imports without the consent of parliament is defeated by a majority of 83, 19 Feb.


Motion in house of commons, condemning preferential and protective tariffs negatived by 287 votes to 244. 9 March.

Lord Wesse's motion in the house of lords that a total commission be appointed to inquire into the fiscal question is withdrawn. 11 March.

Duke of Devonshire presides at the first meeting of the women's free trade union. 17 May.

Annual meeting of the liberal unionist council; speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and the duke of Devonshire. 18 May.

Cobden centenary celebration at Alexandria palace; sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presides. 4 June.

Mr. Chamberlain in correspondence at the hotel Cecil by 21 members of the house of commons. 8 July.

Meeting of the new liberal unionist council under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, representatives present, Mr. Chamberlain appointed president of the council; Sir Lansdowne and Sir Selborne, vice-presidents. 14 July.

Report of the tariff commission on the iron and steel industries. Published July.

Vote of censure in the commons moved by sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, negatived by 283 votes to 244. 1 Aug.

Letter to Times from lord Rosebery welcoming the proposed colonial conference. 3 Aug.

Reply from Mr. Chamberlain. 4 Aug.

Mr. Balfour at Edirnburgh delivers the policy of protection; refers to the colonial aspect of the fiscal question, and declares himself to be strongly in favour of a free conference with the self-governing colonies and India. 3 Oct., 1904

Mr. Balfour speaks at Luton welcomes the decision of Mr. Balfour. 5 Oct.

National union of conservative associations, meeting at Southampton, passes a resolution in favour of the revision of fiscal policy, and advocating a colonial conference. 28 Oct.

Inaugural meeting of the unionist free trade club, under the presidency of the duke of Devonshire, at the house of lords. 13 Nov.

Mr. Asquith, in house of commons, moves an amendment to the address, urging that the decision of the country on the fiscal question should be taken without delay; negatived by majority of 67. 16 Feb., 1905

Resolution by Mr. Winston Churchill in the house of commons against preferential duties, defeated by 322 votes to 285. 8 March.

Mr. J. Walton's resolution in the house of commons to record his condemnation of Mr. Balfour's policy of fiscal retaliation, carried 30, aon, 28 March.

Resolution by sir J. Leese, in the house of commons, disapproving of the taxation of corn, meat, and dairy produce, as being burdensome to the poor, carried 270 to 246. 24 March.

Duke of Devonshire presides over the first annual meeting of the unionist free trade club, 19 April.

Mr. Balfour speaks at the Albert-hall. 1 June.

Tariff reform league annual meeting at Westminster; Mr. Chamberlain addresses a large meeting at the Albert-hall. 7 July.

Duke of Devonshire's motion in the house of lords that the house disapproves of any proposal to establish a general or a penal tariff and of any system of colonial preference based on the taxation of food, carried by a majority. 22 July.

Mr. Chamberlain at Brighton. 17 Aug.

Reply by lord Rosebery at Penzance. 22 Nov.

Lord Rosebery at Bath. 25 Nov.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Partick. 27 Nov.

Mr. Balfour speaks at Leeds. 18 Dec.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Dunfermline. 29 Dec.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Derby, addresses a meeting of 4,500 persons, in a speech in favour of tariff reform. 4 Jan., 1905

Free Trade Union meetings at Wrexham. 9 Aug.

International free trade conference opened at Caxton-hall. 3 Aug., 1903

Free Trade Union meetings at Queen's Hall, interruptions by unionists, sanctioned by the home secretary. 19 July.

Free Trade Union open 50 offices in various centres throughout Great Britain for General Election campaign purposes. 27 Dec.

The constitution of a free trade association formed; inaugural meeting held, lord Cranmer elected first president. 17 June, 1904

FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCES was established by the general assembly, 22 April, 1872, its chief founders being M.M. Balard, Claude Bernard, De launay, Dumas, Pasteur, Berthelot, Wurtz, and others. It was first meeting, 5 Sept. 1872, when many foreign scientific men were present, M. De Quatrefages, president, annual meetings.

FRENCH CHURCH, see Church of France.

FRENCH CONGO, see French West Africa.

FRENCH GUINEA constituted a colony, March, 1893.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin of the western nations subjungated by the Romans. Germain was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Roman dialect became divided into the Langue d'où of the south and the Langue d'où of the north. The dialect of the Isle of France became predominant in the 12th century. The French language as
written by Fréossart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française (established by Richelieu in 1634) published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William the Silent. Laws were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362. See Drama.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

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<td>M. Victorien Sarlois, b. 1831</td>
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FRENCH NATIONAL SOCIETY. Founded in 1750 to maintain poor descendants of French protestant refugees, 40 females, 20 males.

FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH FUND. The French Reformed church fund, originated by the Daily News, in Sept. 1870, was closed April 1871.

FRENCH NATIONAL ACADEMY. Founded in 1778, the French national academy published a dictionary of the language in 1774. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William the Silent. Laws were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362. See Drama.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND. The French peasant relief fund, originated by the Daily News, in Sept. 1870, was closed April 1871.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792, the French nation adopted a calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between 21 and 22 Sept. 1792; and its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., 24 Nov. 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., 31 Dec. 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon I. 1800 was not a leap year.

AUTUMN.

Brumaire Single month, 22 Oct. to 20 Nov.
Frimaire Single month, 21 Nov. to 20 Dec.

WINTER.

Pluviôse Rain month, 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.
Ventôse Wind month, 19 Feb. to 18 Mar.

SPRING.

Germain Sprouts month, 19 Mar. to 15 April.
Floreal Flowers month, 20 April to 19 May.
Prairial Pasture month, 20 May to 18 June.

SUMMER.

Messidor Harvest month, 19 June to 18 July.
Thermidor Hot month, 19 July to 17 Aug.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONS, see France.

FRENCHECTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Washington, 22 Jan. 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, 23 Jan., and the American commander and his troops were made prisoners.

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed 23 Jan. 1860, at Paris, by lord Cowley and Richard Cobden and by the ministers M. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty established for the first time in the trade occasioned by the civil war in North America (1861-3). The French assembly determined that on 15 March, 1871, this treaty should cease in 12 months from that date. A fresh treaty was signed at Paris 20 Jan. 1873. Free trade was somewhat restricted, but the new French navigation law was relaxed. Negotiations for a new treaty began in London, 26 May, 1881. See France, 1881-2; see also Anglo-French Agreement; 14 June, 1898; 14 Oct. 1903; and 8 April, 1904.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA includes Senegal, part of the Soudan, French Guinea, French Congo, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey. See French Africa under Africa.

FRENCH WEST INDIES, see France.
FRIENDLY WEST AFRICA.

Treacherous attack on a detachment, by Sumory's bands; 2 officers and other killed... 21 Aug., 1897.

Bonkuku occupied by the French, by arrangement with the British... 1 Dec.

Neutral territory of Salala and Yendi occupied by the British... reported... Jan., 1898.

Respective spheres of influence of France and Great Britain east and west of the Niger settled by the Anglo-French agreement... signed... 14 June.

French punitive expedition from Bamako captures Sokasso, the capital of Kenedougou, king Batembu and many of his men killed, May; bent. Woelfel totally defeats the Sofas at Calvaly, 9 Sept.

Sumory captured with all his Sofas by capt. Gourand, reported... 13 Oct.

M. Legou, geologist of the Treuttigne mission killed in a fight with the Tuaregs, in the French Sudan... 7 March, 1899.

Rising in the Cavally region, Blibura captured, reported... 7 April.

An expedition to Lake Chad, under capt. Vogel and Chamane leaves say... Jan. 1899; col. Khobi, sent to inquire into reported enmity to the natives, overtook Capt. Vogel near Sinder, on the 1st, who delivered it to the party approaching; col. Khobi and 2 men killed, the rest, some mortally wounded. fed. 14 July; Vogel and Chamane were afterwards themselves killed by the bandits... 17 Oct.

The French Sudan divided between Senegal, Guinea, Ivory coast, and Dahomey, by decree signed... 17 Oct.

Lieut. Bretonne's mission to Lake Chad to extend French interests into Wadai, ended of 1898; massacred near the Bagirni by Bakhah, the usurper, of Horson's men. July; M. Behagle, the expedition, also killed by Bakhah, reported... Nov.

The Fourna-Lamy's mission to cross the Saharna to Lake Chad left Biskra Sept. 1898, reached Ann. and Aug. 1899; Sinder. 2 Nov. joins the Gentil and dispatches the expedition to Kusar, on the Shiara, and together defeat and kill Bakhah at Kusul, major Lamy and 1 French killed, 22 April, 1900; the rest of the band's hands captured, 2 May, 1900. M. Fourna reached Brinzaville... 11 July.

M.M. Fourna and Fontier's expedition left France Sept., 1895; explored the Sangwa river in French Congo to Vasso and the Ongone valley, etc., to Third successively, Oct. 1897, Col. Perez appointed commander of the new territory between the Niger and Lake Chad... Dec.

Capt. Rebilout defeats Bakhah's bands... 5 Nov.

Burke repulsed at Bit Alabi... 1 June, 1902.

French West Africa divided as follows: (1) the coast (2) French colony (3) the Ivory Coast; (4) Dahomey; (5) the territories of Senegal and of the Niger, by a decree... 1 Oct.

Fighting in Northern French Congo 17 towns and plantations destroyed by the French, reported... 5 Aug.; expedition against the Fan tribe, reported unsuccessful... 10 Oct.

Territory on the right bank of the lower Sengal annexed to French colonial possessions by submission of the tribes. Provisional government under the name of Mamantigue... Aug. 1912.

A portion of this country to the south of the Niger made by the Anglo-French agreement, signed... 5 April, 1914.

Reconnaissance, by which the territories of Sene- gal-Niger were shown up, several Protes- tants escaped that country, and the rest of the territories formed into a fifth colony, called Upper Senegal-Niger. At the same time, Mr. Mortimer, a civil engineer in two circles, Trazza, Brakna, Goree and Goldmarka, administered by a commissioner...

A treaty determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger... 15 Oct. 1906.

M. Merland-Ponty appointed governor... 15 Feb. 1909.

The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce, 106 pieces of land, one on each of the mouths of the Niger, and the other on the right bank of the Niger, between Lehabar and the confluence of the rivers Niger and Monoa.

The whole of the Mauritanian was formed into a French protectorate... 1 Jan. 1919.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

and the confluence of the rivers Niger and Monoa.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

FRENCH PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt, Italy, and England, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated. See Stereochromy.

FRESHWATER FISH. see Fish.

FRÉTEAU (Central France). Here Richard I. of England defeated Philip II. of France, and captured his royal seal, archives, &c., 15 July, 1104. Fréteau was taken by the English, 18 Dec., 1870, and soon abandoned.

FRIARS (from the French frère, a brother); see Minorites, Carmelites, Dominicans, Franciscans, Crotcheted Friars, and other orders.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, or Freca, the Scandinavian Venus, the wife of Thea, who presided over peace, fertility, and riches, who with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the gods. See Good Friday and Black Friday.

FRIENDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on 14 June, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 16,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 180 islands, the largest of which is Tonga-taabo, the sacred isle, 1.30 sq. in. These islands were discovered by Tas- man, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keel Island, 1767; and by captain Cook, who named them on account of the then friendly disposition of the natives, 1777. Pop. 1899, 24,177.

The isles were visited by missionaries in 1797; of whom the Wesleyans were most successful in conversions, 1826, of 6 sq.

Many chiefs submitted to king George I. in 1845. He set up a constitution and summoned a parliament of 40 members in 1862. He concluded a treaty with Germany, 1 Nov. 1856; and with Great Britain, 29 Nov. 1870. His chief adviser, the rev. Shirley Baker, who had, it is said, assisted and amused much power, was expelled by sir John B. Thurston, the British high commissioner of Fiji, and replaced by Mr. Basil Thompson, who published an account of the affair in 1875. Baker died Dec. 1903.

King George I. died, aged upwards of 60, 19 Feb. 1853; and was succeeded by his great-grandson, Joaqui Tubon II., born 12 June, 1784. German claims renounced, reported, 6 Nov. 1899.

British protectorate proclaimed at Tonga, 16 May, 1900. Death of the queen of the Tonga islands, 10 April, 1905. Financial control of the Tonga islands taken over by Great Britain, Feb. 1905.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, were subjected to slight control in 1705, and have been regulated by various enactments. Other acts were passed in 1855, 1856 and 1860; important ones, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1883, 1893 and 1895. Law consolidated in 1896. In London, the Home Friendly Society dates from 1865; the Norman, 1703; the Lintot, 1708.

An example of fraud, credibility, and mismanagement was given an investigation by the registrar-general into the
FRIENDS, see Quakers, and under Clergy.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, an association formed in London to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND: EAST (N. Germany), the ancient Frisia, formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, to form the French empire, 1810; and awarded to Hanover in 1815. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—FRIESLAND, West, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne’s empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1585. The term Chevaux de Frise (or Cheval de Frise, a Friesland Horse) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FRIULI (Venetia), made a duchy by Alboin the Lombard, when he established his kingdom about 570. It was conquered by Charlemagne. Henri, a Frenchman, made duke, was assassinated in 799, which was the fate of duke Berengarius, king of Italy and emperor, in 924. The emperor Conrad gave the duchy to his chancellor Poppe, patriarch of Aquileia, in the 11th century; it was conquered by Austria in 1260; annexed to Austria, 1797; France, 1805; Austria 1814; Italy, 1866.

FROBISHER’S STRAITS, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a north-west passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, 11 Aug. 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. This led to a third fruitless expedition. He was mortally wounded at Brest, Nov. 1594.

FREBEL SOCIETY, see under Kindergarten.

FROGMORE, near Windsor, Berks. A house here, built by Nash, was purchased by queen Charlotte 1801, and afterwards became a residence of the duchess of Kent. Here is situated the mausoleum of the late prince consort whose remains were transferred to it 1862. See Albert. Queen Victoria was buried here 4 Feb. 1901. The queen’s (Alexandra) memorial to queen Victoria, a statue of the Sixtus, about 17 ft. high, was shown on the 11th of October, erected at the royal mausoleum. 7 Nov. 1873. Memorial window to queen Victoria placed in the royal mausoleum by king Edward VII. 1 Jan. 1906.

FROHSORD, a village 30 miles south of Vienna on the river Leitha, with a magnificent castle, which from 1844 to 1883 was the head-quarters of the elder Bourbon party. The late comte de Chambord, who chiefly resided here, improved and beautified the interior of the castle.

FROISART’S CHRONICLE, a history of the period between 1326 and 1400, treating chiefly of contemporary events in France, England, Scotland and Flanders, which are described in a vivid and interesting manner, with valuable information also about Italy and Spain. The first part of the Chronicle, the period 1326-56, is based on the writings of Jean de Bel, canon of Liége. Froissart (1337-1410), whose life was one of travel and adventure, was educated for and took orders in the church, but his inclination for poetry and gallantry led him to a roving life. He visited England in 1390, where his reputation of being a gay poet and narrator of chivalric deeds had preceded him, and became secretary to queen Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III., a post he held for some years; he revisited England in 1395, and spent some time at the court of Richard II. Among his various patrons was Wenceslaus-duke of Brabant, whose poems, with certain pieces of his own, Froissart gathered together under the title of "Melibaeus, or the Knight of the Golden Sun." this work was dis-covered in 1891. On the death of his patron, he entered the service of Guy, count of Blois, who presented him with the canony of Chimay. About 1398 Froissart visited the comte de Foix, of whose court he gives a delightful description. He died at Chimay 1410. The earliest translation of the Chronicle is that of sir John Bourchier, lord Berners, 1525; Buech edited the Chronicle, 1524-26; Johnes, 1570; and Lucas 1609-88.

FROUDE, CIVIL WARS OF, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-52), during the government of queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called Frondes (as they were), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on 27 Aug. 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS, the following are some of the most remarkable recorded: (see Cold.)

1. The Exmoor Sea frozen over for 20 days. 1820.
   A frost at Constantine, when the two snows there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore, Oct. 26—Feb. 12.
   2. A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth. 1835.
3. Thames frozen for 14 weeks. 1893.
4. Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April 1897.
5. The Cattlegait entirely frozen. 1897.
7. The Baltic frozen from Pomernia to Denmark. 1899.
8. In England, when all the small birds perished. 1899.
9. The ice here riding upon it from Lubeck to Prussia. 1899.
10. Severe frost, when large bow of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany. 1899.
11. The river frozen from London Bridge to Gravesend, from 24 Nov. to Feb. 10. (1834).
12. The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden. 1899.
13. The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets. 1816.
14. Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster 1812.
15. Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lump. 1805.
16. Sedges drawn, and the fruit on the sea from Rostock to Denmark. 1806.
17. Divisions on the Thames. 1806.
18. The Schelt frozen so hard as to sustain labour wagons. 1806.
19. The Rhine, Scheldt, and sea at Venice frozen. 1804.
20. Fires and destructions on the Thames. 1805.
21. The rivers of France below Lorraine and the Zuyder Zee frozen. 1802.
22. The ice covers the Hellespont. 1801.
FRUITS. Several varieties introduced into Italy, 70 a.m. et seq. Many exotic fruits and flowers, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between 1500 and 1578, and very many in the present century. See Gardening, and Flowers. A conference of British fruit-growers was held at the Crystal Palace, London, 7 Sept.; association formed 11 Oct., 1888. Many donations were made to the fund for the encouragement of fruit-culture, founded by the lord mayor and the Fruiterers' Company, autumn, 1889. Successful fruit-growing reported, Dec., 1890. Experimental fruit farm at Weoburn, founded by the duke of Bedford and Mr. Spencer Puckering, F.R.S., was inspected by a scientific party, and reported very successful; 12 June, 1895. Many of the following dates are uncertain:

Almond-tree, Barbary, about
Apples, Syria
Apple, caudal, N. America
Apple, pome,ditto
Apricots, Empires
Cherry-tree, Puntus
Cherries, Flanders
Cornelian cherry, Austria
Currant, the common, Canada
Figtree, S. Europe, before
Gooseberries, Flanders, before
Grapes, Portugal
Lemons, Spain
Limes, Portugal, about
Limes, American, before
Melons, before
Mulberry, Italy
Mulberry, white, China, about
Mulberry, the red, N. America, before
New paper, Japan, before
Peaches, Persia
Olives, Cape
Olives, the sweet-scented, China
Oranges
Pears, uncertain
Pine-apple, Brazil
Pippins, Netherlands
Plums, Italy
Pomegranate, Spain, before
Quince, Austria
Quince, Japan
Raspberry, the Virginian, before
Strawberry, Flanders
Strawberry, the perpetual, Levant
Walnut, the black, N. America, before

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The Fuchsia fulgens, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1839. In S. America a black dye is obtained from the wood of some species.

FUEL, see Coal, Bags. In the autumn of 1873, it was announced that Louis Baynecker, a French peasant, had discovered that earth mixed with coal and a little soda made good fuel.

FUENTES DE ONORO (central Spain). On 2 May, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda with 45,000 infantry and 10,000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 12,000 were cavalry. He however determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, on 5 May, night came on and stopped the conflict. Next day Massena was joined by Bossiers with a body of the Imperial guard; and on 5 May, made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until
evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retaking a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier.*

**FUSSSEN.** Bavaria. By a treaty signed here, 22 April, 1745, peace was made between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, the latter renouncing his claim to the imperial crown and recovering his lost territories.

**FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT** passed, 27 Aug., 1851.

**FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL** passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of $1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the superior court on 3 Feb., 1855, was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed 13 June, 1864; see Slavery in America.

**FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS.** see Slavery.

**FUGUE** in Music (in which one part seems to chase another), is described in Morley's "Introduction to Practical Musick," 1597. Sebastian Bach and Handel were eminent fugue-writers.

**FULDA** (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1753, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfort in 1810; but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

**FULFORD, Yorks.** Here Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, and Tostig, brother of Harold of England, defeated the earls Edwin and Morcar, 20 Sept., 1066; and the people near York submitted to them; see Stamford-bridge.

**FULHAM PALACE,** the official residence of the bishops of London since 1111. The present building is comparatively modern. Many of the bishops are interred in the church.

**FULLER CASE,** see Indist, 1870.

**FUMIGATION.** Acon, a physician of Agri- gentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

**FUNDS,** see Stocks, and Staking Fund and Foreign Bondholders.

**FUNERALS.** 2 Sam. 1, and iii. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Thopompous obtained a prize for the best Funeral Oration in praise of Mausolus, 355 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cesar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia.—Funeral Games, among the Greeks and Romans, included horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793.

Cremation society founded 1871
Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, founded at Sheffield, by Earl Nelson and others, 5 Oct., 1873
Foundation-stone of first crematorium within a cemetery in the United Kingdom laid at Hord, 11 Oct., 1873

See Burials and Windsor.

**FUSSEN,** see Blowing-machines, Iron.

**FURNACE,** see Furnaces, Irons.

**FURNACE.** Specimens of Egyptian furniture, represented on the interior walls of the pyramids, appear in Rosellini's "Monumenti dell'Egitto," 1832-44, Vol. II.

**FUSSERKÜNIG (N. India),** a province acquired by the East India company in June, 1802. Near the capital of the same name, 17 Nov., 1804, Lord Lake defeated the Mahatta chief Holkar and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

**FURS** were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100l. a year should be prohibited to keep fur. 23 March, 1339. Furs of various kinds are now extensively worn. The chief supplies come from Siberia and N. America, chinchillas (the finest and most delicate of all furs) from S. America, opossum and kangaroo from Australia, and leopard skins from Africa. Europe produces large quantities of common furs, as those of the fox, hare, and rabbit. The principal fur companies are the Hudson Bay co., founded 1670, and the N. America Fur-selling co., established 1870. Formerly the Skinners' company, one of the city guilds, possessed many privileges and rights connected with the trade in fur. These ancient rights are now in abeyance. Great fur sales are held periodically at Leipzig, and at Nijni Novgorod.

**FUSILIERS.** Foot soldiers, formerly armed with muskets, with slings to sling them. The 7th regiment (or Royal English Fusiliers), now Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), was raised 11 June, 1685; the 21st (or Royal North British), now Royal Scots, 23 Sept., 1670; the 23rd (or Royal Welsh), 17 March, 1688. Grose. The Lancashire Fusiliers (old 20th foot); the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (old 27th and 109th foot); the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (old 102nd and 103rd foot); the Royal Munster Fusiliers (old 104th and 109th foot); the Northumberland Fusiliers (the old 5th foot); the Royal Irish Fusiliers (old 87th and 89th foot), are famous regiments in the British army.

**FUSION** of the French legitimists and Orleanists into one monarchical party, 5 Aug., 1873. See France.

**FUTTEHGHUR (India).** Here Nana Sahib massacred both the English defenders of the fort and their Sepoy assailants, July, 1857; and here the Sepoy rebels were defeated by Sir Colin Campbell, 2 Jan., 1858.
GABELLE (from Gabe, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. 

GAILANT AND GALEKAS, see Kaffarou.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, 3 Nov. 1853, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, a province of Asia Minor. In the 3rd century A.D. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas. 278 B.C. were checked by Attalus I. in a battle about 244 B.C., and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallicarca and Galatia. The country was ravaged by Cneius Manlius, 189 B.C., and was finally annexed to the Roman empire, 25 B.C., on the death of the king Amyntas. St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALATZ (Moravia). The preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey signed here, 11 Aug. 1791, led to the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The site of several conflicts, in which the Russians defeated the Turks, Nov. 1769; 10 May, 1828.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. Spain, was conquered by D. Janius Brutus, 136 B.C. and by the Vandals A.D. 419; and was subdued by successive invaders. In 1605, on the death of Ferdinand I., king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1672; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1673; and died in prison in 1691. Alfonso, son of Ursula, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1120, acquired Castile, and once more reunited the kingdoms.

GALICIA, Poland. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807; but recovered by Austria in 1815. The appointment of Count Goluchowski, a Pole, as governor, in Oct. 1860, gave much satisfaction to the Poles, about 2,500,000 in this province; see Poland, note. Pomp, 1860, 8,075,000.

Some, a prosperous town, destroyed by fire; great privation; over 100 deaths, 18-22 April, 1866.

Lisko (about 7,000 inhabitants) burnt, 27-28 April, 1866. For migration funds, see Austria, March, 1879.

Great fires in the petroleum works at Borysław, 35 houses burnt, some deaths, 24 Nov. 1902; and at Kuty, 370 houses and other buildings burnt, 2 Feb. 1903.

GALICIA, Austrian.

Count Pokotchi, governor of Galicia, during a revolution in Poland, is severely wounded, 27 April, 1868. In Babronska appointed governor by the emperor Francis Joseph, 30 April, 1868.

Szyringski condemned to death for murder of Count Pokotchi, 6 June, 1868.

Old fields at Borysław take fire during a thunderstorm, 4 July, 1868.

GALIGNAN'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. English newspaper, published in Paris, began in 1814, at the restoration. William Galg-
nani died Dec. 1882, aged 84. Galignani home, for decayed printers and booksellers, founded at Neully, 1889.

GALLEREES, see National, Louvre, and Versailles.

GALLEYS, long boats, sometimes with sails, and seats for rowers, varying in number, much employed by the Venetians and Genoese till the 16th century. "Galley slaves" were condemned criminals employed in navigation. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. The punishment of the galleys (gendar) was superseded by the "ferrets forcés," forced labour, regulated by a law of 1834, the men being called "ferrets."

GALILEE, the porch or small chapel annexed to a church, in which public penitents stood, dead bodies were placed preparatory to interment, and religious processions formed. Here, in certain religious houses, the women were only allowed to worship, or, if relatives of the monks, to converse with them, a practice based on the words of St. Matt. xxviii. 7, "He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him." Galleries are attached to Durham, Ely, and Lincoln cathedrals.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland). The abbey, founded in the 7th century, was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the confederation in 1815.

GALLICAN CHURCH, see Church of France.

A building for the Catholic gallicit church was opened by father Hyacinthe Loyson, 9 Feb. 1879.

GALLIPOLI, the ancient Gallipolis, a port in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Harazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1853.

GALLIUM, an elementary metal, discovered by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, by means of the spectroscope: reported to French academy of sciences, 20 Sept., and 6 Dec. 1875.

GALOCHES, French for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1813 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of Galoches was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1493).

GALVANISM AND GALVANO-PLASTICS, see under Electricity.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction cut off by Richard de Burgh in 1232. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by general Ginkel soon after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 12 July, 1691. It is the seat of a R.C. see. Queen's college was endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Viet. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated, 30 Oct. 1849; see College and Ireland, 1872-3. Pop., 1901, 13,441; 1909, 14,755.

GAMBIA, West Africa. The proposed cession of Gambia to France in exchange for other territories was opposed in Jan. 1879, and finally given up. Governor Sir Robert Llewelyn, 1801; Sir G. Denton, Jan. 1901. Revenue 1908, 5,875/.; expenditure, 6,097.; imports, 309,726.; exports, 35,713.; imports from Great Britain 133,824.; exports to Great Britain, 51,197.

It was conquered by the Treaty of Versailles, as British, 1783, put under the government of Sierra Leone, 1879. Gambia separated from Sierra Leone and made an independent colony, 22 Dec. 1888.

Chief town, Bathurst. Some villages of a marauding chief punished after the expulsion of their chief 21 March, 1854, and Tonitakal destroyed after a battle; capt. A. S. Roberts killed, 22 April; successful British expedition, reported 11 May, 1852.

An expedition of 200 men of the naval brigade under capt. Gambie, from H.M.S. Raleigh and others, against Fodi-Silah, a slave-raiding chief, destroy 2 villages; a division is surprised by an ambush while returning to their boats, and 25 men, including hts. W. H. Arnold, Francis W. Hervey, sub-lieut. Francis W. Meissler, are killed at Medina Creek, 23 Feb. 1894.

An attack of about 2,000 natives repulsed by lieut.-col. Corbett and about 100 men of the West India regiment, on the British Combined river, 26 Feb. 1894.

Reinforcements arrive at Bathurst, commanded by major S. G. Fairouz, 1 March (he died at Sierra Leone, May, 1894).

Busumballa occupied by the West India colonia under major Mackett, an attack of the natives repulsed, 3 March; continued fighting, enemy's loss reported heavy, 6 March; Birkhara taken after a hot fight, 7 March; Goniur bombarded by rear-admiral Boyd; 7 March; Fodi-Silah's force broken, reported 10 March; he surrendered to the French in Senegal, 11 March died 10 Sept. 1894; peace restored, reported, 21 March, 1894.

Massac, Sittwell and Silva and 6 constables killed at Samaindi, 14th Oct., 1894; Anglo-French punitive operations; col. Blake captures Dumbuta, 6 chiefs and 200 men, 11 Jan. 1895.

Silliken burnt; 6 ringers captured, 16, 17 Jan. 1894.

Masina taken by the French; the hostile chief Fodi Kaba and 15 others killed, 23 March, 1891.

Successful punitive expedition against the Yolofs, May, 1892.

Population: colony, 14,751; protectorate, about 90,000, 1892.

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or hart, by Richard de Burgh in 1232. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by general Ginkel soon after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 12 July, 1691. It is the seat of a R.C. see. Queen's college was endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Viet. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated, 30 Oct. 1849; see College and Ireland, 1872-3. Pop., 1901, 13,441; 1909, 14,755.

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GAMES

Candidates for athletic games in Greece were divided on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The sports were leaping, foot-races, quoits, wrestling, and boxing; see Captiolio, Ilidion, Olympos, Python, Scenical Games, Ancient Baseball, &c.

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and such gaming was termed London. At prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c. to inferior people, except at Christmas time) 1841

Gaminghouses licensed in London 1820

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100 at any one time, not punishable to pay the game, 6 Chas. II.

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable, and any person losing more than 100 may sue the winner to recover it back, Anne, c. 11

At to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of hops, basset, and hazard were suppressed 1758

The profits of a gaming house in London for one season have been estimated at £2,000. In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. Leib. A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost £1,000 one time in a game 24 July.

Three felons of quality convicted in penalties of 3/- each for playing at 10/- Match 11

Gaming houses were licensed in Paris many years ago 1838

A bill respecting games and wages, 8 & 9 Vet c. 1, 1841, by Geo. IV c. 114 (1820), a gaming house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour for 10 years 1840

A gaming house may be entered by the police, and all persons present taken into custody 1840

Betting house suppressed 1853

Public gaming tables totally suppressed at Wiesbaden, Homburg, &c. 1 Dec.

Mr. Jukes, proprietor of the Park Club house, and others, heavily fined for gambling 7 Feb., and continued until 24 June.

The clerk of the club, and institute, Newington Butts, a bad gambling house, suppressed: John James Hunt, the proprietor, sentenced to 12 months in Newgate 28 Mar., 1 Sept.

The proprietors of the Field Club (Mr. Scatchard) and the Admiral Club (Mr. C. Colman) had each a ball the late month, but the gaming is no longer continued 1 May.

Similar proceedings and penalties 15 May.

National anti-gambling league for office in London, 26 May.

New gaming house approved 1 June

Park committee appointed to fight the initiative of the horse and hounds, of the sulkies, and of the steeplechase, and the increase of betting among all classes, and whether any legislative measures are possible and expedient for checking the abuse combined thereby. Issued its report 10 June

Lord Taunton's betting bill rejected 16 May.

Street betting bill, royal assent 1862.

GARDEN CITIES

GAMUT. The scale of musical intervals (commonly termed do or ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, to which we added afterwards), for which the first seven were derived from the Pythagorean, is mentioned by Guido Arrote, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANDAMAK (or GANDAMUK). N. India. Treaty with Yakub Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, was signed here by major Cavagnari, 25 May, 1879, principal articles, British to hold Khyber Pass, &c., a British Resident to be at Kabul, annual subsidy of 60,000, to the ameer, &c. The treaty was not carried out, see Afghanistan, Sept. 1879.

GANESA, the special deity of Prudence, in the worship of the Hindus, whose favour is invoked at the beginning of any enterprise; every book is inscribed with the name Ganesa, "homenor to Ganasa." The god is represented with the head of an elephant, and riding upon a rat.

GANGES, the great sacred river of N. India, which rises in the S. Himalayas, receives several great rivers, divides into several branches, ending in the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges Canal, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jamna. The main line (325 miles long) was opened 8 April, 1854. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of the engineer, sir Prinsep Gataway. The lower Ganges canal, an extension of the above, commenced 1873.

GANGS, see Agricultural Ganges and Indusganj.

GANJA, a preparation of the leaves, flowers and stem of the hemp plant (cultivated in Lower Bengal), largely consumed like opium; reported autumn, 1892.

GAOL DISTEMPER, see Old Bailey.

GARDEN CITIES are designed to provide settlements for workpeople and others in healthy and open neighbourhoods where every hygienic safeguard is applied to the aggregation of an industrial population, so controlled that rural conditions may be associated with many of the conveniences of urban life. The earliest attempt to give practical effect to the idea was the foundation, in 1859, of the model village of Port Sunlight, on the Mersey. In 1891 Mr. Cadbury placed in operation the Garden City at Bournville, near Birmingham, for the benefit of future residents, and his own employés, for the erection of dwellings on the principle of building societies, a provision being made that a certain area of land should be kept clear around each house in perpetuity. Mr. Ebenezer Howard first introduced the scheme for founding Garden cities in 1889. In 1894 the Garden City Association was formed, followed by the Garden City Pioneer Company, Ltd., in 1892, with a nominal capital of 20,000. Mr. Cadbury, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth (now baron Northcliffe), and Mr. H. W. Lever being among the first subscribers. This company was the forerunner of a larger undertaking, the Garden City Company, formed September, 1905, with a capital of 30,000. An estate at Letchworth, of 3,818 acres, was secured at the cost of about 40s. per acre, and named Letchworth Garden City. There are two villages on the estate, and roads, water, and drainage works, gas works, and a railway station have all been constructed; postal banking, and other facilities have also been secured, and in November 1908, 1,122 houses were, or were being, erected. Population, January 1909, estimated 6,000. Several large manufacturers have selected sites for the erection of workmen's cottages on the removal of...
GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, 599

GARTER.

their works to the Garden City. *L’Association des Cité-Jardins de France*, on similar lines, was founded in France in 1894, Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, Ltd., to purchase about 240 acres adjoining Hampstead Heath for residential purposes; registered 6 March, 1900.

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, a weekly paper, first appeared, 2 Jan. 1841.

GARDENING. The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus' History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circum-tantly described (about A.D. 100). The Romans introduced gardening into Britain, the religious orders maintained it, and its cultivation increased in the 16th century, when many Flemings came here to escape the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's dictionary was published in 1725. See Horticultural Society (which see) was established in 1804; Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopaedia of Plants in 1829; an act for the protection of gardens and ornamental gardens in cities was passed in 1863. See Botany, Flowers, Fruits. Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, founded 1835. See Gardening for list of practical gardening for boys in successful operation at Swamley, Kent, and elsewhere. Exhibition of Gardening and Forestry at Earl's-court, Kensington, opened by the Duke of York, 15 May, closed, 14 Oct. 1893. School of practical gardening for boys established by the Technical Education Board at the Royal Botanic Garden, Regent's Park, early 1894.

GARIGLIANO, a river (S. W. Italy). After long waiting and refusing to receive a step, the great captain Gonsealvo de Cordoba made a bridge over this river, 27 Dec. 1503, and surprised and totally defeated the French army. Garret surrendered a few days after.

GAROTTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. After five years' interval, a young woman, her lover, and an accomplice thus executed in Madrid for murder, 11 April, 1888. Many attempts to strangle made by thieves (termed "garotters") in the winter of 1892-3, led to the passing of an act in July, 1893, termed the "Garrotting Act," to punish these acts by flogging. The machine is now abolished.

GARDER, ORDER OF. Edward III., at war with France and eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, projected the revival of King Arthur's round table, and proclaimed a solemn truce. On New Year's day 1343-4, he published letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as would venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. These took place 23rd April, 1344. A table was erected in Windsor castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, King of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, 23 April, 1349. See below.

Edward III. gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French — "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil be to him who evil thinks). The knights are installed at Windsor, and styled *Eques armorum Perseolitidi*, knights of the golden garter. *Botan.*

The order until king Edward VI. 's time was called the order of St. George, the patron saint of England. He figured on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.

Instituted, according to Selden, 23 April, 1344; according to Nicholas, 1347; to Ashmole, 1549.

The order of "Garter king of arms of England" instituted between May and July, 1447.

Additions to the statutes decreed, 1472. 1473.

Order of the Garter in Ireland instituted by Edward IV., 1461; abolished, 1494.

Collar and George of the order, instituted by Henry VII., 1503; about 1477.

The statutes reformed by order, 28 May, 1519; issued, 23 April, 1522.

The ceremonies altered in consequence of the reformations, 22 April, 1548.

Revision of the statutes, 1569.

The annual feast of St. George discontinued, 1567.

The escocheon converted into a star, 1629.

The number of knights increased by seven, 1785.

The order reconstituted; to consist of the sovereign, the prince of Wales, 15 knights companions, and 150 lesser descendants of George III., when elected, 17 Jan., 1803.


Mr. A. Scott-Gatty, York herald of arms, appointed his successor.

Gustavus Adolphus, prince of Sweden, invested with the order at Windsor, 14 June, 1792.

Matsumoto, mikado of Japan (prince Arthur of Gaunt), invested with the order at the imperial palace in Tokio, 20 Feb., 1903.

Grand duke of Baden invested at Karlsruhe by the duke of Connaught on behalf of king Edward VII., 9 Nov., 1905.

Earl Carington invested by king Edward VII. in succession to the late duke of Rutland, 17 Jan., 1805.

First chapter of king Edward VII. 's reign; king Hakon of Norway invested with the order at Windsor, 13 Nov., 1904.

King Gustavus of Sweden, by king Edward VII., on his visit there, 27 April, 1905.

King Manuel of Portugal, by king Edward VII. at Windsor, 16 Nov., 1905.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

GAS. 600

GAS-LIGHTS. 1812

Westminster bridge lighted with gas... 1813

Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted... Oct. 1825

Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas... 1854

Central Gas Company, London, established... 1840

The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in... 1860

Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas companies were in existence in 1877. 1865

Gas-meter patented by John Malam (1820), sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Beck (1830), Nathan Belizes (1838), and others.

Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-light Company's works at Nine-elms; 12 persons killed, and many injured (first accident of the kind)... 1839

Moscow first lit with gas... Dec. 1866

An economical gas produced from bitumen at Woolwich arsenal... Jan. 1868

Gas successfully tried as fuel for the generation of steam by Jackson's patent... April...

The Central Gas company resolved of about 70,000... 1868

By Benjamin Higgins, a clerk; discovered, April 1869

Gas-light tried at Howth lighthouse, near Dublin, July...

Gasworks clauses act passed... 1 July, 1871

By the London gas act, passed 14 July, 1868, ordinary gas obtained at 3s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet, Jan. 1870.

The charges raised on account of dearness of coal and labour, Jan. 1874.

Strike of London gas-stokers took place, Dec.; the inconvenience met by great exertion, 26 Dec.; several tried and imprisoned... Dec. 1872

Possesses to obtain illuminating gas from water have been patented by Cruschkinds (1833), White (1849), and others.

Water-gas made by Ruck's process mixed with ordinary gas tried and reported successful at Chichester... Aug. 1873

Gas supply of London: receipts 1872, 2,133,000.; 1873, 2,144,000.; 1874, 2,144,000.

Street light by electricity, by Mr. St G. Lame Fox's method: a trial, partially successful, Pall Mall, 1868.

Capital of metropolitan companies, 12,621,812.; ("Chartered Company," 9,096,771.); total annual income, 5,327,597.; (average profit, 3t. 36. 9d. per cent.)... 1879

Depression in gas companies through prospects of electric light, Oct. 1875; recovery... 1879-80

Explosions of gas-main near Bethesda-street, Totten-ham-court road, London; 2 killed; others injured; much property destroyed... July, 1880

Dr. Carl Almer von Weisbach, while experimenting in Chemistry about the year 1855, made a discovery from which he devoted the present day incandescent mantle. Dr. Weisbach produced his first incandescent lamp 1855. The inverted incandescent mantle dates from about 1860. 1879

" Kohl-meer Gas," produced from shale oil by Messrs. Rogers, of Watford (said to be pure and cheap)... 6 April, 1881

Mr. West's and Mr. Cooper's inventions for the economical production of pure coal gas, with reduction of human labour, at Turnbridge Wells gas works... Jan. 6th, 1884

The Dover lamp, a combination of the Grinsteind patents on the regenerative principle (the products of combustion being burned), invented by Mr. Lawrence, saving gas economic in increased, and diminished, expense, exhibited... Nov. 29, 1883

A combination of various processes set up by Mr. Samson Fox at the Leeds forge works 29 Sept., 1883, and reported successful (struck of gas-stokers in Southwark and Manchester successfully resisted)... Dec. 1883

Water-gas employed in metallurgy by Mr. Samson Fox at Leeds, reported successful, 1890

Acetylene Gas (which see) produced by Wohler, 1862; made on a commercial scale as an illuminant... 1895

Water-gas economical supplied for 2s. 9d. per cwt., 1895

A conference on the increase in the price of gas at the Guildhall, Mr. A. C. Morton in the chair; resolutions were passed against the great demand created by the gas acts of 1844 and 1865,... Oct. 1900

Great advance in the development of light by...
incandescent gas burners since sir Edw. Frankland's double-chimney argand, 1832; regenerative burners perfected by Siemens, 1870, &c. New gas invented by Dr. Ludwig Mond furnishes power and heat at about 20, per 1,000 cubic feet; reported 1,232 gas undertakings in England, 275 in Scotland, 196 in Ireland, 153 in Australasia, 49 in Canada, 15 in other British possessions, and 21 British companies owning gas works abroad; 17 companies supply the London postal district, providing annually about 42,000,000 cuft. ft. of gas at 100,000,000 cubic feet.


GAS MUSIC, see Pyrophone.

GASTREX (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal of the duchies conquered from Denmark, was closed by a provisional convention signed here by their ministers (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia) Aug. 14, 1865. This convention was abrogated in 1866.

Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, Schleswig, and the whole, or a part of the territory of a German fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a Federal harbor, held by Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

GATES, see Tolls.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling and his Scotch auxiliaries in 1068. Gateshead was made a parliamentary borough by the reform act in 1832. Returns: one member. Population, 1901, 109,587; 1999 (est.) 111,024.

Between twelve and one o'clock, 5, 6 Oct. 1854, a fire broke out in a woollen manufactury here, which set fire to a local warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of burning materials fell over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds. Collapsed chemical works through fire on the Feather Moor, 25, July, 1891, Estimation cost about £30,000.

At the Theatre Royal, by a panic caused by an alarm of fire, 11 persons, chiefly young, were crushed to death; the exit from the gallery was insufficient, 26 Dec. 1891.

GATLING GUN OR BATTERY. Invented by Mr. R. J. Gatling, an American, in 1862 (he died 26 Feb. 1903). It was intended to discharge at once a number of projectiles smaller than the shells of field guns, and it had as many locks as barrels. Tried at Shoeburyness and rejected as inferior to a field gun fired through a single barrel. A powder to be used in the Gatling, invented by M. Pertuiset, was tried in London, Aug. 1870. The Gatling which was employed in Egypt in 1881 is no longer used in the army or navy, the maxim gun having entirely superseded it.

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad gauge, adopted on the Great Western Railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, chose the narrow. A 2-foot gauge was recommended in Feb. 1870, having been successful on the Festiniog railway, Wales; with Robt. Fairlie's "bogie" engine was much adopted at home and abroad. About 200 miles of the S.W. lines of the Great Western were altered from the broad to the narrow gauge in a few days, June, 1874, and on 20-23 May, 1872, the broad gauge was totally superseded on the Great Western.

GATING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law, 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL AND GAULS. Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The Gauls, termed by the Greeks Galate, by the Romans, Galli or Celti, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Galicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

The Phocaeans found Massilia, now Marseilles.

The Gauls (or Huns) under Brennus defeated the Romans at the river Alia, and sack Rome, but are repulsed from the Capitol, accept a ransom and retire; a fabulous legend asserts that they were defeated and expelled by Camillus.

The Gauls defeated by the Romans at Sentinum, 275.

The Romans defeat the Gauls at Arretium; nearly exterminated by Delubella.

The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 210 B.C.; are beaten at Delphe, 279; and by Antigonus, King of Macedon.

The Gauls defeated with great slaughter near Tysa, 273.

The Insubres totally overthrown by Marcellus, and their king Vindomarum slain.

They resist Hannibal, 218, &c.

The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 218; invade Gallia Transalpina, with varied success, 123-58.

They colonize Aix, 123 B.C.; and Narbonne.

Julius Cesar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns, 58.

Lyons (Lugdunum) founded, 46.

The Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius, 43.

Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls, 119.

Introduction of Christianity, 160.

Christians persecuted, 177, 202, 257, 268, 285.

The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian, 271.

The Franks, 275, 277; who introduces the culture of the vine, 275.

Maximilian defeats the Franks, 275.

Constantine, a powerful emperor of Gaul, 306.

Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, defeated by barbarians; defeats the Alamanii at Strasburg, 357.

Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 361; dies, 363.

Jupitius, or the ancient Jupiter, 363.

Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c., 478.

Chlothar, chief of the Saxon Franks, invades Gaul; is defeated by Attila, 497.

The Huns under Attila defeated by Attila near Chalons.

Chlodius, the Roman commander, murdered, 494.

Chlodier the Frank takes Paris, 477.

All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths.

End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks, 476.

See France.)

GAVEL-KIND. (See Saxon gîf-eal cap, "give all suitably;" or from gafoleud (g) and yielding rent), the custom in Kent of dividing patrimonial estates in land, the wives to have half, the
rest equally among male children, without any distinction. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastard children are bastards. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. 

Law Dict. 

GAZA. A city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (Judges xvi.) It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near it to Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.H. 1170; by Bonaparte, March, 1799; and by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha in 1831. 

GELHEIM, near Worms, central Germany. Here the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was defeated and slain by his rival Albert I. of Austria, 2 July, 1788. 

GEMARIA, or GEMLARA, see TALMUD. 

GEMS. The Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, and many ancient specimens remain. The art was revived in Italy in the 15th century. In France, the collection of gems was sold for 10,000 livres. Rev. C. King’s “Antique Gems” appeared in 1809, and his “Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems” in 1865. Dr. A. Billing’s “Science of Gems,” 1868. Artificial gems have been produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wohler, and others), 1858-65. 

The duke of Marlborough’s collection, valued at 400,000 guineas, was sold for 37,550, on June 1715; again sold for 15,257 76 livres. A pearl necklace (London-Denney jewels, realized 15,660). 

Sale of jewels at Christies, realized 25,600 livres. on June 1851. 

Mrs. Langton’s jewels realize 20,975 livres. including a long brilliant necklace with pearl-chased pendant with brilliant, sold for 9,525 livres. on June 1859. 

Marquis of Anglesey’s jewels realize 4,310 livres. 

Amethyst diamond (see DIAMOND) sold at Christie’s for 50,000 livres. on Feb. 1858. 

Mrs. Lewis Hall’s (deceased) jewels and silver have realized 10,250, 11,17 livres. at Christie’s on April 1859. 

The Blue Hope diamond (see DIAMOND) sold in Paris for 60,000 francs. on June 1860. 

See also DIAMOND, etc. 


GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first general of the French armies, 1205. Hugues de Burgh, who commanded the vanguard, at Cresson, 1356. His son, the cardinal, Michel de Burgh, commanded the vanguard at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, and was taken prisoner. In 1357, he was raised to the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1359. Ulry-ès-Grant was the first general of the army of the United States of America, so styled in 1861; see Commanders-in-Chief. 

GENERATION (in Chronology), the interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of his child: 33 years are allowed for the average length of a generation. See SPONTANEOUS. 

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 35 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charle- magne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, 126. 

The Republic founded in 1411. 

Emancipation of Geneva, 1536. Calvin settled here, and obtaining much influence, Geneva was termed the “Home of Calvinism” 


Geneva allied to the Swiss Cantons, 1564. 

Insurrection, Feb. 1793; about 1000 Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1792, to cast Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 2500l. to defray the expenses of their journey, and to purchase their lands near Wargrave. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1793; but they soon after abandoned it: many Genevese settled in England. 

A revolution, executions, etc. 1783. 

Geneva incorporated with France, 26 April, 1798. 

Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, 30 Dec. 1813. 

The constitution made more democratic, 1849. 

Resolution of the Catholic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers: a provisional government set up. 7 Oct. 1848. 

[The scheme was withdrawn.] 

About 30 persons from Geneva land at Thoum and Evian, to set up the Swiss flag; but are brought back by Swiss troops, 30 Mar. 1860. 

Election riots, with loss of life, through the indis- cipline of the Swiss troops, 22 Aug. 1873. 

Violent peace congress Garibaldi present. 12 Sept. 1877. 

The Albanian arbitration commission met: received the cases and adjourned to 15 June, 1878. 18 Dec. 1877. 

Formal meeting of the commission (see Albanian) 15 June, 1879. 

Monsignor Mermillod, nominated bishop of Geneva on the death of the bishop of Geneva, signed a de- clared act of reconciliation, 1875. Established a vicar apostolic: his arrest proposed, 2 Feb.; ordered to quit, if he will not submit to the civil government by 15 Feb.; he is expelled 17 Feb. 

The ex-duke of Brunswick dies here and bequeaths his vast property (above 254,000 livres) to the city of Aug. 1873. 

Rousseau centenary celebrated. 2 July, 1875. 

The duke of Brunswick’s remains placed in the grand mausoleum de Savoy, 7 Sept. 1872. 


Collision of steam boats on the lake, 20 persons drowned. 23 Nov. 1879. 

Explosion of a boiler on the steamer Mont Blanc on the lake; 26 persons perish. 9 July, 1879. 

Swiss national exhibition opened. 1 Max. 1876. 

Bomb outrage at the entrance to the cathedral, windows of the cathedral set on fire, 16 Dec. 1875. 

The 40th anniversary of the birth of Calvin; celebrations begun. 2 July, 1879. 

Population, 152,000; canton, 122,051; city, &c. 157,552. 

GENEVA CONVENTION, for the succour of the wounded in time of active warfare. Having been a witness of the horrors of the battle-field of Solferino, 21 June, 1859, M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss, published his experiences, which induced the Société Genevoise d’Utile Publique in Feb. 1863 to discuss the question whether relief societies might not be formed in time of peace to help the wounded in time of war by means of qualified volunteers. 

At an international conference held 26 Oct. 1863, fourteen governments, including Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Russia, were represented by delegates. The propositions then drawn up were accepted as an international code by a congress which met at Geneva, 8 Aug. 1864, and on 22 Aug. was confirmed, was signed by twelve of the delegates, and it was eventually adopted by all civilized powers except the United States. 

International conferences were held at Paris in 1867 and at Berlin in 1886 for further developing in a practical manner the objects of the Geneva conference.
GENOA

The International Society (termed "the Red Cross Society"), established in consequence of these proceedings, was very energetic in relieving the wounded and sick during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, its flag being recognized as neutral. See Ad. to Sick and Wounded. Above 12,000 volunteers said to be employed in attending the sick and wounded, Sept.—Dec., 1870. Additional articles applying to naval warfare adopted during the Spanish-American war, 1898. International conference for the revision of the Geneva convention with a view to improving the condition of soldiers wounded in war, appointed to be held at May, 1903, postponed till June the 11th. See notes on these war, Feb., 1901.

Red Cross Conference convened for revision of the terms of the convention, 11 June; convention signed at Genoa.

GENOA, the ancient Genoa (N. Italy). Its inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 113 B.C. It partook of the revolutions of the Roman empire. Population, 1901, 213,800; 1909, 257,680.

Genoa becomes a free commercial state about 1600.

Frequent wars with Pisa, 1079—1284.

Frederick II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly besieges Genoa.

Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339; set aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed 1356.

Great discord; many degrees appointed.

Spinola's army, destroyed the naval power of Pisa at Meloria (which see).

Frequent wars with Venice, 1218—32; 1294—99.

Ricci Doria and Gabbevo Spinola appointed captains.

Simon the younger led the Austrians and Italians under Prosper Colonna.

Andrew Doria deserts the French service and restores the independence of his country.

Genoa bombardeled by the French May, 1684.

By the British Sept. 1745.

Taken by the imperialists, who are soon expelled.

Sept. 1746.

Another siege raised Nov. 1747.

The celebrated bank failed.

Genoa made the Ligurian republic.

May, 1797.

The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, evacuated by capitulation, 5 June; it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo 14 June, 1800.

Genoa annexed to the French empire, 4 June, 1805.

Surrenders to the English and Sardinians, 18 April, 1814.

United to the kingdom of Sardinia.

Dec. 1849.

The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, 3 April; but surrendered to general La Marmora, 17 April, 1849.

Columbus's first voyage, 1492, celebrated, the king and queen present, and many foreign ambassadors.

The Genoese and Spanish, 8 Sept., 1482.

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterward the king's gardes-du-corps; the musqueteers and light horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were formed of the persons of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1200. They were organized as a royal corps by Charles VII., about 1411; the younger sons of Scottish nobles being usually the captains. The name gens-d'armes was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from gentilis, of a gens, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans, the scutarii and gentiles had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms ceugers and genshominis. This distinction of gentleman was much in use in England, and was given to the well-descended about 1380, Sir John. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentleman Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1513, for 90 of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or yeomen. William IV. commanded that it should be called his majesty's honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 7 March, 1834. The corps is now formed of 1 captain (1,200. a year), 1 lieutenant (500.), 1 standard bearer (300.), 1 clerk of the cheque (120.), and 39 gentlemen (each 70.). Their attendance is only required at drawing rooms, levees, and other state functions.

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTION. London, established by the earl of Shaftesbury, duchess of Sutherland, and others, May, 1870.

GEODESY (from delta, I divide), the art of measuring the surface and determining the figure of the earth, &c. Col. A. Clarke's "Geodesy," published 1880. See also "latitude." The 7th international geodetic congress met at Rome 13—24 Oct., 1822. It recommended the international unification of the hour, and longitude with Greenwich. An international conference of 14 delegates met at Washington, I. Oct., president John Rogers, agree to recommend Greenwich as prime meridian; France and Brazil abstain; 15 Oct., 1829; the terms of a universal day also agreed to. 1 Nov., 1839, at Berlin, 27 Oct., 1839; at Salzburg, 17 Sept., 1839; at Paris, 9 Oct., 1842; at Berlin, 9 Sept., 1851; Stuttgart, 4 Oct., 1853; Copenhagen, 4 Oct., 1853.

The international geographical congress at London declare for Greenwich as prime meridian, July, 1839.

GEOGRAPHY. The first geographical records are in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. Heil. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphi was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 540 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to mathematical science, about 150 B.C. The great Greek geographer, lived 75—14 B.C. Ptolemy flourished about 150 B.C. The science was brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about 1240. Longfellow. Maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent. 1274. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political, and its study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821. The geographical society in the United States was organized 6 Dec., 1835. The society issued a circular for promoting a more uniform spelling of geographical names, Dec. 1891.
GEOLoGY.

The two royal medals were given with King Edward's approval, to the princes of Monaco and to lient. Royd-Alexander.

Dr. Steven Hedin reaches Simla on his return from his second journey through Tibet. See Times, mid. Sept.

Dr. W. Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Workman finish a visit to Hungary-Szatmar and the Hungarian Museum, and having been to make a detailed survey of all the branches of this glacier and explore them to their sources, Times, 12 Oct.

Dr. Steven Hedin delivers his first lecture on his return from Central Asia in Stockholm, 22 Jan. 1907. Lient. Royd-Alexander, well-known African explorer, reached by natives at Nyeri about 70 miles from Wadai, 2 April, 1909. Clarred antarctic expedition—Return of Dr. Charcot who landed at Rome after 12 months' absence, 5 June.

See also Antarctic Discoveries, North-East, and North-West Passages, and Mounts, &c.

GEOK TEPE, a strong Turkoman fortress; see Rossait, 1879-81.

GEOLoGY, the science of the earth, is said to have been cultivated in China before the Christian era, and occupied the attention of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: "Geolipno Majoll, and others (1595), Steno (1669), Scilla (1679), Quinell (1797). Pit and Nestor (1796). Leibnitz (1760) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth. Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them.

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared 1690, Whiston's (1697; Hutton's "Theory of the Earth" 1795.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he announced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent followers (Alexanders and successors were Geyer (1758), Micheli (1760), Rasp (1762-73), Pallais and Horace B. de Saussare (1793-1823).

Werner (1759) described all rocks to an organic origin, and even flanced the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, Do Lac, etc., James Hutton (1788), supported by Playfair (1802) was the first to oppose Werner's view. He asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists.

Mr. (Alt. Sir) A. Gercke and other eminent modern geologists, ascribed the origin of the landscape features of the earth chiefly to denudation by the action of water, 1856. A. Sir A. Gercke's "Founders of Geology" (1828). Harrietta, Desmarets, and others in the 19th century, published 1857.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England in the Making of a Geologist, or A General View of British Strata, in 1759), and published it and his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1822-15; died 28 Aug. 1819. The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, another father, died 20 Sept. 1875, aged 87. Sir Charles Lyell, died 22 Feb. 1875.

The rev. Wm. Buckland, D.D., born 1754; Reafer in geology, Oxford, 1816; published "Reliquiae Divi-

van," which contains the results of his excavations of bones of large mammals, elephants, hippos, etc., discovered in the Kirkdale cave, Pickering, Yorkshire, in 1811 "Geology and Mineralogy," in relation to nature, the History of Earth, and the Kirkdale caves. 1797. Dean of Westminster, 1816; died Aug. 1856. In 1853 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, comprising specimens of every geological formation and every rock in nature. C. Hatchett, the Rev. A. John St. Asby, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville, to send the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1842-47, was declined, 13 Nov. 1857.
GEODESY.

In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established. By collecting a great mass of new facts, it greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

The Geological Society of Dublin, 1832; of Edinburgh, 1834; of France, 1830; and of Germany, 1842.

In 1833 Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present Museum of Geology, which began at Craig's-court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn-street. To him are also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and formally opened by the prince consort, 14 May, 1851. Attached to the Museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died 13 April, 1855; succeeded by Sir Roderick Murchison, who died 22 Oct. 1871; succeeded by professor (afterwards sir) A. C. Ramsay, March, 1872, died 9 Dec. 1899; by Archibald Geikie, 1882, Knt., 1894. A similar institution founded at Calcuta in 1839.

A great many maps have been published, with memoirs. The survey of England, on the scale of an inch to a mile, was completed in Jan., 1889. Some maps have been made on a scale of six inches to a mile. The surveys of Scotland and Ireland are in progress. New geological map of England and Wales, a miles to the inch, published by the government, 1858.

International geological congress originated at the Buffalo meeting of the American association for the advancement of science in 1857.

The English standard rocks on geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Murchison, Phillips, De la Beche, Prestwich, Geikie, Dana, Jukes-Brown, Green, Judd, Page and Lapworth, Agassiz, Ramsay, and Nicholson.

Cuvier and Brongniart's work on Geology of Paris, 1808 et seq.

Professor Owen, distinguished paleontologist, died 1852. Sir Wm. Dawson, eminent geologist, born 1820, died 19 Nov. 1899.

Reported discovery of fine specimen of Ichthyosaurus in Chili, the first found in South America, 22 Jan., 1864.

Skeleton reproduction of the dinosaurian reptile, diplodocus, found in the United States, presented to the trustees of the British museum by Mr. Carnegie, 12 May, 1905.


Death of prof. Eugene Renier, president of the present geological society, 5 May, 1896.

Geological society celebrates its centenary, 26 Sept., 1899.

Death of Mr. T. Melland Reade, geologist, aged 77, 27 May, 1905.

The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes:

I. Those generally attributed to the agency of water;

II. To the action of fire: which may be subdivided as follows:

A. Aquatic formations, stratified, rarely crystalline:—Sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks.

Metamorphic or unstratified.

Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline:—Volcanic, as basalt, &c.

Plutonic, as granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:

The Palaeozoic (most ancient forms of life) or Primary.

The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.

The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

Table of Strata (chiefly from Lyell).

NEOZOIC:

I. Post-Tertiary:

A. Post-Frisian:

1. Recent: Marine strata: with human remains; Danish peat; kitchen middens; bronze and stone implements: Swiss lake-dwellings: temple of Scopas at Puzzoloni.

2. Post-Frisian: Birchenbury cove, with herring bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; postglacial N. American deposits: remains of mastodon; Australian beeches.

II. Tertiary or Cainozoic Series:

B. Pliocene:

3. Lower Pliocene (or Pleistocene) Mammoth beds, Norwich Gras. [Marine shells.]

4. Older Pliocene: Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).

C. 5. Wensley Upper and Lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Tournay beds: limerock deposits near Athens: volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, &c.; brown coal of Germany, &c. [Mammalia, Gigantic Elk, Salmander, &c.]


III. Secondary or Mesozoic Series:

E. 10. Colubroidea: Upper: British Chalk; Marniferous beds; chalk with and without flints; Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand, [Mammalia; Fish, Mollusca, &c.]

11. Lower (or Neocomian or Wooden): Kentish rag; Wood Clay; Hastings Sand. [Iguanodon, Hylorossa, &c.]

F. 12. Oolite: Upper; Purbeck shales; Portland stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic stone of Solnhofen with Archaeopteryx. [Fish.]

13. Middle: Calabrian Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [Reptilia and Ammonoidea.]

14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Redcliff Clay, Great Oolite, Stongesfield, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [Ichno-vores, Placoda, etc.]


16. Trias: Upper; White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshine; Coal Fields in Virginia, N.A. [Fish, Denostracoe.]

17. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England) [Exnurina, Placoda, etc.]


IV. Primary or Palaeozoic Series:


20. 21. Carboniferous, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [Fires, Invertebrata, Reptilia, etc.]

L. 22. 23. 24. Deostron, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Sandstones, Cones, and Marl. Quartzites, Conglomerates. [Shells, Fish, Tri-bites.]

M. 25. 26. 27. Silurian, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Astonly Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Coal Sandstone, Llandeilo Flags; Nigara Limestone. [Sponges, Corals, Tri-bites, Shells.]


O. 32. 33. Deostron, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festing Shales, Ranger Shales and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Haslerts Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [Echinoids, Lignites, Fish, Invertebrata, etc.]

32. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with interstratified Limestones, in one of which, Ness, thick, occurs, &c. ammonites. Of the Canadian, the oldest known fossil, according to Dr. Dawson, and others, by some geologists regarded as ephedrine, a mineral structure.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth, is ascribed to the

* Included in the Archimedian system, the basement division of the stratified rocks.
EGYPTIANS: the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and boundaries.

Theodorus introduced geometry into Greece about 630 B.C. Euclid compiled the science about 283 B.C. Thales introduced geometry in the form of sections, which were introduced by Plato, about 349 B.C. Euclid's Elements compiled about 300 B.C. Nicomedes, a discoverer in geometry, about 230 B.C. The conicoid curve invented by Nicomedes, 230 B.C. Ptolemy, the astronomer, in the second century A.D., Geometry taught in Europe in the 14th century. Book astronomers were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552.


GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII. "Leake."

GEORGE, ST., the tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the order of the garter by Edward III. His day is 23 April. Special celebration in honour of the English soldiers in London and other parts of England, 1892. See Garter, and Knightly

GEORGE'S CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, George Cadoudal, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1815. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, 6 April. Twelve of the conspirators, including Georges, were executed 25 June, and others were imprisoned. Moreau was exiled, and Cadoudal went to America. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (which see).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander about 331 B.C., but there began the line of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 48 B.C. But retained its own sovereignity, Christianity was introduced into it in the 3rd century. In the 5th century, after severe struggles, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068, and by the Tartar hordes, 1223. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was annexed, first to Persia, and then to Turkey. In 1730 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler Heraklis, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1792, and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province. — Georgia, in North America, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, 15 Jan. 1861, and was conquered by Sherman in 1864-5, and readmitted as a state Jan. 1868. A ridiculous negro insurrection suppressed Aug. 1875. Fatal fight with negroes at Pittsburg, 7 deaths and a block of buildings burned, 17 May, 1912. Population in 1899, 2,135,941; Atlanta, 72,489; Savannah, 41,957. See United States.

Riots at Jesup: eight whites and negroes; 2 negroes killed and 2 whites. 24, 26 Dec. 1858.

Tornado at Gainesville: 46 deaths, 1,032 people destitute, loss of property 500,000 dol. 6 June, 1873. Georgia, in the Pacific, was visited by capt. Cook in 1775. Convict leasing system terminated by the passage of a bill prohibiting the leasing of felons, except by consent of the governor and the prison commission. 22 Sept., 1875.

GEOGIUIM SIDIUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (which see), discovered 13 March, 1781.

GERBEROII (Normandy, N. France). Here William the Conqueror was wounded in battle by his son Robert, who had joined the French king Philip I., 1078.

GERM THEORY OF DISEASE supposes that many diseases are due to the presence and propagation in the animal system of minute organisms [termed microbes having no part or share in its normal economy. M. Maclagan, 1870. See Animalcula and Bacteria. Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, whose work was published in 1872, classifies bacteria as 1. Sphero or microscopic; 2. Micro-bacteria, or bacteria proper (real-shaped); 3. Hemocacteria, the same bugs. J. van't Hoff, on bacteria, spiral-shaped or corkscrew. Translation of his work, 1881. See Cholera.

The doctrine of contagion animadvert was held in the middle ages and put forth in the 17th century, but contagious organisms were not discovered till the 19th by professors Pasteur, Tyndall, Dr. Win. Field, and others, 1875 et seq. At the British Association, 14 Sept. 1870, professor Huxley expressed his齐nference with the germ theory. See under Dest and Tyndall, 1852.

Dr. Robert Koch is said to have identified the microscopical germs of cattle disease, of consumption, of cholera, and other diseases, 1887 et seq. Disseminated in England, May, June, 1885. See Tuberculosis.

Dr. E. Klein, Feb. 1885, reported his investigations on the relation of bacteria to choler. At the Royal Institution, Feb. 27, 1882, he demonstrated the propagation of scarlet fever by microbes in cow's milk. Numerous specimens of these germs were exhibited at the Royal Institution in illustration of professor Tyndall's discoveries. Living organisms, 1882. By taking means to exclude these germs from wounds, e.g., sir Joseph Liston (baron 1869) introduced anti-septic surgery with great success. The picture level is now carried to a high level, and it is not now considered necessary. Louis Pasteur,' by M. Rabot, his son-in-law, gives an account of the great scientist's successes with the propagation of some diseases by inoculation. A translation by lady Claud Hamilton was published in Feb. 1835. M. Pasteur's 70th birthday celebrated in Paris, 27 Dec. 1857. He died 28 Sept. 1895; see Hydrophobia.
GERMANIA, ST.

607 GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

M. Engelmann demonstrated the action of microbes in the development of vegetable cells from carbonic acid and moisture in the atmosphere.


Mal. K. Ross’s paper at the Royal Colonial Institute on “Malaria and Its Treatment,” he shows that three great laws had been established by science regarding malaria—(1) that it was caused by numbers of microscopical parasites, which live and propagate themselves in the blood; (2) that these parasites are carried from sick persons to healthy ones by the agency of a genus of mosquitoes called Anophelus; (3) that these kinds of mosquitoes breed principally in shallow and terrestrial waters, 10 Nov. 1903.

Bacillus of dysentery reported from Colombo to have been discovered by M. Costellant, 24 May, 1904.

Physiological action of the emaciations of malaria (which see) on various species of micro-organisms subjected to its influence, investigated by Dr. A. B. Green, shows a marked germicidal effect on the specific and extraneous micro-organisms of vaccine, 1904.

Other, still under investigation, 1905.

Dr. Fred Robertson, at the Royal college of surgeons, Edinburgh, describes his experiments in investigating paralysis, and summarises the evidence in support of the conclusion that general paralysis was dependent upon the invasion of the tissues by the parasitic bacillus, 30 Jan. 1906.

GERMAIN, ST., near Paris. The palace here was begun by Louis the Fat, 1124, and enlarged and embellished by his successors, especially by Francis I. Henry IV., and Louis XIV. Here James II. of England resided in state after his abdication, in 1689, and here he died, 6 Sept. 1701. See Treaties.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION, see German Union.

GERMAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, discovered at Frankfort, 6 Dec. 1882. A Charter was granted by the emperor to Dr. Carl Peters and others, whereby this society was authorised to acquire Usagora, XGury, and other territories west of Zanzibar, 27 Feb. 1885.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, NORTH, established in room of the Germanic Confederation (which see) population 1867, estimated 29,906,692. The confederation ceased on the re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan. 1871.


GERMAN EAST AFRICA, see under Africa.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, founded 1845, for Germans, and English in cases of accident. German Society of Benevolence and Concord, established 1817.

GERMAN LANGUAGE has two great branches: hoch and platt Deutsch, high and low German. The former became the literary language, principally through its use by Luther in his translation of the Bible and in other works, 1522-34. The latter is that spoken by the lower classes. There are many dialects: the satirical epic in low German, “Reinecke Fuchs,” appeared in 1498; see Reynard, and Drama.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

Born. Died. Title.


GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE, founded by 44 gentlemen in Berlin on the invitation of the prince of Wiel, May, 1898. 3335 branches; total members 125,315, reported 30 June, 1905.

GERMAN OCEAN, see North Sea.

GERMAN SILVER, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc, first made at Hildburghhausen in Germany. There are many patents; Cutler’s, 1838, Tarkés’s, 1834, &c.

GERMAN UNION OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS, the forerunner of the British Association, was founded by Oken, at Leipsic, in 1822; partly to promote political unity in Germany. It has met annually, except in troubled years, such as 1838, 1866, and 1870. The Union is now termed “German Association of Naturalists.”

GERMANY, colossal statue, see Germany, Sept. 1883.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, superseding the confederation of the Rhine (which see), was constituted 8 June, 1815; held its first diet at Frankfort, 16 Nov. 1816, and its last, 24 Aug. 1866. See Germany. It comprised—

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18. Brunswick and Nassau.
20. Oldenburg, three Anhalts, and two Schwarzburgs.

The Diet elects for a constituent assembly, 20 March, which met 18 May, 1848.
The Diet remits its functions to the archbishop of Mainz, vein of the empire (see Germany). 11 July.
The Diet re-established, meets 10 May, 1851.
The emperor of Austria proposes a reform of the confederation, 17 Aug.; accepted by the diet, 1 Sept.; rejected by Prussia.
The Diet celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the empire, 25 June, 1870.
Vote of the majority of the diet supports Austria in the dispute respecting Schwedt and Böhmisch; Prussia announces her withdrawal from the confederation, and its dissolution; the diet declares itself indissoluble, continues its functions, and elects a new Diet.
The diet meets at Aix-la-Chapelle during the war, 14 July.
The constitution denounced by Austria at Nielsburg, 18 July.
The diet holds its last sitting, 24 Aug.

GERMANITES, a name given to a sect, of which members appeared in the British Mediterranean fleet in 1807. They called themselves "mon-fighting men," and held no communion with other religious bodies.

GERMANIS, the metal discovered by Dr. Winkler early in 1889.

GERMANS, ST., was made the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall for a short time, about 603.

GERMANY (Germany, Germania), anciently, as now, divided into independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 1st century. In the 2nd century the Romans and their tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. In the latter part of the 8th century, Charlemagne subdued the Saxons and other tribes, and was crowned emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800. A list of his successors is given in another place. At the extinction of his family, the empire became elective, 911, and was subsequently obtained by members of the house of Hapsburg from 1438 till 1806). Germany was divided into circles, 1501-12. The confederation of the Rhine was formed 12 July, 1866; the German confederation, 5 June, 1815; and the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1867; the treaty ratified, 8 Sept. 1866. The present German empire was established in 1871. The emperor is styled "9 German emperors." (See that date below.) See Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71. Population of the German empire 1880, 15,232,604; in 1885, 15,825,071.

The empire of Germany was established Jan. 1, 1871, founded upon treaties concluded between the North German confederation (which see) and 1. the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, 15 Nov. 1870; 2. the kingdom of Bavaria, 23 Nov. 1870; 3. the kingdom of Wurttemberg, 25 Nov. 1870; ratified, 29 Jan. 1871. William I., king of Prussia, was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871.

Population of Germany, 1871 (including Alsace-Lorraine), conquered, 1870, 41,063,540. The parliament (reichstag) is elected by manhood-suffrage and ballot.

The first chancellor of the empire, prince Otto von Bismarck, May, 1871; resigned 15 March, 1890.

The Teutonic, united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans at Norcia, 860.

After varying successes are defeated by Marius.

Danes invaded Germany.

Rattle of Tenteburg, Hermann or Arnim intrigues under Yarn, 867.

Hermann assassinated.

The Franks invade Gaul.


Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians, 772-785.

He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome by the pope.

He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united.

Loius (the German) separates Germany from France.

The Germans under Arnold take Rome, 869.

The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns.

The electorate begin about this time. See Electors.

Reign of Henry III. (King), 1867-1870.

He vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians.

Other I. crowns his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope.

Othe II. conquers Lorraine.

Henry III. conquers Bohemia.

Conflict between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. (Hildebrand). 1075.

Henry's humiliation at Canossa (which see) 1077.

He takes Rome 1075; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno.

Disputes with the pope relating to ecclesiastical investitures.

The Greek and the Glebide feud begins.

Conrad II. provides an army to drive the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery.

Frederick Barbarossa emperor, 1152; wars in Italy.

He destroys Milan.

Rums Henry the Lion (see Bavaria).

Is drowned during the crusade in Syria, 10 June, 1191.

Innocent excommunicates knighthood.

Hanscaple league established.

Reign of Rudolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors.

The elector, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV.

The Tyrold acquired.

Sigmund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see Bohemia).

Sigmund driven from the throne, Albert V., duke of Austria, succeeds.

The pagan sacrifice continuing the empire to the house of Hapsburg.

Pavans' wars.

Era of the Reformation (see Lutheranism).

German Bible and liturgy published by Luther.

Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms, 17 April, 1521.

War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome, 1527.

Diet at Augsburg; Protestants condemned, 13 March, 1529.

Confession of Augsburg published.

Protestant League of Smaland.

The anabaptists seize Munster, 24 June, 1535; deposed, and John of Leyden slain.

Death of Luther.

War with the protestants, 1530.

Who are murdered by Henry II. of France—peace at Passau.


Hungary joined to the empire, 1570.
The Thirty years' war begins between the evangelical union under the elector palatine, and the catholic principality of Bavaria. 1618

Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine. 8 Nov. 1620

Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany, June. 1630

Gustavus-Adolphus, victor, killed at Lutzen. 16 Nov. 1632

Treason of Wallenstein; he is assassinated, 25 Feb. 1634

End of the Thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration. 24 Oct. 1648

War with France. 1649

John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna, 12 Sept. 1683

Peace of Ryawick (with France). 29 June. 1699

The peace of Carlowing (with the Turks) 26 Jan. 1699

The pragmatic sanction (which see). 1723

Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa (1755); she succeeds her father 9 Aug. 1714

Peace of Utrecht. 11 April, 1713

The Seven years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertshagen. 15 Feb. 1756

Lorraine ceded to France. 1763

Joseph H. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes. 1782

War with Turkey. 1798

Victory of the Austrians and Russians at Rimmik. 22 Sept. 1799

J. B. Baselow, educational reformer, dies 25 July, 1800

The Rhenish provinces revolt. 1793

Francis I., joins in the second partition of Poland, 1795

In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793-1803

Cessions of territory to France by the treaty of Lunéville. 9 Feb. 1801

Francis II. assumes the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria. 11 Aug. 1804

Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurttemberg. 1803; and of Westphalia. 1809; dissolution of the German empire; formation of the confederation of the Rhine. 13 July, 1806

Napoleon invades the Netherlands. 1800

Commencement of the war of independence: the order of the Iron cross instituted. March, 1813

Final defeat of the French at Leipzig. 16-18 Oct. 1813

Congress of Vienna. 1 Nov. 1814 & 25 May, 1815

The Germanic confederation (which see) formed 8 June, 1815

The Zollverein (which see) formed. 1818

Society for promoting the knowledge of ancient German history, founded by Stein 1819

A German scientific association formed, "Naturfor- scher Verein" (see German Union). Sept. 1822

Death of J. H. Voss, poet, &c. 29 March, 1826

Revolution at Brunswick (flight of the duke) 7 Sept. 1830

In Saxony (abdication of the king). 13 Sept. 1830

Death of Goethe, poet, novelist, and philosopher, 22 March, 1832

Becker's song about the free German Rhine; and Alfred de Musset's song in reply, "Le Rhin en (which see) appear 1841

Excitement about Rouge, the catholic reformer, and the holy coat of Treves 1844

Invasion at Vienna and throughout Germany (see Germany and France). 22 March, 1848

Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see Denmark) March, 1848

The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the re-establishment of the German empire, by a proclamation 27 March, 1848

German national assembly at Frankfort (see German confederation) 18 May, 1848

Archduke John of Austria elected vicar of the empire 12 July, 1848

The national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor, 28 March; he declines. 3 April, 1849

He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly. 14 May, 1849

The Frankfort assembly transfers its sitings to Stuttgart 30 May, 1849

Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany. 30 Sept., 1848

Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller German states 6 Nov.

Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg, for a revision of the German confederation 27 Feb. 1849

Parliament meets at Erfurt March, 1849

The king of Wurttemberg denounces the insidious combination of the king of Bavaria and the German diet meets at Frankfort 10 May, 1849

Hesse-Cassel sends no representative to Erfurt. 7 June, 1849

Hesse-Parmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league 20 June, 1849

Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation, 19 July; which meets at Frankfort, 2 Sept.

Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Lower and Hesse-Cassel (see Germany). 12 Nov.

Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, 23 Dec. 1850, to 15 May, 1851

Max Schneeburger, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein," died 18 May, 1851

Re-establishment of the diet of the Germanic confederation at Frankfort 30 May, 1850

Conference at Nuremberg relative to a general system of commerce 15 Jan. 1857

Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy; warlike preparations in Bavaria &c. 1859

Meetings of new liberal party in Eisenach, Saxe Weimar, 17 July; seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative 14 Aug. 1853

This proposal was accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover 20 Sept., 1853

The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe-Gotha, for a liberal speech, 4 Sept. 1853; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts 20 Sept., 1853

Death of Friedl Moritz Arnold, patriot and poet. 20 Jan. 1860

The federal diet maintains the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1850 against Prussia 24 March, 1860

Meeting at Coblenz in favour of German unity against French aggression 2 Sept., 1859

Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig Nov.

First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha 8-11 July, 1861

Meeting of German national association at Heidelberg; decides to form a fleet 28 July, 1861

Subscriptions received for fleet 29 July, 1861

The national association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia 24 March, 1862

Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states on federal reform 8 July-10 Aug. 1862

Deputies from German states meet at Koblenz, and declare that Germany wants formation into one federal state 28, 29 Sept.

Congress of deputies from German states declare 25 Sept., 1862

The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfort, 31 July; king of Prussia declines 4 Aug.; nearly all the sovereigns meet, 17 Aug. They agree on the Austrian plan of federal reform, 1 Sept.; which is rejected by Prussia 22 Sept., 1862

The diet determines to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfill its obligations 1 Oct., 1863

Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark 15 Nov., 1863

German troops enter Holstein for "federal execution" (see Denmark for events) 22 Dec.

Death of Maximilian II. of Bavaria 10 March, 1864
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Prussia retains the duchies: discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony, requesting Austria and Prussia to allow Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburg; rejected
6 April, 1865.

The Gastien convention (which see) 14 Aug.

Condemned by the diet at Frankfort 4 Oct.
The diet calls on Austria and Prussia to
13 May, 1866.

Meeting of deputies from smaller German states condemn the impending war 20 May. Austria declares that Prussia has broken the treaty by invading Holstein, 11 June; the diet adopts this by 6 votes; the Prussian representative declares the German confederation at an end, and invites the members to form a new one, excluding Austria 14 June, 1866.
The Prussians enter Saxony, and the war begins, 15 June.
The diet determines for war, 16 June; prince Charles of Bavaria general of the confederation troops 27 June.

[For the war and its consequences, see Prussia, German Confederation, North.] Treaty of alliance between Prussia and the northern states; ratified
8 Sept.

Continued disputes between the diet and Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. and Nov.

Draft of new constitution for North Germany signed
2 Feb. 1867.

German Parliament opened at Berlin by the King of Prussia, 24 Feb.; Dr. Simon elected President 2 March.
The federal constitution adopted (printed in Amons de todue, 1868); the parliament closed, 18 April.
The constitution put in action 1 July.

Meeting of goedeheren from parliaments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, declare necessity of union with North Germany, Aug.

Ludenberg executed by the Prussian garrison, Sept.

Inauguration of the Luther monument at Worms by the King of Prussia 26 June, 1868.

German rifle association meeting at Mannheim, 26 July; addressed by Von Beneck at the close, giving as boast, "Peace and Reconciliation" 6 Aug.

After negotiations between Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, July, a South German military commission appointed 19 Aug.

Wilhelmshaven, at Hipples, bay of Jade, Oldenburg, Aug. 1869; Bismarck and a German military port, inaugurated by the King of Prussia 17 June.

Centenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt celebrated 11 Sept.

Governing Berlin, German representative at Frankfort, protests against the doctrine of papal infallibility 1870.

Count Bismarck announces the declaration of war by France, and terming groundless and preposterous
12 July.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Baden, stipulating that the war declared by France (see France-Premier Bismarck 16 Aug., Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany about a sept. 13 Aug.; Hesse-Darmstadt about 11 Sept.

Count Bismarck joint the North German Confederation by treaty, about 15 Nov. also Wurtemberg, 27 Nov., and Bavaria, 28 Nov., containing certain powers in military and diplomatic affairs Nov.

The parliament vote 150,220 thalers to continue the war, Nov.

The king of Bavaria, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes the king of Prussia to be nominated emperor of Germany about 1 Dec.
The king of Bavaria an old republic to the king to become emperor votes for, 14 Dec. 1869.
The address solemnly presented to the king of Saxony 26 Dec., 1869.

Re-establishment of the German empire; 1 Jan.; William I. of Prussia proclaimed emperor of Germany 18 Jan., 1871.

Several German bankers condemned to imprisonment for subscribing to the French loan 3 Jan., 1871.
Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Ver- souillet 9 Feb.
The emperor reviews part of his army at Leipsic, and chants, near Paris 1 March.

First Reichstag or imperial parliament opened at Berlin by the emperor 27 Feb., 1871.
The new constitution of the empire comes into force 4 May.

Chancellor of the empire: prince Bismarck, chancellor for life 18 July.
The treaty of peace ratified 16 May.

Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of papal infallibility, 18 July, 1871.

(April, 1871) Dollinger (Dollinger) 18 July, 1871.

Triumphal entry of the German armies into Berlin; statue of Frederick William IV. inaugurated, 16 June.

Dr. Dollinger elected rector of the university of Munich 29 June.

The Bavarian minister of public worship declares against the dogma of papal infallibility in a letter to the archbishop of Munich 27 July.
The German parliament opened by the emperor: who expresses his conviction "that the new German empire will be a reliable shield of peace." 18 July.

Reform in the coinage: introduction of a gold coin approved by the federal council 5 Nov.

Law forbidding priests to meddle with arms in the pulpit about 26 Nov.

Triennial war budget voted 1 Dec.

Sharp dispatch from count Bismarck to the German ambassador at Paris respecting the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris, 7 Dec.

Ultramontane agitation against the government; excitement amongst the Polish Romanists; count Bismarck carries his school inspection bill against the Roman Catholic clergy 1 Dec.

Bismarck reports to the parliament the pope's refusal to receive cardinal Holzendorf as ambassador 14 May.

Bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits passed in the German parliament (1869-70); end of session, 19 Jan. 1870; the law published 16 Jan.

Inauguration of a memorial to Von Stein, the patriotic statesman at Nassau, by the emperor 25 July.

Imperial congress: the czar arrives at Berlin 5 Sept.; the emperor of Austria, 6 Sept.; both leave; prince Bismarck declares the meeting to be merely a "parliament," 5 Sept.

Treaty with France settling the total evacuation of the departments held by German troops on payment of the indemnity in Sept. signed 15 March, 1871.
The monetary reform law passed, 25 June; the parliament closed 26 June.

Last payment of French war indemnity 5 Sept.

Elections for the parliament, 497 members; about two-thirds nationalist liberals; about 100 ultramontaneists 13 Sept.

Commonwealth struggle in the parliament respecting a new finance law 18 March.

The government require 401,659 men (instead of 399,000) permanently: compromise; the army to be settled for seven years: about 10 April.

German illogic association formed against particularists and ultramontaneists about June.

Count Harry Amnion, formerly ambassador at Rome and Paris, suddenly arrested and imprisoned in Berlin;"able for refusing to give the medical papers, 4 Oct.: released on bail 28 Oct.

Bismarck resigns the chancellorship after an adverse vote in the parliament, 16 Dec, on the question of confidence (1871) retains it 3 Dec.

Important registration law for births, deaths, and marriages passed 30 June.

Civil marriage bill passed 16 July.

International treaty meeting at Stuttgart 8 Aug.

Statue of Hermann (or Arminius), by Von Rodal, at Darmstadt, unveiled by the emperor William 15 Aug.
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The imperial bank of Germany opens 1 Jan. 1876.
Proposal for purchase of all the railways by the imperial government opposed in the south 21 Dec., 22 March.

Elections: liberal majority; socialist democrats elected in Berlin 10, 11 Jan. 1877.
Supreme court for Germany settled to be at Leipzig 1 Dec. 1877.

New code of laws enacted 21 March.
Resignation of Bismarck as chancellor, 3 April; withdrawn 8 April.
Exploitation of horses forbidden 27 July.
In consequence of the attempted assassination of the emperor by Hodel, 11 May, a stringent bill to repress social insurrection into the parliament, and rejected (25—57) 24, 25 May 1878.

Grosser Kurfürst, ironclad, sunk by collision with König Wilhelm off Folkstone, about 390 lost 16 June.

The emperor fired at and wounded by Dr. Karl Eduard Nobiling, a professor of philology and socialist at Berlin 5 June.
The crown prince authorised to direct public affairs 22 July.

Death of king George of Hanover 4, 5 June.
Emil Heinrich Max Hodel condemned 13 June, to be electrocuted (severe struggle) 30 July.
The Berlin conference (which see) 13 June—15 July.
Hodel executed at Berlin 16 Aug.

New parliament opened: national liberals, 123;կ19 imperialists and conservatives, 149; centre (Roman catholics, &c.) 9 Sept.
Dr. Nobiling dies of self-inflicted wounds, 10 Sept.
The repressive socialist bill passed (72 majority) 7 Oct.

Deere for expulsion of socialists and others issued 174 clubs, 44 newspapers, and 157 other papers suppressed by injunctions up to Dec.
Parliamentary discipline bill (to "muzzle speakers"); a "vexing bill" introduced about Jan. 9, 1879.
Bismarck's negotiations with the Roman curia respecting the Falk laws (futurism 1879) Jan. 5.

"Obstructing" bill rejected by the parliament, 7 March.
Prince Bismarck's protectionist tariff bill virtually passed, about 9 May.
Resignation of von Forckenbeck (liberal), president of the parliament, 9 May; election of an ultramontane, about 22 May.
Resignation of Falk and other ministers; announcement 22 June.
Bismarck in the parliament discourses connection with the liberal party 9 July.
The customs bill finally passed 217—117; session ended 23 July.
Ministry reconstituted about 14 July.
Adm. Batsch tried and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for loss of Grosser Kurfürst (see 31 May, 1878) 31 July.
Meeting of Bismarck and Jacobini, papal nuncio, at Gastem, about 16 Sept.
Bismarck visits Vienna; renewed friendship with Andrassy, 2124 Sept.; supreme court for all Germany, opened at Leipzig 1 Oct.

New code of laws made in 1879 come into operation, 1 Nov.
Bill for enlargement of the army (by 25,000 men) proposed 1 Jan. 1880.
In the federal council 22 small states vote outvote Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, respecting the new stamp duties, 2 April.
Bismarck's resignation not accepted by the emperor; the states go in 3 April.
The "new liberal" party formed by secession from the reactionary "national liberals" April.

General elections; large liberal majority 23 Oct. 1881.
Bismarck's tobacco monopoly bill introduced 1 Jan.; rejected by committee 12 March 1882.

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Bismarck's tobacco monopoly bill not to be rushed into English fashion 29 Nov.
He is defeated in a financial question 15—83 1 Dec.
Imperial rescript against parliamentary government published 4 Jan. 1882.

Violent debates in the parliament 24 Jan., 7 Feb.
Bismarck's tobacco tax bill rejected by his economic council 25 March; rejected by Parliament 270—143 14 June.

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German colonization society constituted at Frankfort 6 Dec. 1852.
The budget rejected by the chambers 7 Dec. 1882.
Death of Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor 21 Jan. 1883.
Enthusiastic commemoration of Luther's birth (see Lutheranism) Aug.—Sept.
Arthur ministrées at Marsburg, 15 Sept.
Hamburg 20 Sept.

GERMANY, a colossal statue, &c., by Prof Schilling, at a national memorial of German unity and victories of 1831—71 set up in the Niederwald at Rudesheim on the Rhine, uncovered by the emperor William in the presence of German sovereigns and 5,000 spectators; Von Moltke there but not Bismarck 22 Sept.

(Plot to blow up the monument by dynamite and destroy the royal and eminent persons present this day, frustrated by bad weather; discovered in 1854.

The fourth centenary of Luther's birth (see 1853) celebrated at Erfurt, Halle, &c. 21 Oct., &c.
Successful visit of the Crown Prince to Spain and Italy 23 Nov.—22 Dec.
Prince Bismarck refuses to present to the chamber a letter of confidence from the United States on the death of the president Dr. Lincoln, early Apr.
Mr. Sargent, the ubiquitous U.S. minister, settled to be removed to St. Petersburg, 25 May; declined.

Antisocialist law prolonged for two years (1879—75) to 10 May; trial of Krazewski, Polish poet and novelist, and captain Hentsch, ex-teleregraph official at Leipsic, for attempting to kill the emperor; 1878—see above; tried at Leipsic; F. A. Reinsdorf, Reinsdorf, Rupeck, and Kitcher sentenced to death; two to imprisonment; three acquitted 25—26 Dec.

German flag said to have hoisted by the French at New Guinea, New Britain, and other islands, Dec.
Great increase of emigration (1883) 1879—1884.
"Germany does not want colonies"—Bismarck, 1871—1899, marks voted for protection of colonies 10 Jan. 1883.
Speech of Prince Bismarck attacking the Gladstone cabinet 2 March.
Despite said to be settled 2 March.
Lieske convicted of murder of Rumpfl at Frankfurt 2 May 1881.

Prince Bismarck's "Schnapp" (a dram of spirits) monopoly bill introduced 1 Jan.; rejected by committee 12 March 1883.

Sarawat sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for high treason (giving information respecting fortresses to the French government) 29 Feb.
Prince Bismarck reproves parliament for opposing government bills 26 March.
The "Schnapp" bill rejected 28—1, 27 March.

Socialist law providing for trial by military tribunals; President; by Leopold von Ranke, the historian, died (aged 90) 28 Feb.

Bill for increase of the army (42,000 men) for the years brought in 3 Dec.; much opposed by clericals, socialists, and others; adjourned to Jan. 1884; 27 Dec. 1885; amendment limiting increase to the years carried (1884—85) 1 Jan. 1884; bill immediately dissolved 1 Jan. 1885.

Elections; efforts to make the army parliamentary instead of imperial; majority for the government 1885.

Army bill passed (25—31) 13 Feb. 1885.

R. 2
Treaty of alliance with Austria and Italy signed 15 March, 1857

Arrrest of M. Schmerbell (see under France) 22 Apr., 1877

Foundation stone of opening lock of a canal from the Baltic to the North Sea, 20 miles long, laid at Holtenau near Kiel by the emperor; (estimated cost 7,800,000 fl.) 3 June.

Eight Attitun, members of the "Ligue des Patriotes," formed for the reunion of Alsace-Lorraine to France (advocated by M. Deroulede, a fierce post of "La Revanche"), tried at Leipzig for high treason, 13 June; four sentenced to to two years' imprisonment; four acquitted 18 June; Klein and Grotest sentenced to six and five years respectively 26 July.

Statement in Cologne Gazette of the existence of letters, &c., purporting to come from Prince Bismarck sent to the earl trending to create disturbance; asserted to be forged; attributed to Socialists, especially princess Clementine of Coburg, daughter of king Louis Philippe, Nov. Calamities sentenced to ten years penal servitude for selling military secrets to the French government 16 Dec.

Indisposition of the crown prince (since termed picturesque), winters in Italy and S. France. winter and success of Sir Morell Mackenzie, 1877; stated to be malignant growth in the larynx; tracheotomy performed (the German doctors and Sir Morell Mackenzie differ) 24 Aug.

Hegel's portrait a stringent anti-socialist bill opposed by all parties; revelations of government detectives inciting socialists to violence in Zurich; the bill committed 30 Jan. 1878; passed 17 Feb.

Defensive treaty with Austria against Russian or other aggression, 7 Oct. 1879; first published 3 Feb.

Sudden illness of the emperor; prince William (aged 21) entrusted with official powers, 17 Nov. 1877; this publicly announced 8 March.

"The great emperor who founded Germany's unity is dead," Prince Bismarck 9 March.

The emperor Frederick III. arrives at Berlin 11 March.

Solemn German national funeral of the emperor at Berlin; present the kings of Belgium, Saxony, and Roumania, the prince of Wales and the duke of Cambridge, the crown princes of Austria, Russia, Denmark, and other princes and nobles (not the emperor Frederick, prince Bismarck, and crown prince) 16 March.

Receipt empowering the crown prince to act for the emperor in state affairs when required 21 March.

The emperor becomes much worse 11, 12 June; dies 16 June, of cancer of the larynx.

Simple, impressive funeral at Potsdam 16 June.

The imperial parliament opened by the emperor William II.; many princes present; in his speech the emperor said "I will follow the same path by which my deceased grandfather won the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people, and the goodwill of foreign countries."

June. The house adjourns after voting a condolence address.

Bay-Berlin, former railway official in Alsace.

Lorraine, his wife, and Appel convicted of treason and giving railway information to the French government; 1 July; Bueh sentenced to ten years imprisonment, his wife seven years, and Appel to ten years' confinement 7 July.

The emperor's visit to the earl at Peterhof 1878 July; visited Stockholm and Copenhagen July.


Sir Morell Mackenzie publishes "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble!" its sale temporarily suspended in Germany; he stops the sale in England of the German surgeon's report of the case; statements differ about 15 Oct.

Buch's bill passed, granting money for the defence of German interests and the suppression of the slave trade, 30 Jan.; adopted by the federal council (see Africa, German East Africa), 1 Feb. 1859.

The emperor Frederick and his daughters visit England 16 Nov. 1888-26 Feb. 1889.

Three German war vessels lost; nine officers and 87 men drowned, in a storm off Sassnitz (which see) 16 March.

Great strike of coal miners in Westphalia (which see) 28 May.

The king of Italy, his son, and Signor Crispin warmly received at Berlin 21-25 May.

31 Siemien miners engaged in the struggle sentenced to various terms of penal servitude (Kiel, the ringleader, to 7 years for riotous conduct) 24 July.

Prince Bismarck's bill to compel the working class, with the assistance of the state and their employers, to provide for sickness (passed 1883), for accidents (passed 1884), for old age and infirmity, passed 24 May.

Germans with a fleet arrives at Spithead, 1 Aug., and proceeds to Queen Victoria at Osborne, 2 Aug.; created a British admiral; present at the grand naval review, 5 Aug., and at a sham fight at Aldershot, 7 Aug.; queen Victoria made colonel of a German regiment to be called "The Queen of England's Own," 3 Aug.; the emperor leaves England 6 Aug.

The emperor of Austria and his heir at Berlin 12-15 Aug.

The emperor visits Stockholm, well received, 20 Aug. at Malta.

Prince Bismarck declines to give state support to the German colonial company in S.W. Africa, Sept.

The emperor visits Berlin 11 Oct.

Bill for amending the social law of 1875, prolonging it indefinitely, introduced 1 Oct.

The emperor and empress warmly received by Sultan at Constantinople 5-6 Nov.

Visits Venice 12 Nov.

The Austrian and German emperors meet at Innsbruck 14 Nov.

92 socialists, members of a secret society, arrested at Elberfeld for illegally promoting socialism, 20 Nov. 2nd sec.; 42 acquitted, the rest sentenced to imprisonment (terms 18 months to 14 days) 30 Dec.

The stringent anti-socialist bill rejected 19 (30 Dec.), the parliament closed with a moderate speech by the emperor 25 Jan. 1890.

Two despatches issued by the emperor, urgently recommending action for the improvement of the condition of the working classes, and suggesting the co-operation of France, England, Belgium, and Netherlands. See Berlin.

Electors for the new parliament, increased number of socialists elected, See "Cartel, 20 Feb., est."

Resignation of Prince Bismarck, chancellor of the empire and political maxim was said to be "the end of des Grotesques;" I give that thou mayest give 15 March.

He declines being created duke of Lauenburg about 23 March.

He is succeeded by gen. George von Caprivi de Carpenina de Montebeuvi (which see) about 20 March.

Count Herbert Bismarck, secretary for foreign affairs, resigns, succeeded by baron Marshall von Riedeslet about 1 April.

New colonial department formed, reported 16 April.

About 25,000 workmen on strike in Germany reported 30 Apr.

The new parliament opened by the emperor; in his speech, professing ardent desire for peace, he required supplies for the increase of the army, 4,500,000 marks, and an annual subsidy of 350,000 marks, for the suppression of slavery, and protection of German interests in East Africa, proposed for 1889.

First German national horse show (at Berlin) 12 June and est.

The new army bill passed 26 June.

Anglo-German armen intention (which see) reported 10 July.

East Africa, signed at Berlin 1 July.

Newly created colonial department subjected to the chancellor in 26 July.

The emperor visits queen Victoria at Osborne 4-2 Aug.; visits Heligoland (which see) 15 Aug.

The emperor visits Russia; met by the earl at Nawa, 17 Aug.; at Peterhof 1st; left 23 Aug.
Cordial meeting of the German emperor and the emperor of Austria at Rhomstocl in Silesia on 17 Sept.; at Vienna, Aug. 13. The socialist (or "muzzling") law of 1873 expires; great demonstration 30 Sept.

International socialist congress at Halte, Prussian Syria, Aug. 30.

Establishment of a colonial council decreed 15 Oct.

Marriage of the princess Victoria, daughter of the empress Frederick II., to prince Adolph of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, at Berlin 24 April; grand military funeral, accompanied by the emperor, German sovereigns, state officers, ambassadors and a great multitude, Berlin, 28 April; quiet interment at Kriest in Silesia 29 April.

Prince Bismarck elected deputy for the parliament at Gotebomude 1 May.

The important Trades law amendment act passed 5 May.

The triple alliance renewed 23 June.

Tour of the emperor and empress; they land at Heligoland, 30 June; arrive at Amsterdam (in the barge also received by the empress), 7 July; at the Hague and Rotterdam, 3 July; received at Port Victoria by a British squadron; arrive at Windsor, 4 July; at Buckingham palace; receptions and operas at Hatfield Garden, 8 July; garden party at Marlborough house; state concert at Albert hall, 9 July; visit the naval exhibition; state entry into the city; banquet at Guildhall; speech of the prince ("My aim is above all the maintenance of peace") to July; he reviews about 25,000 volunteers at Wimbolond; at Crystal palace; review of National life brigade; dinner by the prince of Wales; grand fireworks, 11 July; at St. Paul's; visit to Hatfield (marquis of Salisbury), 12 July; banquet at Hatfield; farewell to queen Victoria at Windsor; the empress goes to her travels at Felixstowe, Suffolk, 13 July; the emperor proceeds from London to Leith; embarks on the Hohenzollern, sails to the Firth to view the bridge, and they proceed to the coast of Norway, 13, 14 July; lands at various places, 18 July et seq.; at North Cape, 21 July; leaves Bergen, 4 Aug.; arrives at Kiel, 5 Aug.; the empress and the princes hence Felixstowe.

Great rise in the price of grain, especially rye, through the prohibition of exportation by the cause of peace, 1872 Aug.

Socialist congress at Erfurt closed 21 Oct.

Strike of journeymen printers throughout Germany for 3 days' day began at Berlin about 2 Nov. New elections with Austria, Italy, Belgium, adopted by the parliament Dec.

The printers' strike supported by above 300,000, sent by English trade unions, 2 Jan.; collapse of the strike reported 15 Jan. 1832.

The emperor's speech at Brandenboug, in which he severely censures the officers of his political policy, styling them "grumblers," causes great sensation among all parties 24 Feb. et seq.

Several newspapers at Berlin confiscated for re-printing the Times leader on the emperor's speech 11 March.

Rioting at Berlin, Hanover, Danzig, and other places through distress 25 Feb. et seq.

Ministerial crisis in Prussia (which see) 22 March.

The government defeated in the parliament; the vote for an imperial corsette negative 26 March.

The government warns its representatives abroad against prince Bismarck's strictures on its policy in May-July.

Prince Bismarck visits Jena; makes solemn speeches 30, 31 July.

The emperor visits England 1, 3 Aug.

"Long-distance ride" of Germans and Austrians, Sept. 28.

The emperor, the duke of York, with representatives of the Protestant sovereigns of Europe and Germany, present at the dedication of the restored Castle-church of Wittenberg, which see 24 Oct.

The army bills introduced by count von Caprivi 23 Nov. 1832.

Herr Ahlwardt, a member of the chamber of deputies, and anti-semitic agitator, sentenced to five months' imprisonment for libels against Lowe & Co., Jewish rifle manufacturers 9 Dec.

A new "National party," advocating bi-national anti-semitism, colonization, &c., reported, 22 Dec.

Meeting at Berlin to establish a German agrarian league to oppose the importation of foreign grain, 15 Feb.; agitation by the emperor, 20 Feb.; the Navy estimates: increase of the navy, &c., stopped by parliament 3 March.

The emperor and empress present at the wreathing of the king and queen of Italy, Rome, 22 April; they visit the pope, 23 April; received at Naples, 27 April; at Lucerne, 2 May; at Berin 9 May.

Official examination into Ahlwardt's anti-semitic charges, 27 April; declared unfounded, 29 April; he withdraws them, and is censured by vote of the committee 2 May.

The parliament finally rejects the army bills (210-152) and is dissolved 6 May.

Monument to the memory of William I. at Gorlitz, unveiled by the emperor 12 May.

General election, small majority for the Government 22 May.

The armistice draws a first line, 8 July; passed (201-185); the session was closed 27 July.

Seven weeks' drought closed by a violent storm 11 July.

The emperor visits queen Victoria at Osborne 29 July - 2 Aug.

Russian duty on German imports raised 50 per cent.

German reprisals 2 Aug., et seq.

Explosion on the Baltic warship in the Baltic 5 men killed 8 Aug.

The emperor and empress entertained by the king of Wurttemberg at Stuttgart 15 Sept.

The army bill comes into force 1872.

Two years' service substituted for three; the peace footing of the army is fixed at 479,229 men, from 1 October to 31 March, 1892, being an increase of 70,000. 50th anniversary of the doctorate of prof. Mommsen, the historian of Rome, &c., archaeologist, and jurist, celebrated 3 Nov.

Anti-Jesuit law of 4 July, 1872; bill for its repeal introduced; passed (173-136) 1 Dec.

Degnbay and Belnegy-Makwas arrested as French spies at Kiel, 25 Aug. Degnbay sentenced to 6 years, Belnegy-Makwas to 3 years imprisonment more.

Reconciliation between the emperor and prince Bismarck; the prince warmly and honourably received by the emperor; popular demonstrations on the road and in Berlin 26 Jan. 1892.

Commercial treaty with Russia for 10 years, signed 10 Feb.; comes into force 29 March.

By the bursting of several steam-pipes a cord the Brandenburg, 1st class battleship, 42 men were killed 15 Feb.

A deputation of British officers of the 1st royal dragons received by the emperor (their newly appointed colonel-in-chief) at Berlin 7 June.

Two French officers, see above, Aug. 1893, released by the emperor 1 July.

The emperor visits queen Victoria at Osborne, &c., 6-14 Aug.

Death of Hermann von Helmholz, eminent physiologist and physicist, aged 73 7 Sept.

Dedication of 172 new standards presented to the new fourth battalions by the emperor 18 Oct.

Resignation of the chancellor, count von Caprivi, 20 Oct.; received the order of the black eagle, with brilliants 29 Oct.

Prince Clodis von Hohenbich appointed chancellor and president of the Prussian ministry 29 Oct.

Death of princess Bismarck, aged 70; a sorrow of honour for his 50th birthday (1 April) at Friedrichshagen 27 Nov.

The new parliament-house opened by the emperor at Berlin 3 Dec.

Imperial finance (reform) bill introduced 24 Nov.

Agrarian congress meets; an address presented to the emperor, well received 18 Feb.

The emperor presents to prince Bismarck a sword of honour for his 50th birthday (1 April) at Friedrichshagen 26 March.
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An association formed at Berlin to maintain the existing gold currency. April, 1865

Gustav Freytag, author of "Soll und Haben, A.,
born, 1866; died 20 April

The anti-revolutionary bills rejected by the parliamen
Tobacco-taxation bill rejected.

Herr Meillig accounted of libelling the catholic private asylum at Marienberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, his accusations of crueltly having been proved, and the man closed by the court closed; 21 June

Prince Bismarck presented with a silver shield by the German agrarian league. 6 June

The North sea and Baltic canal opened by the emperor William II, 26 June

Prof. Rudolf von Gneist, jurist and statesman, born 12 Aug. 1866; died 22 July


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Collapse of a factory at Bocholt, near Wesel, with great loss of life. 6 Oct.


The emperor sends congratulations to president Kruger (see Transvaal). 3 Jan., 1896

Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the German empire, which the emperor terms a "world empire".

New civil code for the empire, based on the report of commissions in 1874 and 1879, submitted to parliament. 24 May

The emperor and empress visit Venice. 11 April: Vienna, 14 April; return to Berlin. 29 April

Barn von Schrader killed in a duel with Herr von Ketze, much scandal; semi-public funeral, 12 April: Herr von Ketze sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. 15 May

The Reichstag request the government to endeavour to suppress duelling. 20, 21 April; again with little effect.

Heinrich von Treitschke, historian and poet, born 18 Sept. 1824; died 25 April.

Protest of social democrats at Berlin; 32 acquittals and the rest fined. 18-18, 1895

Mr. Stern, an American, heavily fined for resuming regulations and scale of fees on foreign visitors; United States government protests, but the German government justifies the sentence; reported. 21 May

Monumental statue of the emperor William I, a monument to the German empire, set up on the Kyffhauser hill in Thuringia; unveiled by William II. 18 June

The new civil code (to come into force 1 Jan. 1896) passed. 30 June

Hitl, gunboat, founded off the Shantung promontory, 37 deaths. 23 July

Baron Ehrhardt and others sentenced at Breslau for their terms of imprisonment for a court of honour respecting duel. 20 Oct.

Discussion in the Reichstag respecting the so-called Bismarckian "revolutions" on a Russo-German treaty of William I and the Triple alliance; affair closed. 11-12 Nov.

Herr Loeckert and Herr von Lutzow, journalists, sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment for lie about Baron Marschall, foreign minister, and count von Eulenburg, court marshal, in connection with the report of the earl's speech at Breslau, 22 Sept.; 2 Dec.

New stock and produce regulations come into force, 1 Jan.; much opposed; business transacted under the auspices of the new Free commercial union. 2 Jan., 1897

Imperial cabinet order restricting dwelling in the army, announced. 1 Jan.

Commemoration of birth of the emperor William II, the national monument to him at Berlin unveiled by William II, with great pomp and rejoicing. 29 March, 3 April

New commercial code passed. 31 March

Koschenmann, a young anarchist, sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment for sending an infernal machine through the post. 15 April

Emergency bill declaring that associations of every kind may enter into union, and repealing all pro-

visions to the contrary in the laws of the other states in the reichstag (207-53). 20 May, 1897

Von Tausch, political detective, acquitted of perjury (after 4 days' trial). 1 June

Denunciation of the Anglo-German treaty of commerce (30 May, 1866) by the British government, 20 July

Autumn manoeuvres begin at Coblenz, the emperor present, 20 Aug.; collapse of a bridge at Weimar, many soldiers killed. 3 Sept.

Visit of the king and queen of Italy; received by the emperor at Hanover sea. 6 Oct.

Squadron, under the command of prince Henry, leaves Kiel for the east. 15 Dec.

New coinage completed. 1 Dec.

Budget presented by Dr. von Miquel. 9 Dec.

Herr Johannes Trojan, editor of the comic paper, Kindleodetsch, sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment in a fortress for least-majesty. 25 Jan.

Kashmir Treaty with China (which sec) signed, 6 March; capt. Rosenhaupt appointed governor at Kinschaun, 7 March; prince Henry arrives there, 27 May; 31 May.

Bill for the reform of military judicial procedure, civil code and army act passed, 28 March; reichstag closed by the emperor. 6 May.

General elections. 16-29 June

Outrage at the German embassy, London, see Times, 31 May, 1 Oct., 29 Nov.

The emperor and empress leave Berlin for a tour in the east, 31 Oct.; received by king Humbert at Venice, 13 Nov.; by the sultan at Constantinople, 18 Nov.; present at a review of troops, 23 Oct.; they leave with gifts, 22 Oct.; land at Haifa, Palestine, 26 Oct.; Jaffa, 27 Oct.; Jerusalem (which sec), 29 Oct.; Beirut, 5 Nov. Immacas, 7 Nov.-11 Dec. tour in the east, the empress accompanied by the emperor at Banlebek, 10 Nov.; leave Beirut to visit harbours, 12 Nov.; return to Puteh, 26 Nov.

See Lippe-Detmold and Bavaria, 1895.

State entry of the emperor and empress into Berlin, 1 Dec.

Imperial bank-notes forced by Grunenthal, manager of the Imperial Printing Office (who committed suicide in prison); 45,000 marks less made up, reported. 19 Jan., 1895


New German imperial 3 per cent. loan, and the new Prussian 3 per cent. consol, well taken up, Feb.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes received by the emperor, subjected to full investigations respecting the Trans-African telegraph. 11-16 March

Ludwig Bamberger, political author (born 1852), and Prof. von Einem,philologist, political author (born 1853), died. 14 March

Army bill, amended by the budget committee, adopted. 16 March

Prof. Hans Lotz moved 900 marks for repairing the government for the expedition of Dannes from Schleswig-Holstein. 25 March

Imperial penny postage (letters) to colonies and protectorates started. 3 May

Dr. Martin Eitelh von Simson, ex-president of the reichstag, and of the supreme court of the empire, &c., died, aged 98. 2 May

Nat. male choirs' competition at Kassel, the em-
peror present, his prize won by Cologne, 26 May.

Death of prof. Klaus Groth (Pudledeutsch), poet, about 2 June

Bill prolonging the most-favoured nation treatment to the commerce of the British empire (except Canada), and one ratifying treaty with Spain, which for the acquisition of the Carolina islands, passed; penal servitude (labour colonies) bill rejected by a large majority in the diet. 21, 22 June

Dr. Quarek, socialist editor, sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment for least-majesty. 16 June

Strike-cry of collarers at Hesse, near Bochum, 27-29 June.

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The emperor visits the French training ship "Iphigenie" at Bergen; cordial messages exchanged between his majesty and pres. Loubet. 6 July, 1899

Great meeting of the union of German cooperative associations, Berlin; statue of Schmardellitzer, founder on the Nat. Union, 1899, unveiled in Berlin. 1, 4 Aug.

Count Münster, ambassador in Paris, made a prince for his services at the peace conference. 5 Aug.

The Dortmunder-Elbe canal opened by the emperor at Dortmund. 11 Aug.

Demonstrations in the provinces in honor of the deposed Landfrichte; see Prussia. Sept.

Queen of Holland and her mother visit Potsdam. 7-11 Sept.

The czar and czarina visit Potsdam. 8 Nov.

Reichstag meets, 14 Nov.; labour (femal servitude) bill again rejected. 22 Nov.

The emperor and empress visit Queen Victoria, 20 Nov.; return to Potsdam. 20 Nov.

Debate in the reichstag on the proposed increase of the navy; able speech of Herr Richter, leader of the opposition. 11, 14 Dec.

Herzog and Brandenburg, German vessels, seized by English cruisers on suspicion of carrying contraband of war, end of 1899; some controversy ensued.

The empire's speech in favor of the navy bill, 7 Jan., 1900.

Diet opened, see Prussia. 21 Jan.

Death of the duchess Frederick of Augustenburg, mother of the empress. 25 Jan.

Navy bill (كوره) second reading. 8 Feb.

Prince Henry of Prussia warmly received in Berlin after 2 years' naval duty in the Far East, 13 Feb.

The coming of age of the crown prince celebrated in the presence of the emperor, Francis Joseph, duke of York, and other royal guests present. 4-6 May.

Anti-Semitic riot in Konitz, W. Prussia; "state of siege" decreed. 16 June.

Navy bill passed, 201-197; the reichstag adjourned. 13 June.

North German Lloyd disaster; see New York. 30 June.

Circular note on the Chinese crisis to the federated States issued, reported. 10 July.

Treasury bonds ($2,000,000 mks.) placed in the United States, announced. 14 Sept.

Max Harden, writer and editor, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for "left-mates"; 4 other trials. 20 Sept.

Foundation-stone of the Imperial "Limes" museum, in the Saalburg, near Homburg, laid by the emperor. 11 Oct.


The emperor declines to receive Mr. Kruger, ex-president of the Transvaal, 1 Dec.; see Holland.

Imperial diet granting reforms in secondary schools, issued. 2 Dec.

Count von Bülow announces German intervention in S. Africa to be impossible. 26 Dec.

Sternberg, a banker in Berlin, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for offenses against the law for the protection of property in the police force revealed during the trial. 21 Dec.

Failure of the "Spielbanken," 4 directors arrested, reported. 21 Dec.

Imperial bill for $15,000,000, at 3 per cent, successful, reported. 24 April.

Field-marshal count von Blumenthal dies, aged 90, 27 Dec.

Count von Bülow presented with the order of the Black Eagle. 31 Dec.

Grand duke of Saxo-Wielmar-Eisenach, wise and beneficent patron of art and literature, dies, aged 85, 5 Jan. 1901.

Reichstag opened by count von Bulo, 8 Jan.; interpelation on duelling, gen. von Goether's statement minority. 18 Jan.

The emperor present at queen Victoria's death, see England. 22 Jan.; made field-marshal, the crown prince K. G., 27, 28 Jan.; returns about 7 Feb.

Police-commisary Thiel sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for taking bribes, &c. 15 Feb. 1901.

King Edward visits the empress Fr. devieck at Kronberg. 25 Feb.—2 March.


The emperor wounded in the face, while driving in Brommen, by Wieland, an epileptic. 6 March.

Baron von Steinam, ironmaster and a leader of the free conservatives, died. 8 March.

The queen of Holland and her consort visit Berlin, 30 May—1 June.

Stoppage of banks at Leipzig and Dresden, 2 June. Industrial crisis through speculation and overproduction. early July.

Death of prince Holohenlohe, ex-chancellor, aged 52. 12 July.

Declaration against duelling signed by 104 German nobles, issued. 12 July.

Death of the emperor Frederick (the prince-royal of Great Britain and Ireland), a noble and gifted woman, aged 60, Aug.; funeral at Potsdam. 13 Aug.

Marten, a non-commissioned officer, sentenced to death by court-martial for the murder of capt. von Krosggk; evidence inconclusive; great indignation at the sentence. 20 Aug.

Prince Chun, Chinese envoy, presents a letter to the emperor from the Chinese emperor, and expresses regret for the revolutionary events of 1900, and particularly for the death of baron von Ketteler. 27 Aug.

The czar and emperor meet at Danzig; view the German naval manoeuvres. 31, 32 Sept.

Prince Henry of Prussia made full admiral of the fleet. 22 Sept.

Celebrations in honour of prof. Virchow's 83rd birthday; he receives the gold medal for science from the emperor, and gifts from the king of Italy; lord Lister and many foreign scientists present. 23 Sept.

Dr. Georg von Siemens, eminent business man and promoter of railways in Asia Minor, died, aged 70. 25 Oct.

The emperor receives Dr. Benzler, the R.C. bp. of Metz, in state. 24 Oct.

Lient, Blauwowitz killed by lieuut. Hildebrand in a duel at Hinterberg, forced on him by a court of honour. Nov. 4; col. von Rissowitz, who could have prevented the disaster, sentenced by imperial order and cashiered; lieut. Hildebrand sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment (but released May, 1902). 25 Oct.

Dr. Leyds, Transvaal envoy, arrives in Berlin. 11 Nov.

Anti-British agitation: Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh (which see, 25 Oct.) misinterpreted and denounced; meetings held. mid-Nov.

Count Hatzfeldt, 16 years ambassador in India, dies, aged 70. 22 Nov.

Visit of the marquis Ito from Japan. 25 Dec.

New customs tariff bill debated. 12 Dec.

Visit of the grand duke Michael, heir-presumptive of Russia; he receives the order of the Black Eagle 25 Dec.

Adverse speeches by count von Bulo and others in the reichstag on England and the war. 10 Jan. 1902.

Mr. Chamberlain's firm British speech at Birming- ham (which see, 25 Oct.) misinterpreted and denounced; meetings held. mid-Nov.

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General order on subject of the maltreatment of private soldiers by their superiors issued, July 27, 1913.

New 3 per cent. loan of 14,000,000L. issued, 17 April, 1913.
The emperor visits Rome, 26 May.

Naval ensign Hassmer degraded and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for falsely charging Hartmann, a marine, 26 May.

Rome, battleship, launched at Danzig, 26 May.

General elections, 27 June.

Emperor present at the unveiling of a memorial to emperor William I. at Hamburg; in a speech he said, "In future centuries the venerable form of his grandson will surround the same prominent position in the imagination of the German people as the figure of Frederick Barbarossa." 29 June.

Second ballots show the composition of the new Reichstag to be: liberal democrats 83, national liberals 47, conservatives 87, radical left 25, moderate radicals 10, others 23.

25 June. Court at Leipzig decides that Tolstoy's pamphlet, "Thou shalt not kill," amounts to treasonable, all unsold copies to be destroyed, 12 Aug.

Memorial tablet to late emperor Frederick in English church at Hamburg, unveiled 20 Aug.

Trust of sugar refineries formed with reference to the situation created by the Brussels convention, mid-Aug.

Final accounts for the financial year 1912 show a deficit of about 1,536,120L. 21 Aug.

Socialist congress opened at Dresden, 13 Sept.

Visit of the king of Italy, 22 Sept.

Army scandal: 50 officers, 324 non-commissioned officers, and 52 others convicted between 8 July, 1912, and 3 July, 1913, for ill-treatment of soldiers; Bülow sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, 20 Sept.

Emperor unveils a monument to memory of William I, at Danzig, 25 Sept.

Trial at Bremen of Karl Lenn and Julius Kiehl, social democrat journalists, for libelling and false statements, 7 Oct.

Dippold, a domestic tutor, sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 15 years, for torturing and causing the death of his pupil, Hinz Loeh, by excessive flogging, 25 Sept.

Death of Gustav von Moser, dramatist, aged 78, 28 Oct.

Congress of non-socialist democratic workers at Frankfort, 23 Oct.

Death of prof. Mommsen, distinguished historian, aged 85, 1 Nov.

Meeting of the emperor and the czar at Wiesbaden and Darmstadt, 4 Nov.

Successful operation for polypus in the throat performed on the emperor, 7 Nov.

Imports, 269,253,552L.; exports, 249,514,589L., in 1912, increased, 13 Nov.

Mrs. Bliss sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for libelling officers in his novel, "Anteiner kleinen Garnison," 11 Nov.

Financial estimates: increased expenditure of 20,352,479L., proposed loan of 10,735,667L., 1 Dec.

Banzky, a non-commissioned officer, sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and degradation for maltreatment of soldiers in 1,260 cases; left, Schilling to 15 months for 600 cases of a similar character, 15 Dec.

Emperor congratulates the German legation having saved the British army from destruction at Waterloo, 19 Dec.

Count von Bismarck makes a statement in the Reichstag respecting the gravity of the situation in S. W. Africa, caused by the rising of the Hereros (see Germany, S. W. Africa), 12 Jan. 1914

Memorial banquet to the queen Victoria of England, the empress Frederick unveiled in St. George's church, Berlin, in the presence of the emperor and the crown prince, 22 Jan.

Visit of the king of the Belgians, 21 Feb.

Centenary of the death of Kant celebrated at Konigsberg, 12 Feb.

Representatives of various political parties in the budget commission of the Reichstag express their disapproval of the military expenditure of Germany in China, 19 Feb.
Ministerial statements made in Prussian chamber with regard to the Russian subjects from Prussia, and the activity of the Russian political police in Germany; the subject of a debate in the reichstag 19 Jan. 22 Feb. 1914.

Debate on the reichstag on the political action of the Russian police in Germany 1 March.

Bill passed by the reichstag repealing paragraph 2 of the law of 4 July, 1872, prohibiting Jesuits from settling in Germany, receives the consent of the federal council 3 March.

Discussion in the reichstag on the navy estimates concludes; proposals for increasing the number of officers of higher grades developed; many reductions made; reichstag adjourns 13 March.

Crude of the German emperor in the Hohenzollern; reaches Napoleon, 29 March; visits Capri, 29 March; arrives in Paris 1 April.

Crusier Liibeck, the first vessel in the German navy fitted with turbines, launched at Stettin 29 March.

Marble statue of Shakespeare unveiled in the park at Weimar, in the presence of the grand duke; the first monument of the poet erected in Germany 1 April.

Reichstag adopts resolution of the budget committee recommending 2,000,000,000 mk. (100,000,000,000) be devoted to the assistance of the person rendered helpless by the rising in N. W. Africa 26 April.

Emperor reaches Venice 26 April; leaves Carlsruhe, 27 April.

Emperor, replying to an address of welcome at Carlsruhe, said: "That the events which were moving the world should lead to internal discord being forgotten. He hoped that peace would not be disturbed, and that the events which were enacted before their eyes would make them steel their courage, and would bind Germans united if it became necessary to intervene in world-policy."

Emperor opens a bridge across the Rhine 2 May.

Herr Bebel, in the reichstag, calls attention to increased instruction in Germany; comment below vindicates the policy of the government 4 May.

Gordon Bennet race at Homburg 17 June.

Emperor speaks on international good will at Carlsruhe 28 June.

King Edward VII. visits the German emperor at Kiel; state dinner given in his honour on board the Grossfleder; 28 June; government and Krupps' yards visited; naval regatta of ships' crews, 27 June; King visits Hamburg, 28 June.

Emperor, as hon. col. of the 8th (Wien) Russian infantry regiment, sends telegram congratulating the regiment on the victory of the 27th in the event of victory; adding that he is proud of the fact that his regiment will have the honour of fighting for the emperor, the fatherland, and the fame of the Russian army.

M. Witt arrives at Northern to confer with count von Bulow concerning the negotiations for a new Russian-German commercial treaty; M. Witt's visit rumoured to be connected with a new Russian loan 13 July.

Arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain, signed. 13 July.

Koenigsberg trial of 9 Germans tried for complicity in high treason against Russia concluded; defendants acquitted of the charge of treason, but found guilty of belonging to a conspiring society for unknown purposes; proceedings very damaging to the credit of Russia; ex-prof. von Remusser, of Tonsk university, makes a seething exposure of the internal and administrative methods of the Russian authorities 25 July.

Commercial treaty with Russia, signed. 28 July.

First letter written on the occasion of the visit in Rostow, Russia. Bilske's "Nov. 1884", "On a Meinern Garison," sentenced to 1 year's penal servitude, and dismissed from the army and loss of civil rights for 2 years for maltreating soldiers in 17 cases, and for perjury 20 July.

Crown prince betrothed to Cecilia duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 29 Sept.

Death of prince Herbert von Hohenlohe-Schillen, ex-secretary of state for foreign affairs under his distinguished father, aged 54 18 Sept.

Death of count Ernest, prince regent of Lippe-Detmold (13th July), 21 Sept.; his eldest son, count Leopold, formally assumes the regency (see Lippe-Detmold) 27 Sept. 1914.

Estimates for the naval budget for 1915 provide for an increase of 450,000,000 Mk., raising the present of the navy to 40,000,000. 28 Sept. end Sept.

Commercial treaty with Roumania, signed 23 Oct.

Commercial treaty with Sweden, signed 12 Nov.

Arbitration treaty with the United States, signed 22 Nov.

Commercial treaty with Servia, signed 29 Nov.

Negotiations for commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary broken off, Germany's proposals having been accepted 30 Nov.

Minister of war in the reichstag introduces the new army bill 1 Dec.

Herr Bebel attacks the foreign policy of the government; count Bulow in reply repudiates idea of hostility to Great Britain 5 Dec.

Prussian estimates submitted to diet balance with a revenue and expenditure of 2,713,529,707 mks. (1,575,675,205,000), compared with 2,505,830,000 mks. (1,990,045,235,000) in 1914. 10 Jan. 1915.

Colbye strike in the Ruhr district of Westphalia, some 400 colleges affected; 23,000 out to 10 Jan. some 30,000 on 25 Jan. 12 Jan.

Strike of miners in district between Dortmund and Essen continues to reach; 54,000 miners stated to be out 16 Jan.; number increased to 140,000, serious riot at the Centrum pit, 17 Jan., and to 150,000 18 Jan.

Death of prince Chas. Alex. of Lippe-Detmold, 13 Jan.

Death of grand-duchess of Saxe-Weimar, aged 50 17 Jan.

Death at Dusseldorf of professor Oswald Achenbach; well-known painter 27 Jan.

Vesting to pressure of public opinion Prussian government announces its intention to introduce legislative measures to remedy the evils of which the miners' strike in the Ruhr district complained 1 Feb.

About 650,000 of the strikers return to work throughout the Ruhr district, thus virtually ending the strike. Estimated cost of the miners' strike and loss to the parties concerned, 9,000,000,000 mks. (4,000,000,000) 9 Feb.

News of Adolph Friedrich Menzel, celebrated German painter of Berlin, aged 80, attended by the emperor and crown prince 13 Feb.

Budget committee of the imperial reichstag discuss navy estimates; Admiral von Tirpitz, the new chief of the navy, stated that the new navy bill to be introduced will probably contain proposals for the construction of battleships. Agitation of the German navy league begins 15 Feb.

Rededication of the new cathedral in Berlin in presence of German emperor and empress and representatives of the sovereigns and churches of all the protestant states. King Edward VII. represented by prince Arthur of Connaught, and the English church by the bp. of Ripon 21 Feb.

German mission to Abyssinia concludes its negotiations for a treaty of commerce; treaty signed at Adis Abeba 7 March.

New army bill passes the first reading with considerable amendment in the budget committee 29 March.

Reichstag calls for a denunciation of the Prussian and Bavarian extradition treaties with Russia; resolution carried by large majority 3 March 1915.

Estimates for German S.W. Africa presented to the reichstag; amount, 505,000,000, including 1,655,000,000 for increase of troops and hospitals, and 54,000,000 for repairing railway between Kolmansk and Windhoink 20 March.

New Prussian bill for redressing the grievances of the miners published 18 May.

Emperor speaks at a banquet at Berlin, unveiling an equestrian statue of the late emperor Frederick, and says that the world-wide empire he had dreamt of consisted in the Great empire enjoying absolute confidence as a quiet, honourable, and peaceful neighbour. Every new German battlefield was another pledge for peace.
GERMANY.

on earth. The German people were the salt of the earth, but they must be worthy of their position.

27 March, 1905

Count von Bülow in Reichstag, says that Germany, among the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, intends to open direct communication with Turkey, the Berlin, 26 March, 1905

said of German imperial lion of 15,000,000, at 33 per cent., announced in Berlin, 3 April.

Emperor meets the King of Italy on board the German mail, 20 March, 1905.

Emperor on board imperial yacht arrives at Cux- haitar; visits the new military hospital and entertains Sir Geo. White and other guests on board. Berlin, 11 April.

Emperor lands at Tangier, and holds an official reception at the German legation, responds to an address from German residents, and holds conversations with Ed. Mengebold and the sultan's delegates, and informs them that he had come to assert that he would maintain the absolute equality of German economic and commercial rights, and would insist on always carrying on German affairs directly with the sultan, 21 Mar.

Emperor arrives at Messina on board the Reuss, 1 April.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic, for some time in Sicilia, spreads to other parts of the country, including Berlin, mid-April.

Living in the docks of the German Nobska steam- ship co.

Emperor receives at Metz the Order of the Holy Sepulchre from cardinal Kopf.

Grodzka returned to the duchess Gerlin at Berlin; count von Bülow raised to the rank of prince.

5 June.


11 June.

Deplorable league passes resolution advocating the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, 30 June.

Church of St. Catherine at Danzig struck by lightning; tower and fine bell of bells (date 1424) destroyed by fire, church (1320-1336) preserved; estimated damage 20,000.

2 July.

Prince Bülow proclaims the appearance of M. Jamies, the French socialist orator, at a socialist mass meeting to be held in Berlin 6 July, on the ground "that considerations of domestic policy render his presence at this present juncture undesirable." Proclamation conveyed from the imperial chancellery to German ambassadors in Paris, the 7 July.

Fuller details of the trial of the socialist deputy Herr Kunert, sentenced, 27 June, at Halle to one year's imprisonment for libelling the German emperor, who is on active service in China en route for devastating the country, plundering and spoiling property, and of violating women.

28 July.

Meeting of emperor and king of Sweden at Got-Le: king Oscar appointed grand admiral of the German navy.

14 July.

Lake Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha celebrates the anniversary of his majority, and takes the oath of accession, 15 July.

Intense anti-British feeling reported in Berlin.

Meeting of the emperors and queen on the Helsige Seen, 27 July.

Ang.


17 Aug.

Herr von Ludendorf appointed governor of S. W. Africa.

21 Aug.

British Chancellor first appears on the cruise off Stavanger, 21 Aug.; leaves 1 Aug., and proceeds to Danzig; critical telegrams exchanged between the emperor and adm. Wilson; fleet leaves for England, 3 Sept.

Marriage of duke Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha with princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gliickburg.

10 Oct.

Supreme Court of the French Republic decides on count Leopold, who is entitled Leopold III, prince zur Lippe.

25 Oct. 1905

State visit of king Alfonso of Spain to the emperor at Berlin.

6 Nov.

Population of the German empire 60,653,825, of which 29,682,338 are males according to the new census taken, 1 Dec.

Demonstrations in favour of better relations with Q. Britan reported from Hamburg and Frank- fort, 27 Dec.

Augs. von Moltke, nephew of the late field-marshmal count von Moltke, appointed chief of the general staff of the army in succession to general count von Moltke.

1906

Meeting of several thousand people held at Munich in favour of friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain.

6 Jan.

White book on Morocco issued dealing largely with the question of the French claim to a European mandate.

24 Feb.

Sir F. Lascelles and the staff of the British embassy in Berlin, entertained at the Berlin lyceum club, 14 Jan.; at the Berlin chamber of commerce.

15 Jan.

Death of baron von Richtofen, German foreign secretary.

17 Jan.

Socialist meetings held in Berlin and the neighbor- hood in favour of electoral reform.

21 Jan.

Herr von Tschirschky and Eibeilhoff appointed foreign secretaries.

26 Jan.

Emperor visits Copenhagen to be present at the funeral of king Christian.

18 Feb.

Bill granting the United States most-favoured nation treatment, pending negotiations for a regular treaty of commerce, carried in the reichstag.

22 Feb.

Marriage of prince Etzel Friedrich, second son of the emperor, with the duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg, in the chapel of the royal castle, Berlin.

27 Feb.

New tariff enters into operation.

1 March.

Budget committee agrees to the navy bill presented, including the building in 1906 of two large battleships and a large cruiser, and a programme of six additional large cruisers, 6 March; vote passed for the expenditure of 84,000,000, for torpedo boats and submarines.

7 March.

Death of general Albert von Mischke.

7 March.

Death of Herr Eugen Richter, radical leader in the reichstag.

10 March.

Death of Gehemnacht Oskar Knack, director of the bureau of the German reichstag, in his 68 year.

17 March.

Unanimous vote of the budget committee, reducing by 15,000,000 marks (750,000.,) the estimate for the maintenance of the expeditary force in German S.W. Africa, unanimously confirmed by the reichstag.

18 March.

Reichstag passes the navy bill against the votes of the socialists and radical left.

25 March.

The clothes of the Black Forest, collapses, 4 killed, 30 injured.

26 March.

Emperor sends a telegram thanking count Gubic- howski, who represented Austria-Hungary at the Moroccan conference, for his "unshakable support," and declaring that it had been "a brilliant second on the moulding ground." Discussion in the reichstag.

17 April.

Resignation of Herr von Holstein, senior official of the foreign office, accepted by the emperor.

18 April.

Death of prince Leopold of Schwarzburg-Sonders- hagen, about.

22 April.

Second reading of the imperial finance reform bill, and the scheme of taxation by which the government seek to increase the imperial revenue by about 60,000,000.

1 May.

Death of prince Henry VII. of Reuss.

5 May.

Treaty of commerce and navigation signed with Sweden.

8 May.

Death of princess Frederic Charles of Prussia.

12 May.

Bill passed by the reichstag for the payment of members.

15 May.

German municipal representatives visit London and are welcomed by lord Lyveden on behalf of

GERMANY.
The British committee for the study of foreign municipal institutions; visit the Guildhall, are entertained by the master and wardens of the Mercer's company.

14 May, 1906

Visit Windsor Castle at the invitation of the king.

Reichstag rejects by 145 to 115 votes the credit for the new colonial secretary's salary, and also the supplementary estimates for S.W. Africa, 26 May.

Emperor opens the new Feltow canal, 24 miles in length, establishing a fresh and most important link between the eastern and western canal systems of Prussia.

Death of Herr Eduard von Hartmann, philosopher, b. 1842.

Visit of the emperor William to Vienna, 6–7 June.

Emperor, speaking at Cuxhaven, refers to the naval victories developed by the German Fleet in the Channel, adding that the navy was following its footsteps, but for such development, peace was the first necessity.

19 June.


Meeting of King Edward and the emperor William at Cronberg.

13 Aug.

Baptism of the infant son of the crown prince, who was born 4 July; he will be known as prince William of Prussia.

Pan German congress holds its first general meeting at Dresden.

2 Sept.

Resignation of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, minister of the colonial department of the foreign office, and appointment of Herr Bernhard Bernburg as director, reported 3 Sept.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, regent of the duchy of Brunswick since 1855, died at Kamen, aged 69.

13 Sept.

Emperor William bestows the rank of Prussian field-marshall on the duke of Hannover, on the occasion of his presence at the imperial manoeuvres in Silesia, reported.

13 Sept.

Socialist congress held at Mannheim, 23 Sept.

An English hoy, Miss Madeleine Lake, of Richmond, murdered at Essen.

10 Oct.

Publication of the memoirs of prince Hohenlohe.

3 Oct.

Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, first sharply denounced by the emperor in consequence.

8 Oct.

Resignation of prince Alexander Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, son of the chancellor, as president of upper Saxony.

17 Oct.

Astonishing hoax perpetrated at Köpenick. A person disguised as a captain of the First Guard Regiment, armed "the businessman and sent him off by carriage to Berlin; then, informing the clerks of the accountants' office that they were prisoners, and sending the accountant to Berlin, possessed himself of all the available cash and disappeared.

17 Oct.

Arrest of the hero of the Köpenick raid, a shoemaker named Voigt of Tilsit, who had served several terms of imprisonment, 26 Oct; sentenced to four years' imprisonment 1 Dec, 1906 (but released 16 Aug, 1908).

Resignation of gen. von Podbielski, Prussian minister of agriculture, accepted by the emperor, who conferred upon him the grand cross of the order of the Red Eagle, reported.

Prince Rupprecht replies to an interrogation by Herr Basserman (nat. lib.), spoke on the relations of Germany with the various European powers, and said there was no justification for depicting the future of the empire in gloomy colours.

14 Nov.

Arrival of the king and queen of Denmark on a visit to the emperor.

19 Nov.

Herr Amelungsowen appointed to succeed gen. von Podbielski, reported.

22 Nov.

Robarite factory near Witten, Westphalia, blown up; enormous damage done; 28 persons killed, and between 100 and 200 persons injured, Nov.

18 Nov.

Debate on the first reading of the supplementary estimate for S. W. Africa, prince Bülow defends the estimate, 28 Nov. Herr von Erzberger makes a severe attack on the colonial department, 30 Nov.

Herr Babel, socialist leader, denounces the whole colonial administration with great violence.

1 Dec.

Death of prine of Baden, b. 1832.

In the reichstag, Herr Rothen makes charges against certain officials in Togoland.

3 Dec.

Imperial budget estimates for 1907; it makes considerable reduction in expenditure, and expenditure balance at 172,253,627 fl. It is proposed to raise over 12,000,000 fl. by loan; issued 8 Dec.

Reichstag dissolved.

11 Dec.

Betriage of prince August William, 4th son of the emperor, to princess Alexandra Victoria, and daughter of duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. 16 Dec.

M. Jules Cambon appointed French ambassador in Berlin; German government notifies its assent, 2 Jan. 1907.

Prussian diet opens; speech from the throne by prince Bülow; estimates which balance with a revenue and expenditure of 159,355,000 fl., introduced 8 Jan.

Brunswick diet pass resolution to the effect that friendly relations between the duchy of Brunswick and Prussia not be impaired by the succession to the ducal throne of the second son of the duke of Cumberland, 13 Jan.

Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia, result in an agreement on the so-called North Schleswig "option question"; announced 25 Jan.

Disastrous explosion in the Berlin colliery at Sültebrücken, in Rheinland Prussia; total number of lives lost 132.

As a result of the elections, the composition of the new Reichstag is approximately as follows: the strength of parties in the old Reichstag at the dissolution, being given in brackets: The Centre, 104 (149); the Burs, 21 (19); the Alpsians, 7 (11); the Guelphs, 1 (7); the two Conservative parties, 83 (74); the National Liberals, 52 (52); the German Socialists, 43 (42); the Social Democrats, 43 (39); the Anti-Semites, including 23 deputies belonging to the German league, and the Austrian league, and 5 belonging to the so-called Reform party, 30 (21); one June (1); and one Lorrainer. Times.

3 Feb.

Dr. Franz von Rotthenberg, curator of the university of Bonn, b. 1845, died.

14 Feb.

New Reichstag opened by the emperor William at the Royal castle.

16 Feb.

In the reichstag a certain Stolberg-Wernigerode was elected president; Dr. Prasecke (N. L.) and Herr Kaempf (R.) vice-presidents.

20 Feb.

The grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz resign their regencies, and declare their intention to introduce a form of constitutional government in the two grand-duchies.

21 March.

Dr. Heinrich von Bötticher, b. 1870, died.

Two colliery accidents in Rheinland Prussia, altogether the loss of about 20 lives.

12 March.

Death of gen. von Wender, aged 34, 16 March.

Prof. von Bergmann, dean of German surgeons, b. 1836, died.

30 March.

Prince Archenh, former president of the colonial society, b. 1867, died.

30 March.

M. Jules Cambon, new French ambassador to Berlin presents his credentials to the emperor.

21 April.

Trial of Herr von Puttkamer, late governor of the Camerones, for breaches of discipline; the ex-governor was reprimanded, fined 500l., and ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings.

25 April.

Trial of Herr Horn, ex-governor of Togoland, on a charge of causing the death of a native convicted of theft in 1898; he was acquitted.

12 May.

Lock-out in the Berlin building trade begins; about 40,000 men affected.

25 May.

Death of baron von Regnitz-Borch, former foreign minister of Baden, b. 1825.

25 May.

Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin unammoniously elected hereditary prince of Mecklenburg.

15 May.

Fill the office of regent of the duchy of Brunswick.

25 May.

Death of Count Tattenhorst, 21 Aug., aged 72.

Launch of the cruiser "Emden," the first German battle-cruiser, 25 Mar.

First complete trial of turbine torpedo-boats consisting of 4 vessels commissioned, 17 Apr.

Commercial treaty with Portugal accepted by the Reichstag by a small majority, 1 Feb.

Launch of the cruiser "Moltke," 7 April.

Franchise demonstrations in Berlin; serious conflict between the crowd and the police; 25 persons more or less seriously injured, 40 arrests, 22 Mar.

Launch of the cruiser "Moltke," 7 April.

Lockout in the German building trade begun; 400 men went out, and about 1000 of the trade in Rheinland Westphalia became idle, 15 April.

Mr. Roosevelt received by the emperor William at Potsdam, 10 May.

Death of Count Moltke-Wernigerode, president of the Reichstag, aged 69, 17-18 Feb.

King Edward and queen Alexandra leave Berlin, 10 Feb.

Franco-German agreement concerning Morocco signed in Berlin, 9 Feb.

Launch of the cruiser "Emden," 7 April.

New German Imperial and Prussian loans issued for total amount 40,000,000, 25 May.

Herr von Hiller, for libelling count Konow of Moltke, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial, 3 Jan., 1908.


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GERMANY.
Professor Gottlieb Planck, chief curator of the civil code of the German empire; died aged 85, 10 May, 1910.

Death of Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, aged 66, 27 May.

Visit of King Albert of Belgium to the queen, reception at Potsdam, 30 May.

Resignation of Herr Bernburg, and appointment of Herr von Landequist as secretary of state for the colonies, officially announced, 14 June.

The minister-president, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, replied in the lower house of the Prussian diet to three interpretations concerning the recent encyclical of the pope which had been much resented by protestant Germany. He stated that he had instructed the Prussian minister to the vatican to make an official protest, and to express the hope that the curia would counteract the injurious effects of the encyclical, 9 June.

Reply, signed by the cardinal-secretary of state, to the protest against the publication of the recent encyclical, expressed the regret of his holiness of the excitement of opinion raised, as no intention of slighting the non-catholics of Germany or their provinces had ever entered his mind. The Prussian minister was officially informed that the pope had already instructed the Prussian bishops to abstain from the publication of the encyclical, 11 June.

Thunderstorms in Germany; 60 persons struck by lightning in Berlin, of whom 5 died immediately, 10 June.

Sudden flooding of the river Alz, 203 persons reported missing; Oberammergau flooded, 14 June.

Launch of the eighth German dreadnought, Oldenburg, 20 June.

Emperors of Rome and kings of Germany. Carolingian race.

800. Charles I., the Great, or Charlemagne.
814. Louis I., le Debonnaire, king of France.
840. Lothaire I., or Lothar, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves, Sept. 553.
855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
875. Charles II., the Bald, king of France; died 877.
876. Charles III., the Fat, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
882. Arnulf or Arnulph; crowned emperor at Rome, 869.
899. Louis III., the Blind.
904. Louis IV., the Child, son of Arnulf; the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

Saxon dynasty.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony; renounces the dignity on account of his age.
912. Conrad I., duke of Franconia, king.
918. Henry I., the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, king.
936. Otho I., the Great, son of Henry, crowned by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 952, the beginning of the holy Roman empire.
973. Otho II., the B略dy; assassinated his chief nobility at an entertainment, 971; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
983. Otho III., the Red, his son, yet in his minority, poisoned.
1002. Henry, duke of Bavaria, crowned the Holy and the Lame.

House of Franconia.

1024. Conrad I., surmounted the Salicpe.
1039. Henry III., the Black, son.
1056. Henry IV., son; a minor; Agnes, regent; deposed by his son and successor; Rudolph (1077) and Herman (1082) nominated by the pope; and Conrad (1087).
1123. Lothaire II., surmounted the Saxons.

House of Hohenstaufen, or of Swabia.

1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
1157. Frederic I., Barbarossa; drowned by his horse throwing him into river Salzach, 10 June, 1190.

1190. Henry VI., son, surrounded Asper, or Sharp, detained Richard I. of England a prisoner; died 1193. [Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Swabia and Otho of Brunswick.]
1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
1218. Otho IV., surmounted the Superb; excommunicated and deposed; died 1218.
1231. Frederic de Hohenstaufen, son of Henry VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, 1246. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor; but the pope gave the imperial title to
1247. William, earl of Holland (nominal).
1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.
[His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254, on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Genoese party, entered Italy with a large army, was defeated at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug., 1268, and beheaded at Naples 29 Oct., thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.]
1256. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonsus, of Castile, merely nominated.

Houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, Bavaria, etc.

1273. Rudolph, count of Hapsburg.
1291. [Interregnum.]
1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, brother of Rudolph; deposed, slain at the battle of Kulm, 2 July, 1298.
1298. Albert I., duke of Austria, Rudolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, 3 May, 1308.
1306. Henry VI. of Luxembourg.
1313. [Interregnum.]
1314. Louis IV. of Bavaria, and Frederic III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
1330. Louis reigns alone.
1347. Charles IV. of Luxembourg; (At Nuremberg, in 1346, the Golden Bull became the fundamental law of the German empire.)
1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son, twice imprisoned; forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
1400. Frederic III., duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
1404. Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne, died 1410.
1410. Joannot, marquis of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died next year.
1422. Sigismund, king of Hungary, elected by another party, on the death of Joannot, reigned by all; king of Bohemia in 1424.

House of Arispe.

1438. Albert II., the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died 27 Oct. 1440.
1439. [Interregnum.]
1446. Frederic IV. (or III.), surmounted the Pacifying; elected emperor 2 Feb., but not crowned until June, 1447.
1450. Maximilian I., son; died in 1493. In 1457 married Mary of Burgundy.
Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
1471. Charles V. (of Spain) and John of Castile and Philip of Austria elected: resigned both crown, 1526; retired to a monastery, where he died 21 Sept., 1558.
1556. Ferdinand I., brother; succeeded by his son.
1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia.
1576. Rodolph II., son.
1566. Matthias, brother.
1561. Ferdinand II., cousin, king of Hungary.
1567. Ferdinand III., son.
1568. Leopold I., son.
1595. Joseph I., son.
1611. Charles VI., brother.
1740. Maria-Theresia, daughter, queen of Hungary and Bohemia: he right sustained by England.
1741. Charles VI., Elector of Bavaria, rival emperor, whose claim was supported by France. [This competition gave rise to a general war. Charles VII. died Jan. 1745.]
GIANTS.

1745. Francis I. of Lorena, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
1759. Leopold III., brother.
1782. Francis II., son, became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I., 1849. See Austria.

GERMAN INNSCHAUER (see Prussia).


William IV., born 27 Jan. 1769 (married Princess Augusta, born Feb. 25, 1769; died Feb. 18, 1791; married, Feb. 6, 1797, the Countess of Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, June, 1791; other children. Princesses, Augusta Louise, born Sept. 16, 1792; Charlotte, July 7, 1794; Maria, Oct. 1, 1795; Carolina, Feb. 23, 1797; Caroline Matilda, Oct. 15, 1798; Caroline Augustia, Dec. 28, 1799; Charlotte Freda, April 12, 1805.

GERMAN INNSCHAUER, in the faubourgs of Paris, suppressed on 12th Germinal, year III., April 1, 1795.

GERONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1708, it successfully resisted the French; but after suffering much by famine, surrendered Dec. 12, 1809.

GERKIMANDERING, an American slang term, signifying the arranging the political divisions of a state, so that the minorities may get the advantage over the majority. The name is derived from the action of Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, in 1811. The Irish Party consequently applied the term to Earl Spencer, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in regard to electoral boundaries in 1885.

GERSAU, a Swiss valley, near the Rigi, about 4 miles by 3, the site of a miniature republic, which bought its independence in 1350, maintained it till 1798, and still, every May, elects government officers.

GESTA ROMANORUM; a collection of popular tales derived from Oriental and classical sources, written in Latin by an unknown author, about the middle of the 14th century, and one of the best known printed in the 15th. These tales have been largely used by our early poets and dramatists, including Shakespeare. The English translation, by the Rev. C. Swan (from an edition printed at Huyzena, 1589), appeared 1824.

GETTYSBURG (Pennsylvania). Here severe fighting took place 1-3 July, 1863, between the invading Confederate army under generals Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell, and the federals under General George Meade. The Confederates were long successful, but eventually were compelled to retreat from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The killed and wounded on each side estimated at about 15,000.

GHESMAER, see Tulane.

GHENT (Belgium), an ancient city, built about the 7th century, during the middle-ages became very rich. John, third son of Edward III., of England, is said to have been born here in 1341; hence named "John's birthplace," during the revolt under Jacob Van Artevelde, a brewer, whose son Philip revived the insurrection against Louis, count of Flanders, 1370-82. Population in 1887, 147,012; in 1869, 153,749; in 1850, 169,442; in 1840 (est.), 195,628.

Ghent rebelled against Philip of Burgundy, 1341; against the emperor Charles IV., 1337; severely punished, 1449.

"Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) proclaimed 8 Nov. 1567, broken up 1579. The 300th anniversary celebrated 18 Sept. 1867. Ghent taken by Louis XIV., of France, 9 March, 1678; and by the duke of Marlborough, 1760. Ghent seized by the French, 1793; annexed to the Netherlands, 1814; made part of Belgium, 1830. Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, signed 24 Dec. 1814. New locks opened at Ghent by the King, Sept. 1881.

GHIBELINES, see Guelphs.

GHIZNEE, or GHIZNEE (East Persia), the seat of the Gauzerdis, who founded the city, 1660. They were expelled by the Solunks Tartars in 1676. The British under Sir John Keane attacked the strong citadel of Ghiznee at 2 a.m. 23 July, 1839. At 3 o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire the infantry forced their way into the place, and at 5 fixed the British colours on its towers. — It capitulated to the Afghans, 3 March, 1842, who were defeated 6 Sept. and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee 7 Sept. same year. Seized for Musa Khan by Mahmood Jan in Jan., retaken after a conflict, 19-20 April, 1880.

GHOSTS, produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1838. Dr. John Taylor produced ghosts scientifically in March; and Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnical Institution, July, 1893. See Cock-lane Ghost and Spiritualism.

GIANTS are mentioned in Gen. vi. 4. The bones of reputed giants, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, have been proved to be remains of animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "Battle of the Giants." See Histoire du royaume de Bashan, of the remnant of the giants; his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16 feet), 1451 A.D. (Bibl. III. 11.)

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span." Killed by David about 1016 A.D.

Four giants, sons of Goliath, killed (2 Sam. xxvi. 15-22) about 1043. The emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gobaran, who in the days of Claudius, the last emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 3 inches high." Pliny.

John Middleton (born 1578), commonly called the child of Hale (Lancashire), whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 8 inches broad; his whole height 9 feet 3 inches. (Hist. Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 295.)

Patrick Cotter, Irish giant, born in 1764, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; died Sept. 1848.

Charles Byrne, called Brien, 8 feet 4 inches high; died 1781; his skeleton is in the museum, Royal College of Surgeons.

Big Sam, porter of the prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, near 8 feet high, performed as a giant in the "Cymon," at the Opera-house, 1809.

M. Breyer, a native of the Vogels, 7 feet 6 inches high. He exhibited himself in London, Sept. 1862, and Nov. 1867.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth, 22 Nov. 1862 (aged 43). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lbs.

Chung-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 14, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept. 1875. Gave his height at 7 feet 3 inches, at the Aquarium; with him Bastia, a Norwegian, 7 feet 9 inches, aged 35, 11 June, 1887.

Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, of Kentucky, and Miss Ann Howan Swan, of Nova Scotia, both about 7 feet
GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1,437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whereas its present name (derived from Gibel-Dei-Pixia), in 711. Population, 1901, civilians, 20,325; troops, 9,725; port, 6,920; 1910 (est.), civilians, 18,520; troops, 5,110.

Taken from the Moors, 1502; surrendered to them, 1532; finally taken from them by Henry IV., of Castile, 1462; strengthened by Charles V., 1555. Attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Orange, sir John Leake, and Admiral Byng, 21 July; taken 24 July, 1704. Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men; the victorious British but 400. Sir John Leake captured several ships, and raised the siege 10 March, 1705. Ceded to England by treaty of Utrecht, April 1713. The Spaniards in an attack repulsed with great loss. They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 2000; English loss, 300. 22 Feb. 1717. Siege by the Spaniards and French, whose armaments (the greatest brought against a fortress) wholly overthrown 16 July, 1717. In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie commanded by general Elliott; the enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night, was estimated at 1,000,000; sterling; the army amounted to 40,000 men, 27 Nov. 1751. Grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, 13 Sept. 1782.

The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 3,000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 470 of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, extremely invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, schooners, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar-boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 ships were daily thrown into the town. Blockade ceased 17 Nov. 1783. Royal battery destroyed by fire 5 Feb. 1784.


GIBSON GALLERY, see Royal Academy.

GIFFORD LECTURES, see Natural History, see Natural Theology in its widest sense without reference to creeds, founded in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, by bequest of £8,000, by Adam Lord Gifford, a Scotch judge, 21 Aug. 1855.

GILBERT CLUB was established 28 Nov. 1886, by sir Wm. Thomson (lord Kelvin in Feb. 1892), president, sir F. Bramwell, professors D. E. Hughes, G. Forbes, Silvanus Thompson, and other physicists, to celebrate the tercentenary of William Gilbert and his work, and to publish translations of his De Magnete, and other works connected with magnetism and electricity.

GILBERTINES, an order of canons and nuns established at Sempingham, Lindsey, by Gilbert of that place, 1131—1148. At the dissolution there were 25 houses of the order in England and Wales.
GILBERT ISLANDS.

GILBERT ISLANDS, one of the Pacific groups, annexed by the British in 1822. Placed under the jurisdiction of the high commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1893, with a deputy commissioner for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Pop. of these groups, about 35,000.

GILCHRIST TRUST. A fund of between 3000l. and 4000l., left by Dr. John Gilchrist in 1841 to promote education. The interest is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and women after a competitive examination. Scientific lectures are delivered under the auspices of the trust.

GILDING on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle, 1490 B.C. (Exod. xxv. 11); was practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capital was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. Pliny. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. Pliny. Gilding with leaf gold on bals ammomiacum was first introduced by Margaritanae in 1273. See Electroylo.

GIN, ardent spirit, flavoured with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "gin act," 1735, laying an excise of 5s. per gallon upon it, passed 14 July, 1738. In London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail, which a man could intoxicate himself for one penny. Salmon. About 1750 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1750.

GIN (contracted from engine), a machine for separating cotton wool from the seed; see under Cotton.

GINGER, the root of the Amanon Ziziber, a native of the East Indies and China, now cultivated in most Indian colonies. In 1782 the duty was reduced from 35s. to 10s. per cwt. of foreign ginger, and from 11s. to 5s. per cwt. of that from British colonies.

GIPSIES, see Gypsies.

GIRAFFE or CAMBODIAN, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827, one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On 25 May, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological gardens, Regent's-park, where a young one was born in 1836. The last giraffe then living at the Zoological gardens died 28 March, 1892. A young female was purchased by the society in 1865; a male, 1867. high, presented to queen Victoria, arrived to Sept., died soon after, Sept. 1897. Another male died Aug. 1898. A young male arrived from the Cape, 6 April, 1899. Specimens of a five-horned giraffe, N.E. Uganda, discovered by Sir H. H. Johnson, Messrs. Kerr, Ericsson and Hoggett, May, 1901.

GIRLS, charities for.

Girl Industrial Home, Blackwell, established ... 1857
Girl Home, Portland place, established ... 1857
Girl Friendly Society, a Church of England organisation, consisting of Associates and Members, and calculated for the benefit of girls and young women of all classes, founded ... 1875
In 1809 the G.F.S. in the dioceses of England and Wales numbered 1,176 branches in 6,055 parishes, with 46,232 working associates, 16,124 non-working associates, 15,649 members and 68,224 candidates. Branches exist in Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, and India. In the United States the G.F.S. had 85,723.

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. They were ardent republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug., and Sept. 1792, laboured in vain to restrain the cruelties of Robespierre and the Mountain party, and their leaders, Brissot, Vergnol, and many others, were guillotined 31 Oct. 1793. Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution of 1848.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge, for the higher education of women. Began at Hitchin, with 6 students, 1849; removed to Girton, and opened Oct. 1873. Newnham college, Cambridge, in connection with it, was opened 18 Oct. 1875. Miss Anne Clough, who ably managed the little hall from which the college rose in 1871, died 27 Feb. 1892; succeeded by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick. Prof. Henry Sidgwick, a great promoter of the college and women's education, died, Sept. 1900.

Miss Charlotte Angas Scott, aged about 22, attained the position of "wrangler" (for mathematics), Jan. 1850.

Lady Margaret and Somerville halls, similar institutions, established at Oxford, 1884.

Miss Augusta Frances Ramsay, of Girton, and Miss B. M. Herkner of Newnham, obtained the highest honours. See Cambridge, 18 June, 1887.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on 20 Sept. or 10 Oct. 1815, when Richard I. of England defeated the French. His parade for the day, "Dieu et mon droit"—"God and my right"—afterwards became the motto of the arms of England.

GITSCHIN (Bohemia), was captured by the Russians after a severe conflict with the Austrians, 29 June, 1866. Near Gitschin, the same evening, the crown prince of Prussia was victor in another engagement.

GIURGEO (Wallachia). Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks, aided by some English officers, 7 July, and repulsed in an attack, 23 July, 1854.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactor, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the general synods of the Romans, 261-262 C.E., and afterwards at festivals, about 215 B.C. Their revolt under Spartacus, 73 B.C., was quelled by Crassus, 71. When Dacia was regained by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500.

GLADSMUIR, see Presto Fins.

GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Disraeli resigned 2 Dec. and was succeeded by

William Ewart Gladstone, born 29 Dec. 1809; master of the mint, 1841; became prime minister, 1859, was re-elected 13 Dec. 1864; Feb. 1845: secretary for colonies, Dec. 1845 - July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 1852 - Feb. 1855, June, 1859, June, 1866; held high com- missioner extraordinary to the Ionian isles, Nov. 1838 - M.P. for Newark, 13 Dec. 1832-46; for Oxford, 1847-65; for South Lancashire, 1865-8; for Greenwich, Nov. 1868; announced the dissolution of parliament, 21 Jan. 1874; resigned, 1874; formed a ministry, temporarily resigned leadership of liberal party, 13 Jan. 1875; elected M.P. for Mid-Lothian (1575-1768), 5 April, 1886; his ministry resigned on account of minority on the budget bill (245-252) 5 June, 1885; he declines an earldom, 16 June, 1885.

Among the measures carried by the Gladstone ministries are:—The Irish church act, the Irish land act of 1870, the education act, the ballot law, the employers' liability act, the agricultural holdings act, the burial act, the ground game act, the franchise act.

He introduces his Irish bill, see Ireland, 8 April; rejected (343-313), 7 June; minority in general
GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATIONS. 625  GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Gladstone, whose ministry received the seals 9 Dec., 1868, on the conclusion of a majority of three against the Irish University bill, early on 12 March, 1873, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few days after, as Mr. Disraeli declined office with the existing house of commons. Changes were made Aug.–Sept., 1873; the ministry resigned 17 Feb., 1874.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (1868–74).


Lord president of the council, Geo. F. S. Robinson, earl de Grey and Ripon, (marquis of Ripon, 1872); succeeded by Mr. Austin Bruce, made lord Aberdare, Aug. 1873.

Lord privy seal, John Wolchole, earl of Kimberley; succeeded by viscount Halifax, July, 1870.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Robert Lowe; succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Aug. 1873.

Secretaries—home, Henry Austin Bruce; succeeded by Lord-advocate, Geo. Wm. Villiers, earl de Grey; foreign, Lord Cowper, Wm. Ewart Gladstone, earl Granville; colonies, Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; succeeded by earl Kimberley, July, 1870; war, Edward Cardwell, Ireland, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, Frederick, lord Dufferin, appointed governor-general of Canada; succeeded by E. Childers, Aug. 1872; by John Bright, Sept. 1873.

First lord of admiralty, Hugh Cowen, earl Chichester; succeeded by G. Joachim Goschen, 9 March, 1871.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Chichester S. Fortescue; succeeded by the marquis of Chichester, 1 Jan. 1871.

President of board of trade, John Bright; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, Dec. 1872.

President of poor law (now local government) board, George Joachim Goschen; succeeded by James Stanley, 9 March, 1871.

Wm. Edward Forster, vice-president of the committee of council on education; admitted to the cabinet, July, 1870.

The above formed the cabinet.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, John Poyntz, earl Spencer. Office of works, Austen Layard; succeeded by Anton S. Ayton, Nov. 1869; by Wm. Patrick Adam, Aug. 1871.

election; resigns 20 July, 1866; opposes the government grants bill unsuccessfully Feb. July, 1867; receives sir James Graham's resignation.

His second home rule bill, see Ireland, Sept. 1873; great speech at Edinburgh, 28 Sept.; his declaration in the commons against the house of lords, 1 March, 1874; resigns letter to sir John Cowan, farewell to his party and constituents, 17 March; he died at Hawarden, 16 May; universally lamented and honoured; laid in state, 23–25 May, at Westminster, 26, 27 May; buried in the Abbey, the lords and commons present, 28 May, 1868. Mr. John Morley’s “Life of Gladstone,” published, 8 Oct. 1893.

GLADSTONE NATIONAL MEMORIAL—Meeting at Grosvenor house, executive committee formed, 21 June; Monuments to be erected in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and a new library at Hawarden, an appeal to the public donations, 27 Aug., ended 14 Aug., 1873; foundation stone of a new church in the Hawarden district, to which Mr. Gladstone had subscribed 1,000l., laid by Mrs. Gladstone, 14 Sept. 1893; a bust of Mr. Gladstone commemorating this monument unveiled by lord Aberdeen, 22 Aug., 1895; Gladstone memorial meeting at Grosvenor house, prince of Wales present, 16 Feb., 1895, 1,000l. from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, total 3,000l., July 25, 1895; opened by lord Kimberley, 14 June, 1905; Gladstone park, Dollis-hill, Willesden, bought for the public and laid out, total cost, 50,000l.; opened by lord Aberdeen, 25 May, 1905.

Gladstone day commemorated in Edinburgh, 1st May, 1902.

St. Deiniol’s library, at Hawarden (Gladstone memorial), (first endowment by the late duke Westminster, 3 Oct., 1823); opened by lord Spencer, 14 Oct. 1902. Monument unveiled in Strand, London, by Mr. John Morley, Nov. 6, 1902.

Postmaster-general, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquis of Hartington; succeeded by Wm. Hornby, (not in the cabinet), Jan. 1871; by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Nov. 1873.

This ministry carried—the disestablishment of the Irish church in 1868; the Irish tenant act in 1870, was received in the house of lords for advising the royal warrant abolishing purchase in the army (162–323, Aug. 1871; carried the ballot in 1872. See letter in, Davidson administration.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (28 April, 1880—9 June, 1885).

See under England and Parliament.

First lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer till 16 Dec. 1881, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

lord chancellor, Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne, lord president of the council, John George Canning, lord Spencer; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, lord Cardgford, 9 March, 1883.

Lord privy seal, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll; resigned; succeeded by lord Carlingford, April, 1881; Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery, 11 Feb., 1885.

Secretaries—home, sir Wm. Harcourt; foreign affairs, George Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; the colonies, John Wolchole, earl of Kimberley, succeeded by Edward, lord of Derby, 16 Dec. 1882; India, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquis of Hartington, succeeded by John Wolchole, earl of Kimberley, 15 Dec. 1882; war, Hugh C. E. Childers, succeeded by marquis of Hartington, 16 Dec. 1882.

First lord of the admiralty, Thos. G. Baring, earl Granville, 28 Feb., 1885.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Hugh C. E. Childers, 16 Dec. 1882.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, John Poyntz, earl Spencer, May, 1882.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, John Bright; resigns about 15 July, 1882; earl of Kimberley, 25 July; John George Dobson (afterwards lord Monk Bretton), 28 Dec. 1882; George O. Trevelyan, about 20 Oct. 1884.

President of local government board, John George Dobson, succeeded by sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, 28 Dec. 1882.

President of board of trade, Joseph Chamberlain.

Postmaster-general, George Shaw Lefevre, entered the cabinet, 11 Feb., 1885.

The above formed the cabinet.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Francis Thomas de Grey, earl Connet; resigned, May, 1882; earl Spencer (see above).

Postmaster-general, Henry Fawcett, died 5 Nov., 1884; George Shaw Lefevre, 18 Nov, 1884.

Chief secretary for Ireland, W. E. Forster; resigned about 2 May, 1882; lord Charlemagne, earl of Cadavendish, 4 May; assasinated, 6 May; G. O. Trevelyan, 9 May, 1882; Henry Campbell-Bannerman, about 20 Oct. 1884.

Chief commissioner of the order of, W. P. Adam, succeeded by G. Shaw Lefevre till Nov., 1884.

Attorney-general, sir Henry James.

Assistant-secretary, sir Farrer Herschell.

Governor-general of India, Geo. F. Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon; succeeded by Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, earl of Dufferin, Nov. 1884.

Chairman of ways and means, Dr. Lyon Playfair.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION (2–6 Feb. resigned 20 July, 1886)

See under England and Parliament.

First lord of the treasury, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

Lord chancellor, sir John George Canning, earl of Harvest, Sir Adam, 1–4 Dec., 1884–5; 27 Feb., 1886.

Lord president of the council, John Poyntz, earl Spencer.

Secretaries—home, Hugh C. E. Childers; foreign, Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery; colonial, George Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; India, John Wolchole, earl of Kimberley; war, Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Chancellor of the exchequer, sir William George Granville Vernon-Harcourt, 22 July, 1885.

First lord of the admiralty, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon.

President of the local government board, Joseph Chamberlain, succeeded by James Stanley, 27 March, 1886.

Secretary for Scotland, George Otto Trevelyan; succeeded by John William Ramsay, earl of Dalhousie; (not in the cabinet), 2 Dec., 1885.

President of the board of trade, Anthony John Mundella.

Chief secretary for Ireland, John Morley.

The above formed the cabinet.
GLADSTONIANS, 626

GLASGOW.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.

Postmaster-general, George Grenfell Glyn, lord Wolseley. First adventurer of works, Albert Edward Parker, earl of Morley; succeeded by Henry Alexander Bruce, earl of Elgin, Apr. 11.

Attorney-general, sir Charles Russell, Q.C.

Secretary of state for India, Edward Henegan; succeeded by Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Apr. 10, 1856.

First lord of the treasury and lord privy seal, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

Lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell.

Lord president of the council and secretary of state for India, Earl of Kimberley.

Secretaries—home, Herbert Henry Asquith; foreign, Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery; colonel, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon; &c., Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

First lord of the admiralty, John Pownz, earl Spencer.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William George Granville Vernon-Harcourt.

Chief secretary for India, John Morley.

Secretary for Scotland, Sir George Tennyson.

President of the council of trade, Anthony John Munella, President of the local government board, Henry H. Fowler.

First commissioner of works, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, James Bryce.

Prime minister, Sir Arthur Balfour; vice-president of the council on education, Arthur Accad.

The above form the cabinet.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Robert O. A. Milnes, baron Houghton.

Financial secretary to the treasury, Mr. Hibbert (after, sir). Attorney-general, sir Charles Russell.

Secretary of state for Scotland, Lord Ritchie (after, sir).

Lord president for Scotland, J. R. Balfour.

Attorney-general for Ireland, The MacDonnought.

First lord of the admiralty, Samuel Walker.

Chief secretary of agriculture, Herbert Gardner.

Secretary of the admiralty, sir Lightfoot Kay-Shuttleworth. Secretary to the local government board, sir W. Foster.

GLADSTONIANS. A name given to the adherents of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy; they included earl Granville, earl Spencer, marquis of Ripon, earl of Rosebery, sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and other liberals, 1880; see Liberals.

GLADSTONE LEAGUE. amalgamated with the People’s league under the title of “The Gladstone league,” June 1910.


Anderson’s university founded 7 May, 1795.

New college buildings erected 1817.

Great popular commotion 1818.

Trials for Charles Peto, 25 July.

Theatre again burnt 1819.

The royal exchange opened 3 Sept.

Great fire, loss 2,000,000. 14 Jan. 1822.

The Glasgow libraries, the last drawn in 1817, were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers’ Hall, 28 Aug. 1814. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV., c. 37, 1834.

Wellingston’s statue erected 8 Oct. 1844.

False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are rescued from death 17 Feb. 1849.

Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow bank, and other firms 13 Nov. 1857.

The firm of Pinkerton which had discovered 1853.

New water works at Loch Katrine opened by queen Victoria 14 Oct. 1859.

(Supplies 25,000,000 gallons daily, can supply 50,000,000; engineer, J. P. Bateman; costs about 815,000, independent of price paid for old works.) Self-supporting co-operative establishments for working classes begun by Mr. Thos. Coburn, 21 Sept. 1860.

Glasgow visited by the empress of the French 27 Nov.

Theatre burnt again 31 Jan. 1863.

Visited by lord Palmerston; installed lord rector 29 March 1865.

Industrial exhibition opened 31 May.

Fine-stained glass windows, by German artists, put up in the cathedral by private munificence 1859-66.

Site of the old university sold to railway company 1866.

New buildings to be erected near Western-market 1866. The duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the statue of the prince consort, in George’s-square 18 Oct. 1868.

Glasgow and Aberdeen universities to elect one M.P. and Glasgow to elect three instead of two M.P.’s, by the Scotch reform act, passed 13 July, 1868.

Foundation of the new university buildings laid by the prince of Wales 3 Oct. 1868.

Foundation of Albert bridge laid 3 June 1870.

The new university buildings opened 7 Nov. 1871.

(The spire completed 14 Oct. 1871.) Technical college established about 1873.

Scott centenary celebrated 9 Aug. 1879.

Fraser and Maclaren’s warehouse, Buchanan-street, burnt; about 100,000 lost 27 March, 1872.

Explosion at Tradeston flour mills; about 14 killed, loss 700,000. 9 July, 1879.

Mr. Bismarck installed lord rector 19 Nov. 1873.

Mr. Stephen Mitchell bequeaths 70,000, to found a free library; Spring 1874.

Great fire in Buchanan-street 22 April 1876.

Foundation of new post-offce laid by the prince of Wales 17 Oct. 1876.

State of Burns in George’s square uncovered by lord Houghton 25 Jan. 1877.

New stock exchange opened 3 April 1878.

Wearing school opened 29 Sept. 1879.


New Queen’s dock opened 28 Sept. 1879.

Statue of Thos. Campbell, in George’s square, uncovered 28 Dec. 1879.

Apocryphic’s hall burnt, loss about 300,000. 9 June, 1873.

Stoppage of “City of Glasgow” bank, with many branches, by internal ruin to many, see Banks 28 June 1873. National fund formed to relieve sufferers, 9 Nov.; amount received, about 112,000. 12 Nov. Glasgow relief bank founded, 321,423, received 21 Dec. “City of Glasgow” bank: Strachan and some directors sentenced to 2 months’ imprisonment, others 5 months, see Trials 1879.

Theatre Royal burnt 2 Feb. 1879.

Boiler explosion, Glasgow ironworks, 23 killed, 5 March 1879.

Statue of Livingston, George’s-square, unveiled 15 March 1879.

Mr. Macaulay, M.P., bequests a mining library and 1000, to the university 1881.

Black and Wingate’s weaving mills burnt 3 Dec.

Great fire: Anchor fire-engine works on the Clyde 5 Dec. 1882.
Destructive fire in the Trongate, 15,000/. estimated damage, 14 Oct.
Galbraith’s spinning mill burnt, 14 Oct.
The Duchess steamer, during launch in the Clyde, 124 perishes, 1837.
Premises, near Buchanan-street, burnt; loss about 200,000/., 3 Nov.

"John Elder," professorship of naval architecture at the university endowed 12,000/.
Trial of Terence M'Qurran and nine other ribbonmen at Edinburgh for conspiracy to blow up buildings in Glasgow; M'Dermott and four sentenced to penal servitude for five, 7 Nov.

Through Glasgow Improvement Act, great numbers of horrible rookeries removed, 1856, and wholesome houses erected, announced.
Star theatre: 15 persons killed through false alarm of fire, 1 Nov.
The Elderslie rock in the Clyde near Renfrew removed by dynamite; cost about 40,000/., 1880-6.
Templeton’s carpet-manufactory burnt, about 30,000/., damages, 23 Jan. 1836.
Underground railway opened, 3 March.
Balfe Young, councillor Duncan and five other persons, killed and many injured by poisonous gases of ignited gunpowder rushing into the vacany occasioned by the blasting of an enormous mass of rock near Loch Fyne: 25 Sept.

Glasgow kingdom by a fire burnt down. 3 Dec.
Jubilee fête of 30,000 school children. 10 Sept.
Great international exhibition, the largest in the world since Mr. Washington in London in 1852; the buildings in the west end park occupied about 15 acres, cost about 200,000/., opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales; the process of the opening was five miles (five days) 8 May; visit of queen Victoria, magnificent reception, new municipal buildings, George’s square, inaugurated; exhibition closed, 16 Nov. 1885; number of visitors, 5,757, surplus, 50,000/.

Destructive thunderstorm with loss of life 19 May, 1838.
Fire in Buchanan-street, 155,000/., damages 14 Oct.
Destructive storm, the exhibition, and other buildings much injured, and loss of life 16 Nov.
Mr. Wm. Stirling bequests 20,000/. to Glasgow charities; he died 1 Sept. 1889.
The magnificent municipal buildings in George’s square, architect Mr. Wm. Young; cost about 500,000/., opened by the lord provost, Sir James King 7 Oct.
Mr. Wm. Ramsay’s hide and wool mart burnt; estimated loss, 30,000/., 27 Oct.
Messrs. Templeton’s carpet-weaving mill, in the course of erection at Greenhead, during a gale falls on the sheds where about 140 girls are at work, about 29 killed. 1 Nov.
Co-operative societies of the United Kingdom 22nd annual congress (the earl of Rosebery president), 26 May 1890.

Meeting of miners’ delegates from all parts of Scotland demanding increase of wages, &c., 15 Sept. et seq.
Strike and lock-out in the iron-works, respecting wages, 4 Oct.
Great meeting of Scotch railway men; a general strike resolved on; see under Railways, 21 Dec.
Great strike of shipwrights on the Clyde, 5 July; ended Aug. 1890.
Mr. A. J. Balfour, lord rector of the university, delivers his address on “Imperialism” 16 Nov.
Epidemic of smallpox, 228 deaths, April, 1900.

City free from typhus fever, 2 April, 1921.
Grand internment exhibition in the Kelvingrove park opened by the duke and duchess of Fife (they were afterwards presented with the freedom of the city), 2 May; fire in the tea-room over 30,000/., damage, 8 July; exhibition closed, total attendance, 114,320,220; estimated profit. 85,000/.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie provides 100,000/., for libraries, 2 May.

Jubilee (5th) of the university celebrated, 12 June.
New supply tunnel opened at Loch Katrine; water works, doubling city water supply 21 June.
Lord Rosebery opens an exhibition, &c., to do with the Scottish Home Industries association, 22 Oct.
Mr. James Dick, beneficiar, dies, leaving to his employes and the bulk of his fortunes to charities 7 March 1903.
Disaster at a football match through the collapse of a terraced stand, 23 deaths, over 300 persons injured, 5 April.

Statue of Mr. Gladstone in George-square unveiled by lord Rosebery 31 Oct.
Mr. George Wyndham (see Ireland) elected lord rector of the university 25 Oct.
Glasgow art galleries and museum, Kelvingrove, opened 10 years.
Dr. J. Stevenson bequests 500,000/., to the United Free church and 11,000/., to charities, etc. Jan. 1903.
Carnegie trustees make a grant of 55,000/., 1 Mar.
Glasgow university visit of the king and queen, stone laid for Technical college 14 May.
GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. 628

GLEE.

Great fire at warehouses in Buchanan-street, estimated damage, 150,000/.

Nov. 1906. 36th anniversary of John Knox celebrated, 20 May.

Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., gives a tract of several acres of mountain land between Loch God and Loch Long, the ' Ardlingsha' estate, 30 miles from Glasgow, to the corporation of Glasgow for the benefit of its citizens, announced, 3 Aug.

Fire took place in house in Watson-street, 24 April.

Memorial to the officers and men, of the Highland light infantry, who fell in S. Africa, unveiled by the duke of Connaught, 19 Nov.

Accident in a Glasgow distillery through the collapse of a 'washe-changer'; one man was killed, several injured, damage amounting to about 15,000/., was done, 21 Nov.

Prince and princess of Wales open new buildings of the university, and receive L.L.D. degree.

Dr. W. Jacks bequests 50,000/., to endow a chair of modern languages in the university, 16 Aug.

Gift to the university of 10,000/., from Lord Seaton, a Scottish poet laureate.

Lord Rosbery elected chancellor of the university in the room of the late lord Kelvin, 1 April, 1906.

New maternity and women's hospital opened by the queen, 29 April.

Visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught; the prince holds a reception of 10,000 members of the boys' brigade.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston elected lord rector of the university, 24 Oct.

Fire in Ingram-street; damage, 250,000/., 17 Aug. 1906.

Lord Rosbery opposed many principles of the budget in his speech to the business men of Glasgow.

Saw mills destroyed by fire; damage, 60,000/., 19 Sept.

Soap and candle works destroyed by fire; damage, 50,000/., 27 June.

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kilmarnock, in his Antiquities, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, alias Mungo, in 560. Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that that see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow, in 583. This prebend became archiepiscopal in 1491, ceased at the Revolution, and is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral, commenced in 1121, has a noble crypt; see Bishops.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW. SIMON, traditionally said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ima about 708. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184, and an earthquake did great damage in 1274. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pontifical of Prefusens to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., 14 Nov. 1539. The monastery was suppressed 1539. Visit of pan-anglican bishops, 3 Aug. 1897. See Lise Dwellings, 1892.

The abbey purchased by the church of England; freethird vested in the diocesan trustees of the diocese of Sodor and Man; the parcels the annuities present to the 24 April, 1860.

GLASGOW.

The prince and princess of Wales visit Glasgow and receive an address from the corporation; the Bishop of Bath and Wells asks the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Council to accept power to direct the future use to which the abbey shall be put by the Church of England. 22 June.

GLEBE (grobe, a clod), the land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice. An act to facilitate the sale of glebe land was passed in 1852.

GLEE, a piece of unaccompanied vocal music, in at least three parts. Their composition began early in the 18th century. Eminent composers, Samuel Wesley (1740-1816), Stevens, Collcott.
GLENALMOND

629

GLOUCESTER.

Horsley, Danby, Paxton, Lord Mornington, Spofforth, &c. The Glee Club, founded by Dr. W. Callcott, Dr. Arnold, and others, 1787.

GLENALMOND, Perthshire. Trinity College here, projected in 1831, was opened in 1837. It was founded principally by the exertions of Mr. W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Hope Stone, aided by Dean Ramsay, the duke of Buccleuch, the marquis of Lothian, and other gentlemen, to support the Scottish episcopal church. The site was given by Mr. George Patton, afterwards lord Glenalmond, 1836. The foundation-stone of a new wing was laid by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1 Oct. 1891. The building was finished by fire; damage about $5,000, to again 18 Oct. 1894; Alan W. J. Ferguson, a pupil (mentally weak), charged with arson 27 Oct.; acquitted; sentence of 12 months' imprisonment—24 Nov. 1894.

GLOENCE MASSACRE of the MacDonalids, a Jacobite clan, for not surrendering before 1 Jan. 1692, the time stated in king William's proclamation. Sir John Dalrymple, master (afterwards earl) of Stair, their enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was treacherously executed by 120 soldiers of a Campbell regiment, hospitably received by the Highlanders, 43 Feb. 1692. About 60 men were slain; and many women and children, turned out naked in a freezing night, perished. This excited great indignation; and an inquiry was set on foot, May, 1693; but no capital punishment followed.

The warrant for the massacre of Glencoe sold. See Books, 29 May, 1907.

GLENALOUGH, or "Seven Churches," an ancient Irish bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Keven before 612; united with Dublin, 1214.

The globular form of the earth, the fire zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of the universe, were discussed, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 n.c. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the spheres of the stars, about 500 n.c.—Aristarchus of Samos maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by him, and was so absurd that the philosopher nearly lost his life, 280 n.c.; see GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world; by Bouger and La Condamine in Peru, and by Merid—

Estimated density 5.6 that of water; weight—6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons—Proc. Harv. 1875.

Francis and Spain measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Charpentier, between 1792 and 1821. Measurements in India by col. (afterwards sir George) Everest, published in 1830. Experiments made by Galileo, to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1843; and to determine its density by Mascardi, Hailly, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1834, by Mr. (unc. sir) G. B. Airy, the astronomer-royal.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 n.c., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 n.c. The globe of Goggin, containing a terrestrial globe of 2 inches diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations, all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curios mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting, are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. The machine, called the globe of Goggin, from the patronymics of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gogtorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1733. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757, but it was afterwards re-constructed. The Globe at Penhallow, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long (master, 1733), eighteen feet in diameter.

In 1837 Mr. Abrams erected in Leicester-square, Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1839; the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

Mr. James Wyld, geographer to the queen, died 17 April, 1837.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London), was built by agreement dated 22nd Nov. 1593, and licensed to Shakespeare and others; see THEATRES, and SHAKESPEARE, W. The Globe, "Theatre," erected on the site of Lyon's-inn, Strand, was opened 28 Nov. 1868, Mr. Sefton Parry, manager; closed 1903. Hick-theatre, Shaftesbury-avenue, re-named the Globe and opened with His Borrowed Phrones, 6 July, 1809.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate, see NARY, French.

GLOORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology, "Gloria Patri," is very ancient, and originally without the clause "as it was in the beginning," &c. In the Greek it began with "duru," glory.

GLOUCESTER (Roman Glevum), submitted to the Romans about 45, and to the Saxons 577. The statutes of Gloucester, passed at a parliament held by Edward I. 1278, relate to actions at law. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; and was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the successful resistance of the city to Charles I., under col. Massey, Aug., Sept. 1643. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1826. The bishopric was one of the six erected in the 212th. its bishop was Henry VIII. in 1540, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to Bristol in 1836, but in 1884 an act was passed to provide for their again becoming separate bishoprics. The bishopric of Bristol reconstituted 7 July, 1857. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by Henry I., was called the abbey of Worcester, about 503, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke de Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315/ 17s. 6d. per annum. Present income, 800£. Restoration of the cathedral, 1853-7; the lady chapel reopened 29 Sept. 1897. Population, 1901, 17,444; 1911, 5,475.
GLOVES.

Epidemic of smallpox Jan. July, 1826 (434 deaths), stamped out by the vaccination committee, 27 April, 1827.

Public library opened (7,000 books) by lord Avebury, 31 May, 1800.

Mr. John Bellows, philanthropist and archiologist, died, aged 77, 5 May, 1883.

Large memorial window, which had been placed in the chapter house of the Cathedral, in memory of Glocester men, who fell in S. Africa, was unveiled by lord Ducie, 10 Feb., 1886.

Mutiny of Convicts at the prison, 5 escape, 25 Oct., but were recaptured, 27 Oct. 1906.

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

1802. George Isaac Huntford, translated to Hereford, June, 1784.
1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.
1863. Edgar Charles Summer Gibson, consecrated, 1 June, 1875.

GLOVES. Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II., the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London incorporated in 1557. Embroidered gloves are presented to judges at maiden assizes. The importation of foreign gloves was not permitted till 1825.

GLUCINUM (from glukos, sweet). In 1798 Vanquelin discovered the earth glucina (so termed from the sweet taste of its salt). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wohler and Bissy obtained the rare metal glucinium in 1828. Gmelin.

GLUCOSE, see Sugar.

GLUTEN, an ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, termed the vegeto-animal principle (containing nitrogen). Its discovery is attributed to Becaria in the 15th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1770, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevrel, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponification of animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is much employed in medicine and the arts, and in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine (which see), and other explosives.

GLYOXYLINE (invented by Mr. (aft. sir) F. A. Abel, the chemist of the war department, in 1807), an explosive mixture of gun-cotton, pulp and saltpetre saturated with nitro-glycerine. It was abandoned for compressed gun-cotton.

GNOMIUM, a new element discovered by Gerhard, Kruss, and F. W. Schmitt in 1896.

Gnostics (from the Greek gnosis, knowledge), a sect, who, soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavoured to combine its principles with the Greek philosophy. Among their teachers were Saturnus, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priseilian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S. W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portugese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital. It was visited by the prince of Wales, 27 Nov. 1875. New harbour and railway works inaugurated, 31 Oct. 1882.

Election riots, conflict with the police and military, 17 persons shot dead . . . . 22, 23 Sept. 1890.

Treaty with Great Britain (1879) respecting customs duties, and an annual payment to Portugal of 2 lakhs of rupees, suffered to expire through disagreement.

Mutiny of Portuguese troops ordered to Africa, regarding their pay, etc. 14 Sept.-1 Dec. 1895.

A detachment of soldiers made prisoners by rebels after a sharp fight, reported . . . . 13 Oct.

Alphonso, duke of Oporto, appointed commander of the expedition against the rebels, arrives 12 Nov.

Rebels defeated at Saraty, reported . . . . 17 Dec.

Treaty between Portugal and India, attributed to the governor-general, prince Alphonso appointed governor-general; amnesty promised without effect, 23 March, 1896; the prince leaves, reported . . . . 16 June, 1896.

Renewed disturbances, the rebels attacked Perniao and burn the treasury; rebels dispersed, reported . . . . 17 Dec.

Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, received by the governor-general . . . . 14 Nov. 1899.

GOAT SHOW at Alexandra Palace, 10-22 Sept. 1880, supported by the British Goat Society, recently established. A goat farm for the supply of milk established near Borking, 1882. Annual shows of the British goat society have been held.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Johan Gobelin), in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. about 1662, for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces (under the direction of Colbert), especially tapestries, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1660. Establishment (1789) cost about 8000, a year.

"GOD SAVE THE KING." This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus.D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, author of "Sally in our alley," who died, 4 Oct. 1743. It was much sung 1745-6. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Times" (1859). The melody has been adopted for the German national anthem ("Heil dir im Siegerkranz!") and also for the Danish, "God save the king," revised version, 1902.

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Viscount Goderich, afterwards earl of Ripon, became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, 8 Aug. 1827; he resigned 8 Jan. 1828.

Viscount Goderich, first lord of the treasury.

Duke of Portland, president of the council.

Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.

Earl of Carlisle, lord privy seal.

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.

Lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war.

Mr. C. W. Weld, president of the India board.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glinelg), board of trade.

Mr. Herries, chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Tierney, master of the mint, &c.
GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS, or sponsors. The Jews are said to have had them at circumcision; but there is no mention of them in scripture. Tradition says that sponsors were first appointed by Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about 154, during a time of persecution. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATIONS (see Administrations), 1684 and 1690. Lord Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, 8 May, 1702. The cabinet was notified in 1704. The earl resigned 8 Aug. 1710, and died 1712.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, treasurer.
Sir John Wright, iow secretary.
Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord presi- dent.
John Sheffield, marquis of Normandy (afterwards duke of Normandy and Buckingham), privy seal.
Hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), secretaries of state.

GODS, Greek and Roman; see under Mythology.

GOODWIN (or GOODWIN) SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Goodwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Henry I. The sands are said to have been washed away suddenly, 15 April, 1053. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged about 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. Solomon.

GOETHE SOCIETY (ENGLISH), founded in February, 1880, for making known and illustrating German literature. Professor Max Muller, president. Inaugural meeting, 28 May.

GOG AND MAGOG, see Gathhathl.

GOLD (mentioned Gen. ii. 11), the purest, and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper, silver: our coin contains about one-fifth of gold, and two of copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly;—welding rings excepted, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is 3s. 17s. 10d. per oz.; see Coin of England, and Scotland. In 1810, it was emended by 56 Geo. III. c. 68, that "gold coins only should be legal tender in all payments of more than 40s.," the tender of silver being previously unlimited.

The value of gold compared with silver is said to have been estimated in the time of Herodotus, B.C. 450, about 10 to 1 of Plato, B.C. 48, 12 to 1; A.D. 1876, more than 20, the price of which is 6s. 8d.

The weight of the maharajah of Travancore in gold given in charity (an old custom), May, 1854.

The discovery of gold in Australia by Phillip (about 1775) and Vitrumius (about 272 B.C.) the alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius, in 1655, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunckel to make red glass, and to other purposes. OMelia. Gold has been subjected to the researches of chemists since the time of Berzelius and Parady.

Mr. Rowland Jordan, of London devised a new and successful method of preventing waste, in separating gold from its ore. See Jordan, Aug. 1854.

H. R. Osgood's process for extraction of chlorine used in London, 1855.

Mr. B. C. Molloy's hydrogen-amalgam process for extracting gold from the ores exhibited by Messrs. Johnson of Finsbury, London, Aug. 1855.

Mr. T. Rowland Jordan's method of extracting gold, exhibited in George Street, London, E.C., Oct. 1858.

GOLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America. In the last it was discovered by the Spaniards in 1548, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6,000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

Peter the Great re-opened ancient gold mines in Russia, 1673.

The Ural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, in the town of San Juan, Peru; and it was described by Mr. Cuvelier, and in the first edition of his "Dictionnaire," 1778, as weighing 90 pounds 4 ounces 10 dec. 3 grains; and the weight of 5,058,400 oz. was imported into Europe from the mines of New Granada, 1832-35.

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GOLD COAST

Gold mining successfully carried on in Nova Scotia; gold found in large quantities at Whycomecooah; reported Feb. 18, 1854.

Gold obtained in United Kingdom; value in 1861, 10,280; in 1882, 2,500; in 1890, 5,750; in 1897, 12,147.

Estimated value of production of gold throughout the world, 1877, 21,755,000; 1887, 49,061,000; 1897, 50,946,000.

The Transtral output of gold valued at 16,223,000, in 1899, 20,514,500.

Gold discovered in S. Australia, early 1893.

Gold Wire was found in the U.S. West about 1850. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1,000 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire of No. 10 size in the seventh part of an inch will bear the weight of 90 Ib. without breaking.

Gold Leaf. A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gliding to the ten-millionth part. Kelly's Chemist.

Gold Robbery. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin, to the value of between 50,000 and 60,000 were sent to London, 21 May 1885. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that tickets to the value of 12,000 had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no mark of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1885. Three men named Pierre, Burgess, and Outter were tried and convicted 15 Jan. 1897, on the evidence of Edward Levitan, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

Bullion to the value of about 1,265,000, landed at Plymouth from India and Australia; this makes the largest quantity ever landed at this port, 16 Feb. 1896. Discovery of gold-bearing rocks of great value, by the Government surveyors, at a point about 35 miles from Fort St. John, reported, 5 Sept. 1896. Two nuggets weighing 373 and 607 oz. respectively were unearthed near Taranzillia, Australia, 17 Dec. 1896. Government geologists in Uganda report the finding of gold in considerable quantities in several parts of the Mbuga country, Oct. 1897. One containing veins of gold discovered in Anglesey, Dec. 1897.

Discovery of gold-bearing stone at Ballarat officially reported to the Victorian government, 16 July, 1897. Gold here found, apparently of the date 600-500 B.C., weighing 9 oz. 24 cwt. 16 lb. 10 oz. 14 dec. 1898. Gold discovered by the grand trunk pacific engineers in the neighbourhood of Stewart, B.C., 24 June, 1899.

GOLD COAST, West Africa, see Guinea; settlements made by the Dutch; transferred to Great Britain by treaty, signed 2 Feb. 1872; joined with larger part of the "Gold Coast Colony," May, 1895, under Capt. Geo. Cumnor Strahan, appointed 1874; Lagos separated in 1876; Sandiford Freeling, 1876; Herbert Taylor Usher, 1879; Sir Samuel Rowse, 25 Jan. 1881; William A. G. Young, died 25 April, 1885; Sir W. Brandon Griffiths, 1886; Sir G. E. Maxwell, Jan. 1895; died at sea, Dec. 1897; Mr. G. A. H. Maitliew, March, 1899; Capt. Matthew Natchan (alt. sir.), Oct. 1898; Sir J. P. Rodger, Oct. 1903. Area of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Protectorate, 82,500 sq. miles. Population of the colony and protectorate, estimated at 1,750,000. Chief towns, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, and Elmina. Exports, palm oil and cocoa, indiarubber, and gold. Output of gold, 1899, about 1,000,000.

British mission (42), under Rev. Henderson, attacked at Dawkta by Sofas, 28 March; fought its way to Wa, 3 April; Mr. George Ferguson, British post commissioner, killed, in the fighting 31 March, 1897. Rev. Henderson goes alone to arrange peace with Sofas, and is kept a prisoner, April; but released 4 May. Settlement of peace with Samory made by Sir Wm. Maxwell Aug., 1897. Hontoku in the Hinterland occupied by a British force, under Capt. Mitchell; the Sofas retired, 20 Sept. 1897; Hontoku included in the French sphere. Feb., 1898.

Buna and Wa occupied by a British force, Jan.; French force also established there; announced, 25 Feb., 1898.

Punitive expedition, under Lieut.-Col. Northcott (made C.B. July, 1898) and others; enemy driven off, and their town occupied, 19 April.


Sir Fred. Hodgson entertains the loyal kings and chiefs of Ashanti who escaped with him from Kumassi (see Adumata, 1899), at Accra, 6 Aug. 1900. Anglo French boundary line completed, Jan. 1901-1902.

Col. Morris, chief commissioner of the Northern Territories; British post established at Salaga, great progress and loyalty, reported, mid Aug.

Railway completed from Sekondi to Akporgom, 9 Oct.

Railway 130 miles from Sekondi to Coomassie, opened Jan. 1903.

Outbreak of plague, Jan.-Mar. 1908. There is a railway line between Accra and Manganese (45 miles) under construction, and one from Tarkwa to Prestea (60 miles). Road construction is proceeding rapidly, about 200 miles are kept up for vehicular traffic, and 1,500 miles for tracks and bumpy paths. There are in the colony 1,350 miles of telegraph line, 47 officers and telephone exchanges at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Tarkwa.

GOLD FISH (the golden carp, cyprinus auratus), brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till about 1723.

GOLDEN BULLS, ROSE, see Bulls, Rose, note.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see Argonauts). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, at his marriage, instituted the military order of "Toison d'or" or "golden fleece," which was said on account of the profit he made by wool. The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain, as duke of Burgundy, afterwards became grand master of the order. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with crimson, with a collar opened, and the duke's éphémère, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with furs striking fires, with the motto, "Ante frons, quem flemma mictat." At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "Patria non videtur laborum." The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as descendants of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who married Elizabeth, sister of Maximilian of Austria, in 1477, and it now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made 30 April, 1725. The prince of Wales, the duke of York and other royal princes are knights (1895); president Faure, 1898; the duke of Connaught, 6 May, 1902; the shah of Persia, 6 Sept. 1902. For the legend of the Golden Fleece, see Argonauts.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, the last of the descendants of Genghis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1232. At the battle of Biala-wisch, in 1231, they were crushed by Ivan III. and the Nogai Tartars.
GOLDEN LEGEND. "Legenda Aurea." A name given to a collection of the lives of our Lord, the Old Testament worthies, and many Christian saints, with much Bible narrative, compiled by Giacomo Varragio, or Jacobus de Voragine, a Dominican monk, archbishop of Genoa, 1292-5. The work, which is of a very varied character, has afforded many subjects for poets and painters. A translation of "The Golden Legend," by William Caxton, was printed by him in 1483, and became very popular.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 338 B.C. Play. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. The golden number for 1902, 3; 1903, 4; 1904, 5; 1905, 6; 1906, 7; 1907, 8; 1908, 9; 1909, 10; 1910, 11; 1911, 12.

GOLDSMID FAMILY. Aaron Goldsmid, a native of Holland, settled in London in 1703, and brought with him wealth and important commercial influence. His son Asher joined in establishing the firm of Moscati and Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the Bank of England. The Goldsmids became at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century most distinguished financiers of the realm.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1537, and incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice by Philip Hardwick, was opened 15 July, 1835. See Assay, and Standard. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

Goldest's' hall marks on gold and silver plate are five:—
1. The sovereign's head (after 1724); 2. Lion passant (the standard mark), probably introduced between 1538 and 1535; 3. The standard mark, fixed 8 & 9 Will. III. 1698-9; 4. Leopard's head, the hall mark; 5. The maker's mark (an onus autors).

The date-letter is one of an alphabet of 20 letters; A to O or V, if being omitted. The letter is changed on 30 May annually, and the shape of the letter every 20 years; thus 1716, A, &c.; 1717, B, &c.; 1718, C, &c.; 1719, D, &c.; 1720-1815, A, &c.; 1816-36, B, &c.; 1837-56, C, &c.; 1857-69, D, &c.; 1870-97, E, &c.

The earliest known alphabetical series began 1483-91.

A parliamentary commission on hall marking reported in favour of its continuance with modifications, May, 1879.

The company offer about 5,000 for the establishment of the goldsmiths' company's polytechnic institute, New Cross, Surrey, Oct., 1883; accepted by the Charity Commissioners, 1889. See Polytechnic institute.

Goldsmiths' exhibition at Vienna opened, 22 April, 1889. Hall-marking of Foreign Plate act (royal assent, 22 July, 1904) came into operation, 1 Nov., 1904.

GOLF or Goff, an ancient Scottish game in which the rival players drive hard white balls with clubs into holes placed at certain distances in the turf, according to rules laid down by the St. Andrews golf club, established 1554. The game was checked by the Scottish parliament, 1437 and 1481, but it continued and was played at Leith in 1545. The oldest existing English golf club at Blackheath was founded by James L., 1608, but the game did not become popular till recent years. Golf clubs have been formed in the United Kingdom, colonies and abroad, 1893 et seq.

James Braid, playing against Mr., now sir George Reid, at Balston Heath, drove a ball on a frost-bound ground, 395 yards, a world's record drive, 1905

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### Winners of the Open Championship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>H. H. Hilton</td>
<td>Muirfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>W. Auchterlonie</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>H. Vardon</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>H. H. Hilton</td>
<td>Muirfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>H. Vardon</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>H. Vardon</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
<td>Muirfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>A. Herd</td>
<td>Hoylake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>H. Vardon</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Jack White</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>James Braid</td>
<td>Muirfield</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>A. Masey</td>
<td>Hoylake</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>James Braid</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>James Braid</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
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### Winners of the Amateur Championship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Runner-Up</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>J. Ball</td>
<td>J. E. Leadlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>J. E. Leadlay</td>
<td>J. H. Hilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
<td>J. H. Hilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>R. McIlhiney</td>
<td>J. H. Hilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>E. Tait</td>
<td>J. T. Allan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>F. G. Tait</td>
<td>S. M. Ferguson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>J. Ball</td>
<td>J. E. Tait</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>H. H. Hilton</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>H. H. Hilton</td>
<td>J. E. Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>C. Hutchings</td>
<td>S. H. Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>K. Maxwell</td>
<td>H. B. Hutchinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>W. J. Travers</td>
<td>C. Blackwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>A. G. Barry</td>
<td>H. O. Scott</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>James Robb</td>
<td>C. C. Lingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>John Ball</td>
<td>C. A. Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>E. A. Lasson</td>
<td>H. E. Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>R. Maxwell</td>
<td>C. R. C. St. Stockton</td>
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### England v. Scotland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Winner</th>
<th>By</th>
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<th>Place</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>19 to 15 holes</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>14 to 19 holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>16 to 19 holes</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>13 to 20 holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>13 to 17 holes</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>12 to 18 holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>12 to 16 holes</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>11 to 17 holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>11 to 15 holes</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>10 to 14 holes</td>
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### Professional Golfers' Association

£200 Tournament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Runner-Up</th>
<th>By</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
<td>Ed. Hay</td>
<td>4 to 3 holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>A. H. Good</td>
<td>Mid-Sussex</td>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
<td>L. Vardon</td>
<td>Walton Hth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>A. Herd</td>
<td>C. H. Mayo</td>
<td>Hollowell</td>
</tr>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>J. Braid</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>Sunningdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>J. H. Taylor</td>
<td>E. Robson</td>
<td>Mid-Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>T. Ball</td>
<td>A. Herd</td>
<td>Walton Hth</td>
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GOLIATH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>J. Ball</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>H. G. Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>J. Ball</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>C. K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>J. Ball</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>F. A. Fairfax</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>J. Graham</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>G. A. H. Harris</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>H. G. Harris</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>H. H. Hilton</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Hutchison</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>E. Blackwell</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>C. F. Dick</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>F. G. Tait</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>E. H. Chadwick</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>F. G. Tait</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>U. H. Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>R. Maxwell</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Hutchison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>S. H. Fry</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After a tie with R. Harris.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday), the Friday before Easter day, on which a solemn fast has long been held, in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ on Friday, 3 April, 33, or 15 April, 29. Its appellation of good appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denounced it Long Friday, on account of the length of the offices and fastings enjoined on this day. See Easter.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, London, opened 1729. Here David Garrick made his debut as Richard III., 19 Oct. 1741. The new theatre, erected about 1740, was burnt down, June, 1802. The Garrick Theatre was opened in 1830; burnt, 4 Nov. 1846; and since rebuilt.

GOOD TEMPLARS (first lodges formed in America, 1851), pledge themselves not to make, buy, sell, furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to others at a sale of severance. The first English lodge was formed by Joseph Malms at Birmingham, 8 Sept., 1868. Grand Lodge of England instituted by him, 1870. 1,536 lodges, and 102,270 members of the Grand lodge in 1910. Annual sessions of the Grand lodge of England are held. Triennial congress held at Washington, U.S.A., to be held at Hamburg, 6 June, 1910. The Grand lodge of Scotland has 1,171 lodges, and 69,000 members, 1,500 lodges in Ireland and Wales.

GOODWIN, see Godwin.

GOODWOOD RACES, see Races.

GOOJERAT (N. India), see Guzerat.

GOORKHAS, a warlike tribe of Nepal, became prominent in the 17th century. Their invasions were defeated about 1791 by the Chinese, whose vessels they became. In a war with the British in 1814 they were at first successful, but were eventually subdued, and a treaty of peace was signed in Feb. 1816. Since 1841 the native regiments have been largely recruited by Goorkhas, who have rendered valuable service in nearly all our Indian wars, and in Afghanistan, 1879-9.

GOOSE, see Michaelmas.

GORDIAN KNOT, is said to have been made of the threads that served as harness to the waggons of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle. 330 B.C.

GORDON MEMORIAL: proposed by lady Burdett-Coutts in the TIMES, 24 Feb. 1885. See Khorston and Mansion House.

Committee formed: the prince of Wales, duke of Cambridge, archbishop of Canterbury, M. Gladstone, marquis of Salisbury, cardinal Manning, Chinese minister, marquis of Lorne, earl Granville and other persons, 24 Feb. 1885. Proposed grant of 25,000l. to the Gordon family, March, 1885.

Gordon Memorial Hospital at Port Said proposed at Mansion House, London, 14 March, 1885. Subscriptions 20,000l. 19 Oct. 1885; given to trustees of Gordon boys' home. Port Said hospital scheme given up, 30 May, 1885. Opening of penny subscription to establish a Gordon camp at Aldershot for the military training of destitute boys; originated by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, May, 1885.
GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS. 635

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Gordon league to provide entertainment for the very poor, instituted by the princess Louise and others, 15 May, 1885; first meeting 18 Oct. 1885.

A Gordon memorial boys' home proposed 1 July, united with the precedent, 22 Nov., opened at Farnham near Portsmouth, Oct. 1885. Writing: "Boys in the home, during 1902. Of those who left 38 joined the army and navy, making a total of 769 who have joined these two services direcdy from the home since 1885. Enlisted after leaving the home, too.

A statue proposed by government, about 14 July, 1885. Statue by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft set up in Trafalgar-square Sept.; uncovered by Mr. R. R. Plunket, 16 Oct. 1885.

Another statue, by Mr. Osmow Ford, at the school of military engineering, Chatham, uncovered by the prince of Wales, May, 1885; and one at Gravesend, unveiled by the mayor, Mr. G. M. Arnold, 4 Oct. 1885. Gordon memorial college at Kharloun, proposed by lord Kitchener, supported by the marquis of Salisbury, 23 Nov. 1890. Opened 7 Nov. 1892.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, June 2–9, 1780.

On 4 Jan. 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North. On Friday, 2 June, he headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob proceeded to pilage, burn, and pull down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics in London; and the riot, which had started by the mob, was quelled on the 8th. 230 rioters were killed and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals, and many were tried, convicted and executed.

The loss of property was estimated at £30,000.

Lord George was tried for high treason and acquitted, 1 Feb. 1782. He died a prisoner for libel, 1 Nov. 1793. Alderman Kennedy was found guilty of a delinquency of duty, 10 March, 1781.

GOREE, a station near Cape Verde, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1607. It was taken by the English admiralty Holmes in 1663; seized by the French, 1677; and ceded to them by the treaty of Nimcoen in 1678; taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804; ceded to France, 1814. Governor Wall was hanged in Lon- don, 28 Jan. 1862, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while governor at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S. E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, 4 June, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight.

GORHAM CASE, see Trials, 1839-40.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of W. Africa, about 5 feet 7 inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called Gorrilas by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about 400 n.c. In 1837 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to professor Owen by Dr. Savage from the Gaboon river, and preserved specimens have been brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1851 professor Owen described specimens to the Zoological Society; in 1859 he gave a summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu (died 29 April, 1903), who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.


A large one brought from the French Congo to the gardens, 6 March, 1892. Johanna, the "educated" gorilla, performs at Olympia, 27 Dec. 1897.

GOSPELLERS, a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformaiton.

GOSPELS (Saxon god-spell, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's 55 or 65; John's, about the 3rd century. "Gospel" is a name widely used, by the early Christians, to refer to the biographies of the gospels by name. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates," still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

GOSPORT (Hampshire), contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1702.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated Almanach de Gotha, which first appeared in 1764, in German. Population, 1890, 29,134; 1890, 34,651; 1890 (est.), 37,230.

GOTHARD, see Gotthard and Alps.

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM (in Sweden and Norway, about 1871). By this alcholic drinks are dispensed by persons deriving no profit from the sale. It was advocated in England by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and much discussed, 1875-7. The bishop of Chester introduced a bill for establishing the system, read first time, 2 March, 1875; rejected by the lords, 6 June, 1873. The system advocated at the Duke of Westminster's, 6 July, 1894. Much controversy ensued, 1894-95. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 11th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the pointed style. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the renaissance architects of the 16th century. His invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture:—

Anglo-Roman—b.c. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

Anglo-Saxon—A.D. 500 to 1066—Earl's Barton church, St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

Gothic Anglo-Roman—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross Church, &c.

Early English, or Pointed—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

Pointed, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, West- minster.
FLORIN POINTED—A.D. 1177 to 1500.—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster. 

For 350 years, from 1535 to 1685, Northumberland House, Strand, pulled down 1875, part of Windsor Castle: Hatfield House, Schools at Oxford. 

Revival of Greekian architecture about 1625. Banqueting House, Whitehall. 

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1255. The mainline the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1. 

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1307-8. At this time King Albert I and Duke Leopold I of Austria were defeated and killed by a battle of Chalons, 1251, but were defeated at Naisus by Claudius, hence surmamed Gothicus, 350,000 being slain, 250. Auerhard cereed Ura to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman western empire by the Heruli, the Ostrogoths under Theoderic, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The Visigoths settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subjugated by the Saracens. 

GOTHARD, ST., near the river Rab, Hungary. Here the Turks, under the grand vizier Kaprjaliy, were totally defeated by the Imperialists and their allies, commanded by Monteucen, 1 Aug. 1642. Peace followed this great victory. St. Gotthard tunnel opened 1882. See Alps. 

Gettysburg on the St. Gotthard tunnel burnt down, 13 March, 1865. 

GOTTINGEN (Hanover), a member of the Hanseatic league about 1350. The university "Georgia Augustana," founded by George II. of England in 1734, was opened 1737. It was seized by the French, 1790, and held till 1792. In 1813 several of the most able professors were dismissed for their political opinions. Pop. 1890, 30,234. 

GOVERNANCES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, was established in 1813, and incorporated in 1828. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance. 

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, see Annuities. 

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, select committee (fairs wages resolution of 13 Feb., 1891), appointed 1877-9; report issued 21 July, 1879. See Secretory. 

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILLS, see Ireland, 1830, 1839. 

"GOVERNOR. THE," a moral and educational work, full of anecdotes, by Sir Thomas Elyot, first published in 1531; an annotated edition with a glossary by Mr. H. H. S. Crew was published in 1870. 

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. John Ruthven, 3rd earl of Gowrie, in 1560, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government. For this purpose the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1560. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1564 for his share in the raid of Ruthven, in 1582, and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio, 9 March, 1566. 

GRAAL, HOLY (Sangreal). The publication of Tennyson's poem "Holy Grail," Dec. 1869, led to much discussion. Tennyson treats it as the cup in which Christ drank at the Last Supper. The medieval romances treat it as the dish which held the paschal-lamb. The word is probably old French, from the old Latin gradalis, a dish. 

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. Excellent Grace was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603; the king was addressed by this title. But afterwards by the title of Majesty only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm. The term "Grace of God" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from 1 Cor. xvi. 10), by the Carlovvingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. "Des grâces" was put on his great seal by William II. of England, and on his gold coin by Edward III. The king of Prussia's saying, that he would reign "by the grace of God," gave much sense, 18 Oct. 1891. 

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the firstfruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after, meat in Christian countries is in conformity with Christ's example, John vii. 11, &c. 

GRECIA MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 07, 7, 48 B.C.; see Italy. 

GRAFFITO, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins; selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garucci in 1850. 

GRANTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. The duke resigned, and lord North became prime minister, Jan. 1770; see North's Administration. 

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury (born, 1725; died 1811). Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer. 

Earl Gorey, lord president. 

Earl of Chatham, lord privy seal. 

Earl of Shrewsbury and Viscount Wemouth, secretaries of state. 

Sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty. 

Marquis of Granby, master-general of the ordnance. 

Lord Sandwich and Lord Despencer, joint postmasters-general. 

Lord Hertford, duke of Newcastle, Thomas Townshend, &c. 

Lord Camden, lord chancellor, succeeded by Charles Yorke (created lord Morden), died (it is said by his own hand) 26 Jan. 1799. 

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland), a wall built in 299 by Severus Septimius, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and vestiges of it are still to be seen.
GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight: 12 grains to be a pennyweight; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy. Laureson.

An act for the safe carriage of grain (43 & 44 Vict. c. 43) passed 7 Sept. 1830.

GRAMMARIANS. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 270 B.C. Blair. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero Messala, Julius Caesar, Nicias, Elius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenaeus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476. La. Latin grammar (Breviss Instituti), 1513; Lindley Murray's English Grammar, 1765; Cobbett's English Grammar, 1818. Harris's Hermes was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's "Epen Pteroeota," or the "Diversions of Purley," in 1756, treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, see Education.

GRAMME, see Metric System. Gramm machine, see under Electricity.

GRAMMOPHONE AND GRAPHOPHONE, see under Phonograph.

GRAMPAN HILLS (central Scotland). At Ardoch, near Mons Graupius of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgaen were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84 or 85.

GRAMPUND (Cornwall) was disfranchised in 1821, for bribery and corrupt practices in 1819. Sir Manasseh Lopez was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000l. and two years' imprisonment.

GRAN (Hungary). Here the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 27 Feb. 1849.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonzalez de Cordova, 2 Jan. 1492, who is interred in the monastery of St. Geronimo. In 1609 and 1610 the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal SoulI in 1810, and held till 1812. See New Granada. Granada is the seat of an archbishopric. The cathedral, begun in 1526, contains the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Philip I. and his consort Juana. The university was founded 1531. Population, 1867, province, 477,898; city, 75,554. In the province of Granada, five towns were destroyed, 640 persons killed, with immense loss of property, through the earthquakes of 25 Dec. c. 1854.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (Genesis xii. 48). There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. Univ. Hist. Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearth of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. Stow.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI., grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1553; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2572 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in diameter; it was planted in 1767. Leigh.


GRAPHITE. (from the Greek graph, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black-lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862. Fresh discoveries were made in the nearly exhausted Borrowdale mines, Cumberland, in 1875.

Grand Alliance between the emperor and the Dutch States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, 12 May, 1689, to which England, Spain, and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Constructed 1792-1805.


GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the 16th century. In the Constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the elevation of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, 29 April, 1805. Simon Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the grand pensionary; see Holland.

GRANICUS (a river N.W. Asia Minor), near which, on 22 May, 334 B.C. Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse) crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). Justin. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neuchatel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, 3 March, 1476.

GRANTON PIER, breakwater, &c. forming a harbour, on the Forth, three miles from Edinburgh, were constructed by Balfour and Stevenson, at the cost of about 500,000l., given by Walter, duke of Buccleuch, 1835-44.

GRAPEFRUIT, &c. forming a harbour, on the Forth, three miles from Edinburgh, were constructed by Balfour and Stevenson, at the cost of about 500,000l., given by Walter, duke of Buccleuch, 1835-44.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI., grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1553; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2572 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in diameter; it was planted in 1767. Leigh.
GRECO-TURKISH WAR

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to England, Wales, and Scotland (which see). King James I, styled himself king of Great Britain, 1604. See Population.

GREAT EASTERN, &c., RAILWAYS, see under Stowon.—The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of Great Eastern in 1862, when it was incorporated. The Great Northern Railway Company, an amalgamation, was incorporated in 1870. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1873. The Great Western Railway opened its line to M. 4 June, 1838; to Twyford, 1 July, 1839; between London and Bristol, 30 June, 1841; was remodelled by acts of 1867 and 1869. Great Central name given to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway in 1897. Extension to London terminus, Marylebone-road, opened 9 March, 1899.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to the grants of the crown, 1048. Baker's Chron. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II, when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of Lords, 25 March, 1782, in Great Ormond-street, and carried away, with other property, 23 March, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament: it was never recovered, and was replaced the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one destroyed, 21 Jan. 1832. The Great Seal Officers Act, passed 7 Aug., 1874, abolished certain offices, transferred duties, &c. The Great Seal Act passed, 2 Aug. 1880, relates to appointment of judges, patents, &c. A new great seal for the United Kingdom, designed by Mr. De Saulles, to replace that of 1788, reported, 19 July, 1930.

GRECO-TURKISH WAR. Bands of Greek irregulars of the "Efthimie Hetairia," a national society, cross the frontier at Krama; 12 hours fighting near Kalamanka, 9 April; Bettina and Hovoso taken by the Greeks.

10 April, 1897

Frontier raids by Greeks repulsed, 12 April; severe conflict at Atalaps, Turks repulsed and their outposts captured, 16-19 April; Turkish forts in the Ambelik gulf destroyed; Preveza bombarded, 12-20 April; desperate battle in the Mahana pass, Haliz pasa (500), a hero in the Russo-Turkish war, killed; Greek blockhouses carried by assault, 17-19 April; severe fighting near Arta in Epirus, Boughazi and Fort Vigla captured by the Greeks, 19 April; Filippipaa and Stavina burnt and abandoned by the Turks.

21 April

Greek fleet bombards Patomana and other places in the gulf of Salonika, 2 Turkish ships captured.

21-23 April

Severe battle at Mati on the road to Larissa, crown prince and prince Nicholas present; Greeks defeated.

22, 23 April

Greeks severely defeated at Reveni and Tornovo, on the plain of Larissa.

22-23 April

Larissa, Tornovo, and Reveni abandoned by the Greeks; panic and stampedes of men, women, and children, about the town, and great slaughter of the Greeks at Pharsala (Pharsalia), the crown prince the last to leave Larissa.

23-25 April

Gen. Recocetti Garibaldi arrives at Athens with volunteers.

24 April

Nicopolis and other places bombarded by the Greeks. 23, 24 April; the Turks recapture fort Pontepaglia, after severe fighting.

24 April

Flight (hours) to Kountzades; Greek flight.

25 April
GREECE

Greek army (30,000) at Pharsala, col. Smolenski appointed chief commander, 29 April; Turks repulsed with loss by col. Smolenski's brigade at Vamos, 29 April

Battle of Pentepeugia, 25, 29 April; peace and flight of the Greeks, 30 April, 1 May

Pharsala and Velestino attacked simultaneously by the Greeks; the Turks surrendered and overpowered after desperate fighting and much slaughter; retreat to Donoko, 5 May

Volo occupied by Halki pasha, 8 May; Greek force routed and Karamanis occupied by the Turks, 8 May

Col. Vasos and Greek army recalled, 9 May

Mediation of the powers. Armistice proposed; Crete, Aetolia agreed to by Greece, 17 May; submitted to Turkey, 12 May; Turkish conditions 10,000,000; Treaty, annexation of Thessaly, 3 rd, 2,433,806; 11th, 1,096,810

The "Ethnike Hetaira" volunteers, disarmed, ordered, 14 May

The powers intervene, 16 May; by request of the sultan, orders suspension of hostilities, 17 May

Desperate battle at Donoko, nearly 3,000 Turks killed; Greeks retreat; capt. Barattoli, in command of foreign legion, killed, 17 May; Donoko occupied, and the Phourka pass taken by the Turks, 18 May; the Greeks fall back on Thermopylae, 19 May, 1,400; Armistice; end of the war negotiations between the ambassadors and the porte, at Constantinople; announced, 29 May

Collective note of the powers to the port of the conditions of peace, 25 May

The "Ethnike Hetaira" volunteers, disarmed, ordered, 29 May

Greece enters her cause to the powers, 1 June

Desperate battle at Thermopylae; the powers resist the demands of the portes as to the annexation of Thessaly, the capitulations, and the war indemnity, 2 June 1829

Armistice till the close of the negotiations, signed at Lamia, 3 June

Greece protests to the powers of the infraction of the armistice by the Turks, 19 June

The sultan refuses to accept the views of the powers on the boundary question, 7 July

The powers demand the cessation of obstruction to peace negotiations, 8 July

Draft treaty of peace presented by the portes, 13 July; not accepted by the ambassadors, 14 July; an irade promulgated accepting the frontier, with the treaties of 1828. See Greece, 18 Sept. 1827; Turkey, 4 Dec. 1827.

Full report of the war issued, 14 Jan. 1829

GREECE, anciently termed Hellas. The name of Greece first occurs in the writings of Aristotl e (B.C. 385-322). Greece was so called from an ancient king, Greece, and Hellas from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion. From Hellen's sons, Dorus and Eolus, came the Dorians and Eolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the founders of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achaioi. They were also termed Danaoi, from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnese, Greece outside of the Peloponnese, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were Acarnania, Epirus, Thessaly, Epeiros, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (all which see). The limits of Modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 99,810; in 1861, 1,096,810, with the Ionian islands (added in 1864), about 1,338,522; in 1891, 4,445,796, 4,433,806, 1910 (est.), 3,000,000. The early history is mythic, and the dates purely conjectural.
Greece visited and favoured by Augustus, 21 B.C.; and by Hadrian. 20, 122, 133

Invaded by Alaric. 39

Plundered by the Normans of Sicily. 1146

Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments. 1204

The Turks under Mahomet II conquer Athens and part of Greece. 1456

The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea. 1466

Greece mainly subject to the Turks. 1540

The Morea held by Venice, 1667; till taken by the Turks. 1715

Great struggle for independence with Russian help, 1726-39, fruitless insurrection of the Suliotes. 1803

Society, the Hetairia, established. 1815

Insurrection in Modavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, supported. 1821

Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821, he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent, and the war of independence began. 6 April.

The Greek patriots put to death at Constantinople. 18 April.

The Morea gained by the Greeks. June.

Missolonghi taken by Greeks. Nov.

Indecision of the ministers. 27 Jan. 1822

Siege of Corinth by the Turks. Jan.

Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see Otho). 14 April.

The Greeks victors at Thermopylia, 12 July.

Massacre at Cyprus. July.

Corinth taken. 16 Sept.

National success at Arax. 10 April. 1823

Victory of Amoura, March. 23 April. 1823

Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause. Aug.

First Greek blow. 25 April.

Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi. 14 June.

Defeat of the capuchin at Samos. 16 Aug.

Provisional government of Greece set up. 12 Oct.


The Greek fleet defeats the capuchin fleet, June.


Becoming Pasha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long and heroic defence. 23 April, 1824

90,000 landed in Greece for the Greeks. 4 June.

Resked Pasha takes Athens. 3 June, 1827

Egyptian-Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino, 20 Oct.

Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, 11 July, by the treaty of Amoura, 2 May, 1823.

Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichalis, a Maniote chief, whom he had imprisoned, 9 Oct., 1831.

The assassins immured with three brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food until they died 29 Oct.

Otto of Bavaria made king of Greece by a convention signed 7 May, 1832.

Colocotroni's conspiracy. Sept.

He is condemned but spared. 7 June, 1834

Otto assumes the government. 1 June, 1845

A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation, 14 Sept., 1843.

The king accepts the new constitution. 16 March, 1844.

Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of Tripoli. 29 March, 1854.

After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Fucres: change of ministry causes, and the king promises to observe strict neutrality, 26 May, 1854.

A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning 9 July, 1856.

Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts, 18 Oct.

Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament proclaimed. 26 Dec.

The Ionian kingdoms demand reforms and a new subscription to their throne, 1862.

The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents removed. 25 April.

Change of ministry; Colocotroni premier. 7 Nov.

Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, 17 Oct.; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, 23 Oct.; and he proclaims himself king of Greece, 27 Nov., 1863.

Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred of Great Britain, who is proclaimed king at London, 22 Nov., 1864.

The provisional government establish national suffrage 4 Dec.

The national assembly meets at Athens. 22 Dec.

The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, 29 Jan., and declares prince Alfred king of Greece by 290,006 out of 241,202 votes. 1 Feb., 1864.

Military revolt of Eulam. Canaris against Bulgarians and others, who resign, 29 Feb.; a new ministry appointed under his advice 16 Feb.

The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Slesvig-Holsten, 18 March; proclaim him as king George I. 30 March.

Protocols between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, concluding the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian isles to Greece, 5 June.

The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, when he advises to adhere to the constitution and gain the love of his people 6 June.
Military revolt at Athens, suppressed 30 June - 1863
9 July.
The king arrives at Athens, 30 Oct.; takes the oath to the constitution - 31 Oct.
The British ministry formed - 28 April, 1864
Protocol annexing the Ionian isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaimis and sir H. Storks, 28 May; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, 2 June; the king arrives there - 6 June.
New ministry under Canaris formed - 7 Aug.
The assembly recognises the debt of 1824 - 5 Sept.
After various delays, and regaining the banks - 17 Oct.
19 Oct, a new constitution (with no upper house) is passed by the assembly, 1 Nov.; and accepted by the king - 28 Nov.
New ministry under Comnoundouros - 29 Dec.
The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independance (6 April, 1821) kept - 6 April.
The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquility throughout - 20 April.
The king opens chamber of deputies - 9 June.
Death of Alexander Ivarravocohato, one of the early patriots - 18 Aug.
Thessaloniki gives up one-third of his civil list to relieve the treasury - 25 Sept.
An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed - 9 Dec.
Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorges, Comnoundouros, Bulgaris, and Roufos
Oct. - 1865 - June, 1866
Chambers vote payments to themselves; suddenly dissolved by the king - 3 Feb.
Great agitation in favour of the Cretan insurrection (See cresic) - Aug.
New ministry headed by Comnoundouros - Jan., 1867
Manifesto of the so-called "Greek nation," issued at Paris - 15 April.
Great sympathy with the insurrection in Crete; the blockade run by Greek vessels with volunteers, arms, and provisions - April 7 seq.
Marriage of the king with the grand-blessed Olga of Russia - 9 July.
Their cordial reception at Athens - 24 Nov.
New ministry under Moratinis, 1 Jan.; under Bulgaris - 10 Feb.
Constautine, duke of Sparta, heir to the crown, born - 2 Aug.
Greek vessel Faous fires on Turkish vessels and enters port of Smya
Rupture between Turkey and Greece in consequence of Greek armed intervention in Candia (arbitrable) - Dec.
A conference of representatives of the Western powers at Paris, Jan., their requisitions were accepted, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece resumed - 26 Feb. 1859
Prior to this visit of Athens, in Dec.
Law authorising the cutting the isthmus of Corinth passed.
New ministry under M. Zaimis - 9 Jan. 1870
Consulship to cut a canal through the isthmus of Corinth granted to a French company - April.
Lord and lady Munecaster and a party of English travellers seized by brigands at Drepan, near Marathon; lord Munecaster and the ladies sent to treat: 25,000l. demanded as ransom, with free pardon - 11 April.
The brigands retreating, and surrounded by a force, kill Mr. Wyer, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and the count de Boyd - 21 April.
Great excitement; the king shows great liberality; but many influential persons are charged with connivance at brigandage - May, June.
Several brigands killed; seven captured, tried and condemned, 23 May; five executed - 26 June.
A British war ship arrives at Piraeus, 12 July; Greek college opened at Bayswater, London, W. Oct.
Decree for suppression of brigandage issued - Oct.
Two gendarmes are secretly killed - 11 Dec.
A ministry under M. Comnoundouros - 22 Dec.
Comnoundouros ministry resigns - 6 Nov., 1871
Succeeded by Zaimis
Butter is prohibited - 7 Jan.; resigns; Deligeorges again minister - 26 July, 1872
The Laurium mines of lead, zinc, &c., were purchased by MM. Roux and Serperi and a company, 1863; and worked profitably; roads being made and a village built. The mines have been heavily taxed and scorched by the government, loss ensued the company's offer to sell the mines to the government was accepted, but payment evaded by the legislature. Greece purchased goods with France and Italy, and ministerial changes in Greece in autumn.
Speech of the king to the legislature, announcing formation of roads and other improvements.
[The Laurium mines had been purchased by M. Synigor, a Greek capitalist, supported by the Great Powers] - 17 Dec., 1873
52d anniversary of Greek independence kept in London - 5 April.
The university at Athens closed, through insufficiency of the student body - 28 May.
New cabinet under Bulgaris, 22 Feb.; resigns, 27 April; resumes office - 7 May, 1874
Trioumpi minister, 8 May; dissolves - 25 May.
"Greece neutral in regard to insurrection in Athens, July, 1875.
Herregovina - July, Sept., 1875.
The prince of Wales at Athens - 18 Oct.
New ministry under Comnoundouros, about 14 Nov.
Several ex-ministers fined for extortion from bishops and others on appointment - 14 Nov.
The king and queen travelling in England in July; at the Crystal palace - 15 July.
"Greece neutral in the Servian war - July.
Deligeorges forms a ministry, 8 Dec.; replaced by Zaimis and Comnoundouros - 10 Dec.
Deligeorges resigns - 16 Dec.
Greece succeeded by a coalition, ministry, 29 May; reformed under the aged Canaris - 3 June, 1877.
National excitement for war allied by the king, 29 May.
Discovery of relays at Spata near Athens; tombs containing bones, precious metal ornaments, &c. (removed by Athens M. Stamatakibabat) - 7 July.
Revival of the Thracian "sacred band," instituted by Epanomidas (to be 1000 instead of 500) about 28 July.
Death of the aged Canaris, 11 Sept.; the king takes his place as president - 14 Sept.
British and Turkish governments demonstrate with Greece for apparently arming against Turkey.
New ministry under Comnoundouros - 1 Sept., 1878
Death of Bulgaris, state-man, about 49 Jan., 1873.
New ministry under Comnoundouros - 29 Jan.
Insurrection in Thessaly against Turks, 28 Jan.; 12,000 Greeks enter the country, retire at the armistice - early in Feb.
Insurrection struggling; battle at Marnitz, 28, 29 March; Mr. C. Ogilv, Times correspondent, killed by Turks investigating the affair - 26 Marhs.
Insurrection closed through British intervention; announced - 6 May.
Greece disappointed by the Berlin treaty, 13 July; rectification of the 140 dics by the sultan remained passed about 24 July.
Safet Pachia's despatch resisting the claims for Greece.
New ministry under Trioumpi - 8 Aug.
Defeated in assembly, 4 Nov.; Comnoundouros forms a ministry.
Recruiting law for the army (all men between 16 and 40 liable) - 7 Nov.
Death of Deligeorges, late minister - 26 May, 1876.
Monument of Mr. Ogilv set up at Athens - 1857.
Recruiting law carries for 4 years - 1858.
Crisis; Comnoundouros remains - 26 Jan.
Trioumpi ministry formed - 29 March.
Berlin conference to propose settlement of the Turkish and Greek frontiers, meets at Paris, June.
The king visits England; receives freedom of London, 16 June; leaves - 5 July.
Order for mobilisation of the army signed - 5 Aug. 1876.
The king and queen arrive at Athens after their European tour; national feeling warlike; Thessaly and Epirus demanded - 17 Oct.
Trioumpi ministry defeated by Olgilv - 22 Oct.
Much discussion with negotiations respecting Greek and Turkish frontiers - Oct. 1856 - May 1858.
Convention between Prussia and Austria at Constantinople; Thessaly ceded to Greece - 24 May; signed - 2 July, 1856.
Carried into effect; Greek flag raised in Arta, 6 July.
The parliament dissolved by the king - 4 Nov.
Greece.

New ministry under Tricoupi... 15 March, 1882
Cutting of the Isthmus of Corinth begun (see chart) 3 May, 1882
Frontier disputes in Tesalysia, between Greeks and Turks, at Navantykh, near Derbend, Bosnia, about 26 Aug., 1882

Settlement
Deaths of statesman Constantinou 9 Nov., 1883
Improved finances; good budget, announced March, 1884
Tricoupi ministry resigns, 17 Feb.; M. Delyaniss unsuccessful; M. Tricoupi resumes office 21 Feb., 1885

Railway between Athens and Corinth opened 15 April, 1885
Tricoupi ministry resigns through minority in elections about 20 April; Delyaniss ministry formed 21 May, 1885

Enthusiastic military movements consequent upon the coup d'état in Roumelia Oct., 1883

Vote for loan of 1,200,000. 7 Nov., 1883
National fête to commemorate declaration of independence in 1821, 6 April, 1884, and 6 April, 1886

Proposed loan of about 300,000. to raise the army from 15,000 to 10,000, about 14 April; and calling out of reserves 29 April
Ultimatum of the powers calling upon Greece to disarm, delivered 26 April; special intervention of the French minister, about 26 April; inadequate reply of Greece 29 April
The British, Austrian, German, and Italian ambassadors leave Athens 7 May
Greek troops to the frontier 7, 8 May
Blockade of Greek ports notified and enforced 8 May

Resignation of M. Delyaniss, 9 May; M. Tricoupi declines to form a ministry, 10 May; M. Delyaniss again declines, 11 May; provisional one formed by M. Valvis, 12 May; succeeded by M. Tricoupi 20 May

The king signs a decree for disarmament, 24 May, announced to the powers 24 June
Fighting at the outposts near Nezerezi; the origin uncertain 20, 21 May; about 200 killed and wounded; armistice agreed on, 24 May; formal declaration of the raising of the blockade, 7 June

Great electoral reform bill passed 17 June

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Byron, celebrated at the Greek church, Bayswater, London, W. 22 Jan., 1888

King returns to Athens after a tour 8 Oct.
Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the king's accession 31 Oct.

National industrial exhibition at Athens opened by the king 1 Nov.
Marriage of the princess Alexandra and the archduke Paul of Russia 17 June, 1889

The king visits Paris 22 July.
Marriage of the duke of Sparta and the princess Sophie of Prussia, at Athens, in the presence of the empress Frederick (her mother), the king and queen of Greece (his parents); the king and queen of Denmark, the German emperor and empress, the prince and princess of Wales; the consuls of Russia, Austria, and other nations, 28 Oct.
Formation of a "Young Greek party" at Athens, led by M. Ralli Aug., 1889

Status, &c., supposed to be the work of Phileas, at Tharmon in Attica; discovered during excavations made for the Archaeological school of Athens; reported Oct., 1889

Elections; great majority for the opposition 26 Oct., 1889
M. Tricoupi resigns, 28 Oct.; M. Delyaniss forms a ministry, 3 Nov.; the new chamber opened by the king 10 Nov., 1889

Avantchoke near Trikkala, 25 persons killed, 23 Jan., 1891
Seventh anniversary of Greek independence celebrated 6 April
Death of the grand-duchess Paul (see above, 1889), 25 Sept., 1891

A commission授予M. Tricoupi from charges against him, about 27 Dec., 1891

Mr. Egerton, appointed British minister at Athens, in succession to the hon. sir Edmund J. Monson, about 24 Jan., 1892

A fraudulent mob attack and destroy the protestant church at the Piruses and ill-use the ministers and congregation; the riots suppressed by the military 14 Feb., 1892

The king, for financial reasons, dismisses M. Delyaniss; a new ministry formed by M. Constantinopulos, 3 March; the king is supported by the parliament, large retrenchments to be made, 5 March, 1892

New chamber elected; majority for M. Tricoupi, 15 May; he forms a new ministry 22 June

Dispute respecting Greek schools in Bulgaria (see above, 1890)

Dispute with Roumania respecting a legacy to support Greek institutions, from Constantin Zappa and his brother, residents, declared illegal by Roumania; ineffectual negotiations; diplomatic rupture 15 Oct., 1892

(The Roumanian courts adjudicate the property to the heirs, 16 March, 1893. Diplomatic relations renewed, July, 1893.)

Parliament opened, 10 Nov.; budget introduced; improved financial prospects, 20 Nov., 1892; report by major Fitzgerald Law, a British agent 20 Nov., 1892

Bill amending the funding law and authorizing reduction of interest on foreign loans, passed 16 Dec., 1892

Bill for the readjustment of the Greek debt signed by the king, reported 24 Dec.

The government financial measures passed after much discussion, 20 March; the chamber proscribed 1 April, 1894

Destructive earthquakes at Thebes (see above), Livadia, Atalanti, Chaileis, and many villages; slight shocks at Athens; 207 deaths reported, 20 April; royal decree to relieve the sufferers, 29 April; much assistance given by Russian and British ships (see Marion House fund) 16 May, 1894

A military commission appointed to reconstruc villages, &c., May; 400 deaths reported up to 2 May, 1894

Negotiations between the government and foreign bondholders June, 1894

M. Tricoupi's proposals accepted by the French only 23 July, 1894
Increase of brigandage; a judge and officer killed; a band of brigands exterminated after a fight with the military, near Lamia, reported 20 Sept., 1894

Much opposition to proposed taxation; military called out to suppress rioting 17 Jan., 1895

Resignation of the ministry owing to the crown prince's interference to stop a conflict between the military and the people on 20 Jan., 22 Jan., 1895
New ministry formed by M. Nikolaos Delyaniss, 24 Jan., 1895

Elections; government majority 29 April, 1895

Capture of brigands at Kavassara 4, 21 June, 1895
"Zaimis relieved president of the crown; ministry resigns, a cabinet formed by M. Theodore Delyaniss 11 June, 1895
great distress; opposition to current tax, July, 1895

Status of foreigner's fund restored by the government, "Dellas to Byron," at Athens, unveiled by the king 2 March, 1896
Budget passed by the chamber, 28 hours debate 22 March, 1896

Revival of the Olympic games (see above) 6 April, 1896
Death of M. Charilaos Trioumpi (born 1832) at Cannes, 11 April; funeral at Athens, the king and royal family and about 30,000 present 11 Apr.

Cretan refugees (9000) arrive at the Piraeus, 2 Aug.

Public meeting at Athens expressing gratitude to the powers for their intervention in Crete, 19 Sept.

25 brigands and others executed at Athens, 1 Sept.

The king issues a despatch for the increase and maintenance of the army; reported 6 Dec.

The queen lays the foundation stone for a new hospital for students at Athens 14 Jan.

Flotilla under prince George, sanctioned by parliament, sails for Crete 13 Feb.

The government appeals to the powers 11 Feb.

Troupes depart for Cretes from the Piraeus, 14 Feb.

Collective identical note from the powers received by Crete, 27 Feb.

Col. Smolensitz, war minister, resigns, succeeded by col. Metaxas 29 March.

Concentration of troops in Thessaly 3 March.

All night sitting of the cabinet 2, 3 March.

Greek army estimated (25,000, with reserves), to March; mobilized 15 March.

The crown prince arrives and takes the queen's chair at Larissa 23 March.

Turkish army under Elhem pasa (estimated at 150,000 men)

The powers declare that the aggressor on the Greek frontier in case of conduct shall be held responsi-

The Delyanni ministry dismissed 23 April.

M. Ralli forms a cabinet; chiefly followers of the late M. Trioumpi, M. Skoufoudi, foreign minister, 23, 29 April.

Great distress, destitution, and mortality amongst the refugees throughout Greece; much relief afforded by sir Edwin and lady Egerton, Mr. Noel, and others June, July; 9 July.

Patriotic fund for the payment of the war indemnity started, the bp. of Zante gives his jewelled mitre and 150,100, many others subscribe; announced 30 July.

Peace preliminaries signed at Constantinople, 23 Sept.; presented to the government 27 Sept.

Vote of confidence in the government rejected 30 Sept. by the ministry resigns, 2 Oct.; M. Zaimis, president of the chamber, forms a cabinet 3 Oct.

Sir Edgar Vincent arrives, with financial proposals, Athens 7 Oct.

Great distress and destitution amongst the refugees in Euboea and elsewhere; much relief sent from England; reported Nov.

Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of officers during the war, and the origin of the war, 24 Nov.; officers suspended Dec.

Treaty of peace signed at Constantinople, 4 Dec.; passed by the Greek chamber, 17 Dec.; ratified, 19 Dec.

Draft of the law respecting the indemnity loan, 6,950,000l.; signed by the foreign minister and the delegates of the three powers, England, France, and Russia, Jan. 1 negotiation satisfactorily, 24 Feb.; bill passed 2 April; final payment of the indemnity 10 July, 1838.

RiTat Bey, Turkish minister, received by the king, 21 Feb.

Deaths from exposure, &c., of about 20,000 peasants in Thessaly during the last 6 months 4 Feb.

King George fired at by 2 men while driving near his daughter, private coach, 26 Feb.

Karditsa, aged 35, member of an antihydriot society, formerly a soldier, gave himself up, and confessed his guilt, 23 Feb.; John Kyrakos, accomplice (22), arrested, 1 March; both executed, 23 May.

International control (finance) bill, passed, 7 March; royal assent 9 March.

Famine and disease amongst the Cretan refugees in the Piraeus; many deaths reported 11 March.

Withdrawal of Turkish troops from Thessaly, 14 May—6 June, 1838

International finance commission of control, Mr. (afterwards sir Edward) Law, chairman, meets, 15 May; succeeded by Mr. V. Corbett. 11 May.

Tour of the king and queen in the Peloponnese; warmly received at Patras, open an industrial exhibition, 21 March.

The forest of Zoria, between Patras and Eginium, burnt, enormous damage 23 July.

The cabinet resigns; reconstructed; the chamber dissolved 7-10 Nov.

Settlement of Crete: see Cretia.

Death of M. Andreas Syrigos, philanthropist; bequeaths the bulk of his fortune to national objects, 23 Feb.; see Athens March, 1839.

M. Tsamados (Triouipi) elected president of the chamber; the Zaimis' ministry resigns, 12 April.

M. Theotokis' cabinet formed; M. Sinoplos (finance), 14 April; chamber meets 24 May.

The government scheme of reforms in internal administration opposed in Thebes and elsewhere 6 June.

Suppression of the military police and other important reforms voted; session ends, 8 July.

The king visits Paris 26 Oct.

Sympathy towards England, relating to Africa; stirring speeches of M. Theotokis and Delyanni in the chamber 28 Oct.

Army reorganisation (by foreign officers) bill passed by the chamber 24 March.

The crown prince appointed commander-in-chief 21 Sept.

Navy increase bill passed by the chamber, 22 Dec.

Commercial convention with Roumania concluded, early Jan. 1839.

Budget passed after some days' and two nights' debate 22 Jan.

Greek bronze statues discovered by divers near Cerigo (Cythera) Jan.

Failure of current and olive crops, great distress in W. Greece, France, and Southern Italy; stormy debate in the chamber; cabinet vote, 19-57; the ministry resigns, 2 Oct.; M. Zaimis forms a cabinet, 24 Nov.; the chamber adjourns 8 Dec.

Vote of confidence in the ministry carried 7 Feb.

International financial commission's 4th annual report, issued about 14 April.

M. Karapanos presents his collection of antiquities to the nation; reported 1 April.

Revival of brigandage, popular sympathy with the outlaws, reported 20 June.

Excavations near Andritzinas, a small temple of Pan discovered, reported 1 July.

Curtain crop injured by storms and rains Aug.

Exportation of arms forbidden by decree 12 June.

Forest fires, suspected incendiary, early Sept.; again at Pikerini, great damage 9, 10 Oct.

The king received by Mr. Lombet in Paris 16 Oct.

General election, ministry defeated 30 Nov.

New cabinet; M. Delyanni, premier and finance minister, justice ad interim 6 Dec.


M. Ralli elected president of the chamber, 13 Feb.

Budget: reduction of 9,000,000 drachmas in expenditure proposed by economics in departments of the public service 1 Feb.

Conflict between the ministry and the court by imposition of army bills mid March.

Ministerial crisis, col. Lambrinis resigns, 3 April.

Convention granting monopoly of the current trade for 20 years to an English syndicate, signed 25 May.

International exhibition opened at Athens 3 June.

Agitation over the subject of the current monopoly, 3-12 June.

The ministry defeated on a vote of confidence 114-35, resigns 25 June.

M. Theotokis forms a cabinet 27 June.

Delyanni cabinet formed with M. Ralli as prime minister; vote of confidence of chamber; bill reducing the number of deputies from 234 to 198 passed 19 July.

Earthquake shocks in Athens and throughout Greece 11 Aug.

T "T 2
GREECE.

Budget submitted for 1907; receipts estimated at 5,000,000l., and expenditure at 4,072,501l. 5 Dec.

Visit of king Victor Emmanuel of Italy, 8-11 April.

Serious disorder in time of Peace, 20 Dec.

Menaced by Greek bands in coimance with the Hellenic government and Greek bishops led to strained relations between the Turkish government and the Hellenic patriarchate, 22 Nov.

M. Lycobektis, president of the Greek chamber, 1 Dec.

GREEK CHURCH.

Popular excitement over municipal elections; riotous demonstration and lighting in Athens, 14 persons killed and wounded, 19 Oct.

The British embassy at Corfu, by arrangement between the British and Greek governments in 1906, to come under the municipality of Corfu in 1 Oct.

Prince Andrew of Greece married to princess Alice of Hattenstadt, by rites of both the Lutheran and Greek churches, 7 Oct.

Return of the king after his continental tour, 27 Nov.

Ministerial crisis; resignation of M. Ralli, premier, 19 Dec.; cabinet formed by M. Theokitis, 16 Feb.

Government scheme of military reform passes the chamber, 8 March.

First section (Tunes to Skimtarifi) of the new railway from Piraeus to Demerli, opened by the king, 23 Mar.

Sixth annual report of the international financial commission issued; receipts 1,535,001l., expenditure 1,512,001l., for the year ending, 1 April.

Influence of the district of Lamma, 15 May.

Resignation of M. Simopulos, minister of finance, in consequence of a scandal connected with a state lottery; succeeded by M. Kalogeropoulos, 16 Oct.

Agreement with Great Britain, with modifications in favour of specified British products, of the cost of 25,000/., of the conviction of goes the British protest against legislation regarding the current tariff to be withdrawn; agreement to remain in force 5 years, signed, 21 Nov.

Budget for 1907; receipts and expenditure 1,642,001l., new financial programme of the government, comprising many economies and the remodelling of certain taxes, effecting a saving of 5,000,000l., to be applied to military purposes, 1 Dec.

New cabinet formed by M. Dellyanni; parliament dissolved, 21 Jan.

Ode to prince of Bavaria, born, 1 June, 1815; elected king, 7 May, 1842; under a regency till 1 June, 1815; married, 22 Nov. 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg; deposed, 23 Oct. 1866; died in Bavaria, 24 July, 1867.

George I. (son of Christian IX. of Denmark), king of the Hellenes; born 24 Dec. 1845; made king 5 June, takes the oath 31 Oct. 1862; declared of age, 9 June, 1858; married grand-duchess Olga of Russia, 30 Oct. 1867.


Iouni, George, born 19 July, 1850; Alexander, 1 Aug. 1852.

George, born 24 June, 1855; married princess Marie Bonaparte, 12 Dec. 1897; Nicolas, born 21 Jan. 1872; married the grand duchess Helene Vladimirina, born 21 Aug. 1872 to Marie-Madeleine, born 2 March, 1876; Andre, born 1 Feb. 1872; Christophe, born 1 Aug. 1885.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern church, established in Russia and Greece, disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643; see Fathers of the Church. This church, in 1876, had 270 dignitaries, under the patriarch of Constantinople; 136 bishops, 65 in Russia, 24 in Greece, 15 in Jerusalem, 11 in Austria, &c. Russian church, 1895-61 bishops, including metropolitan (St. Basil), cardinals (St. Niphon), and archbishops, 38 vicars and 5 monasteries. In Russia, 73,000,000 Greek Catholics (1910).

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemons, &c.) .... 180-254

Rise of monotheism ..... 300

Foundation of the church of Armenia, about 300 A.D. of Georgia or Belgium ..... 318

First council of Nice (see Council) ..... 325
GREEK FIRE.

465

GREEK LAND.

Rivalry between Rome and Constantinople begins about 349.

Uphillas preaches to the Goths about 376.

Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus in 431.

Monophysite controversy: churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia separate from the church of Constantinople.

Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology 529.

The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradai 541.

The struggle with the Mahometans begins about 676.

The Paelulliaries severely persecuted 690.

Iconoclastic controversy begins about 756.

Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greeek) and Western (Roman) churches.

Image worship condemned 729.

Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga by Vladimir 988.

The Macedonics join the Roman church 1182.

Reunion of Eastern and Western churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated 1277.

Proposed union with the Church of England 1723.

The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in 1672.

Sudden drainage of lake Teppalis (the ancient Cephalis and Cephas), much hatch reclaimed and disease prevented 1672 et seq.

The ambanchidites Nilos, representing Constanti-

nople, and a patriarchate, visits London on the half of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities 1862.

The pope's invitation to an ecumenical council, Dec. 1869, firmly declined by the patriarch of Constantinople about 3 Oct. 1863.

Letter from the patriarch Gregory to the archbishop of Canterbury acknowledging receipt of English prayer-book, and objection to some of its Articles dated 8 Oct. 1863.

Greek church at Liverpool consecrated by an arch-bishop 5 Jan. 1870.

A new church at S. Sophia consecrated by the arch-
bishop of Corfu 5 Feb. 1883.

Political reforms in Turkey affect privileges of the Greek church; see Turkey, 1853; new patriarch, Joachim IV. (archbishop of Derbes), not elected till 13 Oct.; ratified by the Porte 13 Oct. 1883; resigns.

Nov. 1886.

Dionysius, bishop of Andrakope, elected patriarch 1 Feb. 1887.

He resigns through disapproval of the appointment of Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia by the Turkish government, about 4 Aug.; after fruitless negotiations, the Ecumenical council orders the closure of all the orthodox churches in Turkey, 15 Oct.; the sultan renews and defines former rights and privileges granted to the church; about 25 Oct.; this not accepted by the synod, 27 Oct.; churches generally continued closed.

Nov. 1890.

Decision of the Turkish government respecting various disputed points, issued 2 Dec. 1891; the disputes ended; the patriarch remains; the churches re-opened.

6 Jan. 1892.

Neophytes, archbishop of Nikopolis, elected patriarch in succession to Dionysius V. 2 Nov. See article Pope, 1894.

Dissections between the Ecumenical patriarch and the holy synod Jan. 1897.

Mgr. Constantine V. elected Ecumenical patriarch, head of the church; died 27 Nov. 1899; Count Leo Tolstoi, see Socialist, excommunicated; see Times, 19 March 1901.

Father Seraphim of the Sarkof monastery died 1839; canonised by the holy synod by a new saint.

March, 1903.

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an engineer of Helipolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U.S., in Sept. 1861.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The study was revived in western Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocyn, or Groceyn, an English professor of this language, introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he taught Erasmus, who had taught it at Cambridge in 1510. Wood's Athen Oxon. England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Richard Porsen, died 1808; Dr. Samuel Parr, died 1825; and Dr. Charles Burney, died 1817. Society for promoting Hellenic Studies; formed 16 June, 1879. Modern Greek literature is now cultivated. See Aristotle and Egyptian Exploration, and under Cambridge.

Homer flourished about B.C. 922-737.

Hesiod about 850.

Aeschylus about 525.

Herodotus about 443.

Pindar 522-439.

Theocritus about B.C. 470.

Aristophanes 445-389.

Euripides about 480-450.

Sophocles about 490-494.

Xenophon about 495-451.

Plato about 459-449.

Isocrates about 484-398.

Aristotle about 384-322.

Demosthenes about 384-322.

Menander about 321.

Aeschines about 317-344.

Euripides about 332-270.

Theophrastus about 327.

Archimedes about 287.

Polybius 287-212.

Diogenes 200-124.

Diodorus B.C. 59-18.

Strabo 19.

 Dionysius Halicarnassus about 30.

Plutarch about 57.

Epicurus about 418.

Appian about 147.

Athenaeus about 46.

Lucian about 129-200.

Herodotus about 204.

Longinus died 273.

Julian, emperor 331-363.

See Fathers, and Philosophy.

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the predominating colour of the ink, to notes, for a dollar and upwards, first issued by the United States government, in 1862. Notes for lower sums (even 3 cents) were termed "fractional currency." For Greenbackers see United States, 1878.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a Green Bag, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, 3 Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, 10 Feb.; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the habeas corpus act, and prohibit sedition meetings, then frequent.

GREEN CLOTH, BOARD of, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1834), with jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

GREENLAND, an extensive Danish colony in North America, discovered by Icelanders, under Eric Raud, about 980, and named from its verdure. It was visited by Frobisher in 1570, and by John
GREENOCK. 646

GREENWICH.  

Davis, 1858. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy Company in 1654. In a voyage performed in 1659, eight men were lost by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing company was incorporated in 1663.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, 1721, and other missionary stations have since been established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and captain Grønæg, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1820-30. Population in 1828, about 92,080; in 1888, 10,221; in 1900, 10,516; in 1910 (rst.), 12,000. Nordenskjold and others advanced into the interior, and found nothing but mountainous ice and snow, July-Sept., 1893. *Exports 1989, 39,200£.; imports, 76,850£.*

Dr. Frithjof Nansen, M. Trænplopp, and two other Norwegians and two Lapps wearing snow shoes crossed Greenland from E. to W., amid great hardships, 17 July of 1888, and arrived at Copenhagen, 21 May, 1889. Dr. Nansen described his journey across Greenland at a meeting of the Royal Geographical soc. 24 June, 1889. His first crossing of Greenland published Dec., 1890. Lieutenant Peary, in the *Challenger*, was the first to reach the northEast coast of Greenland. "The World," 1 Nov. 1893; his book published, Nov. 1893; other explorations and discoveries in 1895, 1896, and 1898. Lieutenant John Dall explores the east coast up to 67° 22' N.; finds, after discovering traces of extinct Eskimo tribes, found and scientific collections made, &c.; expedition returns to Copenhagen, 12 Sept. 1897; explores and maps out hitherto unknown land from Cape Dalen, 66° 0', to Agass island, 67° 25', 18 July—2 Sept. 1900; returns to Copenhagen, 4 Oct. 1900. Paper, "Four years' Arctic Exploration, 1898-1900," read by Mr. Perry before the Royal Geographical soc. in Nov. 1893. (See also North-West Passage, etc.)

GREENOCK (W. Scotland).—Charters were granted in 1635 to John Shaw, and 1670 to his son John, of the barony of Greenock. It was a fishing station till 1667, when the Scottish Indian and African company resolved to erect salt-warks in the Firth, and thus drew the attention of Sir John Shaw, its superior, to its maritime advantages. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was entrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here, and in 1790, the East India harbour was formed. In 1807, and Victoria harbour in 1844-50. James Watt docks opened by provost Shankland, 5 Aug. 1886. End of drive of iron shipbuilders (8 weeks), 21 Aug. 1891. The Globe sugar refinery burnt, damage about 25,000£., 14 Oct. 1891. Population, 1901. 45,735. Dock fire, estimated damage 20,000£., 14 June, 1904.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London) forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde-parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. It was subsequently removed and set up at Aldershot. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, filled up in 1865.

GREENWICH (Kent), anciently Grenawie, an ancient manor, near which the Danes murdered the archbishop Elphege, 1012. The Hospital stands on a rock rising in the reign of Edward I. and much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII., Mary and Elizabeth, and here Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here, but erected one wing only. Returns one M.P. by act of 1885. Made a municipal borough by the act of 1899 (5 aldermen, 30 councillors). Pop. 1901, 185,149.

William III and Mary converted the palace into a Royal hospital for seamen, 1704, and added new buildings, erected by Wren. 100 disabled seamen admitted. The estates of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (Bedeswell, 1746) bestowed upon it.

A charter granted to the commissioners 6 Dec. 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, destroyed by fire, 2 Jan. 1799.

The chapel rebuilt.

Sixpence per month to be contributed by every seaman; the payment advanced for 3 years. The payment abolished in 1829, and that of "the merchant seamen's" sixpence also in 1834.

The hospital had lodging for 2700 seamen and a revenue of about 150,000£. per annum. 1853. (Greenwich Row was discontinued.) April, 1857.

The office of the commissioners was abolished 1885.

Reported annual income, 155,532£., 1867; income, 1886, 259,721£.; 1887, 300,000£.; estimated 187,146£., 1892.

By an act of parliament, about 900 indoor pensioners received additions to their pensions, the hospital the act 1845. benevolence is now entirely home. All the remaining inmates, except 31 bedridden persons, had left the place. 1 Oct. 1867.

The patients of the Greenwich seamen's hospital removed to Woolwich, 1870.

Acts for the application of the revenues were passed in 1856-1872; amended by act passed 1883.

A part of the buildings appropriated for a naval college, opened 1873.

Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools (on the industrial plan), opened under the auspices of Mr. Childers, 1873.

Construction of great steamship ferry (on the American system) over the Thames, authorized by the commons; formally opened, 13 Feb. 1888; soon closed; re-opened middle of 1892.

Stone monument in memory of about 20,000 soldiers and mariners lost in the navy and marches, former inmates of the hospital, interred in the old burial ground, 1749-1869; unveiled 17 Feb. 1893.

Bicentenary of the hospital; 10,000 boys of the hospital schools reviewed by queen Victoria at Windsor, 12 July, 1894.

Martial Bordur, a Frenchman, killed by an explosive in his pocket through falling, near the Observatory, 15 Feb.; four men at Fort Finglesham, anarchists protected from mob, 29 Feb.

Greenwich hospital act passed, 25 July, 1895; amended.

Ravenna, a Roman villa, &c., discovered in the park, reported. 19 March, 1898.

New electricity generating station, erected by the London county council, opened by the chairman, 13 April, 1896.

Service held in the parish church in commemoration of general Wolfe, hero of Quebec. 24 July, 1898.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, built at the solicitation of sir James Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the first astronomer-royal. The building was founded, 10 Aug. 1675, and Flamsteed commenced his residence, 10 July, 1676. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal bell in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory. Greenwich is recommended as the universal meridian by the Geodetic congress at Rome, Oct. 1853, and at an international conference at Washington, 15 Oct. 1883. This is now practically accepted by the whole of the civilised world.

A new refracting telescope, 26 in. in aperture and 26 ft. long, erected, and enlargement of the new physical observatory, 1892-94.

Sir Henry Thompson offers 500£. to provide a large photographic telescope, 26 in. in aperture and 22 ft. focal length, March, 1894; the telescope, oct. 1896, a combination of telescopes, the largest hitherto possessed, erected 1 April, 1897.

New observatory building, opened 3 June, 1899.
Astrographic equatorial (13-inch refractor) mounted for use in connection with the international photographic mapping of the heavens. May, 1890. The Greenwich section of this work was completed Dec. 1909.

New Altazimuth instrument completed for observation of the moon out of the meridian. Dec. 1897.

Magnetic pavilion in Greenwich Park completed to receive magnetic instruments, to avoid effects of iron in new observatory buildings. Sep. 1898.

Discovery of Jupiter's eighth satellite by Mr. P. Melotte on photographs taken at Greenwich, Jan. 1908.

Messrs. John Flamsteed, a prize for the most accurate prediction of the time of perihelion passage of Halley's comet, Nov. 1910.

Astronomers-Royal.

John Flamsteed, 1675; Edmund Halley, 1725; James Bradley, 1742; Nathaniel Bliss, 1762; Nevil Maskelyne, 1765; John Pond, 1781; George Biddell Airy (knt. 1872), 1855; Wm. Henry Mahoney Christie, Aug. 1857.

Gregorian Calendar.

Gregorian Calendar, see Calendar, and New Style. — The Gregorian Calendar received its name from Pope Gregory I., who is said to have invented the Ambrusian chant, about 590. See Chanting.

Gregorian Mode, musical scales as set in order by Pope Gregory the Great about 590. On these the ritual music of the western churches is founded. Their extended use in the services of the church commanded by Pope Pius II. in 1462.

Grenada, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the French, 1650; captured by the British, 5 April, 1762; re-taken by the French, July, 1779; given up by them by treaty of Versailles, 3 Sept. 1783. Area about 140 sq. miles. Population in 1891, 53,209; 1901, 63,438; 1910 (est.) 75,000; revenue 1901-02, 76,906£; 1908-9, 73,182£; expenditure, 1901-2, 65,490£; 1908-9, 72,660£; imports, 1908, 29,102£; exports, 33,945£.

Grenade, an explosive missile, so named from granada, Spanish, invented in 1591. It is a small hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches in diameter, which is filled with fine powder, and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole.

Grenadiers. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. Brown. See Guard and Army, 1890.

Grenoble (the Roman Gratinopolis), S.E. France. Here Napoleon was received on his return from Elba, 8 March, 1815, and here he issued three decrees. Population in 1910 (est.), 75,000.

Grenville Administrations.

The first succeeded the Bute administration, 8 April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Grenville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), lord president.

Duke of Marlborough, privy seal.

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, secretaries of state.

Earl Gower, lord chamberlain.

Earl of Egmont, admiralty.

Marquis of Granby, ordnance.

Lord Holland (late M. Fox), paymaster.

Wellesley, secretary at war.

Viscount Barrington, treasurer of the navy.

Lord Hillsborough, first lord of trade.

Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), lord chancellor.

Duke of Rutland, lord North. Trevor, Hyde, &c.

Second Grenville Administration, formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, 23 Jan. 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "all the talents, wisdom, and ability of the country," a term applied to it derisively by its opponents.

The death of Mr. Fox, 13 Sept. 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, 25 March, 1807: —

Lord Grenville, the lord of the treasury.

Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne), chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Fitzwilliam, lord president.

Viscount Sidmouth (late M. Addington), privy seal.

Charles James Fox, foreign secretary.

Earl Spencer, home secretary.

William Windham, colonial secretary.

Lord Erskine, lord high commissioner.

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), admiralty.

Lord Minto, board of control.

Lord Auckland, board of trade.

Lord Moira, master-general of the ordnance.

R. B. Sheridan, treasurer of the navy.

Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

Lord Eldon (lord chief justice) had a seat in the cabinet.

Gresham College (London), established by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, founder of the Royal Exchange. He left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' company to endow this college for lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physic, and rhetoric; he died on 21 Nov. 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad-street, June, 1597 (where the founders of the Royal Society first met in 1645). The buildings were pulled down in 1758, and the Excise office erected on its site, the property having been acquired by the crown for an annuity of 500£. The lectures were then read in a room over the Excise building. In 1848 the buildings were burned down, and the college acquired a valuable collection of books and pictures. Bequeathed by Mrs. Hollier. Changes respecting the lectures were advocated in 1875, and some made in 1876.

The amalgamation of the university teaching extension society advocated by Mr. Goschen, 15 Oct. 1833.

The proposal to make the college a teaching university for London was referred to a royal commission, March, Earl Cowper, chairman; first meeting, see London University, 1854. 30 June, 1852.

Sir Evelyn Wood opens the new Gresham school building (cost 40,000£) at Holt, Norfolk, 30 Sept. 1893.

Gretna Green (Dumfries, S. Scotland, near the border). Here runaway marriages were contracted for many years, as Scots law ruled that an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage. John Paisley, a tobacco dealer, and married a blacksmith, who officiated from 1760, died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretta and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was afterwards the principal officiating person. The general assembly, in 1826, in vain attempted to suppress this system; but an act of parliament, passed in 1826, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

Grey Administration succeeded the Wellington administration, which resigned 16 Nov. 1850. It carried the Parliamentary and Corporation Reform acts (which see), and terminated 9 July, 1834.

Earl Grey, first lord of the treasury.

* Born 13 March, 1764; M. P., 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1808 on account of his favourable Roman catholic emancipation; died July, 1845.
GRIQUALAND, West and East, two districts in British South Africa, containing diamond fields. The first diamond was discovered in West Griqualand in March, 1867, and caused a great influx of immigrants from all nations, ancient and modern, to seek their fortunes of these settlements. Diamonds value $12,000,000, found there between 1871 and 1880; about $15,000,000, between 1883 and 1887: 3,359,994, in 1902. The district annexed to Cape Colony 27 Oct. 1871, incorporated with it in 1880. Kimberley, the capital, was founded and named after Lord Kimberley (then col. sec., died 8 April, 1872) in 1871; for its title defence against the Boers, 15 Oct. 1899-19 Feb. 1900, see South African War. Population in 1890, about 6,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives. GRIQUALAND East, between the Katirief border and Southern Natal, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1875; population in 1888, 98,000. By a tremendous explosion of stored-dynamite near Kimberley, only two men were killed. Jan. 1884. Kimberley was the site of the South African and International exhibition, opened by sir H. H. Bux, 2 Sept., not financially successful; closed 8 Dec. 1892. Col. Kekewich, the defender of Kimberley, 15 Oct. 1899-19 Feb., 1900, presented with a sword of honour, &c., 19 July, 1902; visit of Mr. Chamberlain, 29-31 Jan. 1903. Duke and duchess of Connaught accorded a public welcome to Kimberley. 27 Jan. 1905.

GRIONS, a Swiss canton; see Cabdce. It was overruled by the French in 1798 and 1799. The ancient league was abolished, and the Grisons became a member of the Helvetian confederation, 19 Feb. 1803.

GRISSELL CASE, see Parliament, 1879-80.

GRIST-TAX (imposta sul macinato). Principle of the tax adopted by the Italian parliament, 1 April, 1868.

GROAT, from the Dutch groot, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1531. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884½; in 1837, 160,038½; discontinued since 1839.

GROCERS: anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 36 Edw. III. 1393: "Let merchants henceforward vender no merchanteries or de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1342, and incorporated in 1429.

The Grocers' and Shopkeepers' Licensing acts, passed in 1862 and 1891, authorise the sale by them of wine, spirits, and beer, in bottles; (No. 2 Ireland) act passed 30 July, 1872.

GROCHOW, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. Here took place a desperate conflict between the Poles and Russians, 20 Feb. 1831. The Poles remaining masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7,000 men, and the Poles 2,000; see also Poland, 1891.

GROG, see term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edw. Vernon, who wore program breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.

* He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Porto-Bello, Chacor, &c.; but his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Cartagena, in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died 30 Oct. 1757.
GUATEMALA.

GUATENMALA.

GUARANTEES. The "Guarantee by Companies act," relating to the security by means of sureties required for persons employed in the public service, was passed 20 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108).

GUARDIAN, a moderate high-school weekly journal, first published 21 Jan. 1840.

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 1 Henry VII. 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 6 Edw. VI. 1550.

The royal regiment of guards was first raised by Charles II. in Flanders in 1665, colonel, lord Wentworth;

another regiment was raised by colonel John Russell, 1669, under whom they were combined in 1664.

The Coldstream Guards, raised by general Monk, were constituted the 2nd regiment in 1661; see Coldstream.

These guards were the beginning of our standing army.


The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1663, was commanded by general Colonomede; the second troop was raised in 1664, and was commanded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay. See Army, 1790.

Guards Institute, Franks-street, Vauxhall Bridge road; reading and lecture rooms, for all officers and soldiers in the metropolis, inaugurated by the duke of Cambridge, 11 July, 1867.

See Horse Guards, Foreign, National, and Imperial Guards.

GUASTALLA, N. Italy, a city, near which the imperial army, commanded by the king of Sardinia, was defeated by the French, 19 Sept. 1741.

The ancient duchy, long held by the dukes of Monferrat, was seized by the emperor of Germany, 1746, and ceded to Parma, 1748. After having been comprised in the Italian republic, 1796, and subjected to other changes, it was annexed to Parma, 1815, and to Modena, 1847.


A war between Guayaquil and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on 10 June the troops of the latter were totally defeated. An insurrection became formidable, July, 1871. Alliance with Honduras against San Salvador, March, 1872. Population, 1887, 1,374,233; 1900, 1,574,038; 1910 (est.), 1,925,000. Revenue, 1908, 401,265£; expenditure, 566,978£; imports, 631,857£; exports, 1,153,826£; imports total, 2,172,027£; exports to Great Britain, 163,914£. Total debt, 3,094,757£. Capital, New San Salvador.

Col. Gonzales, commander of San Jose de Guatemala, imprisoned, hanged, and nearly killed Mr. John Magee, the British consul, who was rescued by capt. Morse, of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, Arizona, about 24 April, 1874.

Announced, that Gonzales had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and that Mr. Magee had received 10,000£ as compensation, Oct. 1874.

Plot to kill the president and his ministry; conspirators shot, 7 Nov. 1877.

General Barillas's proposal to reunite the States of Central America under himself, as dictator, March; resisted; defeated and killed in a severe battle at Chalchuapa, 2 April, 1883; succeeded by Barillas; peace signed 16 April, 1885. M. L. Barillas, president, 15 March, 1890.

War with San Salvador, which 27 July—27 Aug. 1890.

Revolts against president Barillas, suppressed, July—Aug. 1893.

The insurgent general and ex-minister Benavides shot while resisting arrest on board the U.S. steamer Acapulco, 29 Aug.; his young daughter falls in her attempt to avoid death, 20 Sept. 1893.

Peace with San Salvador signed 17 Nov. 1890.

Gen. Reina Barillas assumes office as president, 16 March, 1892; re-elected, 10 Sept. 1897.

Revolution in the west; insurrections in possession of Plaza San Marcos, reported 10 Sept. 1897.

Government victorious in various places.

6 Oct.; order restored 19 Oct.

Pres. R. Barillas assassinated by Oscar Salinger, who is afterwards killed.

2 Feb. 1893.
Señor Morales, vice-president, succeeds, 9 Feb. 1868; his death reported, 23 Feb. 1868.
Don Manuel Nuñez Calderon proclaimed president for the term 1868-1870, 28 Feb. 1868.
Fearful earthquake, Quezaltenango and 8 towns destroyed, great loss of life, 18 April, 1902.
Nat. relief fund started, pres. Cabrera, 20 April, 1901.
Assassination of general Barrillas, ex-president., 27 May, 1901.
Attempt on the life of President Cabrera, 30 April, 1901.
Another attempt, 3 May, 1901.
Attempt on the life of President Cabrera, 26 April, 1902; 12 men executed in connection with the conspiracy reported, 24 April, 1902.
President Cabrera re-elected President until 1917.

GUERREES (from the Arabic Kafir, unbeliever), a name given to the descendants of the fire-worshippers of Persia by their Arab conquerors, in the 7th century. They are now represented by the Parsies of Bombay, whether they migrated, see Parsies.

GUERPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., 12 Aug. 1815.

GUEPHS and GHIBELINES, names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 13th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (later, Ghildelin), and Henry, nephew of Welf, or Guelf, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. The Guelf and the Ghilde are said to have used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Wurttemberg, when Guelf of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV., who came to help the rival duke Leopold.* The Ghideles were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last son of Hohenstaufen, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guelf (of uncertain origin) is the popular name of the present royal family of England; see Brunswick.

The GUILHE Exhibition of pictures and objects of interest connected with the Royal House of Guelph, was opened in the New Gallery, Recent street, 31 Dec. 1857; closed, 5 April, 1858. The queen contributed greatly to the exhibition, and gave it its name. Guelf Fund, see under Cumberland.


GUERRILLA, Spanish, "a little war"; a term applied to the armed peasants who worried the French armies during the Peninsular war, 1808-14.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Bairmont to the 300 protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri de Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governor of the Low Countries, to abolish the inquisition, 5 April, 1560. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable, and immediately organised armed resistance to the government; see Holland.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), discovered by Columbus in 1498, visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; and explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; (protected post established under officers, 1815) and the Dutch, 1627-97. Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice were ceded to Great Britain in 1814; see Demerara. Governor of British Guiana. John Scott, 1806; James Robert Longden, 1874; C. H. Kortright, 1876; Sir Henry T. Irving, 1882; Viscount Gormanstown, Dec. 1887; Sir C. Cameron Lees, April, 1883; Sir Augustus W. L. Henning, Dec. 1895; Sir Walter J. Soudail, Nov. 1897; Sir J. A. Swettenham, Sept. 1901; Sir F. M. Hodgson, July, 1904. Revenue, 1893, 505,865£; expenditure, 511,231£.; debt, £83,610; imports, 125,675; exports, 1,558,514£; gold produced, 349,560£.; revenue, 1898, 545,035£.; expenditure, 1898, 530,000£; debt, 1898, 1,838,047£.; exports, 2,104,176£.; gold produced, 2,455,530£. Area, 90,000 sq. m. Population, 1904, 301,000; 1910 (est.), 305,120 (Georgetown, 53,000; New Amsterdam, 14,900). See Venezuela, 1895; Brazil, 1904.

Mr. Kafmann discovered in the goldfields 633 valuable diamonds near Essequibo, 1871; Revolt in Dutch Guiana of the lower against the upper classes; much alarm, 13 May, 1891.

CENTURY of capture of colony from the Dutch, celebrated, 24 Apr., 1903.

Award of the king of Italy in the controversy between Great Britain and Brazil respecting the frontiers of British Guiana (see Brazil), announced 11 June, 1904.

GUIDE-BOOKS FOR travellers are an English invention. Paterson's "British Itinerary," appeared in 1776; the last edition in 1810; when it was superseded by railway guides. Galignani's "Picture of Paris," 1814. Murray's "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," the parent of the series, appeared in 1816. The publication of Carl and Fritz Baedeker's foreign guide-books began in 1828 with a handbook for the Rhine in German-French. This was followed by German handbooks for other parts of the continent, which owed much to Murray's handbooks, and included much original matter.


GUIDES, a corps in the French army, especially charged with the protection of the person of the general, was formed by Bessières, under the direction of M. Bonaparte, who had been nearly carried off by the enemy, 30 May, 1793. Several squadrons of "guides" were formed in 1848, to guard the ministers. They formed a portion of the imperial guard till Sept. 1870. A regiment of the Indian Army terms the Guides.

GUITRENE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. in right of his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1253, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1435, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.
GUILDSHALL. (London) was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was erected in 1789, and a new roof built, 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton; replaced older ones, 1708; renewed, 1837. The hall can contain 15,000 persons. Here entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., 19 April, 1855; and here the city industrial exhibition was held, 6 March, 1866, and the International Botanical banquet, 22 May, 1866. A memorial window, the gift of the cotton workers of Lancashire, to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis towards them in the famine of 1862-4, was uncovered, 15 July, 1868. The prince consort memorial window was unveiled in the presence of prince Arthur, 3 Nov. 1870. A library existed in the Guildhall in 1426, from which books were taken by the protector Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. A new library was founded, 2 June, 1824. This library is open to the public. The new handsome building in Holborn, from which it was opened by the lord chancellor Selborne, 5 Nov. 1872; see London. The law sittings which had been removed to the Royal law courts, were resumed in the Guildhall, 28 Oct. 1891, when the lord chief justice was received by the lord mayor; discontinued, Dec. 1894.


GUILDS. Associations of men of the same class or trade, formed for mutual aid and protection; in England, of Saxon origin, about the 5th century. In the middle ages there were religious, social, mercantile, and craft guilds. Some of the London lively companies were formed out of the merchant and craft guilds in the 13th century. See Companies. The guild of Corpus Christi, York, had 14,500 members when a return respecting these guilds was ordered to be made, 1428. The Early English Text Society published the "Ordnances" of more than 100 guilds, 1870. "The Guild Merchant," by Charles Cross, Ph.D., published in 1821, is a valuable work. The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for artists, scholars, and men of letters, which were completed on 1 May, 1851. The renewal of religious guilds began in 1851, with that of St. Alban, which held its 21st anniversary 20 June, 1872. Guilds Inquiry Commission, see Companies.

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for causing instantaneous and painless death, named after its supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. In 1866 M. Dubois, of Amiens, stated that the idea only was due to Guillotin, who at a meeting of the legislative assembly in 1789 expressed an opinion that capital punishment should be the same for all classes. Accordingly, at the request of the Directoire, M. Lalande, secretary of the "Académie de Chirurgie," submitted to it on 20 March, 1792, a mode of capital punishment, "sure, quick, and uniform," which he had invented. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, on 25 April; and Dangremont was its first political victim, 21 Aug. following. Guillotin died in 1814. The guillotine at Paris was burnt by the communist insurgents, 7 April, 1791. A similar instrument (called the Manoir) is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifac in England (see Halifac), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow. See Ganging.

GUINEA, (S. W. coast of Africa), said to have been visited by the Genoese about 1291, and by the French in 1364. Portuguese settlements founded by prince Henry of Portugal; much gold found, 1441 et seq. Other European traders arrive; successfully repelled, with cruelty, by the Portuguese till the arrival of the Dutch, 1595. Sir John Hawkins, with adventurers, visits Guinea, carries off 300 negroes, whom he sells at Hispaniola, and returns home with a profitable cargo, 1593. Cape Coast Castle (which see) settled, 1619. Slave trade with America carried on by English companies, 1678, et seq. The Portuguese expelled by the Dutch, 1649. Cape Coast Castle seized by the Dutch; recovered by adm. Holmes, who takes the Dutch settlements, which are retained by Ruyter, who captures all the English settlements except Cape Coast Castle, 1669-73. The Dutch settlements declined during the war with Napoleon; all ceded to Great Britain; signed by treaty, Feb. 1872. War with Aschantes (which see), 1874 et seq. Gold Coast Colony (which see), formed 1724. French Guinea constituted a colony, 17 March, 1893.

GUINEA, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1810, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns, 1 July, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEATE, BATTLES OF, 11 July, 1302, and 16 Aug. 1513. See Spurs.

GUISE, a French ducal family:—Claude de Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favoured by Francis I., died 1540. April 1550; Francis, the great general, born 1519; assassinated, 24 Feb. 1563; Henry, head of the Catholic league; born 1559; revenge his father's death; assassinated by order of Henry III., 21 Dec. 1588; Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to. Henry IV.; died 1660; Henry died without issue 1661.

GUN, see Artillery, Cannon, Fire-arms. — GUN-CLUB, for pigeon-shooting, founded by sir Gilbert East in 1862.
GUNPOWDER.

The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Berthold or Michael Schwartz, a Cordeliers monk of Gushar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1200. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese and Hindus possessed it centuries before. Its discovery, however, is only ascribed to Roger Bacon, in his treatise De Nullitate Magiae. He died in 1292 or 1294. Various substitutes for gunpowder have been invented, such as the white gunpowder of Mr. Horstey and Dr. Ehruhrdt, and gun-paper by Mr. Heschold. A new gunpowder by Mr. Newmayer, of Teya, was discussed in Nov. 1866. "Pellet gunpowder" was ordered to be used in gun-charges in the army, March, 1868. An act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder, &c. was passed 28 Aug., 1860, and other acts since. See Bingham, 1870.

In May, 1872, a company was formed to manufacture Mr. R. Punshon's patent gunpowder, which was assayed to be very safe and controllable. The manufacture of the German "brown" or "cocoa" powder was set up at Chilworth in Surrey, 1886. See Chromoscope.

The use of gunpowder was denounced by Ariosto, 1516; by Jean Marot, 1522; and Ceraveses, 1604; termed "villinous sub-petre" by Shakespeare, about 1598.

English War Gunpowder: 75 parts nitrate of potash (sulphate of sulphur); 15 carbon. These proportions may be slightly varied.

W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1846, may be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

Above 10 tons of gunpowder on board the Lottie Sleigh in the Mersey, exploded; much damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives lost, 16 Jan. 1864.

About 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines at Plymouth, near Plumnwick, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance, 1 Oct. 1864.

Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new measures taken to prevent an explosion of powder issued in November; see Burton.

Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on 22 June, 1863, patented his method of rendering gunpowder insensitive to ignition, by using and W. R. Prentice, managers, about 2, were dreadfully wounded, and nearly the whole town was destroyed as if by a bombardment, 11 Aug. 1874.

The verdict at the inquest attributed the explosion to the outcome "addition of sulphuric acid to the gunpowder subsequent to its being the tests required by government," 6 Sept. 1874.

A coroner's jury, appointed in Sept. to consider the ignition of gunpowder, reported, in favour of both, with special regard to compressed gunpowder, 1 Dec. 1871.

Another report recommended this gunpowder to be stored wet, with drying apparatus near; and to be kept in lighter boxes, 25 July, 1872.

Mr. E. O. Brown, of the war department, Woolwich, discovers that wet gunpowder can be exploded by concentric Lance firing, 12 Feb. 1873. It is used as an explosive in mining, &c.

GUN-COTTON, made on a similar principle, was patented by Mr. W. A. Dixon, about 1866.

Corrosion Gunpowder, patented by Mr. R. Punshon, 1874.

A trial and result successful, near Faversham, 2 Feb. 1872. See loco.

Fire at the Cotton powder works near Faversham, estimated damage, ½, 9 March, 1874.

GUN POWDER ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1876; annual licence, 75. Licences issued; 60 (1876), 77, 77; 1877, 39, 73; 1878, 41, 72; 1879, 38, 70; 1884, 28; 1885, 25, 112, 113, 947. See under Gun Laws, 1883.

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M. St. Mare's smokeless gunpowder tried at the Arm-strong Arsenal, Cumberlaid; reported successful, about 14 Dec. 1852.

Explosion at Waltham abbey: 9 men killed and others injured, 13 Dec. 1853; inquest, open verdict. 1 Jan. 1855; a committee of inquiry examined some of the arrangements, and recommended additional precautions. 25 April: further changes recommended by a committee, reported 10 Sept. 1854: 4 men killed by an explosion in a nitroglycerine factory for cordite, 7 May, 1854: 3 men killed there, and 2 killed in the cordite factory at Cliffe, Kent, 15 Dec. 1855; explosion at Faversham, Kent: 1 death, several injured, 9 Nov. 1859.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the king, lords, and commons there assembled, was discovered on 4 Nov. 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby early in 1604, and several Roman catholics of rank were in the plot. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords, hired for the purpose, preparing the train of gunpowder on the next day. Catesby and Catesby (of the family of Northumberland) were killed at Holbeach house, whether they had fled, 8 Nov.; and Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Winter, and others, were executed, 30, 31 Jan. 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, suffered as an accomplice, 3 May following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Montague led to the discovery. It contained the following words: "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained till 1855, when it was converted into offices. The vault was opened with much ceremony at the opening of each session of parliament.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

GURNEY'S ACT, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 116 (1868), amends the law relating to larceny and embezzlement.

GUTTA PERCHA is procured from the sap of the isomandra gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It is used in England by Drs. De Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it is invaluable in constructing submarine telegraphs, an application suggested by Faraday and Werner Siemens independently, 1847. 70,176 cwt. were imported into the United Kingdom in 1860; in 1890, 126,059 cwt.; in 1905, 31,928 cwt.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London). Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to found a new hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793l. and, in addition, he endowed it with 210,396l. In 1829, 196,115l. were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients.

Income much reduced by agricultural depression; 1854; a committee of inquiry examined some of the arrangements, and recommended additional precautions. 25 April; further changes recommended by a committee, reported 10 Sept. 1854: 4 men killed by an explosion in a nitroglycerine factory for cordite, 7 May, 1854: 3 men killed there, and 2 killed in the cordite factory at Cliffe, Kent, 15 Dec. 1855; explosion at Faversham, Kent: 1 death, several injured, 9 Nov. 1859.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, London: Robert L. Raphael gave 20,000 to build a "Nurses' Home," Jan. 1898 (he died 1 May, 1905).

Special appeal for 20,000, April 12, 1901; meeting at the mansion house (64,000), received, 14 Jan. 1902; Mr. G. A. King bequeathed 30,000, 22 Feb. 1902; 10,000, received 8 June, 1903.


GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmood the Gauzevide, about 1200, conquered by Akbar in 1572; became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752. At the battle of Guzerat, near the Chenab, in the Punjab, 21 Feb. 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs and captured the town of Guzerat.

GWALIOR, an ancient state in Central India, occupied by the Mahrattas; since 1803, under British protection. Scindia, the maharajah, remained faithful during the revolt of 1857; visit of the prince of Wales, 31 Jan. 1876. His present of carved stone work of a gate, arrived in London in the autumn of 1884. Population, 1881, 1,415,857; 1891, 1,787,774; 1901, 2,913,000.

The ancient citadel was taken by major Popham in the Mahratta war in 1752; seized by the rebels during the Indian mutiny, 15 June; and retaken by sir Hugh Ross, 13 June, 1858. Surrendered to the maharajah by lordholburn, the viceroy, 2 Dec. 1858, for 12 lakhs of rupees; actually surrendered, 10 March, 1858. The maharajah Bhajercat Rao Scindia, aged 51, died 27 June, 1858. Successor by his son, a boy, with a regency. Investiture of the young maharajah with full powers, 15 Dec. 1858.

Visit of the duke and duchess of connaught, Jan. 1902. Visit of the prince of Wales during his Indian tour, Feb. 1906.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (gymnai), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed in 1826, did not flourish.

In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras-road, London, was opened on 29 Jan. 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, 2 Nov. 1865. A London athletic club existed in Nov. 1866. Since then gymnastics have been much cultivated. An international athletic congress opened in Paris, 16 June, 1894.

International competition at Belfast, won by England with 243 marks. 27 April, 1896.

International gymnastic championship, between Birmingham Baldwin and Cartegne Bonnemine, final tie; Birmingham wins by 356 to 359 points.

The Scotsmen create a new world's record on the high jump, scoring 42 points against a former record of 23.

30 Mar. 1897. Individual Heptathlon, A. Brudia, Italy, 351 points.

16 July, 1897.

GYMNOSOPHIST, a set of naked philosophers in India. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and endured tortures without a groan. Pliny.

GYPSIES, GIPSIES, OR EGYPTIANS (French, Bouhemins; Italian, Zingari; Spanish, Gitanos; German, Zigeuner); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of low-caste Hindoes expelled by Timour, about 1398. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century, and in France in 1427. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month.
The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, their manners, customs, visage, and appearance are almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity gives them power over the superstitious.

Esther Faux was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on 18 Nov. 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects. Gypsy parliaments are occasionally held. George Smith, king of the gypsies, Falconhall, Edinburgh, protested against the Movable Dwellings bill, 10 Jan. 1891. The Gypsy Lore society, founded in 1888, had 70 members in 1891, and published a journal.

George Borrow fraternised with the gypsies, and wrote several works describing his adventures, especially "The Zincali" (1841); "The Bible in Spain" (1842); "Lavengro" (1850); and a "Dictionary of the Gypsy Language" (1874). He was born in 1803, and died in Aug. 1881.

GYROSCOPE (from gyrere, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope, by exhibiting the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and of the cessation of either, illustrates the great law of gravitation.

Tested when fitted to submarines and ships during...1903

The gyroscope applied to a car designed to run on a single track, by Mr. Louis Brennan. A successful demonstration was carried out at the Brennan factory (New Brompton) with a car 40 ft. in length, 22 tons in weight, and a capacity of 10-15 tons. The 2 gyroscopes weighed 13 tons each; diameter, 3 ft. 6 in., and made 3,500 revolutions per minute. 10 Nov. 1909.
HAARLEM, an ancient town in Holland, once the residence of the counts, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butcher ing half the inhabitants. The lake was drained, 1839-51. Population, 1890, 65,189; 1910 (est.), 74,125.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2. 27 May, 1679. If any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his commital be just. This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to Magna Charta. The *Habeas Corpus* act can be suspended by parliament for a specified time when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. Blackstone.

Act suspended for a short time in 1689, 1696, 1700
Suspended for Scots' rebellion 1715 6
Suspended for twelve months 1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in 1745-6
Suspended for American war 1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution 1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion 1798
Suspended in England, 23 Aug. 1799; and 19 April, 1801
Again, on account of Irish insurrection 1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see Green Bay) 29 Mar. 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into parliament 28 Jan. 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection) 24 July, 1843
Restored there 1 March, 1849
Suspended again (see Fenians), 17 Feb. 1865; 26 Feb. and 31 May, 1867; and 28 Feb. 1868 till 25 March, 1869, and virtually in 1881.

The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland, May, 1861.

In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see Slavery in England, note), an act passed 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT, for the more effectual prevention of crime, giving powers for the apprehension of habitual criminals on suspicion, passed 11 Aug. 1859.

A black book, printed at Brixton prison, contained the names and aliases of 12,164 criminals, selected from 175,601 entered on the register, 1859-76.

HACKNEY, a parish X.E. of London; by the division of the Tower Hamlets, was made a metropolitan borough by the Reform act, 15 Aug., 1867. Two members were elected. The election 4 Feb. 1876, void, through neglect of officers. Returns three members by the act of 1885. Constituted a municipal borough of London government act 1899 (10 aldermen, 60 councillors). Population, 1901, 226,000.

HACKNEY COACHES, probably from the French cochere-haquinage, a vehicle with a hired horse, haquinage. Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error; see Cabriolets, and Omnibuses.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey; their number soon increased 1825.
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1633; restricted in 1659 and in 1652.
The number was raised to 400, in 1662; to 700, in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1717; to 1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in 1815.
One-horse hackney carriages (hencewards cabriolets) permitted to be licensed 1821.
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV.
They numbered over 66,000, after 1835.

*Lost and found* office for the recovery of property left in hackney coachses, established by act 53 Geo. III.

All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, 1847, by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police.

June and Aug. 1853 by the Metropolitan Carriages act, passed 12 Aug. 1863, various restrictions respecting the amount of fare, &c., were removed, commencing 1 Jan. 1870.
Further regulations for eabs issued by the home secretary.

"Hackney carriages, tables of distances," published 1890.

HAFSFJORD (Norway). Here Harold Har fager, in a sea-fight, finally defeated his enemies; and consolidated his kingdom, 872. A millenary festival was held throughout Norway, and a monument to his memory at Haugesund, inaugurated by Prince Oscar of Sweden, 18 July, 1872.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest village in Europe; the place of meeting of the states-general, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II., built the palace here. Population in 1887, 149,447; in 1890, 160,531; in 1897, 191,530; 1900, 212,211; 1910 (est.), 262,000.

Here the states adjured the authority of Philip II. of Spain.

A conference upon the five articles of the remon strants, which occasioned the murder of Dort . . . 1610
Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France, and Holland . . . 27 May, 1667
The De Witts torn in pieces here . . . 4 Aug. 1672
The French, favoured by a hard frost, took possession of the Hague; the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour; general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family fled to England . . . 12 Jan. 1795
The Hague evacuated by the French . . . Nov. 1793
The stadtholder returned . . . Dec.

Peace conference (which see) met, 18 May, 1842.
Hague arbitration court constituted early April, 1901; first case settled (see Merc.) . . . Oct. 1902
HALIFAX COLLEGE was established for the publication of rare voyages and travels, 15 Dec. 1577, was named after Richard Hakluyt, who published his "Discoveries Touching the Discovery of America," in 1582, and "Principal Voyages, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation," in 1589 (new reprint, 1906). Hakluyt is said to be the first to introduce maps, globes, and spheres into common schools. Over 100 volumes have been issued by the Hakluyt Society.

HALF CROUWS, see under Coinage and Crowns.

HALIARTUS, a town in Boeotia, near which Lysander the Spartan general was killed in battle with the Thebans, 371 B.C.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor); the reputed birthplace of Herodotus, 384 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352 B.C.; was taken by Alexander, 334 B.C.; see Mausoleum.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on 10 July, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility; a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward Balliol thus became king of Scotland for a short time.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufacture was successfully established here in the 15th century. The power of the town to punish capitaly (by a peculiar engine resembling the guillotine) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, was used as late as 1659. In 1827, Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park. Boiler explosion at Batme and Priesthead's, 5 men killed, 9 Oct. 1879. Population, 1901, 104,952; 1891 (est.), 111,641.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in 1749 by the hon. Edw. Cornwall, and named after the earl of Halifax. Population, 1881, 32,526; 1901 (est.), 41,000. About 31 were burnt to death in a workhouse here, Nov. 1882. Large gravely dock opened, 1859. Great fire, 10 warehouses destroyed, 1 Oct. 1891. Tablet in honour of Sebastian Cabot unveiled by the earl of Abercorn, 1901. Memorial to soldiers who fell in the S. African war, unveiled, 26 June, 1902. Death of the rev. Jos. T. Brook, archdeacon of Halifax, aged 70, 10 June, 1906. Runaway tramcar overturned and wrecked: 2 deaths, 14 injured, 1 July. New reservoirs opened, 1 Oct. 1907.


HALIFAX AWARD, see Canada, 1877.

HALL, principal apartment in medieval mansions. Westminster and Elyhams are fine examples; see Westminster Hall.

HALL MARK, see Goldsmiths and Standard.

HALL MARKING OF FOREIGN PLATE ACT, 1904 (4 Edw. VII. c. 6), provides for the marking of foreign plate with some mark readily distinguishable from those used for British plate. Royal assent, 22 July; came into operation 1 Nov. 1904.

HALLE (Saxony, N. Germany), first mentioned in 801, was made a city by the emperor Otho II. in 951. The orphan-house here was established by August Francke, 1668-9. Halle suffered much by the Thirty years' and Seven years' wars. It was stormed by the French, 17 Oct. 1806, and added to the kingdom of Westphalia; but given up to Prussia in 1814. Population, 1900, 159,611; 1910 (est.), 175,125.

Hallelujah and Amen (Praise the Lord, and So be it), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by...
HALYS.

Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into Christian worship is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which led to peace, 28 May, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Plut. Nat. Hist.* Others give as the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus*, i. 77.

HAM, on the Somme, N. France. The castle was built in 1470 by the constable Louis of Luxembourgh, comte de St. Pol, beheaded by Louis XI. 19 Dec. 1473. Here were imprisoned the ex-ministers of Charles X., 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte after his attempt at Boulogne, from Oct. 1840 till 25 May, 1846, when he escaped.

HAMBURG, formerly a free city, N.W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about 800. It joined the Hanseatic league in the 13th century, and became a commercial city. Population, 1875, 388,618; 1900, 765,426; 1910 (est.), 883,250. *Hamburg Massacre; see Massacres, 1870.* A free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1796; subject to them till 1818; purchased its total exemption from their claims 1798. French declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napier Tandy; *see Tandy*, 3 Oct. 1799.

British property sequestered March, 1831. 
Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, 1806. 
Incorporated with France 1810.

Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russian army to Germany 1813.

Restored to independence by the allies May, 1814.

Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days 4 May, 1832.

Half the city inundated by the Elbe 1 Jan. 1845.

New constitution granted by the senate July, 1848.

The constitution began 1 Jan. 1849.

Hamburg joined the N. German confederation 24 Aug. 1866.

Joined the German empire, Jan.; its privileges as a free port confirmed 16 April, 1871; these were given up, and Hamburg joined the Zollverein, being the last of the German free ports 10 Oct. 1873.

The emperor William II, with a hammer completes the new great harbour works 29 Oct. 1891.

Exhibition of Trade and Industry, 15 May 1894.

Strike of gas-workers, city some time in darkness violent rioting, checked by armed police, with bloodshed about 15 May, 1890.

Visitation of cholera (EEich ref.) Aug. 1892.

Arrival of the emperor and other distinguished persons on route for the opening of the North sea canal 18 June, 1893.

Strike of dockers and others Nov. 1896.

Foreign labour engaged; general strike of workers in the harbour 4 Dec.

Destructive rioting in the docks, reported 16 Dec.

Strike organised by the Social democrats; ends by the surrender of the men; some disturbances; 20 arrests 6 Feb. 1897.

Visit of King Edward VII. 23 June, 1894.

Mr. Alfred Beit presents 100,000l. to Hamburg for the establishment of a university 1 Mar. 1906.

An affray between Hamburg dockers on strike, and some imported English dock labourers, 3 of whom were severely injured, 9 May; strike ended 12 May, 1907.

Strike of Hamburg steelworkers 2,000 English steelworkers engaged in their place 6 Mar. 1907.


HAMILTON. Ontario, founded in 1813. Population in 1891, 19,090; 1901, 22,654; 1910 (est.), 60,112.

HAMILTON PALACE SALE. The total sum realised by the sale of the vast collection of pictures and other works of art, cabinets, crystals, &c., amounted to 397,562l. 20 July, 1942. *Wm. Alexander, the 12th duke of Hamilton, born 12 March, 1845; died 16 May, 1931.* The MSS., purchased by the German government; reported price about 70,000l. Oct. 1882. Part resold to the British Museum, soon after. The greater part returned to London for sale; the British Museum bought the most valuable part for 15,197l. 156d. 20 May, 1889. Sale of the united Beckford and Hamilton libraries realised 36,444l. 1883.

HAMMERSMITH, a district of West London, made a parliamentary borough in 1885, returning one member; created a municipal borough by London government act of 1896 (6 aldermen, 30 councillors). A suspension bridge was erected 1825-7; a new one was opened 1887 by Prince Albert Victor, 18 Jan., 1887; population, 1901, 112,233.

Princess of Wales opens the new buildings of St. Paul's girls' school 15 April, 1904.

Duke of Argyll opens the new library, cost 14,000l. (Mr. Carnegie gives 10,000l.) 24 July, 1905.

HAMPDEN CLUBS, see Radicals, and Chartist.

HAMPSHIRE, N.W. of London, originally a chappelry of Hendon, was made a parish after the Reformation. The ancient chapel was taken down 1745; and a church was consecrated, 8 Oct. 1747. A house on the heath, formerly the Upper Flask Inn, was once the place of resort of the Kit-cat club, where Steele, Addison, and others met to assemble. Hampstead is associated with many distinguished names in literature and art. An act authorising the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase the heath from Sir John Maryon Wilson, bart., passed 29 June, 1871, and the heath was formally taken possession of by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 13 Jan. 1872, 45,000l. being paid. Hampstead made a municipal borough (6 aldermen, 42 councillors) by London government act, 1896. Hampstead returns one M.P. by act of 1885. Population, 1901, 81,415; 1911 (est.), 111,185.

Temporary small-pox hospital established 1871.

Charges of mismanagement against the officers; official inquiry (33 meetings, from 23 Sept. to 3 Nov.); inquiry respecting disappearance of a child, Elizabeth Bolline; medical officers exonerated from blame 1 Dec.

A small-pox hospital erected here by Metropolitan District Asylum Board was much opposed, and led to litigation, *see Trials, 1873*; the house of lords on appeal decided against the inhabitants 24 March, 1874.

Finally the board agreed to buy the property affected for 20,000l. 1 Dec. 1874.

The Board of Works voted 153,000l. towards the purchase of "Parliament Hill" fields, about 250 acres, as an addition to the heath; the parishes of Hampstead and St. Pancras having voted 50,000l. 1877.

50,000l. given by the Charity Commissioners and above 46,000l. subscribed by the public; final meeting of the Hampstead Heath Extension Committee, 23 March, 1881. The duke of Sutherland, chairman, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, vice-chairman.

For Hampstead, or rather Kentish town mayor, *see Trials*, 1 Dec. 1874.

On Easter Monday, above 100,000 persons were on the heath; 2 women and 6 boys were suffocated by the dense crowd descending the stairs at the railway station, 6 p.m. 18 April, 1872.
HAMPION COURT.

658.

HANOVER.

The mansion on Parliament hill examined; reported probably ancient burial place . . . . Nov., 1894
Public library founded by Mr. Henry Harlen and Mrs. H. M. Harlen, Jan., 1855
The late Sir Thomas Spencer Wells' Golders hill estate opened to the public (total cost, 42,000L.) Dec., 1854
The Baroness de Hirsch gave 70,000L. to endow Tudor houses as a convivental house; she died 2 April, 1899

Princess Christian lays the first stone of new hospital buildings.

HAMPION COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, 12 Oct. 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, 24 Oct. following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. of England, which contained the gardens, consisting of 19 acres, were laid out. The vine was planted 1769. (See Grapes.) Here was held, 14, 16, 18 Jan. 1604, the Conference between the Puritans and the Established church clergy, which led to a new translation of the Bible; see Conference. An alarming fire in apartments over the picture gallery extinguished; and a considerable portion was destroyed, 14 Dec. 1882.

By another fire many apartments were destroyed and injured, 15 Nov. 1885; estimated damage, 20,000L.

Alterations and changes in the palace; pictures removed to Kensington palace; Queen Anne's dressing-room opened to the public, 15 July, 1895; Indian troops unchambered here, summer, last 15 Aug. 1892.

Visit of the German municipal representatives, 17 May, 1896.

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in hanaperio (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, in parata bana (a little bag). Hence the names Hanaper and Petty Bag Office.

The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), incorporated 1303. Here a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipzig, 30 Oct., 1813. Both armies suffered severely, but the allies most, and were compelled to retire. The county of Hanau was made a principality in 1803; seized by the French in 1806; incorporated with the duchy of Frankfort in 1809; restored to Hesse in 1813; which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The first was held in Westminster abbey, 26 May, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 2000 persons being present. The band contained 208 vocal and 215 instrumental performers, and there were present of these successive days were 13,546. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of King William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 744 performers, 24, 25, 26 June, and 1 July, 1834.

Great Hanover Festival at the Crystal Palace on the centenary of his death, projected by the Sacred Harmony Society. Grand Rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, 15, 17, 19 June, 1875, and 2 July, 1888.

Performances: Messiah, 20 June; Selections, 22 June; Israel in Egypt, 24 June, when the prince-consort, the king of the Belgians, and 28,672 persons were present. There were 276 vocal and 391 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 25,000L., from which there were deducted 18,000L. for expenses; of the residue (15,000L.), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmony Society. Handel's birthday was observed by the prince-consort, and other interesting reliefs, were exhibited.

Handel festivals at the Crystal Palace: 4000 performers; highly successful: 23, 25, 27 June, 1884; again, 20, 26, 28, 30 June, 1885; frequently since.

HANDEL SOCIETIES; for publication of Handel's works —

Founded in London, 1843; first volume issued, 1844; society dissolved, 1848; work continued by Cranmer & Co., completed, 1855.

Founded at Leipzig, in 1856; publications began, 1858.

Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, U.S. for performances on the continent, 1854.

HANDBERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. Stowe's Choron. Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1743.

HANDS, imposition of, was performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (Num. xxvii. 23); in reception into the church, and in ordination, by the apostles (Acts viii. 17; 1 Tim. iv. 14).

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. IV. 1447. Stowe. The Cato-street conspirators (which see) were beheaded after death by hanging, 1 May, 1820. Hanging in chains (pirates, murderers, and others), an old custom, was abolished in 1834; see Death.

HANGING BAY (Finland). On 5 June, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer Cosswell with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of Cossacks, five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, was not substantiated.

HANOVER (N. W. Germany), successively an electorate, and a kingdom, chiefly composed of territories which once belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (which see). Population of the province in 1890, 1,820,000; in 1875, 2,017,303; in 1885, 2,172,702; 1890, 2,200,491; 1895, 2,290,039; 1905, 2,356,597; 1910, 2,423,532; 1915, 2,503,281; 1920, 2,580,039; 1925, 2,650,525; 1930, 2,720,000. It was annexed to Prussia (which see) at the close of the war, 20 Sept. 1866; see Geldsp.

Hanover became the ninth electorate. 19 Dec. 1692 suffered much during the seven years' war 1756-63

Occupied by Prussia in 1807

Bavaria

Beaten by the French 1803

Prussia

Beaten by the French

Prussia

Regained for England by Bernadotte 6 Nov., 1813
Erected into a kingdom . . . 12 Oct. 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed vice-regent, and a representative government established, Nov. 1816

Visited by George IV. . . . Oct. 1821

Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king . . . 20 June, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1848; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the federal diet, 12 April, 1852
The king claims from England crown jewels which belonged to George III. (value about £200,000), 1857; by arbitration, the jewels given up, 1 Jan., 1858
Stade dues given up for compensation, 12 June, 1861
In the war the king takes the side of Austria, and the Prussians enter and occupy Hanover, 16 June, et seq. 1866

The Hanoverians defeat the Prussians at Langen-salza, 27 June; but are compelled to surrender, 29 June.
Hanover annexed to Prussia by law, 20 Sept.; proclaimed, 6 Oct.;
Protest of the king of Hanover addressed to Europe, 23 Sept.
Arrangement with Prussia by a treaty ratified 18 Oct. 1867
Part of his property sequestered by Prussia, March, 1868.
Still further, in consequence of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion (the king protested against it), Feb. 1869

The emperor William II. warmly received at Hanover, during the autumn manoeuvres, 11 Sept., 1889; again reviews the garrison, 24 Jan. 1899
Princess Mary of Hanover, sister to the duke of Cumberland, dies at Gmunden, aged 52, 4 June, 1904
Death of queen Mary, widow of king George V., b. 1815 . . . 9 Jan. 1907

ELECTORS,

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (see Brunswick). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1692, and in 1706 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created Elector of Hanover in 1702.
[He married, in 1695, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701 he was created next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne, and their descendants.]

1727. George-Augustus, his son (George II. of England), 11 June,

KINGS,

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, 12 Oct.
1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (George IV. of England), 29 Jan.

1830. William-Henry, his brother (William IV. of England), 26 June; died, 20 June, 1837
[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose death he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, 20 June.

1851. George V. (born 27 May, 1819), son of Ernest; ascended the throne on the death of his father, 12 Nov. His coronation at Potsdam, 20 Sept., 1866; visited England, May, June, 1876; died, 12 June, 1878.

1878 Ernest-Augustus II., son, born 21 Sept. 1845; maintained his claims in a circular to the sovereignty of Europe, dated 11 July, 1878; married princess Thyra of Denmark, 21 Dec. 1879. See Cumberland.

HANOVER SQUARE, built about 1718; the concert rooms opened by John Gallini, 1 Feb., 1775; the house taken for a club, Dec. 1874; rebuilt, 1875.

HANSARD'S DEBATES and UNION, see Reporting.

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic league (from Hanau, a-sociation), formed by port towns in Germany against the pirates of the Swedes and Danes; began about 1140; the league signed 1241.
At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1570 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. The league proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. On this several princes ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association, and in 1630 the only towns retaining the name were Liebeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. Their privileges by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HANSON, see Cabriolts.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Middlesex, established 1831.

HAPSBURG (HABSBURG or HABICHTS-BURG), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the 11th century, Werner being the first named count of Habsburg, 1096. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schinznach. Rudolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, 1273; see Austria, and Germany.

HARBOURS, England has many fine natural harbours, the Thames (harbour, dock, and depot), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARES AND RABBITS ACT. See Game.

HARFLEUR, seaport, N.W. France, taken by Henry V., 22 Sept. 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indemnitive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, who aimed at independence, 23 July, 1111. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, collected by Robert Harle, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1705, et seq., is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died 21 May, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1748. See Harleian Society, founded in 1860 for the publication of heraldic visitations, &c.

HARLEY ADMINISTRATION, see Oxford.

HARLEY STREET, London, W. At No. 139, the house inhabited by Mr. Henriques, the de-
HARMONICA, or musical glasses (tuned by regulating the amount of water, and played by a moistened finger on the rim), were played on by Gluck in London, 23 April, 1749; "arranged" by Prince de Conti Delaval, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760; Mozart, Beethoven, and others composed for this instrument: see Copophone. "Harmonicon," an excellent musical periodical, edited by W. Ayrton, Jan. 1825—Sept. 1853.

HARMONICORD, a keyed instrument, in which sounds are produced by friction, invented by Th. Kaulthoff in 1810.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Württemberg by George and Frederick Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. They emigrated to America, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1825; but failed in his scheme of establishing a "social" community and returned to England: see Socialists. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed instrument, resembling the accordion, the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Rouen and Paris. The best known harmoniums in England are those of Alexandre and Deblain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonium, and by successive improvements he produced a fine instrument, with disposition quality, and great rapidity of sound, without loss of power. Davies' melody attachment patented 1863.

HARMONY, the combination of musical notes of different pitch, appears not to have been practised by the Greeks. Huchard, a Flemish monk, published combinations in his "Echirihon Musiz," 4th century. Harmony greatly promoted by Palestina, and especially by Monteverdi. Jean de Mains wrote "Ars Contrapunti" in 14th century. Francis of Cologne described "devent," 1600. Beethoven greatly elevated the range of harmonic bases.

HARNESS, the leather and the beaten dressings used for horses to draw them, are said to have been the invention of Erchehthinus of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of Botaeus (Greek for ploughman), about 1487 B.C.

HARPO, Cry of (Clameur de Haro), traditionally derived from Bourbon, or Sainte-Normandy, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. He was administered justice so well, that injured persons uttered the cry "Ha Ro! Ha Ro! A mon aide, mon prince, on me fat tout!" The cry was raised in a church in Jersey in 1859.

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (Gen. iv. 21). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvi. 23.) The Cimbr. or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strong with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire. Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1765.

One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Borome, monarch of Ireland; it was given by his son Domhgh in hope John XVIII. together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Tog. Adrian IX. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Chichester; it then came into possession of the family of Erchurh, next to that of Mac Mahon of Cenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of Mac Namara of Limerick; and was at last deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782. The cither or harp, fitted like the pianoforte with a keyboard, and played like the pianoforte, was introduced into Brussels and Antwerp by Mollie Drezet, and played on by her at Prince's Hall, London, 13 March, 1728.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia), see United States, 1859-62.

HARPSICHORD, see Pianoforte, note.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE, made by John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; to obviate the irregularities in the rate of clocks by variations of temperature, Harrison invented the method of compensation, before 1720. He came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1725; his second in 1739; his third in 1758; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000$, offered by the Board of Longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000$, of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than 24,000$, in all, for further improvements in following years. He was born, May, 1693, and died in 1776.

In the patent museum at South Kensington is an eight-day clock made by Harrison in 1755. It strikes the hour, indicates the day of the month, and with one exception (the escapement) its wheels are entirely made of wood.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by cap. Slingsby in 1751: a dome was erected over the well by Lord Roskell in 1780. The other chief healing springs are the Alum well and the Tovit spa. Sulphurous well discovered 1783. Theatre was erected 1788. Bath hospital erected by subscription 1825. Kursaal (cost 40,000£) opened 27 May, 1893. Pop. 1901, 28,253.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel, the statesman, and Lord Byron, the poet, were educated here. The school building suffered by fire, 22 Oct. 1838. The school arrangements were modified by the public schools act, 1808. Charles II. called Harrow "the visible church." Fire, 8, 9 Feb. 1890.

Visit of the king and queen to celebrate the opening of the new harrow. The first acres, ced. of land, were given by the school; the king unfurls a flag at the boundary . . . 30 June, 1905 Fire at one of the houses—burnt 3,000£. 3 April, 1908.

HARLEPOOL. E. Durham, an ancient seaport, said to have been burnt by the Danes, 800,
fortified by the Bruce's and others, and chartered by John. The foundation of West Hartlepool, with its harbour, docks, churches, &c., is due to the sagacity, skill, and energy of Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson. The work began in 1841, and the harbour was opened 1 June, 1847. The population, about 400 in 1843, was 6,698 in 1888, and 22,723 in 1901. West Hartlepool, 1891, 62,614.

HARTLEP COAL MINE (Northumberland). On 16 Jan. 1862, one of the iron beams, about 20 tons weight, at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, broke and fell, destroying the bell, and divided the shaft into two sections. The blast was divided between the two sections and sufficient timber to kill five men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by Queen Victoria and the public, and about 70,000l. were collected for the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict asserted the necessity of two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, 6 Oct. 1807, took up his residence at Godfield-hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, 24 April, 1814. See France.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE, Cambridge (Massachusetts, North America), was founded by the general court at Boston, on 28 Oct. 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who bequeathed to it his library and 779l. in 1638. Present annual income now (1881) over 81,000l. Chiefly under the management of the state until 1865, when the government was vested in a board of 30 overseers. Among the university buildings is the Agassiz museum of comparative zoology, the Peabody museum of American archaeology, the memorial hall erected in honour of the alumni who fell in the Civil war, and the theatre. 250th anniversary of its foundation kept 6-8 Nov. 1886. 850,000l. given for the foundation of a museum of Sicilian antiquities, 1860.


HARVEIAN ORATION. William Harvey bequeathed his property to the Royal College of Physicmen. The annual delivery of the oration began in 1636. See under Blood.

HARWICH, a sea-port, Essex, a Roman station, and the Saxon Harewe; chartered by Edw. 2nd; absorbed into Essex, 1885.

Near here Alfred defeated the Danish fleet. Parkston, the new port near Harwich, was constructed in 1882.

HASTINGS, a cinque-port, Sussex; said to owe its name to the Danish pirate Hasting, who built forts here, about 893; but Mr. Kemble thinks it was the seat of a Saxon tribe named Hastings. At Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, more than 30,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II., of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, 14 Oct. 1066, his birthday. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex. The new town, St. Leonard's-on-sea, was begun in 1828. Population, 1881, 42,258; 1881, 52,340; 1901, 65,528.

New pier inaugurated by Earl Granville . Aug. 1872 New town hall closed by Mayor . 5 Sept. 1881 Prince of Wales opens the convictalse site home and Alexandra park . 26 June, 1882 Foundation of new harbour last by magistrates of Dover (work eventually discontinued) 16 June, 1897 Visit of the Norman society . 19 Aug. 1903

HATFIELD'S TRIAL. Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanours. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000l. from the nabob of Oude; see Cluny, Treaty of. The trial occupied 145 days, and lasted seven years and three months; commencing 13 Feb. 1788, terminating in his acquittal, 23 April, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

Hastings was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1780; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000l.) were paid by the East India Company; and a pension was granted to him. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HATTLEY FIELD, see Shrewbury.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT. On 15 May, 1800, during a review in Hyde-park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near king Geo. III. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Hatfield was confined as a lunatic till his death, 23 Jan. 1841, aged 69 years.

HATHERLEY'S ACT. see Bankrupt.

HATS, first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take the place of capes and hoods. Humeott. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510. Stour. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1753. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1764, and in 1790, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1826. None allowed to sell any hat for above 20d. nor cap for above 28s. 6d. Henry VII. 1485. Every person above seven years of age to wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit, made, thickeened, and dressed in England by the order of the trade of capyers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: maidens, ballys, and gentwomens, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of any rank of blood, and their dependants, and all persons having livery of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies, 1571.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION. see United States, Aug. 1801.
HATTON GARDEN. now covered by a mass of houses, was formerly the garden of a palace of the bishop of Ely, disposed to the crown and given by queen Elizabeth to sir Christopher Hatton, the lord keeper, who died 20 Nov. 1591. See JERVIS ROBERTS.

HAY-HAU FANATICS, see New Zealand, 1805.

HAUSA ASSOCIATION, established to improve the condition of the Hausa, a people dwelling near the basin of the Niger. The study of their language and translations, advocated by the abp. of Canterbury, lord Aberdare, prof. Max Muller, and others in 1872. The work was begun by the rev. J. A. Robinson, member of the Church Missionary Society. Annual meetings held.

HAVANA, capital of Cuba, West Indies, founded by Velasquez, 1492; taken by lord Albermarle, 14 Aug. 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the Cathedral here, 1795; exhumered, in the presence of gen. Blanco and others, 20 Sept.; taken to Seville, mid Dec. 1808; deposited in a special mausoleum, 17 Nov. 1822. By an explosion of gunpowder here, 21 persons were killed, and about 150 injured, 1 May, 1890. American cruiser Maine (which see) blown up, 15 Feb. 1898.

HAVRE-DE-GRAÇE (N. W. France), was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1682; who, however, were repulsed in 1688. It was besieged by Rodney, 6 to 9 July, 1758; by sir Richard Strachan, 25 May, 1758; and blockaded, 6 Sept. 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, 7 Aug. 1803. The International Maritime Exhibition here opened, 1 June, 1858; another exhibition, 7 May, 1887. The volunteers visited Havre: began to shoot, 20 May; 59 British received prizes, 26 June, 1875. Population, 1861, 169,911; 1871, 130,143; 1891, 132,450. Great landslip of the cliff near Cap de la Hove, 5 deaths, 3 Sept. 1895.

HAWAI or OWHYIHEE, the chief of the 12 island-which constitute the territory of Hawaii, situated in the N. Pacific Ocean. The islands are said to have been discovered in 1512 by Gaetano, and were rediscovered by capt. Cook in 1778, who named them the Sandwich islands, after lord Sandwich, then the first lord of the admiralty. Capt. Cook was killed at Owhyhee by the natives 1779. King Kamehameha I., who died 1814, united the 12 island-into one monarchy, and under his successor, Kamehameha II., idolatry was abolished, 1819-20; the king and his queen visited England, and died in London 1824. In 1838, Kamehameha III. established a constitution, which included an assembly of nobles, and a representative council. The independence of the kingdom was guaranteed by the English and French governments in 1843. A more popular constitution was granted in 1857, but in 1863 a revolution broke out, and the queen Liholokalani was deposed, and a republic was proclaimed in 1864. Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States 1888, and became one of its territories in 1900. Population about 100,000, three-fourths of which are Japanese. Honolulu is the capital of the Hawaiian group; population about 30,000.

Eruption of the volcano Mauo Loa ceased, about 20 miles of lava, 2 Feb.; there have been frequent out-breaks of volcanoes on the island with occasional shocks of earthquake; earthquake shocks 5 May, 1887.

et seq.; 167 persons killed; violent eruption of Mauo Loa and Kilauea, 4 July, 1899. Japanese in Hawaii strongly protest against their exclusion from the United States by the Immigration bill, 20 Feb. 1897.

HAWKERS AND PEDLERS were first licensed in 1618. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1801, and regulated by the Pedlars' act, 1871. Exemptions from charges on licenses granted by the Hawkers act, 1888.

HAWKING, see Falconry.

HAY, total produce of Great Britain, 1904, 9,372,750 tons: of Ireland, 3,689,739 tons. Imported, 11,211,234 tons; 1906, 8,854,533 tons; of Ireland, 4,047,799 tons. Imported, 15,153,75 tons; 1908, 7,60,139 tons; of Ireland, 4,617,187 tons. Imported, 42,231 tons. Hay-making machinery exhibited at Taunton, July, 1875. Mr. Wm. A. Gibb's apparatus, with artificial heat for drying hay, corn, &c., tried at Gilwell Park, Chingford, Essex, reported successful, 3 July, 1875; at other places in July, 1886. His drying machines used for other purposes, such as gunpowder works (1885). See Ensilage.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1663; was removed to Cumberland-market, 1 Jan. 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702; see Theatres.

History of the Haymarket theatre, by Mr. Cyril Maude, published ........ Oct. 1903

HAYTI or HAITI, Indian name of a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, three million of its inhabitants, including women and children, 1495. The island now comprises the Dominican republic (which see) in the east; and the republic of Hayti (area, 4,200 sq. miles) in the west. The population of Hayti in 1887 was about 550,000; 1901, about 1,264,440; 1910 (est.), 2,032,250; capital, Port-au-Prince, 1910 (est.), 100,000. Revenue, 1902, 4,391,108 dollars; expenditure, 7,333,376 dollars; debt, 3,984,145. Revenue, 1908, 2,700,000; expenditure, 7,408,512; debt, 5,181,830.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccaneers 1639

The French government took possession of the whole colony 1677

The negroes revolt against France 23 Aug. 1791

And massacre nearly all the whites 21-23 June 1793

The French directory recognize Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief 1794

The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain 1795

Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo, 9 May, 1804

He surrenders to the French 2 May, 1806

Is conducted to France, where he dies 1803

A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines, the French quit the island B Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, 29 March; crowned emperor of Hayti, as Jacques I., October, 1804

Is assassinated, and the isle divided 17 October 1806

Henry Christophe, a man of colour, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry 1., while Pétion rules as president at Port-au-Prince, 18 March, 1811

Numerous black cabality and piracies created 1811

Pétion dies; Boyer elected president May, 1828

Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1828; who is recognized by France 1835
Revolution: Dover deposed.

St. Domingo, which the eastern part of Haiti pro-claimed the "Dominican republic," Feb. 13.14; recognition by France, 1846; Buenaventura Baez, president.

Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solonque, who takes the title of Faustin I., 20 May, 1845; crownet Aug. 1845.

Santana, president of the Dominican republic, 1853; succeeded by B. Baez, 1855-68.

Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo, 18 May, 1856.

José Valverde elected president of the republic of St. Domingo, 1853, or Dominican republic, March, 1858.

Revolution in Hayti; general Fabre Gerfard pro-claimed president of Hayti, 22 Dec.

Faustin abdicates 15 Jan. 1859.

Gerfard takes oath as president of Hayti 23 Jan.

Spanish insurgents hold a declaration of formation with Spain signed 15 March, decree by the queen 20 May, 1856.

Insurrection against Spain in St. Domingo, 15 Aug. 1853.

A Spanish force sent; the insurgents generally defeated.

Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 669 houses destroyed, 23 Feb. 1856.

St. Domingo renounced by Spain, 3 May.

Military instruction under Salnave, against Ger- frard, 7 May; Cape Hayti seized 3 May.

Cabral provisional president of St. Domingo, Sept. 1856; B. Baez proclaimed president 11 Nov.

Vallée, sergeant major, flies into British territories, near Acul, St. Domingo, 22 Oct.; Capt. Wake, H.M.S. Bulldog, threatens Port-au-Prince; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoot them, and destroys the building. The Bulldog, failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the Fort, seizes the Protection, but gets on a reef; the crew is taken out, and she is blown up. H.M.S. Galatea and Lily take the other forts and give them up to Gerfard: the rebels flee inland.

Cabral taken by court-martial for causing his ship to blow up, 1 Jan. 1860.

"Hayti"—another revolt against Gerfard suppressed, 5-21 July.

Revolution: Gerfard flies; banished for ever; Salnave president of Hayti 27 March, 1857.

Revolution caused by Pineliet: Baez flies; Cabral becomes president of St. Domingo, June.

Revolution against Salnave, Sept.

The ex-emperor Faustin (born a slave, 1701), died July, 1862.

City of San Domingo nearly destroyed by a hurricane, 20 Oct.

B. Baez, president of dominican republic, March, 1868.

Insurrection against Salnave, 10 May; said to be successful, 20 May; English consul protecting foreigners.

Salnave defeats insurgents, and kills his prisoners.

Salnave proclaims himself emperor, Aug. 2; offers an annual salute, 2 Oct.

Civil war continued: Saget and Dominguez pro-claimed president by their respective followers, Oct.

Salnave, finally defeated, flies to the woods, 18 Dec.

Gen. Nassau Saget elected president of Hayti for four years from 15 May, 1870.

Baez supports an insurrection against Aug. 1871.

Tranquility of Haiti reported by Saget 5 May, 1872.


Micheil Dominguez elected president of Hayti (from 15 May).

Insurrection in St. Domingo; in favour of Baez, 30 Aug. 1872.

Insurrection headed by Louis Tanis about 7 March, 1873.

Cruel executions of suspected persons by presi-dent Dominguez, March.

Insurrection successful, Dominguez flies to St.

Thomas's middle of April;

Election of Boisrond Canal as president of Hayti, 15 July.

Peaceful revolution in St. Domingo; president Espilat replaced by Gonzales.

29 April, about 15 July, 1873.

Guillermo declared president.

Revolution; hard fighting; Boisrond Canal resigns, about 17 July, 1873.


[re-elected 14 July, 1886]

Hayti reported tranquil.

Don Fernando de Murrieta Marin, a priest, president of San Domingo, Oct. 1880; said to become dic-tator June, 1881.

Revolution broke out March 25, and general massacre of prisoners.

Troops defeated 21 March, 1883.

Bridge exploded by rebels, about 2000 killed; May.

Insurrection nearly quelled; amnesty proclaimed end of June.

Negro insurrection at Port-au-Prince, suppressed after damage to persons and property 22 Sept. 412, British steamer, fired on by the government Oct.

Death of the rebel leader Baez: surrender of rebel town Jeremie, announced 26 Dec.; collapse of the insurrections, about 15 Jan. 1884.

Gen. F. Bellini proclaimed president of San Domingo 17 Aug. 1885.

Sir Spencer St. John in his Black Republic describes the degraded, profligate, cruelly savage condition of Hayti.

Insurrection: rebels defeated; reported, 18 Aug. 1886.

General Ulises Heureaux re-elected president of San Domingo for 1886-8.

National bank of Hayti; mysterious disappearance of bonds and clauses; M. Volnou, the consul, charged with Mr. Almena (American), sub-manager, and Mr. Cole (British), accountant, with theft, and others with receiving, 1886; prisoners tried, at first acquitted, afterwards declared convicted and imprisoned; the American, French, and British governments protest; British squad-ron at Port-au-Prince; prisoners released.

Insurrection in Hayti; 4000 men released, arrived in Cuba 16 Aug.; die at Paris 31 Oct. 1885.

Insurrection of gen. Telemanque; in an attack on the Palais National at Port-au-Prince killed 300 of his followers 29 Sept.; civil war between north and south Hayti.


Cape Hayti bombarded 7 Dec.

Indecisive conflict between gen. Hipolite and Legitime.

Gen. Hipolite installed president at Hayti; announced Jan. 7, 1889.

General Legitime recognized as president by Great Britain and France.

Pres. Legitime defeated by gen. Hipolite; reported, 8 Jan. 1889.

Gen. Hipolite defeated about 20 Feb.

Desecrations captured; announced 15 April.

The blockade of Haytian ports of November last declared to be non-effectual, and the ports to be open; London Gazette 13 July.

Unsuccessful attacks of gen. Hipolite on Port-au-Prince 11, 12, and about 21 July.

Port-au-Prince surrendered to gen. Hipolite by gen. Legitime (who goes to France) 24 Aug.


Gen. Hipolite confirmed as president 15 May, 1893.

Attempted revolution at Port-au-Prince suppressed with bloodshed, about 30 killed 25 March, 1894.

M. Rigaud, French citizen, shot; 50,000 francs paid to his widow by the Haytian government 12 July.

By an overflow of the river St. Marc, about 23 lives lost 14 Aug.

Gen. Ulises Heureaux re-elected president of San Domingo 1889 Dec.

Rupture between France and San Domingo in relation to a petty bank dispute 13 April, 1893.

San Domingo, plot against the government discovered; gen. Bonaparte ordered to be shot 2 July, 1894.

Dispute with France settled; indemnities to be paid, reported 1 March, 1895.

Death of gen. Hipolite, president, announced 25 March, 1899.
HEAT.

HEAT, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the Act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1838. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and Sir Benjamin Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of £600. Sir W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Alderley in 1858. In 1858 this board was incorporated into the Privy Council establishment. Dr. Smith was retained as medical officer. See Hygiene, Hydropathy, Sanitation, Exhibitions, Public Health, &c.

HEARTH, or CHIMNEYS, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000 a year. It was abolished by William and Mary in the Revolution of 1689; imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists Calorie). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forward his theory of latent heat, he said, being absorbed by melting ice, and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford put forth the theory that heat consists by motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Meier of Heilbronn and of Mr. James P. Joule of Manchester, who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. Mr. Joule, in his papers published 1841–2, laid the foundation of the science of thermo-dynamics, on which he worked till his death, 11 Oct. 1889. The Joule Memorial Fund proposed, 30 Nov. 1889, was instituted by the Royal Society, 1 Jan. 1890. Sir William Thomson (after Lord Kelvin), of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus von Friesen, in 1865, Professor Tindall's "heat a Mode of Motion," first published Feb. 1863, third edition, 1868, sixth edition, 1880. The researches of philosophers are still devoted to this subject; see Boiling and Caloriscense. Greatest heat in the hot summer of 1868: at Nottingham, in sun, 122°F; in shade, 92°F, 22 July, 1 p.m.; 14 Aug. 1876, 95°, in the shade; 147° in sun; 29 June, 1879, 83°. Sir George Cayley invented a heated-air engine in 1837, and Mr. Stirling applied it to raising water in Ayrshire in 1837. One invented by Mr. Wendham was described in 1873. Improvements have been made by C. Wm. Schmidt. Coal gas is generally employed. See Gas Engines.

Captain John Ericsson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was used as motive power. It sailed down the bay of New York, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said, at a cost of 50 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, Capt. Ericsson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1856. In 1862 he proposed condensation of the sun's rays, and their employment as
a motive power; in March, 1859, he exhibited his apparatus in New York shortly before his death, aged 86.

A portable heat radiator, a small vessel containing burnt charcoal, used by the peasantry of Kashmir; adopted by Lord Dunlopd in his "Instra," and recommended by him for the troops (Times), and developed, 1 Dec. 1867.

Dr. Hans Goldschmidt's process of producing high temperatures by the combustion of aluminium and oxide of iron (the mixture termed "thermite") shown in London, 1 May, 1901.

Mr. C. Prince states that on 14 July, 1847, the temperature was 86° in the shade at Uckfield, Sussex. In Prince-town, Dartmoor, 94° in the shade, 24 July, 1885. See United States, 1892 and 1901.


**Minimum Temperatures of 90° or upwards, in SHADE, at CAMDEN-SEALLE, LONDON.**

- **1858.** June 16... 92°.
- **1859.** July 12... 91°.
- **1860.** July 16... 91°.
- **1861.** July 19... 90°.
- **1862.** July 24... 90°.
- **1863.** July 29... 90°.
- **1864.** July 31... 90°.
- **1865.** July 31... 90°.
- **1866.** July 31... 89°.
- **1867.** July 31... 90°.
- **1868.** July 31... 90°.
- **1869.** July 31... 90°.
- **1870.** July 31... 90°.
- **1871.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1872.** July 29... 90°.
- **1873.** July 29... 90°.
- **1874.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1875.** Aug. 29... 90°.
- **1876.** July 29... 90°.
- **1877.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1878.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1879.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1880.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1881.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1882.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1883.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1884.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1885.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1886.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1887.** Aug. 10... 90°.
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- **1890.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1891.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1892.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1893.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1894.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1895.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1896.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1897.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1898.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1899.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1900.** Aug. 10... 90°.
- **1901.** Aug. 10... 90°.

- **1882.** March, 1889, he exhibited his apparatus in New York; shortly before his death, aged 86.

- **1885.** April, 1889. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoria of 2 cwt., were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

**HEGIRA. ERA OF THE.** dates from the flight (Arabic hejra) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, 15 July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 15th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years are equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

**HEIDELBERG (Germany) was the capital of the Palatinate, 1562-1716.** The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1663, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tan, constructed in 1313, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1654, which held 600 hogheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1751, which held 800 hogheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rheini-wine, is said to be mouldering in a damp vault, empty, since 1790. Populifoliis, 141; Palatin. Rur., 301; U. C., 156; 253; 257.

The anniversary of the foundation of the university in 1385 was enthusiastically celebrated early in August, 1856.

First international congress for cancer research formally opened by the Prince and Duchess of Baden at Heidelberg, 25 Sept. 1898.

**HELEDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercromby, for the prince of Orange, after a conflict. 540 British were killed, 30 Aug. 1794. The place was left in Oct.: see IRONEN.**

**HELENA.** An island in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 21 May, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1660, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651, and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles H., on 12 Dec., assigned it to the company. The name was given in honor of St. Helena, who was the place of Napoleon's captivity, 15 Oct. 1815; and here he died, 5 May, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hotel des Invalides, Paris: see FERAC. 1830. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government. The bishopric was founded in 1830. Governor, adm. Sir Charles, Elbridge, 1833-4; adm. Charles George Edward Pulteney, 1869; Hudson Ralph
HELLENS, St., Lancashire, originally a village, now the centre of a large manufacturing district, constituted a municipal borough, 1808, a parliamentary borough, one member, 1885. The town-hall with a public library was opened 1876. Col. Gumble lays foundation stone of a public library, technical school, &c. He gives the site, and covered for the building, 2 Oct. 1873; the institute opened by the earl of Devon, 5 Nov. 1874. The Theatre Royal (built 1796) burnt down, 13 Oct. 1872. Population, 1871, 14,434; 1881, 24,410; 1891 (est.) 35,825.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, formerly a dependence of the duchy of Holstein, subject to Denmark, was taken from the Danes by the British, 5 Sept. 1807; made a depot for British vessels; converted to England by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan. 1814. In a naval engagement off Heligoland, between the Danes and the Austrians and Russians, the allies were compelled to retire, 6 May, 1814. A fashionable bathing place for Germans. Governor, col. Henry F. B. Maxse, 1861; rt. hon. J. T. N. O'Brien, 1881; Mr. A. C. S. Barkley, Nov. 1888. Heligoland was ceded to Germany by the Anglo-German agreement, 18 June; given up by Mr. Barkley to the new German governor, 1 Aug.; visited by the emperor William II., and proclaimed part of the empire, 10 Aug. 1866. Population, 1851, 2000; 1861, 2089; 1881, 1460 (est. 2129).

HELIOGRAPHY (from helios, the sun). A scientific telegraph by mirrors flashing the rays of the sun, and to have been employed by the ancients in the time of Alexander the Great.

A portable heliograph invented by Mr. H. Maunsell, the Persian telegraph department, was introduced in 1875. It was employed by Prof. LeRoy, 1877; in the Atchafalaya and Zoua campaigns, 1879, and in the Spanish-American campaigns, 1898-99. See also Signal Corp.

HELIOMETER, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1713; applied by M. J. T. C. L. in 1714. A fine heliometer, by Repsold of Hamburg, was set up at the Radcliffe observatory, Oct. 1826.

HELOPOLIS, or Bocchoris in Syria. The name was also given to a city in Bocchoris, on the biblical on or Ichcchemesh, in the earliest known times, a chief seat of the worship of the sun. It suffered much by the Persian invasion, 355 B.C., and was in ruins in the time of Strabo, who died about A.D. 24.

HELIOSCOPE, a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye, was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1627.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by St-Gravesande about 1710, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by MM. Foncimet and Duboscq was exhibited at Paris in Oct. 1802.

HELIUM, a gas discovered by prof. Ramsay with argon in the mineral cleavite, 1895. See Hedwigia, 1898.

HELLEAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellens and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 13th to the 11th century B.C., derived its name from Hellen, king of Pthiades, about 1600 B.C. The Hellenes separated into the Dorians, Eolians, Ionians, and Achaeans. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellens." See Greece.

HELLENIC SOCIETY, to promote Hellenic studies, formed at a meeting, 10 June, 1876, by Mr. C. T. Newton and others. Journal published 1881, et seq.

HELLESPONT (now the Strait of the Dardanelles) was named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thessaly, who was drowned here. According to the legendary story the loves of Hero of Scyros, and Leander of Abydos, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he was swimming across the Hellespont (about one mile), and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, dated seventh century B.C. Lord Byron and his acquaintance Ekenhead also swam across, 3 May, 1810. See Naxos.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three of these associations were suppressed, 1721. They met at Somerset-house, and at houses in Westminster and in Conduit-street.

HELLHOFITE, a powerful and safe explosive, composed of nitrates, &c., invented by Hellhoff and Gramas of St. Petersburg, announced August, 1885.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a visor of gratet bars, to raise above the eyes, and beating to lower for eating; the Greek helmet was round, the Roman square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated visor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. The helmet is the general headdress of the British Army, the broad-brimmed Colonial patterns being found most serviceable. Helmets were adopted by the Spanish troops during the Melilla operations against the Moors, 1899. See Gavillim.

HELOTES, captives, derived by some from the Greek helos, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartan-hated for refusing to pay tribute. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, reduced the Helots to slavery, and called all their slaves and prisoners of war Helotes, 700 B.C. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C.; and is considered to have formed four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000, committed suicide, in the Laconian massacre. See Herodotus. The connection between the Helots and Helos is now considered mythical.
HELSINGFORS, a strongly-fortified seaport, and after Cronstadt the most important naval station on the Baltic. It was founded by Gustavus I., of Sweden, in the 16th century. In 1639, the site of the town was moved nearer to the shore. Became in 1819 the capital of Finland. During the war between Russia and Denmark, a series of formidable batteries, was bombarded by the allied fleet for two days and nights without inflicting material damage, Aug. 1855. Helsingfors has numerous handsome buildings, including the senate-house, the university, removed here from Abo in 1828, three handsome churches, a hospital, and an observatory. It carries on considerable trade in Baltic produce. Population, 1874, 110,000, including Russian garrison troops; 1910 (est.), 122,120.

Gen. Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, assassinated by the son of an ex-senator, 16 June, 1904. See Russia, 1904-5.

HELVELTIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established April, 1798, with this title; see Switzerland.

HELVETI, a Celt-Germanic people, who inhabited part of what is now called Switzerland. They joined the Cimbri, were with them when the Romans were defeated near Geneva, and the consul Longinus killed, 107 B.C., and when they themselves were defeated by Marius and Catulus, 101. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were defeated and massacred by Julius Caesar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.


HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1532-3. "Romans were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1733, and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good." In 1785 there were imported from Sweden, 700,000 tons of hemp and flax. See John Sinclair. The importation of hemp and flax in 1870, was 3,510,747 cwt.; 1883, 3,082,109 cwt.; 1894, 3,777,304 cwt.; 1900, 3,392,280 cwt.; 1906, 4,093,490 cwt.; 1908, 4,283,240 cwt. The cultivation of flax was revived at the deth of cotton during the American civil war, 1864.

HENGESTDOWN (Cornwall). Here Ethelred is said to have defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835.

HENLEY MURDER. Mr. F. H. Holmes, a brewer, of Fawley, near Henley, shot his wife and daughter and two maidservants, each being shot through the head in their sleep, and then committed suicide. 8 Feb., 1908.

HENOTICON (from the Greek henotes, unity), an edict of union for reconciling the Eutychnians with the church, issued by the emperor Zeno at the instance of Aecius, patriarch of Constantinople, 482. It was zealously opposed by the popes of Rome, and was annulled by Justin I. in 518. The orthodox party triumphed, and many heretic bishops were expelled from their sees.

HEPTARCHY (government of seven rulers) in England was gradually formed from 547, when Hengist became king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumbria; see Britton.

HERACLEA, see Pandion.

HERACLID E, descendants of Heracles, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reappeared in 1049-51 or 1019 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honour were used in the first ages. *Vetus*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Gauls, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French a lion, and afterwards the deer-de-lis (urhich see). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Maccenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barrham or Barkham, published by Gwiliam (1601), Edmundson (1700), and Durfee's "Armories" (1812).

HERALDS OF KINGDOM OF SWITZERLAND. In 1685, contains a history and the arms of above 60,000 British families, &c. See Blazonry, Crests and Armorial Bearings.


Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent 15 July, 1554. Formerly, in many cases, monarch represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight. The college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Henley, Chester, Devon, London, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 50 heralds; see *Knights of the Garter*. The heralds in London, having been suppressed, were resumed to the See of Winchester, 1603; buildings now in Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS were occasionally held in former times, when the registration of warrants was required to attend to prove their pedigrees, which were then entered in a book. The last is said to have been held in 1587. Some of the records have been printed.

A heraldic exhibition was opened in Edinburgh, July-August, 1891. The Treatise by the Rev. J. Woodward and the late G. Bottrell was completed in two volumes, 1922. Committee appointed by the treasury to inquire into the constitution, duties, and administration of the heralds college, the courts of Lyon and Ulster King-at-arms, and the chancellors of the various orders of knighthood. Jan., 1903. King Edward commands the establishment of a central chancery of the orders of knighthood, the registration of warrants, and issue of insignia, to be carried out in future by the lord chamberlain's department. 4 April, 1904. Commonwealth of Australia, armorial bearings authorized by royal warrant, 7 May, 1903.

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasan, a strong city, called the key of Afghanistan. It was conquered by Persians early in the 16th century; by the Afghans, in 1715; by Nadir Shah, 1731; recovered by the Afghans, 1749. The Persians, baffled in an attempt in 1808, took it 25 Oct. 1836, in violation of the treaty of 1833; and war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857; and Herat was restored 27 July following. It was seized by Russians in May, 1863, taken by Yakoob Khan, rebelling against his father, 6 May, 1871. Yakoob, reconciled to his father, was made governor, 10 Sept. 1871.
Ayyub governor for his brother Yakoub, amir at Cubul. May, 1879.
Mutiny, many officials killed. Sept. 9.
Ayyub invades Palestine (which he had conquered). Sept. 10.
Returns to Herat. Sept. 20.
His troops defeated in several conflicts; Ayyub flees to Persia; and the Amir's general defects. Oct. 10.
For following events, see Afghanistan.

HERITABLE

HEREDITY.
Hereditary, which was supposed to have been founded in 1513 by John Kellet, in his "Studies in the Theory of Race," translated, 1873, and in his "Essays on Heredity," 1882, set forth his reasons for opposing the theory, and referred to his researches on the lowest forms of animal life, proceus, &c., and to Darwin's principle of natural selection, which be considers as the only possible theory for explaining the difficulties connected with metamorphoses of species. Much controversy ensued, in which the late Prof. G. J. Romanes took a leading part.

HEREFORD was made the seat of a bishopric about 1760. Putsa being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mericia. The tower fell in 1760, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was re-opened after very extensive repairs, on 30 June, 1803. The see is valued in the king's books at 708l. per annum. Present income, 4,200l. St. Nicholas's church, the cathedral, and other buildings damaged by earthquake, 5 a.m. 17 Dec. 1807. St. James's church, rebuilt about 1771, burnt 23 Dec. 1811. Princess Henry of Battenberg was married in the cathedral and lays the first stone of new municipal buildings, 11 May, 1822. New front of the cathedral dedicated by the archb. of Canterbury, 25 March, 1824. Population, 1801, 21,832.

HERBARIES.
1825. George Bache Huntingford, died 2 April, 1825.
1857. Rev. H. H. Bushee, the bishop was elected (which he opposed on account of his opinions), died 25 April, 1876.

HERITAGE.
1888. James Atlay; consecrated 24 June; died 24 Dec., 1884, aged 77.
1893. John Percival; consecrated 25 March.

HEREROS, see German S. W. Africa, 1893-5.

HERETICS (from the Greek hairitis, choice).
Paul says, "After the way they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers," (Acts xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have preached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c. See Inquisition. It is stated that the promulgation of laws for prosecuting heretics was begun by the emperor Frederick II, in 1220; and immediately adopted by pope Honorius III.

Epiphanius, bishop of Constantia in Cyprus, 477, wrote "Pamantia," a discourse against heretics, died 1757-92.

Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the foreheads, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold. (Cypich)

Laws against heretics repealed, 25 Henry VIII. 1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Alkenhead, at Edingburgh, 1856.
The orthodox Maronites, and Sunnites: the heretics—Shiites, Brunes, &c.

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (i. e. feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232l., were abolished by the act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), and restored to the crown for money compensation after 25 March, 1748. Heritable and Movable Rights, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property: real property in England answering nearly to heritable rights in Scotland, and personal property to the movable rights.

HERMANDAD, SANTA (Spanish for holy brotherhood), associations of cities of Carstie and Aragon to defend their liberties, began about the middle of the 13th century. The brotherhood was disorganized in 1498, order having been firmly established. It is said to have been continued as a species of voluntary police.

HERMAS, author of the "Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermes to be mentioned in Romans xvi. 14.

HERMETIC BOOKS, the name of forty-two books forming the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians, and constituting a synopsis of Egyptian wisdom. The name is derived from Hermes Trismegistus, the Greek name of Thoth, the Egyptian god of wisdom.

HERMETIC SOCIETY, a mystical, spiritual, philanthropic association, based upon Christianity, founded by Dr. Anna Kingsford, early in 1883, purposed author of "The Perfect Way" (lectures delivered in 1881, and since published).

Mrs. Anna Kingsford died 22 Feb., 1888. See under Theosophists.

HERMITS, see Monachism.

HERNE BAY, Kent, a watering-place, begun 1830; the pier, five-eighths of a mile long, having been completed, a new one was opened, 27 Aug., 1853, by lord mayor of Westminster; it was strengthened in 1858. The Passmore Edwards convalescent home (railway men) opened 8 June, 1901. Population, 1881, 2,810; 1901, 6,098.
HERO.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, see Weeks, 1811.

HERRERA (Arragon). Here don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Bueroo, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Bueroo lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, 24 Aug. 1837.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch in very early times. The "statute of herrings," passed in 1357, placed the trade under government control. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1597. Anderson. The British Herring-Fishery company was instituted 2 Sept. 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought 12 Feb. 1429, obtained its name from the due de Bourbon being defeated while attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the Englishbesiging Orleans.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, see Telescopes.

HERTFORD, Hertfordshire, a Saxon town. Castles were erected here by Alfred and by Edward the Elder. Charters were granted in 1588 and 1680. All Saints' church burnt, 21 Dec. 1841. Population, 1901, 9,322; 1910 (est.), 10,753.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, Oxford; founded in 1312; dissolved, 1803; revived, and Magdalen hall incorporated with it, 1874.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odocer, their leader, overthrew the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERVEY ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), Karotonga, &c. British protectorate proclaimed, 20 Sept. 1888.

HERZEGOVINA or HERTSEK (European Turkey), originally a part of Croatia, was united with Bosnia in 1526, and made the duchy of St. Sabra by the emperer Frederick III. in the following century. It was ceded to Turkey in 1699 at the peace of Carlowitz. In Dec. 1681 an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on 23 Sept. 1682, Vucatovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

Insurrection against the Turks; conflicts with varying results. 18 July, 1735. The European Powers counsel to send a commission to redress grievances. 22 Aug. Server Pacha unsuccessful; Turkish victories Aug. The insurgents in a document describe their sufferings, as Christians; demand full and free freedom, and declare that they will not be subject to the Turks again. 12 Sept. Futil interveion of foreign consuls. 20 Sept. Sanguinary engagements; various results. 29 Sept. Negotiations of the Austrian gen. Redich fail; the insurgents ask too much. 12 Sept. Makhtar Pasha said to have defeated insurgents, and retiuculated Nikisias besieged. 20 April. Other engagements reported. 20 April. The new Sultan, Murad, grants an armistice for negotiation. 3 Oct. 1735.


HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1578, Hesse was divided into Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, under his sons William and George, and their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1592 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1606 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1850 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1813 the electorate was re-established. Capital, Darmstadt. Population (1875), grand duchy, 84,218; 1890, 1,230,135; 1895, 1,259,175.

Hesse-Cassel (made an electorate, 1552; incorporated with Westphalia, 1807; restored, 1813).

ELECTORS.

1553. William I.; born 3 June, 1571; succeeded as landgrave, 1573; died 1622.

1622. William I.; born 28 July, 1577; died 2 Nov. 1647.


The elector, in 1650, remodeled the constitution given him by his father (by which he had the exclusive right of voting the tax), and did not concern the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money was tied to his caprice. The chamber called for a regular budget, that it might discuss its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared his dominions in a state of war. 2 Sept. 1831.

He fled to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfort, and on 14 Oct. he formally applied to the Frankfort diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On 8 Nov. an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thann-And-Taxis, who fixed his headquarters at Hanover; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Casel. The elector returned to his capital, the taxes having been collected under threats of imprisonment, 37 Dec.

The constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established, 1852.

The conflict was soon resumed, and continued till, by law of 20 Sept. 1855, Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1856.

The elector's property sequestered for intriguing against Prussia, 2 Nov. 1855 and Feb. 1856. He died 6 Jan. 1855.

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 941,000 was paid to them. The stock was transferred to the landsgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 36d. per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the 18th century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.
HESSIAN FLY (Chloridion destructor), the American wheat maggot, very destructive to the corn in the United States in 1768, whether it is said to have been brought by the Hessians solders in British pay—hence its name.

The crops suffered severely in New York state in 1847 and 1848. It appeared in England in 1847, and was described by Dr. William Banks. Its appearance here in 1852 occasioned much alarm throughout the country. Its action and spread is very much like that of the Corn Earworm in the southeastern coast of British, not much inland, transatlantic.

In twenty English and two Scotch counties, the alarm considered to be exaggerated. Per. & R. Sept. 1857.

Presented to the British Museum, Southack, Herts, Berks, etc.

HETEROGENEY, see Spontaneous Generation.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY, see Victorian.

HEXAMETER, the most ancient form of Greek verse, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his Iliad and Odyssey, and Virgil the Aeneid.

HEXHAM or HAGLUSTAD, Northumberland. The see of Hexham was founded about 678; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the rapine of the Danes it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed St. Ceolwald, at the Battle of Hexham the Yorkists and the Constables of England had a complete victory over the Lancasterian army of Henry VI., 15 May, 1464. Population, 1811, 5,019; 1861, 5,045; 1901, 5,071.

HEXTHORPE, Yorkshire, see Railway Accidents, 16 Sept. 1887.

HIBBERT FUND. Robert Hibbert on 19 July, 1847, established a trust fund "for the promotion of comprehensive learning and thorough research in all fields of knowledge, for the eye of the scholar and philosopher, and wholly apart from the interest of any particular church or system."

Hibbert lectures; first course of, seven by prof. Max Muller (given at Westminster) "on the origin and growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India," 25 April—3 May, 1878.

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Iverna, a name given to Ireland by ancient writers (Aristotle, Poliomy, --); see Ireland, and Wrecks, 1833.

HICKS'S HALL, Clerkenwell, London. The sessions-house of the justices of Middlesex was long so named on account of its having been erected for them by sir Baptist Hicks, at his own expense, 1911-12.

HICKS'S THEATRE, Shaftesbury avenue, opened with The Beauty of Bath, 27 Dec. 1866. Re-named The Globe, which see.

HIEROGLYPHICS, literally sacred sculptures or engravings, the representation of objects to express language, used by the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, and other nations. The Egyptians used about 1700 hieroglyphs, engraved on stone, painted on wood, and written on papyrus. They were either phonetic or ideographic. Their invention is attributed to Thoth, an Egyptian god, and to Moses, a Hebrew. See "Book of the Dead," in article Death, Young, Champollion, Rosellini, Lepsius, Brugsch, Mariette, Chabas, De Rouge, Bunsen, Birch, Budge, Hilmy, and others (in the 19th century) have much elucidated Egyptian hieroglyphics; see Rosetta Stone. A. Erman's "Egyptian Grammar," English translation by J. H. Breasted, published about July, 1834.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH sections in the Church of England became prominent in the reign of Elizabeth. High church principles were maintained by Dr. Whitgift, and set forth by Richard Hooker "the judicious" in his Ecclesiastical Polity, 1553-7. They were opposed by the Puritans. The contest, but in the reign of Anne, has continued since. Dr. Sacheverell, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two sedition[s] sermons preached (14 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1700) to create apprehension for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against dissenters. His friends were called High Church and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen favoured Sacheverell, and presented him with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, Court of, an ecclesiastical court, erected by Eliza, 1. 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I., and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was confounded by the parliament, and abolished in 1641.
HIGH CONSTABLE. see Constable.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, see Supreme Court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, see Supreme Court and Law.

HIGHER CRITICISM. The terms "higher" and "lower" criticism were adopted and are used with specific reference to the criticism of the Bible. Higher criticism is the criticism of the literary forms and contents of the Bible, lower criticism is the criticism of the text of the Bible—of the original languages in which it was written. The Bible was written by many men and in the languages of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Greek. These languages have become dead languages, but they survive in written documents, and in these languages the Bible in the original is preserved to us. Criticism of the literary forms and contents of the Bible is necessary in order to establish true principles of Biblical interpretation, and to get at the intended and expressed meaning of the Bible. The work of the divine inspiration of the divine does not cease with the letter of the Bible, for that would mean the creation of a special and holy language through which to give the Bible to man. The Bible comes to us through human language as it is, and not as we imagine it might be or ought to be. The language is the language of man, and therefore fallible. The text of the Bible therefore depends for its accuracy upon the attention and care of successive generations of copyists. Thus Bible criticism is necessary to ascertain the true text of the Bible, and what its contents really are. In the higher criticism of the Bible there are four questions to be determined: (1) Its integrity—whether the writing in question is the work of a single author or a combination of writings by more than one author; whether it has received additions by editors in later times; or is in its original condition. What the parts are—which original and which added, and how and when the additions were made. (2) Its authenticity: this asks the question, does the writing bear the author's hand? Is it anonymous? If the name is given, is the title a true one or a forgery, or is it anonymous? And if anonymous, what is its use as a writing? (3) Its literary forms: to determine the style and literary method of the various writers. (4) Its credibility: the answer to the question, are the writings which compose the Bible true? The path of the investigations of the higher criticism, so far as it has gone, has been partly destructive, for there were undoubtedly errors both in the Bible itself and also, and to a much greater extent, in its traditional interpretation by orthodox Christians; but this work has also been constructive, by clearing away from the Bible what was untrue, and establishing what is true and divine. The Reformation in the 16th century released the critical mind of Europe, and gave it liberty to work, with the result that a new spirit and method of inquiry arose, and were made use of in the search for the true meaning and worth of the Bible. At this time, it is true, the main effort was put forth in the defence of the original text, and for the simple grammatical exegesis of the Bible as against that of the Vulgate and traditional authority; but both Luther and Calvin worked upon questions of the higher criticism. Calvin, for example, denied that St. Paul was the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He also claimed that Psalms was the collection of the ancient psalms, and that David was not the author or even editor of the entire book. Luther denied that the Epistle of St. James was by an apostle, and was quite willing, apparently, to allow that the whole Pentateuch was not written by Moses. But questions of authorship were not the prominent questions at this time in Biblical inquiry and research. The father of the higher criticism is the German Eichhorn, in the last quarter of the 18th century. In the Book of Genesis Eichhorn traces the marks of two sets of documents—one Elohist, and the other J-christian—and thus makes the book the work of two authors. The critical work begun by Eichhorn went on in Germany; but owing to the fact that English divines were at this time engaged in bitter conflict with deism, the higher criticism had very little effect in England. It was not till the 19th century that English scholars really awoke to questions of Biblical criticism. It began with bishop Colenso's attack upon the historical books of the Pentateuch and that of Joshua. Since Colenso's time we have had such scholars as bishop Lightfoot and Robert Low Smith, and in the present day there are at work among us upon questions of the higher criticism such men as professors Driver and Kirkpatrick.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, over a road made to avoid the hill; first stone laid by Edward Smith, 31 Oct. 1812; toll through ceased, 1 May, 1876. Rebuilding proposed, 1865; completed, 1890. See London, Nov. 1889.

HIGHGATE COLLEGE, founded by sir Roger Cholmeley, 1565.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by general Wade, about 1725-6; by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1747, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1783; centenary celebrated at Edinburgh, July, 1884. See Regiments, Crofters.


HIGHEHNESS. The title of Highness was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes Your Grace, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter, the titles of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1614; this title had previously only the distinction of Excellence. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. Reinst. 1689.

HIGH PRIEST, see Priest.

HIGH TREASON. To regulate the trials for this crime the statute so favourable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1341, which two living witnesses are required. By an act passed 19 April, 1821, this provision was extended to Ireland, parliament having refused to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. In 1850, it was enacted that when the overt act was a direct attempt on the life of the sovereign, the trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder. The trial of John Horne Tooke and others for constructive high treason failed, see Horne Tooke, Nov. Dec. 1794. See Treason.

The last two cases of execution for high treason were:
1. William Cundall alias Cound, and John Smith; tried on a special commission, 6 Feb. 1743, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in
the isles of Tramore and Bounton. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenteden and chief justice, and sir Vicory Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Bewlaken, sir paul Bewlaken, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they had assumed the French uniform to aid their escape to England. They were charged and several on the lodge of Horsemen's gate and 6Mar. 9.

All the other counts were pleaded, upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

HILL. ROWLAND. MEMORIAL FUND, see Mission House.

Himalaya, a range of mountains between India and Tibet. Its highest peak is Mount Everest, height 29,002 ft., the highest known in the world. Mr. W. W. Graham, with four Swiss guides, ascended Mount Kaben (height 21,922 feet) and three other mountains over 21,000 feet in the Sikhim group with much difficulty, Nov. 1878.

Dr. Karl Deity explored the Central Himalayas to the height of 17,000 ft. April-July 1879.

Mr. Cartwright, the Microscopist, published 1854; he ascended great glacier heights.

On 8 Sept., 1870, near Gudm, in the district of Garwhal, British near the foot of the hill Metham fell into the river Brahga Gann, a tributary of the Almaka, stunning it up and forming a long deep lake, which gradually increased in size, and eventually overflowed and drowned the valley. In the destruction of buildings, bridges, etc. of Gudm and Hardwar, etc., 20 Aug. 1874. This event was anticipated by geologists, and through the precautions no loss of life occurred.

Whilst exploring the Nanga Parbat region, Mr. A. F. Munmore and two Greeks were killed by an avalanche, mid. Aug. 1879.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman explore five new peaks and four glaciers to the W. and S.W. of the Hunza Nugar valley; two new peaks were ascended from the base of the Almaka; the highest peak was reached by Mrs. Bullock Workman and two guides, to a height of 21,922 ft. 18 Aug. 1879.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman finish a visit to Hunza Nugar and the Hunter glacier; the object of the expedition having been to make a detailed survey of all the branches of this glacier and explore them to their sources. June 17, Oct. 1879.

Himera (Sicily). Here (on 340 B.C.) Gelon of Syracus and Theron of Acragas indentured the Carthaginians; and at Eunomus, near here, the defeated Athenians of Syracus, 310 B.C.

Hindoer (Calahor) was founded 1310 A.D., or 739 before the Deluge, in 2292 B.C. The Hindoestanians count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Summer era begins 50 B.C.; the Sacra era A. D. 79.
The castle of Jerabolus, a mound and ruins, 20 miles below Beredijik on the Euphrates; was visited by Henry Maundrell, 1699; by Dr. Pococke, 1745; and by J. H. Skene and Mr. Geo. Smith (died 1795), who agreed in considering the remains to be those of Carchemish, the ancient capital of the Hittites, captured and annexed by Sargon, king of Assyria (about 724 B.C.) when the nation was thoroughly subdued. There it had been held successively by Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs.

Captain C. R. Condor's discovery of a key to the language of Hittite inscriptions on bas-reliefs, gems, &c., some of which were discovered by Burekhardt, 1838, and rediscovered by Mr. Palmer in 1839, announced 26 Feb. 1887; they consist of invocations, hymns, &c., to the sun, &c. His "Altar Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions" published 1887.

Prof. A. Sayce, in 1879, considered the Hittites to have been in very early times the predominating power in Asia Minor and N. Syria. The investigations of Messrs. Ramsay, Hogarth, and Headlam, in 1890, supported by the English Asia Minor Exploration Fund, led to many discoveries which are described in the Times of 25 July, 1891. Investigations proceeding, 1905. New discoveries by the French expedition of 1893-94, and by M. E. Chantre, in Cappadocia, in 1898; see capt. Conder's letter, Times, 15 Oct. 1899. 3rd and enlarged edition of "The Hittites," by prof. Sayce, 1903, describes his partial success in interpreting the cuneiform Hittite inscriptions.

HOBART TOWN or HOBART, a sea-port and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810. Population in 1881, 21,118; 1901, 34,604; 1910 (est.), 40,125.

HOBHOUSE'S ACT, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 60, 1831, relates to vestries and charities.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony). Here, on 14 Oct. 1738, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians, commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honours. A conflict between the Russians and Prussians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, took place 21 May, 1813.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) 20 Sept. 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria, (2.) 2 (N. S. 13) Aug. 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (which see). (3.) 19 June, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians.

HOCKEY. A game played with a ball and a club curved at the lower end. The field on which it is played is marked off with two goals, in which the players, who are divided into two sides, endeavour to drive the ball. Known in Ireland as hurling and in Scotland as shinty, the game has become in recent years very popular in England, and at the present time (1910) is of great favour. Many ladies play hockey, and there are over 1,000 ladies' hockey clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.
1900, won by Cambridge, 4 to 1; 1903, won by Cambridge, 4 to 1; 1906, won by Oxford, 1 to 0; 1909, won by Oxford, 3 to 0.
1904, won by Oxford, 7 to 5; 1907, won by Cambridge, 4 to 1; 1910, won by Cambridge, 3 to 2; 1913, won by Cambridge, 4 to 1; 1916, won by Oxford, 4 to 3; 1919, won by Cambridge, 4 to 1; 1922, won by Cambridge, 2 to 0; 1925, won by Oxford, 4 to 1; 1928, won by Cambridge, 5 to 1; 1931, won by Oxford, 6 to 3.

HOLBORN.

HOLBORN (Holborne, in Doomsday book), and to be identical with the river Fleet. Holborn-hill, in the time of Stow, 1609, was termed "hearty-hill." Gerard, the herbalist, speaks of his "house in Holborne." Jan. 1575. The Holborn-theatre was opened by mr. Sefton Parry, 6 Oct. 1695, with "Flying Sendl," a new piece, by Mr. Dian.
BOURGOIL. The Holborn amphitheatre was opened 25 May, 1867. The Holborn valley viaduct, founded by Mr. F. H. Fry, 3 June, 1867 (Mr. William Haywood, chief engineer, was opened for foot-passengers in June, 1868, inaugurated by Queen Victoria, 6 Nov. 1869. "Middle-row" was pulled down in 1867. Western Approach street opened 25 June, 1868. The statue of Prince Albert unveiled by the prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874. Holborn town-hall opened by the lord mayor, 18 Dec. 1879. Constituted a municipal borough by London Government act, 1888. Converting the New roadways (King's-way and Aldwych) connecting Holborn with the Strand, opened by king Edward VII., 18 Oct. 1905.

HOLLOM. see Bank Holidays.

HOLLAND (Hollow land, or, some say, Wool'd land), a kingdom, N.W. Europe. The chief part of the northern Netherlands, composed of land rising from the sea, and defended by numerous dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1601, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 8,321,416; 1876, 3,885,459; 1879, 4,012,693; 1888, 4,430,870; 1890, 4,722,812; 1900, 5,179,183; 1905, 5,627,230 (census about 5,806,000), Revenue, 1879, 10,562,366. In 1879, 15,813,391; 1890, 15,941,406; expenditure, 1879, 10,952,447; 1890, 16,714,687; debt, 1910, 63,581,481; imports, 1905, 20,180,277,697; exports, 1895, 20,585,326; imports, 1905, 22,222,415,572; exports, 1895, 21,715,456,882; imports from United Kingdom, 557,412,129.

The parties termed Bocks (followers of Margaret, countess of Holland) and Gechis (supporters of her son William, who endeavoured to supplant her) made a civil war, which lasts many years. 1347—49. Margaret of Guelders, 1346. Annoyed by Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Isabella, daughter of the last count. 1346—47. Annoyed by Austria through marriage of Mary of Burgundy with archduke Maximilian. 1477—83. Government of Philip of Austria. 1480—83. Frederick the Catholic. 1480. Of Margaret of Austria and Charles V. 1480—93. Philip II. 1523. Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollander having zealously embraced the returned doctrines, severe persecution; about 5,000 persons had to leave the country (1522-25) formed by the nobles. 1527. Consequence of this persecution. 1526. Engage the revolt under William, prince of Orange. 1527—33. Elizabeth of England and the dethroned sovereignty, but promises. 1527—35. The pacification of Ghent: union of the north and south provinces. 1576. The seven northern provinces, contract the league of Union, 1578. And declare their independence, 24 July, 1581. Assassination of William of Orange, 10 July, 1584. The low southern provinces, conquered by the prince of Orange, 1583. The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester, English and English, 1587—88. Battle of Zutphen, sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded, 12 Sept. 1586. Prince Maurice appointed stadholder, 1587.

HOLLAND.

Belgium separated from Holland. 12 July, 1831.

Holland makes war against Belgium. 3 Aug.

Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London. 19 April, 1839.

Abolition of William I. 7-10 Oct. 1840.

Death of the ex-king William I. 12 Dec. 1843.

Louis de St. Leen, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leiden. 23 July, 1846.

The king agrees to a political reform, March; a new constitution granted. 17 April, 1848.

Death of William II. 17 March, 1849.

Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced. 12 March, 1853.

General van den Bosch's scheme carried out by the société des benefices de la domination in east Holland for destitute persons of all sorts, started about 1835, having failed to be modified; free and liberal constitutions conveyed (generally successfully) 1859.

Hollandia; 50,000 acres submerged; the death of 20,000 villagers made destitute, Jan. and Feb. 1864.

Great fire at Emscheid, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds. May, 1862.

The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies after 1 July, 1863.

Two towns for capitalising Schuldt are signed, 6 Aug.

Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies 1 July, 1863.

Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea. 6 March, 1864.

The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea. March, 1865.


Correspondence with Prussia respecting the Prussian garrison in Luxemburg. Aug. 1866.

The lower chamber barely passes a vote of censure on the ministry respecting government of Java, etc. the king dissolved the chamber, Oct. 10. Alleged treaty with France respecting cession of Luxemburg (see below). 22 March, 1867.

The fortifications of Luxemburg razed. May, 1868.

International exhibition opened at Amsterdam by Prince Henry. 15 July, 1869.

Cession of Dutch possessions in Guinea to Great Britain, voted. July, 1871.

Temporary abrogation of the commencement of Dutch independence by the capture of Batavia. 1 April, 1872.

Death of de Thoebecque, a great statesman. 4 June.

Discussions respecting the war against the Sultan of Achin in Sumatra (see below). April, 1873.

New post at Flushing opened by the king. 8 Sept.

Expedition against the Achines (see Sumatra) opened. July, 1874.


Cable between North sea and Amsterdam, passed by a monitor (see below) 4 Oct.; inaugurated by the king. 1 Nov., 1876.

Marriage of Prince Henry, the king's brother, to Princess Marie Elizabeth of Prussia. 24 Aug., 1878.

Death of Prince Henry, the king's brother, aged 38. 13 Jan., 1879.

Commercial treaty with France rejected by the chamber; the ministry resigns. 9 May, 1882.

Resignation of Baron van Lynden. 1 March, 1883.

New ministry under Dr. Heemskerk. 22 April.

International exhibition at Amsterdam opened by the king. 1 May.

Committee for revision of the constitution appointed. 12 May, 1884.

Death of the princess of Orange. 26 June, 1884.

The queen appointed by a congress to be regent if necessary. 7 Aug., 1884.

Resignation of the ministry, 13 April; declined by the king. 22 April, 1886.

The king's assent given to bill for revision of constitution, 8 Nov.; the revised constitution published. 20 Nov., 1887.

New ministry: interior Baron Mackay. 13 April, 1888.

Continued illness of the king; the queen nominated regent, and the duke of Nassau, regent in Luxemburg. 1 May, 1889.

The regency and the new ministry: Dr. Heemskerk (April). 1 May, 1889.

The parliament declares the king incapable of ruling; the cabinet goes to the Hague. 7 May, 1889.

The queen appointed regent at a sitting of the two chambers, 11 Nov.; takes the oath. 20 Nov., 1889.

Death of King William III, a real constitutional ruler; accession of his daughter Wilhelmina. 23 Nov.; grand public funeral. 4 Dec., 1890.

See likewise.

Visit of the German emperor and empress, see Germany. 14-23 July, 1891.

Resignation of the ministry, 5 July; new ministry formed by M. Van Breda, Aug.; he sends foreign minister, and M. Tak van Poortvliet, premier. 14 Aug., 1892.

A section of the Mercier canal from Amsterdam to the mouth of the Lek, opened in presence of the queen and queen-consort. 20 June, 1892.

The budget for 1892 shows a deficit of 2,500,000 florins.

An electoral reform bill withdrawn on an amendment being carried in the 2nd chamber 5 March, 1893.

Elections; majority for the opposition. 26 April.

Tak Van Poortvliet's ministry resigns. April, 1894.

New ministry: Jonkheer Essel, premier. 9 May.

Insurrection in the Dutch East Indies; the Dutch are surprised by an ambush at Tjakra-Negara, near Mataram, the leader of the band of natives defeated with heavy loss; ten, Van Ham, 5 officers, and 220 men killed. 27 Aug., 1892.

The Dutch men-of-war bombard Mataram, Lampong, and Tjakra-Negara. 27 Aug.

Reinforcements arrive. 2 Sept.

Arrival of the Dutch cavalry. 8 Sept.

Mataram taken after severe fighting. 6 Sept.

Tjakra-Negara taken. 9 Sept.

Abdication of the rajah surrenders. 10 Sept.

General submission, reported 12 Sept.

Two thousand and seven hundred officers and men of the British army are landed by the pinnace of Waas, 25 April; by queen Victoria, 5 May; left. 9 May, 1893.

Strike of diamond-cutters in Amsterdam; riotous demonstrations. 9 Oct.

Conversion of the national debt from 4½ to 4 per cent; bill passed. 12 Nov., 1892.

RISING IN THE E. INDIES: desultory fighting in Sumatra, headed by the Achinese chief Tocko-Dhohu; 2 forts relieved, and rebel interchanges captured by the inch. 23 April, 1894. 4 Achinese forts evacuated by the Dutch, after heavy fighting, 13 April; Tocker Osman's capital Lampong taken, May; Dutch successes, and flight of rebel. 14 June; enemy routed at Blauw-Banteng; Tocker Kaid, rebel chief surrender. 19 June. Monition dies, while trying to cross a mangrove in Audjel, Aug. desultory fighting. 18 July, 1894. Vliek appointed governor of Audjel, 20 Oct.; the sultan of Padir overthrow, and founded, Oct.; Tocker Osman captured after a hot and bloody conflict. 1 Jan., 1895. much slaughter, Jan. 27; rebels defeated with heavy loss, reported, 28 Jan.; Indrapura occupied by the Dutch. 15 Feb.; Dutch successes. March, June; Kankan-tog taken by the Dutch, 12 Oct. only light fight near Indrapura. Aug.; desultory fighting. Sept., 13 Oct.; expedition to Pohr attacked by Achines, repulsed, and 125 killed; 20 June, 1895. the Achinese again defeated, 51 killed, near Edi; quiet restored. Aug., 1895.

Adulteration of foodstuff. 19 Aug.

Subsequent action. 7 Sept., 1896.

Budget for 1897, deficit 1,000,000 florins. 1 Dec., 1896.

Sugar (bounties) bill passed. 25 Dec., 1896.

Claim of capt. J. C. Carpenter, of the 'East Rover' (Australian steamer), for compensation for damage by the Dutch authorities in the Moluccas (Nov., 1895), referred to Russian arbitration, Sept., 1896. Awarded. 15 June, 1897.

New Liberal cabinet: Dr. Pieneman premier and minister of finance. 25 May.

Budget for 1898: deficit 9,000,000 florins. 24 Sept. 1898.

N X 2
Bart Melvil van Leyden, minister for foreign affairs, resigned 2 March, 1895.

Second chamber votes the bill extending to private universities the same privileges as those accorded to state institutions as from 1 March.

Adm. Ellis, after 3 months in foreign service, presents to the second chamber for its approval an arbitration treaty with Gt. Britain.

M. van Weede appointed minister for foreign affairs 29 March.

After long debate the second chamber passes a bill modifying the law with regard to primary education, the entire left votes against it, 17 May.

Second chamber votes 700,000 fl. (25,900) for the purchase of a park in the park of the Hague, known as Zorgvliet, for the palace of peace.

Bill revising the law of secondary education by increasing the subdivision in favour of confessional schools passes the first chamber, 31 May.

Elections for the second chamber result in the return of 23 Catholics, 15 orthodox Protestants, 8 historic Christians, 11 democratic liberals, 10 liberals of the right, 24 liberals of the left; and 7 socialists, comprising 52 anti-ministers and 45 ministerialists, reported 30 June.

Resignation of M. Krugier, premier, and of his cabinet 3 July.

New ministry formed: M. van Havel, premier and minister of justice; M. Kopp, minister for foreign affairs; M. Rint, minister of the interior.

Queen opens parliament; speech from the throne describes the general political situation and the colonies as satisfactory; announces various legislative proposals, including a revision of the constitution removing the barriers to general suffrage, a declaration that an extension of the sources of revenue was necessary to meet the unavoidable increase in expenditure.

E. Israels: Report of lighting at Bali as the outcome of the military expedition now in progress.

4,000 of the enemy killed in a bayonet charge; Dutch losses, 4 killed and 10 wounded, 22 Sept.

Prince of Talakam formally surrenders his family, and peace is reported restored in the whole of Bali.

Wreck of the Berlin (see Wrecks) 21 Feb., 1897.

Prince Alexander of Teck, on behalf of the D. Edward, invests Prince Henry of the Netherlands with the order of the Bath, in recognition of his work of rescue on the Berlin 6 March.

Dr. Huys's centenary celebrations at Amsterdam 23 March.

Senate votes a credit of 8,140 fl. for expenditure in connection with the peace conference 24 May.

Foundation of the Historical and Natural History Museum of the Hague laid by M. Nebioli 30 July.

Resignation of the cabinet on rejection by the chamber of the military estimates 25 Dec.

Bill, ratifying the additional act of the sugar convention, approved by the second chamber by the states-general 3 Jan., 1898.

President Roosevelt received at Hertog Luuk, 20 April, and at the Hague 30 April, 1910.

PRINCIPES OF ORANGE (seeOrange), STAKHOLDERS.

1502. Philip de Clèves, his nephew.

1515. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to Rene, receives the principality of Orange in 1559.

1527. Nominated STAKHOLDERS, 1557, killed by an assassin.

1528. Philip William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces; died 1613.

1537. Maurice of Nassau became regent and STAKHOLDERS in 1534; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.

1566. Frederick Henry (brother) STAKHOLDERS.

1577. William executed his brother Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.

1578-79. John F. van Wittel, painter; no stakholder.

1702-47. No STATHOLDER.

1792. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the
principality of Orange, which is annexed to
France.

1747. William Henry becomes HEREDITARY STATHOLDER;
married princess Anne of England: succeeded
by his son.

1753. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the
French, 1795; died 1806.

1756. [Holland and Belgium united to the French re-
public.]

KING’S AND QUEEN.

1660;—

1806. Louis Bonaparte made king of Holland by his
brother Napoleon, 5 June, 1806; abdicated, 1
July, 1810.

1814. [Holland again united to France.]

1815. Amsterdam of the southern Netherlands re-
stored; William-Frederick, prince of Orange
(born 1772), proclaimed 6 Dec. 1813; took the oath
of fidelity as sovereign prince, 30 March, 1814; assumed
the style of king of the Netherlands, 16 March, 1815; for-
amably abdicated in favour of his son, 7 Oct. 1840;
died 12 Dec. 1840.

1820. William H., born 6 Dec. 1792: succeeded on his
father’s abdication; died 17 March, 1843, suc-
ceded by

1849. William III., son; born 19 Feb., 1817; married
Sophia of Wurttemberg, 18 June, 1839. She
died 7 July, 1873 (Issue: William, prince
of Orange, born 4 Sept. 1840; died 11 June, 1879;
Alexandra (philosopher), born 25 Aug. 1841;
died 13 June, 1898. T. N. G. I. of Waldeck
Pymont, 7 June, 1873: Issue: Wilkinson, born
31 Aug. 1886. The king died 23 Nov. 1890.

1890. Wilhelmina (the queen-mother regent), daughter:
crowned, 8 Sept., 1888; married Henry of
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 7 Feb. 1901.

Juliana, princess b. — 30 April, 1849.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Dutch is an essential link
in the chain of Teutonic languages. Old English has
been said to be Dutch. A knowledge of Dutch is
necessary to understand the historical development of
English.—Chamber. The principal Dutch writers
were Hooff, p. and d., 1851-1647; Vondel, a great
poet, 1587-1679; Jacob Cats, p. and comedian, 1577-
1660; Vander Goes, p., 1617-54; Oudeaen, p. and d.,
1628-97; C. Huygheuu, p., 1629-99: Erasmus,
tho., and int., 1637-93; Boeuhein, physician, 1690-
1728: Grotius, histo. and theon., 1638-1655; Spinooza,
ph., 1632-1677 [wrote in Latin]; Feith, p., 1751-1824;
Bacon, vis., 1852: Heisk, styled the Charles Dickens of
the Dutch, born 1814-1903; Holudder, p. and histo.,
died 1888; R. Prin, hist., 1823-99; many others of high
ability.

HOLLAND, NEW, see Australia and Aus-
tralia.
HOLY GHOST, see Expert.

HOLYHEAD, W. Anglesey. A college was established here in the 12th century. The harbour was improved by Rennie, and Holyhead was made the chief packet station for Ireland. The breakwater, erected by Rendel and Hawkshaw (1830 et seq.) was inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 19 Aug., 1875; and a new harbour and railway extension inaugurated by the prince, 17 June, 1880. Population, 1911, 16,722; 1901 (est.), 12,250.

HOLY MAID of KENT. Elizabeth Barton was invited by the Roman Catholic party to oppose the Government, and to lead a numerical crowd to the chapel of an inn situated in the town of Canterbury. The chapel was burnt down by the mob, and Barton was burned at the stake, 20 May, 1534.

HOLY PLACES in PALESTINE. These places have been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed under Latin monks, protected by the French government; but the Greeks, from time to time obtained lambs from the Pope invalidating the laws of the Latin Church, who were at last (in 1752) expelled from the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a belligerent, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre, partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and some discoveries.

The Russian and French governments sent envoys (M. Dushkoff and M. Marcelle) to adjust the dispute, an arrangement prevented by the Greek revolution.

The subject again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Tell, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Landeau, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly.

Aarrum granted by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the Edict previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places, subject to the Porte being, however, left to possess a key of the church of Bethlehem, as in former times.

March, 1822.

The French government required, with much dissatisfaction, that the keys should still remain in the Latin monks.

M. Dushkoff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the altars of the Church in Jerusalem, and demanded that the keys of the church of Bethlehem be restored.

March, 1833.

Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in full powers respecting the holy places, made demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, which led to the war of 1840. See Russia. Turkey. REPRODUCTION, Oct. 1840.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The German empire received this title under the emperor Otto I., the great, crowned at Rome by pope John XII., 2 Feb., 962. See Rome, and Germany.

HOLY ROAD or Cross. A festival instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the invention (or finding) of the Cross is on 3 May; that of the exaltation of the Cross, 15 Sept. At Boxley abbey, in Kent, was annually called the "Road of Grace;" at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposition by the bishop, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London, 1539.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David 1. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of its successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, 4 March, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was abbed during the reign of Charles II. The palace was burnt in 1660, and rebuilt in 1669. Great improvements were made in 1857. Queen Victoria held a court here, 30 Aug., 1857; King Edward VII., 12 May, 1903.

The late lord Leven and Melville bequeathed 40,000L. for the restoration of the chapel at Holyrood palace for use as a chapel for the order of the Thistle, subject to certain specified conditions.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Ferguson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the mosque of Omar, the "dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided. The order of the Holy Sepulchre was founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099; revived by pope Alexander VI., 1599; re-organized, 1837 and 1868.

HOLY WARS, see Crusades.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120. See WATER.

HOLY WEEK, or the "Week of Indulgence" (so called because of our Lord's indulgence to the human race in his work of redemption completed this week), is the week before Easter. "Holy Week," 1840. See PASSION WEEK.

HOME, ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, founded Nov. 1, 1834, to teach handwork to the children of the poorer classes, by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. Exhibition of work done held annually in the gallery of the Royal Albert hall. President, earl Brownlow; sec. S. C. Hendry. Offices and stores, Royal Albert hall.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY, founded 1839.

HOME HOSPITALS' ASSOCIATION FOR PAYING PATIENTS, founded in July, 1877. The first home hospital, in Fitzroy-square, London, was opened 28 June, 1890.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, founded 1819.

HOME-READING UNION, founded 1839; president, H.R. H. the duchess of Argyll.

HOME RULE. The Home Government Association (for Home Rule), established in Dublin
in 1870; held its first anniversary meeting, 26 June, 1871. It included both Catholics and protestants amongst its members.

Home rule advocated by archbishop McHale and others of the Romanist clergy in Ireland ... 1873.

The programme of the party requiring an Irish parliament of queen, lords, and commons, and other powers, published 25 Oct., 1874.

A conference at the Rotondo, Dublin, reported a failure, 18–21 Nov.

A motion in the commons in favour of home rule defeated (314 to 52) 28 March, 1875.

Mr. L. Butt's motion for a committee on the subject, 30 June; was negatived (453 to 61), 2, 3 July, 1875; again (281 to 61), 30 June, 1, July, 1876; (417 to 57) 24 April, 1877.

The home party in the commons very obstreperous (see Parliament).

Meeting of home rule M.P.'s at Dublin; Mr. Butt leader, 9 Oct.

He gives in to the obstructionists and resigns, April, 1878.

Meeting at Dublin, 14 Oct.; continued discussions between moderate party (Mr. Butt and others) and obstreperous (Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and others), Oct., 1879.

Death of Mr. Butt, 3 May; succeeded as leader by Mr. Shaw, 12 May, 1879.

Mr. Parnell proposes election of a convention to meet at Dublin, 11 Sept.; this is opposed by Mr. W. Shaw, Mitchell Henry, and others, Sept., 1879.

Meeting at Dublin; Parnell proposed appointed as British government's, 20, 21 Jan., 1880.

About 65 home rulers in the new parliament, under Mr. Shaw and Mr. Parnell, 12 April, 1880.

Mr. Parnell chosen by 43 as parliamentary chairman, 17 May, 1880.

31 home rulers voted with the government; 16 with Mr. Shaw, 13 July, 1880.

Meeting at Dublin; Mr. Justin McCarthy appointed vice-president; resolution to resist coercion in Ireland adopted, 27 Dec., 1881.

Trial of Mr. Parnell and others at Dublin (see Trial), 28 Dec., 1880–25 Jan., 1881.

Strong manifesto of Mr. Parnell; a counter one by Mr. Shaw, 7 Feb., 1881.

Agitation revived; meeting at Dublin, 8 Feb., 1881.

Mr. Shaw, secedes from the party, about 3 Dec.

Home rule movement in Scotland; first annual meeting of the burgh convention at Edinburgh propose a representation at the imperial council, 22 Feb., 1882.

Proposals for Scotch home rule rejected by the commons, 20 Feb., 1882.

Again (no house), 6 March, 1882.


The home rule league (closing meeting, 24 Nov., 1882) merged into Irish national league; first meeting, 1 Feb., 1883.

Mr. Parnell and 85 followers elected for parliament, Dec., 1885, again, July 1886; and 14 Feb., 1893.

For Mr. Gladstone's Irish government (Home Rule) bill see Ireland.

Home rule association started in London, 10 Feb.; United kingdom home rule league formed 23 July; these two combined as the home rule union, by 1 Oct., 1885.

Publishes a new Home Rule bill differing from Mr. Gladstone's, 1 Aug., 1885.

Dr. Clark's resolution for giving home rule separately to England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, rejected by the commons, 29 April, 1886; 21 June, 1886.

Irish home rule bill in parliament, see Ireland, 30 Jan., 1886.

Mr. Delizio's resolution for establishing local legislative assemblies (home rule) throughout the United Kingdom adopted by the commons (128–102) 29 March, 1885.

(See Ireland, Parliament, and Parnellites.)

HOME SECRETARY. see Secretaries, and all the administrations under the name of their premier. New Home Office, Westminster, occupied 6 Aug., 1875.

"HOME, SWEET HOME." The words are attributed to John Howard Payne, an American actor, who died in 1852; the music is said to be Sicilian, but it is probably by sir Henry Bishop, who introduced the song into "Clari, or the Maid of Milan, in 1823."

HOMER'S Iliad and Odyssey, the earliest and most perfect epic poems in the world. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Odysseus or Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 602 to 751 B.C.

F. A. Wolf, in his Prolegomena, in 1755, argued that the Homeric poems were composed of independent epic songs, collected and arranged by Pedstratus about 550 B.C. This theory occasioned much controversy between scholars and poets; Mr. Andrew Lang, in "Home and the Epic," vigorously defends the one author theory. March, 1893.

The first English version of the Iliad, by Arthur Hill, appeared in 1581. The present text is attributed to the time of Piers Plowman, who died B.C. 470. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1656; Hobbes', 1673; Pope's, 1725–28; Cowper's, 1727. The translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

HOMICIDE is said to have been tried at Athens by the Areopagitae. Among the Jews, willful murder was capital; but for chance-murder the offender was to flee to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1311 B.C. (Num. xxxv). 1 Geo. IV. c. 31 (1828) distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness; see Murder.

Animals have been tried and punished for killing human beings. A bull was hanged for homicide near the abbey of Beauvais. May, 1429.

HOMILDON HILL (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), 14 Sept., 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMIILES in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people. Charlemae's "Hamilarium" was issued 600. The Book of Homilies drawn up by abp. Cranmer, and published 1547, and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1553, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses.

HOMEOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated in his "Organon of Medicine," 1810, and in other works, by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 2 July, 1833), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (similia similibus curantur, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. Brandy, infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the mid-thinth of a grain of alees, have been employed; it is said, with efficacy. The system requires the patient
to regulate his diet and habits carefully. It has led to a more accurate study of the materia medica.


**HOMOINION AND HOMOIONUS**

(Greek, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Sclenic, 359.

**HOMS, Syria.** Here Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians severely defeated the Turks, 8 July, 1832.

**HONDURAS.** Discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by the Spaniards 1523, is one of the republics of Central America; see America. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859. President, general J. M. Medina, elected 1 Feb. 1864, and in 1869. Provisional president, C. Arias (Dec. 1872). P. Leiva, 1872; M. A. Soto, 29 May, 1877; general Louis Bogran, 27 Nov. 1883; re-elected, 1887. Gen. Pariano Leisla elected 10 Nov. 1891; general Mikel R. Davila, 18 April, 1907. (See below.) War with San Salvador, May, 1871, and May, 1872. The town of Omoa, Spanish Honduras, was bombarded by H.M.S. Niobe, to obtain redress for injuries to British subjects, 19 Aug. 1873. Population, 1889, 45,514; 1905, 114,743. Capital, Tegucigalpa; population, 33,602. Revenue, 1905, 386,021; expenditure, 394,301; debt, 6,250,501; exports, 445,867; imports, 441,287. Revenue, 1908, 272,301; expenditure, 338,231; debt, 5,714,732. exports, 522,501; imports, 560,681.

**Insurrection:** Tegucigalpa besieged; the president, gen. Pariano, surrendered. 11 Nov. he escapes; gen. Sanchez holds the capital, 12 Nov; gen. Bogran recovers the capital; gen. Sanchez commits suicide. 13 Nov. 1890.

**Insurrection;** headed by gen. E. Sierra, reported 12 Dec.; gen. Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed president, 12 Dec., 1891.

**Civil war begins, May, 1892; severe defeat to rebel forces, 2 July, 1905; successful attack by Revilla. insurgent leader, tried and shot at Trujillo; reported 18 Sept. 1892.**

Insurrection in S. Honduras, headed by gen. Marte, about 5 March; reported successful; gen. Bonilla and president Leiva escape to British Honduras; reported 18 April, 1893.


**War with Nicaragua, Honduras insurgents, assisted by Nicaragua, invade Honduras and take Comus, Yucosur; reported 7 Dec. 1894.** Many conflicts, Jan. 1895.

Gen Bonilla, leader of the Honduras insurgents, assumes the presidency and forms a cabinet, 1 Jan.


**End of the war:** reported 22 Feb.

**Martial law proclaimed:** 12 March, 1897.

**Invasion of Nicaragua:** reported 14 April, 1897.

Gen. Sierra elected president, 1 April, 1897.

Gen. Bonilla elected president, 1 April, 1897.


**HONKONG.**

An island off the coast of China (area 39 sq. miles), was taken by capt. Elliot, 23 Aug. 1841, and ceded to Great Britain, 20 Jan. 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Population 200,000. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1841 to 1849, was succeeded by Hercules Robinson; Governors, sir Rich. G. MacDonnell, 1835; sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, 1872; John Pope Hennexy, Nov. 1876; sir G. F. Bowen, Dec. 1882; sir G. C. Strahan, appointed Jan. 1887; died 1 Feb. 1887; sir George William des Vieux, 1887; sir Wm. Robinson, July, 1891; sir Henry A. Bleke, Nov. 1891; M. J. Lord, 1893; sir F. Lugard, April, 1897. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of 10 square miles, and magnificent docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels. The shipping entering the port in 1908 amounted to over 11 million

**Triumph in Honduras, and occupying San Bernardo.** 21 Feb. 1907.

**Provisional government established across the frontier in Honduras by S. Hrn. Maximo Rosales, Miguel Ojeda, and Leandro Castro, three prominent Honduran revolutionaries, being the commander-in-chief of the Honduran revolutionaries:** reported 22 Feb.

Nicaraguans severely lighting, capturing important position covering the Honduras capital, and intercept a large consignment of rifles intended for the Honduras army; reported 14 March.

President of Nicaragua reports the capital of Honduras captured and occupied 16 March.

After a bombardment of Anapaia, gen. Bonilla's stronghold, the Nicaraguans consent to a truce, reported 3 April.

Anapaia surrendered by gen. Bonilla, and war reported at an end, 12 April.

Gen. Miguel R. Davila assumes office as president, 18 April.

Ministers of Salvador and Nicaragua sign a treaty of peace at Anapaia; Salvador's conditions accepted, those of Nicaragua for compensation for the property taken in Salvador; war between Nicaragua and Honduras, and for the free interchange of commodities between Salvador and Nicaragua, rejected by Nicaragua.

Revolutionary movement, Gracias, a Honduran town near the Salvadoran border, captured, afterwards abandoned; reported 8 July.

The U.S.A. sends a despatch to Honduras to investigate the circumstances leading to the cancellation of the exposition of the American and the other consuls, and to afford them protection and refuge if necessary.


Cancellé exposition of consuls temporarily stored 8 Sept. 1897.

[H. M. R. Davila, president, 1897]

**BRITISH HONDURAS.** Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards, and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Belize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. Revenue, 1848, 51,501; expenditure, 114,801; imports, 550,501; exports, 457,301; debt, 34,761. In 1861, the population was 25,013; in 1881, 27,452; in 1891, 34,761. Belize, capital, 16,250; Governor, James R. Longden, 1867; Wm. W. Cairns, 1870; major Robert Miller Mundy, 1874; F. P. Barle, 1877; Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, 1894; sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Feb. 1891; (sir) D. Wilson, Jan. 1894; sir E. Rickham Sweet-Escott, 1914; brigadier-general E. J. Swaine, 1916.
HORNIMAN produced, total reported great 1904-1905 British total afterward*

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 1-4 April, 1890.

Outbreak of bubonic plague; great mortality of Chinese, 5 May, 1894, etc.; general exodus of the natives; 2,442 deaths; reported 19 July; total mortality, 2,560; reported 29 Aug.; the port declared free, 3 Sept., 1894; reappeared, Feb., (many deaths) 1895; subdued, led to great improvements, in 1897; reappears, April, subsides, July, 1898.

Petition of the colony to parliament for a change in their constitution, presented, 21 March, 1895.

Territories and the island of Lan-tao opposite Hong-kong leased to England for 99 years by convention, signed 9 June, 1898.

Delimitation of the Kau-lang extension, March; British troops attacked, Chinese driven off, 14, 15 April, 1899.

British flag hoisted at Kau-lang, 17 April, 1899.

Rebels driven out of the extension, order restored, 21-28 April, 1899.

Sam-chun occupied 6 months without resistance, 16 May, 1899.

Sir John Blake receives 300 elders at Taipo-hut, who vow allegiance, 2 Aug. 1899.

Territory divided into districts under native committee-men; good report issued 20 Nov., 1900.

Stamp duty of the new yard at Thelwall, Jan. 1902.

Duke of Connaught’s statue unveiled, 5 July, 1902.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and other members of the garter mission to Japan, arrive at Hong-kong and are accorded a reception at the government house, 9 Feb., 1906.

Return of the shipping entering and clearing the port of Hong-kong during 1905, exclusive of steam launches engaged in the “local trade,” show another record for the port, total tonnage exceeding that of 1904 by 248,250 tons; 1904, 22,405,066 tons; 1905, 22,565,016 tons; reported, 14 March, 1906.


Typhoon at Hong-kong; total loss of life estimated at 7,000, and an entire fleet of 600 junks was swept away, 18 Sept., 1906.

Terrible fire which broke out on the ship Hawke, probably caused by incendiarism, caused the loss of lives and property of over 10,000. Oct. 1906.


HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, “Evil be to him who evil thinks.” It is mythically said that the counties of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her, with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the garter; see Garter.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by Scipio Africanus, about 147 B.C., and by C. Maris, about 102 B.C.—The Legion of Honour was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HONVEDS, the militia of Hungary. They supported the rebellion against the emperor in 1849 but on the completion of the changes whereby the independence of Hungary was secured, in 1868, they offered a loyal address to the emperor-king.

HOOKS AND CODFISH, party names, see Holland, 1347.

HOOLIGANISM, a term derived from Hooley ganger, used in 1600, et seq., for street ruffians and rowdies-must chiefly be sought at the East-end of London—Conferences held at sir Henry Burdett’s, mid Oct., and at the Hotel Métropole; junior clubs, lads’ brigades, and cadet corps to be founded and encouraged; a committee formed, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C., chairman, Mr. Chas. Booth, sir Samuel Hoare, the lord mayor, and others, 30 Oct. 1900. See Trials, 5 Feb. 1901; 3 July, 1902.

Band of citizens of Liverpool formed to assist the police in putting down hooliganism Sept. 1905.

Hooliganism rage in Paris and its suburbs in 1904-1905

HOOP-PETTICOAT, see Crinoline.

HOPE END, built in 1872, near the site of the old Hope End, the residence of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, destroyed by fire. The damage estimated at £50,000l., 2 April, 1910.

HOPS are said to have been introduced into England from Flanders in the early part of the 16th century, and to have been much cultivated in Kent by Reginald Scot in the 16th century. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1893, there were 49,157 acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid £47,143, 14s. 2d. duty; the quantity yielded was 31,102,941 lbs., whereof 655,852 lbs. were exported, average average in England, 59,833, 1885-90; 48,675 acres in 1903, produce, 6,878,913 cwt.; 46,723 acres in 1904; produce, 2,150,088 cwt.; 38,022 acres in 1908, produce, 7,408,704 cwt.; 10,253 cwt., value 800,000l., exported in 1905; 11,098 cwt. value 57,657l., exported in 1906; 9,401 cwt., value 56,169l., in 1908. The duty on hops was repealed in 1802, after many applications. An act for preventing fraud in the trade was passed in June, 1866.—The hop and malt export, Southwark, was opened in Oct. 1807.

HORATH AND CURIATH, see Rome, 677 B.C.

HORN BOOKS used in education in England from early times to the 19th century, were tablets on which were inscribed the alphabet, the nine digits, etc., protected by a thin plate of transparent horn. Great variety of forms, now very rare. Four were exhibited at the Caxton exhibition, 1877, and nine at the loan exhibition of the Hornet’s company, 1882.

HORN: HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century. The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh pip-corn, that is hornpipe, about 1300. Spencer. Many hornpipes were composed in the 18th century. The “College hornpipe” was very popular.

HORNE TOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs Hardy, Toke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of constructive high treason, caused a great sensation. They were taken into custody on 20 May, 1793. Mr. Hardy was tried 29 Oct., and, after a trial of eight days, was honourably acquitted. John Horne Toke was tried and acquitted, 21 Nov.; and Mr. Thelwall was acquitted; 1 Dec.; the others were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall’s political lectures in 1794.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM. Library and gardens, at Forest-hill, Lo don, the gift of Mr. F. J. Horniman (cost over 5000l.), opened by the duke of Fife, 29 June, 1901.
HOROLOGY. see Clocks. The British Horological institute, Clerkenwell, London, established in 1853, for the benefit of watchmakers, publishes a monthly journal.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence probably arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Sloth had 45,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1044 B.C. 4 Kings iv. 20. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury "The Horse," by W. Youatt, new edition, 1890. See Races and Carriages, 1890.

British Horse. Their great strength is described by John Cosar about 1720. Henry VIII, established a royal stud, and enacted laws to promote the breed of strong horses in certain shires, hence the term Caxton horse; these afterwards became almost extinct. The horse tax was imposed in 1522. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1817. The existing duty upon horses imported into England, amounts to about £5000 per year.

Annual licence duty on horses and mules, 12 s. 6 d. each; horse-dealers' licence, 12 s. 6 d. each; 1879.

Mr. J. S. Racey, an American, made a great sensation in London by bring veeds and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. He is said to have founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method for 26 March, Lord Ripon and twenty others bursing them to secrecy, from which they were released in June, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. July 1859. He was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding masters of the army.

Mr. Racey gave a lecture to the London column, 12 Jan. 1860; and in the same year he received a present of 200 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals. May 1860.

Mr. Sydney Galvane, Australian horse-trainer, exhibited and taught his method of training at the Agricultural Hall, formerly the Agricultural-hall, London. June 1860. His patrons included queen Victoria with many peers and military officers.

Great annual horse-shows have been annually at the Agricultural-hall, Islington. in July 1864. In Britain an establishment for the sale of 33 human food was opened at Paris on 5 July, 1869, with the announcement that beef strongly advocated. About 30 persons, including sir Henry Thompson and sir John Dalkeith, intended to horse-shoe at the Lancing hotel, London. 5 Feb. 1868. A great dinner was given to those horse-shoers, mule-drove, and donkey-horse was held at Paris 14 April, 1875. The sale of horse-shoes, at the Agricultural-hall, passed 14 June, 1875.

Subscriptions of £2 each each for 5 years were sold to improve the breast of horses, proposed by lord Calthorpe, headed by the prince of Wales, many nobles and cabinet the London general committee held a meeting on 12 June. 1869. Horse-shoeing is very ancient. It is represented on a coin of Tarentum, S. Italy, probably about 500 B.C. Iron and bronze horse-shoes have been found in ancient tombs in France, Germany, Belgium and Britain. The south of the coast was an officer under the early princes of Wales, and the farrier's art was much honored in mediæval times. Phillip, 1869.

Goodenough's American horse-shoes, made by machinery, put on cold and spatulated 1870. were used by the London General Omnibus Company. On the other hand the shoe companies for adopting the patent were established early in.

Horse diseases (epizootic); from a manuscript at New York, Boston, &c., ceased much inconvenience, Oct. 1877.

HORSES in natural history. The horse is a large ungulate of the family Equidae, and the only species of Equus. It is the largest species of horse in the world, and is known in various breeds throughout the world. The horse has been domesticated for thousands of years, and has been used for transportation, work, and sport. The horse is a social animal, and is known for its intelligence and loyalty. The horse has been a symbol of strength and power, and has been featured in many cultures and religions.

HORSES in the military. The horse has been used by armies for thousands of years, and has been an important part of military strategy. The horse has been used for transportation, as a means of communication, and as a weapon. The horse has also been used for military training, as a way to test soldiers and their abilities. The horse has been a symbol of strength and power, and has been featured in many military campaigns and battles.

HORSES in the arts. The horse has been a popular subject in art, and has been featured in many paintings, sculptures, and works of literature. The horse has been used as a symbol of strength and power, and has been featured in many works of art. The horse has also been used as a subject for storytelling, and has been featured in many works of literature.

HORSES in the sciences. The horse has been studied by scientists for thousands of years, and has been an important subject for research. The horse has been studied in many fields, including biology, genetics, and medicine. The horse has been used for many purposes, including transportation, work, and sport. The horse has also been used for military training, and has been featured in many military campaigns and battles. The horse has been a symbol of strength and power, and has been featured in many works of art.
HOSIERY. 683

HOSPITALS.

The (now royal) Horticultural society of London founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804; incorporated, 17 April, 1804; transactions first published, 17 Apr. 1805.

Planting the garden at Chiswick began . . . . 1812

Proposal for laying out a garden for the society on the Brompton estate, belonging to the Crystal Palace Commissioners, July, 1854; Mr. Neshfield's design was adopted, May, 1860; the new gardens opened by the prince consort, who planted a Wellingtonia gigantea (which see) 9 June, Queen Victoria planted one . . . . 24 July, 1861

Dr. John Lindley (who raised horticulture from an empiric art to a developed science) succeeded to the secretaryship, 1852-62.

An international horticultural exhibition was opened in the gardens . . . . 23-31 May, 1866

International horticultural exhibition opened 24 Aug. 1866

The society compelled to quit South Kensington, the greater part of the ground being required for the imperial institute. The council of the society proposes important alterations and appeals for support, 9 Dec., 1857. At the annual meeting, 14 Feb. 1858, arrangements were made for the maintenance of the society. Shows to be held at the drill hall of the London Scottish volunteers, James-street, Westminster; first show 27 March, 1858. The revival of the society reported at the meeting. 12 Feb., 1859.

International horticultural exhibition at Earl's court, Kensington, with extra attractions (including the Wild West) by col. Cody, opened by the duke of Connaught, 5 May; closed 15 Oct., 1892.

International horticultural congress opened at Paris, 24 May, 1893; at Dresden . . . . 2 May, 1896

Dr. Roth, Hogg, eminent horticulturist, born 1812; died 31 March, 1867

Sir Thos. Hanbury presents the fine garden and estate of the late G. F. Wilson, Esq., Wisley, near Woking, to the society, announced, 10 Aug., 1893

King opens the new hall and offices of the Royal Horticultural society, 22 July, 1894

The John Innes horticultural institution for the promotion of horticultural instruction, experiment, and research, founded under the will of the late Mr. John Innes, of Morton . . . . 1895

OSIERY, see Stockings, and Cotton.

HOSPITALLERS, see Malta.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS are said to have begun at Birmingham, 13 Nov., 1859. Glasgow began hospital Sundays about 1844. It is said the present system of hospital Sunday began at Manchester in 1850. Near the end of 1872, it was proposed by some for the benefit of dispensaries and dispensaries in London should be annually made on one Sunday in the year at all places of worship. A committee for effecting this met at the Mansion-house, 31 Jan., 1873; and soon after, 15 June was appointed the day for the collection.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS in London:

1873. 15 June. About 25,514/. received on the day from about 1,000 places of worship, including Jews; 185/. received afterwards (July) 24,571/. awarded to 54 hospitals; 2185/. to public dispensaries.

1883. 13 June. 12,000/. received, 16 June; 20,000/. 5 July; 30,000/. 12 July; 30,411/. 31 Oct.; 39,422/. Nov.

1893. 8 June; amount received up to 11 June, about 15,000/.; 28 Nov. 42,347/.

1895. 16 June; 25,000/. 14,001/. 20 July; 5,000/. from Stock Exchange; 9,415/. bequest of Mr. W. A. Gordon; total 6,259/. 29 Nov.

1900. 24 June; 51,699/.

1901. 16 June (4,000/. from sir F. Cook) total 41,177/.

1902. 15 June; Mr. George Herring gives over 4,000/. in 4 years (10,000/) from Mr. Lucas Tooth, of Australia, to the king, presented by him to the fund, July; 62,000/. received in the year ending 31 Oct.

1873. 14 June; collected St. Paul's cathedral. King and royal family present. 5,000/. 7 June; 63,653/. received in the year ending 31 Oct. 1874. 13 June; received 165,955/. 1875. 13 June; 267,376/. received to 31 Oct. 1876. Hospital Sunday, 17 June. 34,000/. as result of church minute chapel collections to 1 July: 8 Aug., 11,000/. from Dr. Geo. Herring, and by his will, over half a million. 7 Nov.; total receipts for the year amounted to 78,000/.; reported 22 Nov.

1877. 78,000/. received under the will of the late Mr. Geo. Herring. May; Hospital Sunday, 4 June. 72,516/. received (22,516/) from places of worship, the society (3,000/) from donations, and investments for year ending 31 Oct.

1878. 80,180/. received (22,516/) from places of worship and 30,401/. from donations, leases and investments for year ending 31 Oct.

Hospital Sunday 2 June.

1879. 72,626/. received (24,123/) from places of worship and 23,497/. from donations, leases and investments for year ending 31 Oct.

Hospital Sunday 13 June.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS in London for workmen began 17 Oct., 1874, the movement being greatly promoted by Capt. Charles Mercer and lord Bras donna, 6,413/. collected.

1875. 31 July; 5,343/.

1876. 4 Sept. 6,664/.

1877. 18 July; 11,112/.

1878. 12 July; 20,336/.

1879. 15 July; 24,571/.

1880. 12 Oct.; 21,547/.

1881. 11 Oct.; 29,094/.

1882. 10 Oct.; 23,737/.

1883. 10 Oct.; 21,771/.

1884. 25,076/. reported, 24 April.

1885. To 15 Dec. 16,541/; Hospital Saturday, 11 Oct.


1879. To Jan. 6, 27,140/. collected; hospital Saturday, 17 Oct.

1879. Income for the preceding year, amounted to 28,836/., an increase of 2,869/., reported 17 April; hospital Saturday, 16 Oct.

1881. Total receipts for 1880 amounted to 30,567/.

Annual meeting held 2 April, 1879.

HOSPITALS, originally Hospital for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John, 1112, was capable of receiving 2,000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. St. Thomas's, Westminster, founded "under the fines care of the lord-mayor of London," are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlem, and Christ's; see Infirmary and Dispensaries. Benjamin Attwood, who gave anonymously about 250,000/., in cheques of 10,000/., to hospitals, &c., died in 1874. In April, 1890, the house of lords appointed a select committee to enquire into the management of metropolitan hospitals and similar institutions, first sitting 5 May. Reports issued, 1890, 1891, 1892. The Hospital, a weekly periodical, first appeared, 1889.

In 1832 there were in the metropolis 24 general and 110 special hospitals; described in Low's Handbook to the charities of London. Royal Commission respecting hospitals for infectious diseases (lord Bichford, sir James Paulet, and others) appointed . . . Nov., 1851. The Hospitals Association for the consideration and discussion of hospital management, &c., originated in the National Social Science Association, 1835 et seq., founded . . . . 1839. About 7,000/., was given to London hospitals by baron hirsch Jan. 1893

Mr. Henry C. Burton's "Hospitals and Asylums of the World," 4 vols., with plans, &c., completed . . . Jan., 1893

Act for establishing isolation hospitals, passed . . . .
Decision of the council of King's College hospital to remove the hospital to a site in S. London, 26 Oct.

Duchess of Albany lays a memorial stone at the new Royal Waterloo hospital, 26 Oct.

Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., presents a new site for King's College hospital at Denmark-hill, 25 May.

King Edward's hospital fund, 10,000/. from the League of Mercy, reported 24 Dec.

Royal British Nurses' Association instructed to draft a bill for the state registration of trained nurses, 10 Oct.

St. Bartholomew's hospital reconstruction scheme approved at a meeting held at the Mansion house under the presidency of the lord mayor, 15 Feb.

King Edward, accompanied by queen Alexandra, lays foundation stone of the new buildings of St. Bartholomew's hospital, 6 July.

Cancer Research fund, by king's approval, to be known in future as the Imperial Cancer Research fund, 15 Feb.

Parliamentary committee (Sir Edward Fry, the bp. of Stepney, and lord Weyl) appointed by the council of King Edward's hospital fund to investigate the financial relations between the hospitals and medical schools of London present their report, recommending that a clear distinction be drawn in the application of money contributed by the public between the hospitals and the medical schools; and that the first three years of the medical instruction of students be passed in an institution of a university character, this running two years at a medical school, 27 Feb.

Anonymous donor offers 25,000/ to London hospitals on condition a total of 100,000/ is raised, 26 Feb.

Prince of Wales, as president of King Edward's hospital fund, appoints Mr. J. G. Griffiths to inquire into the present uniform system of hospital accounts and to make recommendations for its revision, 1 Jan.

Foundation stone of the new nurses' home of the North-Eastern hospital for children hit by lady Amberley, 10 Nov.

New Gordon museum of anatomy and pathology at Guy's hospital opened, 12 July.

10,000/, given by an anonymous donor to the capital fund of the King Edward's hospital fund for London, 29 March.

Hospers' company make a contribution of 10,000/ to the fund for the removal of King's College hospital, opened by prince Edward, 27 July.

Governors of the City orthopaedic hospital decide to amalgamate with the National and Royal Orthopaedic hospital on terms suggested by King Edward's hospital fund for London, 14 July.

King Edward's hospital fund received 250,000/ on the death of Mr. Lewis Hill, 11 Oct.

Mr. George Herring, a most generous contributor to the Hospital Sunday fund, died 10 Nov.

New buildings of the University College hospital, Gower-street, erected at a cost of 200,000/, by the late Mr. Lewis Mountain Maple, were opened by the duke of Connaught, 5 Nov.

New wing to the Central London Throat and Ear hospital, Gray's Inn-road, opened by duke of Marlborough, 1 Jan.

New wing to the Bethnal Green hospital for the sick, 12 July.

King Edward's hospital fund for London—Receipts for previous year, 6,858/ from donations, 2,252/ from annual subscriptions, and 12,000/ from the League of Mercy, reported at the annual meeting at Magdalen-house, 14 March.

New wing to the Richmond royal hospital opened by the prince and princess of Wales, 15 April.

New City of London lyceum hospital in City-road opened by princess Christian, 1 July.

New out-patient department, St. Bartholomew's hospital, opened by the prince of Wales, 23 July.
Throat, Golden-square, founded by Dr. (after air)
Mored Mackenzie, 1863; memorial window, 1899
Throat and Ear diseases, Grey's Inn-road March, 1874
University College University College
University College
Victoria, Kingston-on-Thames (memorial of the
queen's reign), opened Dec. 1873
Westminster Westminster
Westminster Ophthalmic, Royal, 1876
Women's Soho-square 1842
Women and Children (superintended by women),
Crawford-street 1856
Women's hospital in Marylebone, 1871; Euston
(see Hot Day) road (superintended by women). 7 May, 1889

HOSPITAL SHOPPING DAY. A scheme organised, Sept. 1903, by a committee, with lord
Dunraven as chairman, to augment King Edward's Hospital fund; the king and the princess of
Wales as patron and president signifying their approval.
Shopkeepers of all classes, to the number of
33,000, were invited to give a certain percentage,
according to individual choice, of their takings on a
specified day to the fund, and a special appeal
was made to the public to make extra purchases to
aid the object in view. A large number of firms in
the West-end, and in other parts of London
responded favourably to the proposal. The first
"Hospital Shopping Day" took place, 3 Nov. 1903.
Receipts to 17 Nov. 1,027,24; discontinued.

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into
Roman Catholic worship, and prostration, said
to have been enjoined about 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was
the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as
a signal for the people to adore the host, 1228. Recs.

HOT BLAST, see Blow ing Machine.

HÔTEL DE VILLE, Paris, the residence of
the chief magistrate, the préfet of the Seine,
was begun in 1533; and completed, after his own design,
by Dominique Du Cogniat, 1628. Here La Fayette
introduced Louis-Philippe, the citizen-king, to
the people, Aug. 1830; and here the republic was
proclaimed, 26 Feb. 1848. The communists, who
had established themselves here, set fire to the building,
21 May, 1871, after their total defeat. The Hotel
was reopened 13 July, 1882.

HÔTEL DIEU, see Paris, 1877.

HOURLY. The early Egyptians divided the day
and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted
by Jews or Greeks, a modification from the Babylonians.
The day is said to have been first divided into hours from
273 B.C. when L. Papiri us Casar erected a
sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Pre-
vious to the invention of water-clocks (which see) 158 B.C.,
the time was called at Rome by public
cries. In England, the measurement of time was,
in early days, uncertain; one expedition was by wax candles, the fire which burning an hour, and six
wax candles burning twenty-four hours, said to
have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 889; see Day.
For Hours of Prayer, Horæ, see Biurea. The
Hour, daily conservative newspaper, first appeared,
23 March, 1873; last time, 11 Aug. 1876.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1925. Its
rate was frequently changed till its repeal. It was
re-imposed as a substitute for the window-tax, in
1854. The duty was reduced for houses rented at
from 20/. to 40/. to 2d., and for those rented at
from 20/. to 30/. to 5d. and 6d. 1st April, 1860. In
the year 1872-3 it produced 1,223,818/. in 1875-6,
1,421,025/. 1880, 1,810,025/. 1885, 1,815,025/. 1891,
1,570,000/. 1901, 1,570,000/. 1902, 1,675,000/. 1902-3, 1,525,000/. 1904, 1,492,000/.
HUDDERSFIELD, a manufacturing town, W. R. Yorkshire, chiefly the property of the Ramsden family. Sir John Ramsden built the townhall, 1765. The theatre was burnt, 15th Feb, 1880; the new market hall opened, 31 March, 1880. Population, 1901, 19,008; 1911, 19,679.

First Municipal Festival 22-23 Oct 1881 Fine art and industrial exhibition opened 5 Sept. 1883

HUBERTSBURG, the first canton of this political satire, by Samuel Butler, appeared in 1653; the other parts in 1664 and 1688.

HUGUENOTS, a term (derived by some from the German Edjegonsen, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1569. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy, 1 March, 1562, when the civil wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1650 (re-
voked in 1883. The massacre of St. Bartholomew’s day occurred in Paris during a truce; see Calvinists, Protestants, Bartholomew, Edict, and Camisard. S. Smiler’s “History of the Huguenots,” appeared in 1867. The crypt in Canterbury cathedral, assigned to French protestants in 1539, is still used by them for divine worship.

HULL (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place, in 1905, was named by Kingston-upon-Hull in 1290 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire; damage about 100,000l., 15 Aug. 1864. Royal Albert dock opened by the prince of Wales, 21 July, 1869. Inauguration of the Alexandra dock, and the Hull and Barnsley railway, 23 Jan. 1869. Fire at Messrs. Steed’s crushing mills, about 80,000l. damage, 16 March, 1865. Hull returns three M.P.s by act passed 25 June, 1885; made a city, June, 1897. Serious dispute between the Shipping Federation and the Dockers’ Union closed 31 Dec. 1890.

Serious disputes between Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., who had left the Federation, and the head Dockers’ Union; opposition to free labour, early April; ships blocked and work stopped; work resumed by free labour, much resisted, 11 April, after the winning checked by police and military; end of the strike by compromises 19 May, 1893.

[Intervention of the union leaders in London, 26 May, 1893.]

Great fires (incendiary suspicions) at timberyards, 30 April & seq.; at saw-mills, &c., 2-3 May.

Opening of the Hymer’s college (founded by the 20th (25,000l.) of Mr. Robt. Hymer) by lord Horselli.

Explosion at Major’s distillery, 5 deaths, 21 Dec. 1897. Great fire, grain warehouse, &c., destroyed, estimated damage 50,000l. 12 July, 1899.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., opens a new street and is presented with the freedom, 12 Oct. 1891. Lord Avebury opens the new Free library, 6 Nov.

Visit of the prince and princess of Wales, 12 July, 1903. Great fire at oil-crushing mills; damage 40,000l. 20 Jan., 1904.

Russian Baltic squadron fires on the Gunwates.

Hull fishing fleet.

The Hull corporation opened the house in which Wan, Wilberforce was born as a museum, 24 Aug., 1896.

Memorial to the Hull fishermen, who lost their lives in the Dogger Bank incident, unveiled 30 Aug., 1899.

New law courts opened.

New general post office opened.

See England, and North Sea Inlet.

HULSE’S FOUNDATIONS. The rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire to the university of Cambridge for the advancement of religious learning.—by the maintenance of two scholars; the payment of a prize of 40l. annually for a theological dissertation; the establishment of the office of Christian advocate (made a professorship of divinity, 1 Aug. 1860); and the payment of a lecturer, to be chosen annually. The first Hulsean lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson, in 1820.

HUMAITA, a strong post on the river Paraguay, fortified at a great cost with a battery of 300 cannon, by Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and believed to be impregnable, was passed by the Brazilian ironclads, 17 Feb., 1868. On the 29th Caxias, the Brazilian general, stormed a work to the north of Humaíta, and captured many stores. Humaita itself, after a severe siege, was abandoned, 24 July, 1868.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Howes, and Cooper; but principally by the last three. The society has above 280 depots supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III., on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—“Leotat scintillata fossae.” A small spark may perhaps by 50 persons were relieved in 1857; 544 in 1860; 714 saved, 873 rewards in 1865; 704 saved, 796 rewards in 1868. See Drowning, and Lisbon, Dec. 1890.

HUMANISM, a name given to the philosophical study of man in his personality as distinguished from a class, especially advanced by Petrarch and other energetic advocates of the revival of the study of ancient classic literature, termed the “new learning,” and (“Rurc humaneres”) the age of the Renaissance, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, whereby freedom of thought and language was greatly promoted.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.—A society of members and workers, irrespective of class or creed, united for the sole purpose of humanising as far as possible the conditions of modern life. A society formed in London in 1805. Its object is to educate public opinion, and so pave the way for further and more advanced legislation. Among the direct results of the League’s efforts are the discontinuance of flogging in the Navy; the increased public interest in the criminal law and prison system, which led to the passing of the Prison Act of 1898, the disuse of the tread-wheel, the abolition of the Royal Buckhounds, and the introduction in Parliament of a Spurious Sports Bill, which has at last brought the reform of “blood-sports” within the range of practical politics. Annual meetings. Monthly organ, “The Humanitarian.”

HUMANITY, RELIGION OF; see Positive Philosophy, and Secularism.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of monks, said to have been formed by some Milanese nobles, who having been imprisoned by Frederick I., 1162, the order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and the houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordelliers, and other communities in 1570.

HUMMING BIRDS. Mr. Gould’s beautiful collection of the skins of these birds exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851, was bought with other birds for the British museum for 300l., April, 1881. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDRED, a Danish institution, was a part of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided, about 857. The hundred-court is a court-hall held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a hundred.

HUNDRED DAYS; a term given to Napoleon’s restoration, dating from his arrival in Paris, 20 March to his departure on 21 June, 1815.

HUNDRED YEARS’ WAR, in French history, commenced with the English invasion in 1337.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Dacianum and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 100, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 274 by the Huns. See Huny, and Attila. After Attila’s
HUNGARY

Death, in 433, the Geopadi, and in 500 the Lombards held the country. It was acquired by the Avars about 588, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 890 the country was settled by a Slavish tribe, named the Polonians Ungari (whence the German name Ungarn) and the Magyars, of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad (888), was the ancestor of a line of kings (see below). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 935. Capital, Budapest; pop 1,790,000. Population of the kingdom, according to Bugge, Francia, Germany, and Slavonia, in 1850, 17,426,701; in 1851, 19,205,530; in 1910, est., 22,565,000. Revenue, 1851, 12,490,220d.; expenditure, 41,201,224l.; 1890, revenue, 49,870,500l.; expenditure, 45,140,728l.; 1910, revenue, 43,202,000l.; expenditure, 47,029,000l. Imports, 1851, 302,912,000l.; exports, 29,357,000l.; 1910, revenue, 365,492,225l.; expenditure, 40,419,800l. imports, 1908, 16,924,800l. see Austria.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and abolishes the Slav, etc., receives the title of Apostolic King from the pope.

The Poles, over run Hungary.

Buda-Pesth introduces the Greek civilization.

Golden Bull of Andrew granting personal rights.

Houses of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia.

Death of Andrew III., end of the Monarchy. 1391.

Victories of Louis the Great in Hungary, Servia, and Damascus, 1442.

He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew, king of Naples.

Sangainy, empress: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is a large and clever lady, married to a grandee, and is generally said to be the author of the有意思 with great severity.

The Hungarians had an aversion to the name of pope, and whenever a female successor to the throne, she was termed king.

Sigismund's atonement for crimes compels his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks.

Battle of Navarino; Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund, 1453.

Sigismund is elected emperor of Germany, 1490.

Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary, 1447.

Victories of the great John Hunyadi (reputed illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks.

Who obtains a truce of ten years, 1444.

Hunger and distress in Hungary (the paper was not autographed; he is defeated and slain, with the papal legate, at Varna. 10 Nov.

John Hunyadi escapes, becomes recent. 1445-53.

Kossuth's army, 12 July. 1849.

The Hungarian ambassadors, war-scarred, etc. 1848.

The Allies, at Buda. 1849.

The insurrections in Hungary, 1849.

Louis Batthyany, at Pest, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death at Arad 6 Oct.

Defeats of the Hungarians in war.

An amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home. 16 Oct.

Bem dies at Aleppo. 16 Dec. 1850.

Count Julius Andrassy, in exile, sentenced to death, as traitor; announced. 23 Feb. 1851.

The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions.

Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna. 8 Sept. 1853.

Anatomy for political offenders of 1849-50. 12 July, 1856.

The emperor and empress visit Buda. 4 May, 1857.

The Hungarian constitution, re-union of the Huns and Voivodina with Hungary, etc. 1858.

Restoration of old constitution promised 20 Oct.

Schmerling appointed minister. 13 Dec.

National conference at Graz. 26 Jan. 1861.

Demand for the constitution of 1848. Jan. 1861.

The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire. 26 Feb.

Which does not satisfy the Hungarians. March.

Hungarian diet closed. 6 April.

Meeting of the lower diet at Vienna: no one present from Hungary or Croatia. 29 April.

Count Teleki (see Austria, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth; intense excitement. 9 May.

The diet vanishes, to be the emperor, death of restoration of the old constitution. 5 July.

The military begin to levy the taxes. 7 July.

Imperial despatch referring the entire independence of Hungary, to July; the diet protests, 22 Aug. and is dissolved. 21 Aug.

The archbishop of Graz, the prince, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government. 29 Sept.

Summoned to Vienna; he stands firm. 25 Oct.
The magistrates in the comitat of Pest resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility.
Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions.

June, 1862. The emperor visits Buda-Pest; well received; inauguration granted a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored.

June, 1865. Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, &c.

The Deak or moderate party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government, &c.

June, 1872. The emperor visits Pest; the diet opened. Carl Szenti-von-elect president.

Nov., 1872. Emperor and empress arrive at Pest.

Jan., 1876. Hungarian legions join the Prussian army; (the reasons, they were allowed to return to their allegiance.

Prolonged political negotiations for autonomy; Deak and national party wearied, threaten to break off.

Hungarian diet opened by a conciliatory rescript.

May, 1879. Deak's address in reply, demanding the restoration of the constitution, adopted by the diet with a large majority.

June, 1879. Much opposition to the convocation of the Reichstag.

July, 1879. Restoration of the constitution of 1848; an independent ministry appointed, headed by count Julius Andrássy.

July, 1880. An amnesty carries freedom of the press, removal of Jewish disabilities and promotes railways, etc., 1867 et seq.

July, 1881. The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary.

Sept., 1881. The emperor and empress crowned at Buda with the ancient ceremonies.

June, 1882. An amnesty granted for all political offences.

June, 1882. The coronation gift to the emperor of 50,000 ducats bestowed on orphans and invalids.

July, 1882. Disunion between the Austrians and Hungarians respecting the division of the liability for the national debt.


Aug., 1882. Kosuth's letter to his constituents at Waltzen, censuring Deak and the moderate party.

Nov., 1882. Deak joined by Klapka and other liberals.

Nov., 1882. The Nazarenos, a sect resemblng Quakers, become prominent.

Nov., 1882. Bills for financial arrangement with Austria, and for Jewish emigration, received royal assent.

Dec., 1882. First trial by jury of press offences; (time and imprisonment inflicted for publishing a letter of Kosuth.

Feb., 1883. Kosuth (elected a member of the legislature) resigns by letter.

April, 1883. A Croatian deputation accepts union with Hungary.

May, 1883. Prince Napoleon Jerome's visit; warmly received.

June, 1883. Dispute respecting the apportionment of the army settled.

Dec., 1883. The diet of 1865 closed with an address from the emperor.


Jan., 1884. Royal Hungarian guard organised.


Jan., 1884. Andrassy succeeds count von Beust as foreign minister at Vienna; count Louay, Hungarian printer, 21st.

Dec., 1884. Elections: increased majority of the Deak or constitutional party, July; diet opened.

Dec., 1884. Resignation of the count Louay, Hungarian minister, 21st.

Dec., 1884. Szlavay forms a ministry.
Disastrous floods in various parts through overflowing of the Danube, reported. 28 Feb. 1893

Riot at Szoloszko, near Debrecen, against market tolls, signed with Baron Kalnoky. 1 March.

The Ultramontane minority in the chamber active in opposition; the government policy supported by the municipalities. 1 March.

Collapse of the government and the government and the Vatican in relation to Italy. March–April.

Attempt on the life of cardinal Vaszary, the private secretary of the emperor, was foiled; the defending secretary seriously wounded. 10 April.

The author and publisher of the pamphlet "Replica," for attacking the government, bailed and prosecuted. 10 April.

A Pan-Roumanian agitation for a formation of a Roumanian state denounced by the Hungarian minister. 7 Oct.

A land commissary, superseding the Austrian court functionaries by Hungarians at Buda-Pesth, issued. 26 Nov.

Jubilee of the literary career of Moritz Jokai, eminent writer. 100 vols.; born in 1822, 6 Jan. 1894.

Louis Kossuth's library purchased by a committee, to be kept intact in the national museum at Buda-Pesth. March.

Louis Kossuth born 16 Sept. 1802, in Monostor. Zemplin; died at Turin 20 March.

Funeral service at Turin; public demonstrations of mourning. 25 March.

Public funeral at Buda-Pesth, after lying-in-state, immense concourse of people; oration by M. Mortiz Jokai.

Trial of the Pan-Roumanian party (20 members) for illegality, 7 May; sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from 3 months to 5 years, 25 May.

The civil marriage bill rejected by the magnates. 10 May.

Resignation of the Wekerle ministry, about 1 June; re-constructed. 10 June.

The civil marriage bill passed by the magnates.

Moses Wolfner & Co.'s tanning works burnt, at Neusiedl, near Buda-Pesth, with loss of life; 1,000,000 fl. damage. 1 July.

The magnates and lower house pass 3 bills granting freedom of religious worship, and recognizing the Jewish religion. 29 Oct.

Royal consent. 10 Dec.

M. Francis Kossuth takes the oath of allegiance to the king. 26 Nov.

Resignation of Dr. Wekerle's (liberal) ministry. 21 Dec.

Ministry formed by Baron Banffy; gazetted. 16 Jan. 1895.

The Ultramontane party styled the "people's programme" in regard to reforming, preservation of the R. C. faith, free education, &c. 1 Jan.

General opposition and rejection of the clause for the freedom of worship bill due to the papal allocution, March; operation of the law delayed, April; the house again sends the bill unaltered to the magnates. 15 May; the mutilated bill returned to the lower house.

A protest respecting the conduct of the papal nuncio, Mar. Archduch, prepared by Baron Banffy for transmission to Rome is delayed by count Kalnoky. 5 May; the two ministers agree to the transmission of the remonstrance to the Vatican, 9 May; and resignation of count Kalnoky, 16 May; differences with the Vatican amicably settled, May.

Special act of parliament in commemoration of the foundation of the monarchy, passed. 22 April, 1895.

Million bill of credit passed by the imperial chamber; address by M. Dancíl, minister of commerce, 2 May; closed. 3 Nov.

Grand Te Deum at the cathedral. 3 May.

Confratements of the Jewish faith in the freedom of worship bill due to the papal allocution, March; operation of the law delayed, April; the house again sends the bill unaltered to the magnates. 15 May; the mutilated bill returned to the lower house.

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Special act of parliament in commemoration of the foundation of the monarchy, passed. 22 April, 1895.
Strained relations between Hungary and Austria on the subject of the sugar allotment system, continued July, 1905

Resignation of count Héderváry and cabinet, 10 Aug.

Croatian riots at Zapresic in connection with the celebration of the emperor's 73rd birthday; 3 persons killed and many wounded by gendarmes, 16 Aug.

Count Héderváry formally reinstated as premier; an order of the day, issued by the emperor, declaring that he will hold fast to the existing common and military organization of the army and never relinquish his rights and privileges as its head; hostile attitude of the Hungarian and the Austrian press; manifesto of protest to the Hungarian nation issued by the emperor and countersigned by count Héderváry; it is favourably received by the liberal party, 26 Sept.

Resignation of count Héderváry, 26 Sept.; new cabinet formed by count Stephen Tisza, 26 Oct.

Count Tisza's programme formally received by the chamber, 5 Nov.; his speech on the Hungarian constitutional rights much commended, 16 Nov.

Baron Bánfy, ex-premier, appears as the leader of a new nationalist party, 22 Nov.

Count Albert Apponyi and others withdraw from the Liberals, 26 Nov.; continued obstruction in the chamber, 28 Nov.-1 Dec.

Crisis ends; M. Kossuth and other members of the independent party oppose further obstruction; declarations exchanged by M. Kossuth and C. Tisza, 4 Dec.

Government introduces bills to sanction negotiations for new commercial treaties with Germany and Italy; Count Banffy effective in establishing Hungarian scholarships in military educational institutes, and for the organization of a royal martial court for Hungary, 2 March, 1904

Recruits bill for 1903 passes the house, 22 March.

Bill of indemnity for period May-Dec. 1903, during which the government was carried on without supply; and vote on account for 6 months of 1904, passed, 2 March.

Recruits bill for 1904 carried, 21 March.

Royal rescript instructs the Hungarian premier to see that the remains of the "traitor" Francis Rakoczy the Secondi are to be brought back from Constantinople in a manner worthy of so illustrious a figure in Hungarian history, 28 April.

Great strike of 70,000 employees on the state railway lines; Hungary is isolated from railway communication with the rest of Europe, 20 April.

Austro-Hungarian government presents to the delegates assembled at Buda-Pesth the 65 common estimates of 1903; extraordinary estimate of 88,000,000 kronen (3,666,000 gold) for the army and 75,176,000 kronen (3,112,000 gold) for the navy, 14 May.

Hungarian delegation adopt the estimates of the war minister, 3 June.

Count Albert Apponyi, in a speech at Jászbereny, sets forth a programme for a reconstituted Hungarian national party, 10 June.

Increase of 2,000,000 kronen for the Hungarian civil list voted by parliament, 24 July.

Minister for the dual monarchy issues a decree ordering the extension of the use of the Hungarian language in the army, 1 Sept.

Premier states that new army bills would be framed on the basis of the two-years' service system, the Hungarian honted to be supplied with the artillery formation desired by the nation, 12 Nov.

Count Tisza's guiltine motion creating new provisional orders carried by a large majority, amidst scenes of violent opposition; royal decree closing the session produced by the premier, 18 Nov.

Opposition avers the new rules of procedure; violent disorder, sitting suspended, 25 Dec.

Parliament adjourned by royal rescript until 28 Dec.

Disorder occurs in the Hungarian chamber on dissolution of parliament by advice to the crown of count Tisza, 3 Jan. 1905

HUNGARY.

Hungarian diet closed with speech from the throne by emperor-king; count Albert Apponyi formally resigns the independence party, 21 Nov. 1905

Electoral campaign assumes a violent character, many liberal candidates stoned and beaten, some dangerously wounded. Acutely distressed by the adherents of the clerical party, worked up to hostility by the inferior clergy against the supporters of the premier, mid Jan.

Count Tisza, premier, stronglycourtesed by the "nationalist movement, initiated by certain Romanian politicians, 16 Jan.

Defeat of Hungarian liberal party; results of elections for 407 members of parliament, independence or Kossuth party, 152; Andrássy dissidents, 23; clerical party, 23; Banfiy or new party, 11; unattached, 30; out of fifty representatives including 5 Romanians, 8; second ballot and new elections, 13 end Jan.

Count Tisza tends to the king the resignation of the cabinet.

M. Francis Kossuth, leader of the Hungarian independence party, received by the emperor-king in the Hofburg at Vienna, and has an audience with his majesty on Hungarian affairs, 11 Feb.

Count Julius Andrássy being unable to form a Hungarian ministry, Dr. Wekerle is summoned to Vienna, 11 Feb.

M. Julius Jasté, a leader of the independence party, elected president of the Hungarian chamber by 290 votes to 169, 21 Feb.

Chamber adjourned until 1 March, pending formation of a new cabinet, 22 Feb.

Hungarian crisis assumes a very formidable aspect; emperor-king at Buda-Pesth firmly declares to make the count of Hungary C. Andrássy considers indispensable, the latter renounces the task of forming a ministry; the coalition majority adheres obstinately to all their demands; the cabinet is defeated in the Magyar language of command into the Hungarian part of the army, and insists that the new cabinet shall stand on the basis of the 1887 dual charter, 28 Feb., 2 March.

Political crisis continues; M. Kossuth and other independent deputes invited to a court banquet at the royal palace at Buda, 28 March.

Fresh negotiations under the auspices of M. de Souchyeny-March for an Andrássy ministry, reported, 29 March.

Count Julius Andrássy receives a mandate from the king to confer with the coalition leaders on the basis of the Souchyeny-March compromise, 30 April; emperor-king returns to Vienna after 15 days' fruitless effort to solve the Hungarian crisis, 5 April.

Hungarian chamber, by a majority of 102 votes, annuls the Lex Daniel or Tisza "guiltine" law, 2 April.

Death of Dr. Strossmayer, bp. of Divakovar, Croatia, aged 90, life-long champion of the cause of the southern Slavs. R. Strossmayer built the magnificent cathedral at Divakovar, and practically created the modern educational system of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, including the university of Zagreb and the academy of sciences, 3 April.

Address to the crown laid before the Hungarian chamber, containing inter alia the wish for the appointment of a responsible government and entitled to claim the support of the chamber; parliamentary and electoral reform; legal and social reform; effective establishment of economic independence for Hungary with an independent customs territory and an independent system of credit; clear expression of the national character of the Hungarian army in its language and uniform, an indemnity of 100,000 kronen on the Tisza cabinet carried by large majority; chamber adjourns until 3 May.

Count Tisza, acting Hungarian premier, arrives in Vienna after a fruitless attempt to persuade the crown to relieve him and his colleagues of their duties, 25 May.

Count Julius Andrássy, representing the common leaders, visits the emperor and sets forth the Hungarian programme; emperor intimates that
no further military concessions are possible; count Andrassy proceeds to Buda-Pesth to announce the failure of his negotiations to the coalition leaders. 

23 May.

Baron Fejervary appointed prime minister and minister of finance; M. Kristofy, minister of the interior. 

12 June.

Count Polonyi and members of the outgoing cabinet received in farewell audience by the king; Baron Fejervary presents the members of his new cabinet to the king. 

17 June.

Lower house and house of magnates passes vote of no confidence in the new ministry; lower house passes a resolution proposing the country not to pay taxes, should the common security of the dual monarchy, and calling upon counties and communes to refuse to collect taxes or to raise recruits. Royal letter read pronouncing the house prorogued. Sept.

21 June.

Baron Fejervary tenders his resignation to the king, who refuses to accept it. 

23 June.

Hungarian coalition leaders convened by Baron Fejervary to explain the stand of the crown. M. Kissuth states that they will not negotiate with an unconstitutional government. Baron Fejervary declares that the crown is willing to accept the work of the 25 programme, but as regards the Hungarian language of command the crown could not meet its requirements. 

Conference held at Belch by ministers of Austria and Hungary, under the presidency of the emperor-king, to consider the situation arising out of the Hungarian political party. Aug.

Lower house in assemblies; Baron Fejervary, premier, announces that his ministry having been unable to fulfill its mission, he was authorised by the king to say that he wished to form a ministry from among the majority on the basis of an acceptable programme. 

15 Sept.

Emp. reigning at Vienna receives the leaders of the coalition majority in the Hungarian diet and invites them to submit proposals for the formation of a cabinet on condition that the military questions were excluded from the programme. Coalition leaders, at the sovereign's request, visit Count Goluchowski, but inform him that they could not accept the proposals of the crown, and would only conduct further negotiations with a Hungarian cabinet. 

23 Sept.

Count Gizycki appointed by the emperor-king to meet the coalition leaders, who have an interview with him, and return to Buda-Pesth. 

24 Sept.

Serious street fighting at Brunn between Czechs and Germans; 200 persons injured, some seriously. 

10 Oct.

Resolution passed at a conference of the Hungarian coalition parties at Buda-Pesth, approving them to submit proposals for the formation of a local magistracy at Bruneck, in the county of Oessex; population, displeased with the election, attempt to demolish the town hall; gendarmerie fire, killing 9 persons; crowd repulses with firearms and kill 2 gendarmeries. 

16 Jan. 1906.

Hungarian frontier closed to Servian live stock and meat. 

24 Jan.

Interview between the king and count Andrassy after a year of fruitless negotiations; the count advocates the claims of the victorious coalition, and some progress has been made between the crown and the constitutionally guaranteed stand-point of the crown. 26 Jan.; executive committee of the coalition sit with closed doors to consider the king's letter. 27 Jan.; committee to send a long and detailed reply to the king. 

31 Jan.

Count Andrassy hands the reply of the coalition to the king, who defers his decision; negotiations adjourned. 2 Feb.; the king being unable to agree to the conclusions specified by the coalition leaders. 

2 Feb.

Diet dissolved; parliament building occupied by troopers; palace condemned unanimously; a return inquest to the royal commissioner.
A disastrous cloudburst, by which many villages were annihilated, occurred in the county of Krasso-Szöregy; 259 persons perished, 15 June, 1910, according to official reports.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Gesta); established the Roman catholic religion (813), and received from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.

1038. Peter, the German; deposed.

1042. Albert of Segni; and his eyes put out.

1049. Andrew I; deposed.

1051. Bela I; killed by the fall of a minareus tower.

1077. Salomon, son of Andrew.

1087. Geisa I, son of Bela.

1101. Ladislas I, the Pious.

1136. Coloman, son of Geisa.

1141. Stephen H. named Thuder.

1147. Bela II; had his eyes put out.

1149. Geisa II; succeeded by his son.

1156. Stephen III; and Stephen IV (monarchy).

1173. Bela III; succeeded by his son.

1196. Emerich; succeeded by his son.

1204. Ladislas II; reigned six months only.

1225. Andrew II, son of Bela III.

1235. Bela IV.

1247. Stephen IV (or V) his son.

1259. Andrew III, succeeded by the Venetian, son-in-law of Redolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany (last of the house of Arped), died 1267.

1287. Wenceslas of Bohemia, and (1355) Otho of Bavaria, who gave way to

1359. Charobert, or Charles Robert of Anjou.

1342. Louis I, the Great; elected king of Poland, 1270.

1368. Mary, called King Mary, daughter of Louis.

1386. Charles I, Dunaio.

1387. Mary and her consort Sigismund; the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.

1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).

1417. Albert, duke of Austria, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.

1419. Elizabeth alone; she marries.

1440. Ladislas IV, king of Poland; of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI; slain at Varna.

1444. [Interregnum.]

1445. Ladislas V, posthumous son of Albert; poisoned.

1446. Matthias Corvinus, son of Huniade.

1490. Ladislas VI, king of Bohemia; the emperor Maximilian hailed to both kingdoms.

1516. Louis II, of Hungary (I. of Bohemia); loses his life at the battle of Mohacz.

1526. John Zpalski, vaivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founded the principality of Transylvania, 1526.

1546. Ferdinand I, king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V; rival kings.

1540. Ferdinand alone; elected emperor, 1558.

1563. Maximilian, son; emperor in 1554.

1572. Redolph, son; emperor in 1576.

1628. Matthias II, brother; emperor in 1612.

1681. Ferdinand II, cousin, emperor.

1693. Ferdinand III, son; emperor.

1747. Ferdinand IV, son; died in 1743, three years before his father.

1755. Leopold I, brother; emperor, 1765.

1767. Joseph I, son; emperor in 1775.

1712. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother, and nominal head of the Hapsburgs, and supported by the sultan Solymon; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founded the principality of Transylvania, 1526.

1741. Maria-Theresa, daughter; espoused her cousin, emperor Francis I, from 1765 until 1780; see Germany.

1750. Joseph II, son; elected emperor in 1770; succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.

1790. Leopold II, brother; emperor; succeeded by his son.

1812. Francis I, son (Francis II as emperor of Germany) in 1814 he became emperor of Austria only.

1823. Ferdinand V, son; Ferdinand I, as emperor of Austria.

1845. Francis-Joseph, emperor of Austria, nephew; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, 2 Dec. 1848; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1849. See Austria.

PRINCIPAL HUNGARIAN AUTHORS.—Alexander Kisdalvay, 1773-1813; Charles Kisfaludy, d. 1712-1825; Sandor Petofi, 1823-49; Vortornay, j. 1750-54; Janos Arany, j. 1817-22; Baron Nicholas Josia, a., 1794-95; Baron Joseph Ettings, a., 1787-91; Maurice Jokai, a., 1787-93; see also; Cszter, 1795-99.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE, over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, opened 1 May, 1845, was taken down in July, 1842, to make way for the Charing-cross railway-bridge, and transferred to Clifton (which see). The market (opened in July, 1833) was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asians, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 60. They invaded Hungary, about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Actius, 451; see Attila.

HUNTERIAN ORATION, annually at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, founded 1813.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY (surgical) established Feb. 1819; first president, Sir Wm. Bizzard. See Surgeons, College of.


HUNTINGDON, Huntingdonshire; a Saxon town; a royal castle was erected here by Edward the Elder, 917, the town was incorporated in 1189. Oliver Cromwell, the protector, was born here 25 April, 1599. His statue unveiled at St. Ives, 23 Oct. 1861. Population, 1881, 4,228: 1891, 4,349: 1901, 4,349.

HUNTINGDON CONNECTION, see Whitchurch.

HURRICANES, see Cyclones and Storms.

HUSSARS, Hungarian militia, provided by the landholders; instituted by Matthias Corvinus, about 1530. (Hussar is derived from hussz, 20; and ar, price.) The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss, many of his followers took up arms, in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor. He defeated the emperor Sigismund, 11 July, 1420, and a short truce followed. Ziska, blinded at the siege of Kabi, beat all the armies sent against him. He died of the plague, 18 Oct.

The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss, in Bohemia (1392), a preluous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the emperor Sigismund sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, and after some manner of confinement was judged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation. 6 or 7 July, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, 15 May, 1415, although he also had a safe-conduct.
HUSTINGS. 694  HYDE-PARK.

Queen Victoria reviewed 18,450 volunteers, 23 June, 1860.
Great meeting of admirers of Carlsbad, about 20,000, who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded .... 5 Oct. 1862.
Public meetings in the park prohibited .... 9 Oct. 1862.
18,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales .... 28 May, 1864.
Proposed reform meeting in the park opposed; great rioting; the palings broken down, and much damage done; fierce conflicts with the police and many hurt .... 23, 24 July, 1866.
Peaceful reform demonstrations in the park .... 5 May and 5 Aug. 1867.
Regulations with restrictions on public meeting in the parks issued afterwards modified .... 7 Oct. 1872.
Meeting of Fenian sympathisers in Hyde park contrary to the regulations .... 3 Nov. 1872.
Ogier and others prosecuted and fined .... 26 Dec. 1872.
The convictions confirmed by the judges on appeal .... 22 Jan. 1873.
Great meeting on behalf of the Tichborne claimant, Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Odger .... 29 March, 1873.
Easter Monday .... 29 March, 1873.
Great meetings for and against government policy on the eastern question .... 30 April, 24 Feb. and 19 March, 1878.
Great orderly meeting to protest against arrest of Irish agitators (Kilfen, Daly, and Davitt) .... 30 Nov. 1879.
About 40,000 persons meet to protest against arrest of Mr. O'Brien and others; Mr. Odger, chief speaker; little sympathy .... 23 Oct. 1881.
Mass meeting to support the London government bill .... 13 July 1884.
Great demonstration; seven meetings of trade delegates, political clubs, &c., about 40,000, to protest against the peers' rejection of the franchise bill and to support the Gladstone Ministry .... 24 July, 1886.
Demonstration for abolition of house of lords; nine meetings, Sunday .... 24 Oct. 1886.
Great demonstration against the Irish coercion bill .... 5 May, 1887.
Jubilee entertainment of about 30,000 children of elementary schools, see Jubilee ..... 22 June 1887.
Meeting of the unemployed; dispersed by the police after a light, 18-19 Oct. 1887; orderly meetings .... 23 Oct., and 15, 20, 27 Nov. 1887.
Meetings to protest against the treatment of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and others in prison (see Ireland) .... 21 Jan. 1888.
See Strikes, 1886.
Demonstrations in relation to the proposed bakers' strike and the Silverton strike .... 24 July 1888.
Great meeting of men employed on railways .... 15 Dec. 1889.
"Labour Day" demonstrations, see Working-men .... 14 May 1890.
Great meeting of railway workers and others, 14 May, 1890.
Demonstration against government proposal to compensate publicans and others for loss of Excise licences .... 7 June, 1890.
"Labour Day" demonstrations, orderly; foreign anarchists, 1 May; building trade unions, 2 May; combined trade unions, in favour of an eight hours working day; present, Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., Messrs. John Burns, Ben Ellet, Tom Mann, and Dr. Aveling .... 3 May, 1891.
Mass meeting to support the omnibus strike, 7 June, 1891.
Great demonstration of the building trades in favour of an eight hours' day .... 6 July, 1891.
Great meeting of the Salvation Army to welcome gen. Booth on his return from his long tour in Europe, Asia, and Australia .... 13 Feb. 1892.
Mass meetings in Hyde park and London anacllyted, 1892.
Mass meeting of members of the National Union of clerks .... 24 April 1891.
"Labour Day," great orderly meeting to support and promote an international eight hours' day .... 1 May, 1893.
Labour demonstration for eight hours, 7 May, 1893.
Irish home rule demonstration .... 21 May, 1893.
Demonstration in favour of the direct veto bill; air Wilfrid Lawson present .... 10 June, 1893.
Labour demonstration for the fund for the collier strikers .... 15 Oct. 1893.

1824, and is said to have ordered a drum to be made of his skin to terrify his enemies even after death. Two Hussite generals named Procopius, defeated the imperialists in 1431, and a temporary peace ensued. Divisions took place among the Hussites, and on 30 May, 1434, they were defeated, and Procopius the elder slain at Bomischrod or Lippau. Toleration was granted by the treaty of Igland, and Sitzimmon entered Prague 23 Aug. 1436. The Hussites opposed any treaty with either Bohemia or Austria, and called Casimir of Poland to the throne; but were defeated in 1438. A portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from house court, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of hustings was granted to the city of London, to be helden and kept weekly, by Edward the Conqueror, 1062. He was held to outlaw defaulters, Guildhall, London, 6 Dec. 1270; others in 1882 and 7 July, 1896. Above 40,000 wifs are on the roll of the court, commencing with the 3rd year of king Henry III. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted hustings courts.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire (1614-1737); they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "Moses' Priapika," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence, he said, proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. In 1722 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude. He died in 1737.

HUXLEY MEMORIAL. Great meeting of general committee at Jermyn street, London. Resolved that a statue by Mr. Onslow Ford be set up in the Natural History Museum, S. Kensington, medals, &c., 27 Nov. 1895.

HYDASPER, a river in India, where Alexander the Great defeated Perus, after a severely contested engagement; 327 B.C.

HYDE-PARK (London, W. 132 acres), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1535. It was sold by parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1660. The Serpentine was formed 1750-33 "Hyde Park," by John Ashton, published 1806.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamis, Vittoria, Toulouen, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on 16 June, 1842.
Marble arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Hyde Park Corner .... 1851.
Crystal palace erected for the great exhibition .... 1851.
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having passed, before parliament, of Robert Gresenor, which was eventually withdrawn, Sundays, 24 June, and 1 and 8 July, 1855.
Rotions meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread .... Sundays 14, 21, 28 Oct. 1859.
Democratic meetings on the reform question, March, 1859.
HYDERABAD.

Demonstration in favour of an eight hours' working day; John Burns, M.P., present. 6 May, 1844.

Cultural demonstration by Mr. Gladstone. 22 May, 1895.

International peace demonstration and socialist congress; proceedings stopped by a thunderstorm. 28 July, 1896.

Demonstration in favour of Cretans' sympathies with Greece. 7 March, 1897.

Parriets (London) strike for increase of wages; demonstrations, 15-25 May, see Toronto.

Memorial service to Mr. Gladstone. 5 June.

Labour demonstration in favour of a national old-age pension scheme and the better housing of the working classes. 20 Aug., 1889.

Demonstration in favour of and in sympathy with capt. and madame Dreyfus. 16 Sept.

Demonstration in sympathy with gen. Buller, "the saviour of Natal". 1 Dec., 1901.

National democratic league convenes a meeting against the coal duty. 15 May, 1902.

Protesting against recent House of Lords' decisions in trade union cases, demanding a bill for protection against legal persecution, &c. 31 Aug.

Of reserve and time-expired men to protest against their treatment by the War Office. 19 Oct.

Against the London education Bill. 22 Nov., 1903.

Demonstration against the importation of Chinese labour in S. Africa. 26 March, 1904.

Labour demonstration, demanding the amendment and enlargement of the Unemployed Bill. 9 July, 1905.

Demonstration of unemployed. 20 Nov.

Demonstrations in favour of women's suffrage. 29 May, 14 Aug., 1906.

Demonstration of over 15,000 railway men, in support of the demands formulated by their union. 12 May, 1907.

Transformation of the Oxford street entrance to Hyde park, or what is known as the Marblearch improvement, by the formation of the extensive piazza behind the arch and the screens built of freshly-worked Portland stone. The screen was 12 ft. long, and consisted of 20 pilasters. The royal gates, which are said to be the finest specimen of hammered iron work in London, are 15 ft. high in the middle, and 6 ft. wide between the piers. 19 Jan.

In support of the Birmingham bill. 29 July.

Against the licensing bill. 27 Sept.

New royal gates at Marble arch opened without formal ceremony. 16 Feb., 1909.

HYDERABAD (S. India), the territory of the Nizam (the greatest mahommedan potentate in India), who derives his authority from Azof Jah, a chief under Auroungzebe, who in 1727 invited Warren Hastings, as the highest of the British empire, 1799 et seq.: died

Nizam Ali dethroned his brother, 1762; ravaged the Carnatic, 1765; made a treaty with the East India Company, 1766; he joined Hyder Ali; left him, 1768; incorporated parts of Mogul and Sultante territories; and became confidential of the British empire, 1769 et seq.: died

Sir John Jervis, 1783.

One of his successors, Scudder Jah, ruled forby; died, succeeded by an illegitimate son.

This son died, leaving his young son in charge of Salar Jung (of Junz); enriching him to support the British during the mutiny, which he did faithfully.

Sir Charles Clegg, 1857.

Salar Jung made K.C.S.I.; visited Europe; presented to the Queen, 25 June; returned to Bombay, 24 Aug., 1876; died.

Memorial service to Mir Mahabub Ali (2 Feb., 1883) installed at Hyderabad by the viceroy of India, the marquis of Ripon.

The nizam makes an attempt to present 60,000,000 for the defence of the N.W. India territories; declined (see India).

The long-standing disputes between the nizam's government and the Deccan company settled on 1 Dec., 1838.

For the "imperial diamond" case, see Trials, Dec., 1881.

Visit of the viceroy, lord Lumsdaine, 3 Nov., et seq., 1892.

Prince and Princess of Wales' visit.

Nizam contributed a lakh of rupees (6,000,000); Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 16 June, 1898.

Serious floods; suburb of Azizi Ganj over-rushed; Nizam's hospital there collapses, burying a number of patients; damage to property (est.), 29 Sept.

Hyderabad described as a "black grave"; heavy mortality; deaths estimated at 50,000.

HYDROGRAPHY, see under Hydrostatics.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID or CHLORHYDRIC ACID, the only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen, was discovered by Dr. Priestley, 1772; its constitution determined by Davy, 1810. It is also called muriatic acid and spirit of salt; see under Alkalies.

HYDROGEN (from hydrogen, Paracelsus observed a gas rise from a solution of iron in oil of vitriol, about 1300; Turquet de Mayerne discovered its inflammability, 1650; as did Boyle, 1672; Lemois noticed its detonating power, 1703. In 1675 Cavendish proved it to be an independent body, and in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements, and gave hydrogen its present name instead of "inflammable air". One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen to form water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state.

In 1877, Callinet and Wroblewski obtained by rapid expansion of the compressed gas, a condensation or mist, which was supposed to be the liquefaction of hydrogen. Osiowski had seen a few drops of an unknown liquid falling in a glass tube and remaining for a few instants unmoved, and subsequently proved to be due to impurities. Prof. Dewar published on the "Density of Hydrogen in Palladium," was published in 1871; "The Absorption of Hydrogen by Palladium at high temperatures, pressures, &c." was published in 1877. On 10 May, 1872, at the Royal Institution, he produced half a wine glassful of liquefied hydrogen at 247 deg. centigrade (below zero) in 5 min., and on the 18th he doubled the quantity. On the 19th he reported it to the Royal Society, and on the 22nd to the French Academy. By means of the liquid he also, on the 20th, liquefied a mixture of helium and other gas or gases.

Lecture on liquid hydrogen at the Royal Institution, 22 Jan., 1893. Further researches; boiling point by exhaustion, 15 of absolute temperature; liquid hydrogen exhaled boiling in a vacuum tube immersed in liquid air, 21 absolute temperature expressed in degrees with liquid hydrogen and the vitality of seeds; see Athenaeum, 19 Dec., 1894; hydrogen obtained in the solid state by Prof. Dewar, 16 absolute scale, reported, Jan., 1895.

HYDROGENIUM, a hypothetical metal. In a paper read before the Royal Society, 7 Jan., 1890, Mr. Thomas Graham, master of the Mint, suggested that a piece of the metal palladium, into which hydrogen had been passed, became an "alloy of the volatile metallic hydrogen."

HYDROGRAPH, an apparatus invented by capt. Neele, for transmitting sound by water, for the purpose of signalling between ships, lighthouses, &c.; it consisted of a transmitter and a receiving apparatus, the former being submerged under the water's surface and the latter fixed on the ship's afterdeck.

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 15th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British admiralty, by which a series of charts has
HYDROMETER. 836

HYMNS.

been issued. International Hydrographic and Biological congress meets at Stockholm, 15 June, 1899. See China, May, 1933.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which it is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. Rebecca was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces at Alexandria, A.D. 415. "Hypatia," by the rev. Charles Kingsley, appeared in 1855. Robert Boyle described a hydrometer in 1675; Baume's (1762) and Sykes' about 1785, have been much employed. Modifications of the apparatus have been invented.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10th century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1773, by Dr. Seys in 1825 by Vincent Priessnitz, of Grafenau, in Austrian Silesia. The rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by Dr. Sydenham, before 1680. Priessnitz died 26 Nov. 1853. A grand hydropathic establishment at Bushey, Herts., opened 13 Feb. 1883. Many others exist throughout the kingdom. Peebles hydropathic, erected in 1782 at a cost of £100,000, destroyed by fire, 7 July, 1905.

HYDROPHOBIA, in man, rabies in animals, M. Pasteur announced his discovery of a method of checking this disease, analogous to vaccination, the system afterwards applied to various diseases. He operates on monkeys and other animals successfully. May, on dogs, Aug. 1884, on 49 persons 11 Dec. 1885. An international hospital, afterwards termed the Pasteur institute, founded (40,000 subscribed) May, 1886, opened by president Carnot, 14 Nov. 1885. Out of 726 cases treated, 4 deaths reported 12 April, 1886; 1623 persons treated, 1 May, 1885, to 1 May, 1889. The principle much opposed 1886-7. A British commission appointed 1887 (Sir John Park, Dr. Heusden, Sanderson, and others) appointed 12 April, 1885; visits Paris, and reports confidence in M. Pasteur's treatment. 27 June, 1887. M. Pasteur proposes, and various other applications of his principles, 1887-8. The book, "M. Pasteur, Histoire d'un Savant," was published in 1884; and an English translation by lady Claud Hamilton in 1885. Reported number of cases by M. Pasteur (1865) 96 Sept. 17, 1721 since 1855, 2609, to 26 June, 1889; 1,739 patients, 7 deaths in 1889; 1,420 patients, 6 deaths, in 1879; 1,419 patients, 4 deaths in 1886; 1,521 patients, 8 deaths in 1881; 1,714 patients, 4 deaths in 1879; 1,510 patients, 6 deaths in 1879; 6,950, deaths. The 4th institute in France opened at Lyons, 7 Jan. 1879; in many other countries; one at Kasuni, India, opened 1869, reported very successful.

5,000 pipes and 10,000 pipes from sir Charles H. to the Indian Pasteur institute at Kasuni; also Drumheller house from the Punjab government, and other grants, reported 9 Aug., 1895.

HYDROPHONE, an electrical, telephonic apparatus for sound, called by secret communication between ships and the shore, of the approach of a torpedo-boat, invented by capt. M. Eryv; announced, Nov. 1892.

HYDROSTATICS, &c., were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pleasure, discovered by Archimedes, about 6 B.C.

The forming pump and air fountain invented by Hero about 120.

Water mills were known about 1 B.C.

The science revolved by Galilei, Castellio, Torricelli, and Pascal (who suggested the principle of the hydraulic press) 17th century.

The theory of fluids scientifically understood 1697.

The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton 1714.

An invention was given to hydro-dynamics by Bernoulli 1739.

Joseph Bramah's hydrospheric, or hydraulic press patented first in 1745.

Sir Wi. White's hydraulic engine patented 1846.

John Crowther's 1823.

Dr. Emil Fleischer's Hydrofons successfully applied to the propulsion of ships on the Elbe, near Dresden 11 Oct. 1887.

HYGEIOPOLIS (city of health), planned by Dr. B. Ward Richardson, in 1875. A company was proposed for its erection, Jan. 1877. No result.

HYGIENE (Hygeia, goddess of health), see Sanitation. International congresses are held.

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Sauvage (who died in 1798) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and placed on an instrument of absorption. Characterized by Danieli's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed. M. Crova's new hygrometer, said to be very accurate, described, June, 1882.

HYKSOS, a race, probably of Tatar origin, who overthrew the dynasty of lower Egypt, captured Memphis, and made Avaris (Tanis) the seat of their kingdom. Joseph is supposed to have been vizier to Apopi, one of the Hyksos, or "Shepherd Kings," as they are also called. They were overthrown by Ahmes I. of the 18th dynasty, c. 1700 B.C. See Egypt. XV. Dynasty, &c. sec.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xvi.) The Psalms date from about 1000 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians adorning one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (Col. iii. 16). The composition of hymns for the Christian church is very ancient. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1748), of John Wesley (died 1791), and of his brother Charles (died 1788), are used by English churchmen and dissenters.

HYPOPTISM. 697

Death of Mrs. Cousins, author of "The Sands of Time are Sinking" and other hymns, in her 3rd year, June 30, 1906.

Death of Mr. David Sankey, b. 1849, Aug. 14, 1907.

Death of Mr. Albert Midlane, one of the most prolific hymn-writers of the time, and author of "There's a Friend for little children," b. 1821, Feb. 27, 1909.

HYNOTISM (Greek hypnos, sleep) or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have been performed without pain on persons in this state. Used successfully in cases of mental hysteria, melancholia, morphinomania, certain neurotic skin diseases, functional neurosis, &c. The lecture by R. Heidenhain, at Breslau 19 Jan. 1889, on "Hypnotism or Animal Magnetism," was translated by L. C. Wooldridge, and published in 1888. See also "Suggestive Therapeutics," by Bernheim, translated by Herter, 1889; Björnström, on Hypnotism, 1892; "Psychotherapeutics," by Tucker, 1891; Binet and Pézé's "Animal Magnetism," 1887; "Hypnotism," by Bramwell in the "Encyclopaedia Medica," vol. v., 1890; Moll's "Hypnotism," 1900, and "The Subliminal Consciousness," by Myers, in the Proceedings of the Soc. Psych. Research, 1892 et seq.

See Mesmerism—Tracts 1898.

"The use of hypnotical suggestion" (the entire concentration of the mind on one subject caused by the suggestion of another person) in medical practice, has been advocated by Bernheim, Beaunis and other foreign physicians, Oct. 1889; but strongly opposed by other eminent physiologists, especially Du Bois Reymond, Oct. 1890.

The first meeting of the International Congress on Hypnotism took place at Paris, Aug. 1889; and, 1889-1892, 1900-1903.

Prof. Germaine's experiments were exhibited at the Aquarium, Westminster, Nov. 1891.

HYPSOMATIC, an instrument for measuring altitudes, invented by F. J. Woolston in 1817; improved by Regnault about 1847.

HYRAZI, Asia, near the Caspian, a province subject to Persia, n.c. 334; held by Parthians, 244. It is now Mazenderan, a Persian province.

HYTHE, Kent, a cinque-port. The haven has been choked up with sand since the end of the 16th century. A school of musketry which still exists was established here in 1834, under the charge of major-gen. Charles Crawford Hay. He resigned in 1857. Railway to Sandgate opened, Oct. 1874. Population, 1601, 5557; 1910 (est.), 6500.
IAMBIC VERSE. mythically named from the poetical elusions of Lambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celtic, king of Sparta. Archilochus is said to have been the first who wrote satirical iambic verses. B.C. 700.

IBERIA, see Georgia and Spain.

IBERUS, a river in N E. Spain, now called Ebro, soch sev. It was very important during the second Punic war. 218—201 B.C.

ICE. Galileo observed ice to be lighter than water, about 1597. See Congelation, where is a notice of the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wincham Lake and Fresh and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1826. 154,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1825. 384,123 tons, value 247,3171, imported 1841; 328,867 tons, value 203,1271, (1002; 39,6101 tons, value 811,3011, 1848.

A vessel called The Spring, Captain Clare, went to sea from Yarmouth on March 17, 1822, proceeded to Norway, and, north of Trondhjem, took on board a cargo of about 20,000 tons of ice; arriving in the Thames on May 2, Mr. William Lettow chartered the vessel, which was stopped at the Thames by the custom-house officers, who demanded duty on the ice and detained the ship so long before permitting it to unload that her crews were exhausted by the cold, and the vessel had to sell in small lots, which realised much higher prices.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chieftains about 801; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. Population, 1891, 78,470; 1910 (est.), 85,250.

Geographically about 1,060. The annual general assembly was termed Althing, there were four great schools, like universities, founded in the 12th century; and education was general. The great warrior, statesman, and poet, Snorri Stur- jonson was murdered 22 Sept. 1221.

Had a republican government, and a flourishing literature, which was super-intended by Hakon, king of Norway.

Protestantism introduced about 1562.

Thousands perished by famine through failure of the crops. 1574.

A new constitution signed by the king, 5 Jan. 1574, came into operation 1 Aug. when king Christian of Denmark visited Iceland, and the thousandth anniversary of the colonisation was celebrated at the capital, Reykjavik.

Iceland has suffered much by violence eruptions, especially in 1875; and whole districts of pasture land were devastated 30th March, 1757.

A severe famine 1872, summer. 1879.

Relief was given by Prof. Magnusson to many sufferers 1879.

A large emigration of Icelanders to West Canada. 1872 et seq.

Agriculture for home-rule; resisted by Denmark. Nov. 1855; demanded by the diet. July-Aug. 1856.

Death of Dr. Vigfusson, Icelandic scholar. Feb. 1882.

I. Exhibition of Icelandic handcraft at Kensington, May, 1889.

Mr. Frederick W. W. Howell ascended the Orosa Jökull about 6,565 feet. 17 Aug. 1891. See Ebbid and Helga.

Helgi Halfarsonson, the Icelandic poet, born 18 Aug. 1826; died at Reykjavik Jan. 1894.

The hot springs, Geysyr and Strokkr, longed by Mr. James Craig, of Belfast, May.

Destitute earthquake: churches, farms, etc., destroyed 20, 27 Aug. 1896.

Fresh shocks in the south-west, 3 deaths, 5, 6 Sept.

Coal discovered at Nordfjord April, 1901.

Boating disaster near Westman islands, 27 deaths, 21 May.

Constitutional (by which an independent and responsible minister shall reside in Reykjavik) and other bills adopted; session closed 26 Aug. 1902.

The Althing accepts the bill of the Danish government amending the constitution of Iceland, reported 29 mid Aug. 1903.

Icelandic parliament (Althing) opened for the first time since the extended measure of self-government was bestowed on the island, with a minister residing in Reykjavik, who is practically vice-regent, king Christian's speech received in Iceland, 10 July, 1903.

In furtherance of king Frederick VIII.'s desire after his accession to strengthen the bonds of union between Iceland and Denmark, all the members of the Althing, accompanied by their wives, arrived in Copenhagen as guests of the king and the Danish state; numerous banquets and festivities arranged for the entertainment of the visitors on his visit, of 14 days' duration, is the first official visit of the representatives of the Icelandic nation to Denmark, 17 July.

Completion of the telegraph cable to Iceland from the Shetland Islands 28 Aug.

Shocks of earthquake felt at Akureyri 8 Nov.

The different parties in Iceland claim that that country should become a free state, united with Denmark, but only by a law made by Danish and Icelandic deputies treating on an equal footing, reported 28 Nov.

Visit of king Christian to Iceland, July 1897.

Hundslod, on the IJs Fjord, overwhelmed by an avalanche 7 Nov.

1897.

ICENY, a British tribe which inhabited chiefly Suffolk and Norfolk. In 61, while Sueno of Pinnillus was reducing Mona (Anglesey) they marched southwards and destroyed Verulam, London, and other places, with great slaughter of the Romans; but were defeated by Sueno near London, and their leader 'Capua' Bedaeca or Boulicca died or committed suicide.

"ICHI DIEN," I serve, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Iberia, slabs of the beach of Cressey, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, 26 Aug. 1546. Edward the Black Prince, in respect to his father, Edward III, who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England.

ICHILOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncian discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Aminaldale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.
ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent authors are Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1839–59) is a classical work; see Fish.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Solomon the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190; see Konia.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned much disturbance and loss of life in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 730. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophylactus banished all the painters and statuaries from the Eastern Empire, 823. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the 8th general council at Constantinople, 869–870. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images in churches were destroyed in Scotland and the Netherlands in the 16th century, and in England during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641–8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organised in 1863; as a state, 1890. Capital Boise. Conflicts among the miners at Cour d'Alene, 4 non-union men killed, 11 July; union men victors, state of rebellion declared; several soldiers and unionists killed; martial law; railroads blazed up to 1,000 troops coming. 14, 15 July; insurrection suppressed by president Harrison's proclamation, 15–18 July, 1892. Great fire at Wardner; hundreds homeless, 21 April, 1893. Population in 1900, 164,724; 1910 (est.), 275,000.

IDEALISM, see Philosophy No. of "Nature," 29 Sept. 1808.

IDENTISCOPES, an optical apparatus for combining two photograph portraits into one, sold in 1884. See Composite Portraits.

IDES (Latin Idus), were eight days in the Roman and church calendar, following the Nones. They were reckoned backward. In March, May, July, and October, the 8th Idus was the 8th of the month, the 7th on the 9th, &c., the first, or Id, being the 15th. In the other months the 8th Id fell on the 6th, and the first on the 13th. On the Idas of March (the 15th) 44 B.C. Julius Caesar was assassinated.

IDIOTS. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847. It was chartered, 1862; additional buildings were founded by the prince of Wales, 28 June, 1869. The foundation of the Imbecile Asylum, Caterham, was 1611 by Dr. Brewer, M.P., 17 April, 1869. Idiots Act passed, 1886. Insane in hospitals 1900, 72,207; 1909, 91,591.

IDOLS. Images are mentioned in Gen. xxxi. 19, 30. 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C.

Edict of Theodotius for the suppression of idolatry, 392. Idolatry was revived in Britain by the Saxons about 473, but it gave way after the coming of Augustine, in 597. See Iconoclasts, Week.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig, commanded by Willisen, was defeated by the Danes, 25 July, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Edom, the brother of Jacob: see Gen. xxxvi. Josh. xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country. They were subdued by David 1040 B.C. They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and were severely defeated by Amaziah 827 B.C. They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematized in Psalms xxviii. about 579 B.C. John Hyrcanus, the Macabeus, subjugates and degrades to incorporate them with the Jews. Heed the great son of Antipater an Isthmian, king of Judah 15 B.C.

IERNE, see Ireland.

IGLAI, see Hussites.

ILBERT BILL, see India, 1883.

ILDEFONSO, ST., Spain. Here was signed a treaty between France and Spain, 19 Aug. 1796; and another by which France regained Louisiana, 1 Oct. 1800.

ILLUM (Asia Minor), see Troy.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was settled by the French in 1745; acquired by the British, 1763; made a territory, 1809; and admitted into the Union as a state, 3 Dec. 1818. Capital, Springfield. Population, 1890, 4,321,400; 1910 (est.), 5,625,330. See Railway Accidents, 11 Aug. 1887.

By flooding of a coal mine 75 men drowned 15 Feb. 1883. Convent and school at Belleville burnt, about 27 young persons perish 30 Jan. 1884. Great fire at Keokuk's flour mills at Litchfield, estimated loss, $1,000,000 21 March, 1894. Shawneetown destroyed by a flood, 1,000 deaths 3 April, 1849. Fatal surprise at Viroqua, troops sent, 16 Oct., "race riot; attempt to Lynch two negroes; consequent collision with the troops results in two men being killed and about 20 wounded; the two negroes were afterwards murdered, 14, 15 Aug. 1898.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their portraits, about 70 B.C. Flum. Nat. Hist. Some beautiful missiles and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries seq., and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alombrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Bachel. They professed to obtain grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784–5.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on 14 May, 1842.

ILLUSTRATED SYRIA AND PERSIAN NEWS, begun . 1874

ILLUSTRATED INDIAN NEWS, by Mr. John McIlwain, monthly. Oct., 1833


ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 250 B.C.) was made a Roman province in 187 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Dalmatia, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, &c.

ILMENIUM, a metal of the t nitral group, discovered by R. Herrmann, about 1847, but rejected by chemists; its claims were reasserted by him in 1867.

IMAGE WORSHIP, see Iconoclasts.

IMMERSION, or 1874, 118,129.

IMMIGRATION into the United Kingdom first estimated in the Emigration Report for 1873. In 1870, 24,177; in 1872, 18,129; in 1878, 21,838; 1876, 53,678; 1877, 53,978; 1878, 63,978; 1879, 61,246; 1880, 115,450; 1881, 123,456; 1882, 123,457; 1883, 115,456; 1884, 115,457 (33,528 foreigners); 1885, 115,458; 1886, 128,584; 1887, 153,747; 1888, 143,574; 1889, 141,631; 1890, 145,759; 1891, 138,172; 1892, 130,163; 1893, 135,114; 1894, 136,526; 1895, 124,411; 1896, 115,347; 1897, 108,503; 1898, 101,853; 1899, 117,346; 1900, 121,426; 1901, 128,584; 1902, 122,697; 1903, 137,747; 1904, 134,157; 1905, 122,411; 1906, 118,372; 1907, 105,243; (124,631 foreigners); 1898, 103,262 (170,874 foreigners). See also Emigration.

IMMORTALS (Greek, athanatoi), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 in each. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 6th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the common house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mar. 1707, it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the common house of parliament.

IMPEACHMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS. 22 Feb. 1787. 25 April. 1788: acquitted.

IMPEACHMENT of lord Melbourne, 5 April; acquitted, 12 June. 1834.

INquiry into the charges of colonel Warter against the duke of York, 25 Jan. to 13 Feb., 1833; acquitted.

TRIAL OF CAROLINE, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced 15 Aug. Mr. Warren entered on her majesty's defence, 4 Sept.; and the last debate on the bill took place 10 Nov. 1820; see Queen Caroline Impeachment of the present, see united States, 1823.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND. Cancer Research Fund (which see), by king's approval, to be designated in future by this new title, from 8 July, 1904.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER, see noble Council.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE: an act for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect an agreement for naval defence with the Australasian colonies, and providing for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations, and for making further provisions for imperial defence, passed 13 Aug. 1888. Changes made by the Finance Act of July, 1894. See Colonies.

Imperial defence committee held in London. First meeting at the Foreign office opened by Mr. Asquith 28 July, 1899.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION of Great Britain and her colonies (for defence, &c.), the principle was affirmed, and a provisional committee of an association constituted at a great meeting of eminent politicians of all parties, and representatives of the colonies, held at Westminster Palace hotel, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., in the chair, 29 July: a league constituted 18 Nov. 1884. In 1885 many of the colonies offered military assistance in the Soudan, and gave assistance, 1891-1893, during the war in S. Africa.

Funds much wanted; reported July, 1893: the league, having become defunct, was succeeded by the British Empire league (which see), and by the Imperial Federation (defence) committee, about 1892.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the guard of the convention, the directory, and the consulates, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9,755 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was substituted in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,700. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815; revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It surrendered with Metz to the Germans 27 Oct. 1870; and was abolished by government soon after.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE of the colonies and India, to represent arts, manufactures, and commerce: established as a memorial of queen Victoria's jubilee, proposed by the prince of Wales in a letter to the lord mayor of London, 15 Sept. 1886.

Preliminary meeting at the mansion house, 27 Sept., prince of Wales's committee meet to Nov, 1886. Sir Frederick Abel (died 6 Sept. 1890), organizing secretary.

Issue of report recommending the constitution of the institute at South Kensington, consisting of two sections: I. to illustrate the commercial and natural resources of the Colonies and India; II. the condition of the natural products and manufactures of the United Kingdom; with suitable accompaniments. 23-24 Dec. Sir F. Abel bound the objects of the institute at the Royal Institution with the approval of the prince of Wales, who was in the chair 22 April, 25,000, awarded to the institute out of the surplus of the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. 20 April, 1887 Architect, Mr. T. E. Collcutt; contractors, John Moreton & Co.

Memorial donations from Indian princes: the maharajah of lodhipore gave 10,000. June, 1887; maharajah Holkar of Indore, 100,000 rupees, Feb. 1887; the maharajah of dejapore, 20,000, Nov. 1887; the maharaj of goan government granted 50,000. for the museum. Beginning Nov. 1892 Foundation stone laid by queen Victoria 4 Aug. 1897.

20,000, received from Canada 24 Aug.

Amount received or promised 40,000.

Receipt of 31,000 exclusive of the Indian contribution, reported... 2 July, 1888.

See Oriental Studies, 150.

The promise of the Australasian colonies, announce their hearty co-operation in the work of the institute, June, 1882; the constitution of the Imperial institute, published in the London Gazette, 29 April, 1891; the prince of Wales nominated first.
president, governing body. is the 
and committees appointed by the sovereign. It is limited to members of the administrative or clerical branches of the service, the number of which must not exceed 250, the home civil service 250, the civil services of the colonies and protectorates 175. Appointments are made on the recommendation of the secretary of state or for "eminently meritorious service."

**IMPERIAL WAR FUND, THE, was founded in 1882.**

**IMPERIALISM.** The term introduced by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878, to signify that which related to the welfare of the British empire as a whole, in contradistinction to that of Great Britain itself or any other separate part of the empire.

**IMPEI, or Mibuzo, see Mashonaland.**

**IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.** The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries is shown by our imports and exports (which see):—

**VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>2,755,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>3,212,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>7,283,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>11,831,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>30,570,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>40,934,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>38,914,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>46,245,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>62,099,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>53,793,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>99,528,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>121,751,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>124,871,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>237,426,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>388,334,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>473,617,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>495,617,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1,031,579,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,066,506,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,094,454,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,054,175,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>2,174,425,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>2,654,955,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,771,028,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2,895,929,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>2,735,181,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>2,814,549,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,935,404,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3,001,541,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>3,101,541,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>3,188,214,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3,254,577,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3,315,154,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>3,449,412,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>3,506,770,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3,632,779,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3,748,743,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPOSTORS.** The following are the most extraordinary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldebert, a Gaul, in 741, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem, and induced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzalo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1535; he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1536.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George David, a Scot, pretended to have come from the world to adopt children worthy of heaven; he denied the resurrection, preached in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; he died at Bude, 1528, promising to rise again in three years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortolan, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Iuan, eire of Macedonia, who under Octavus had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place; he was supported by Poland; his success led the Russians to invite him to the throne, and he entered into his hands, Foscou, the reigning czar, and all his family; his imposture discovered he was assassinated in his palace, 1699.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, assumed the Jews and Turks a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1665.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joseph Smith, see Moronsou.

Impostors. See Ch. 3.

INCOME TAX.

Johnathan Southworth, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died 27 Dec. 1844; see W. Thom., see Tithes. Louis XVII., see France, list of sovereigns.

Impressionistes, a name given to artists who aim at producing rapid unstudied effects independent of the conventions of art, such as Manet, Duret, and others in France. In England Mr. Whistler exhibited such pictures in 1877, including moonlight scenes, &c., painted in two days, showing great sense of colour. For Mr. Ruskin's criticisms see Trials, 1878. The Impressionists are also characterized as illustrators of their own times by pure art; M.M. Manet, Durand, Ricol, Degas, and Renoir, are French examples; they exhibited in London in June, 1882 and since, especially in April, 1889.

Impression of Seamen, affirmed by Sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The stat. 2 Rich. II, speaks of impression as a matter well known, 1278. The first commission for it was issued 20 Edw. III. 1355 Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the parliament, Dec. 1641, but practised till present times. Impression was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1853-5.

imprisonment for Debt, see Arrears, Debtor, and Ferrars' Arrest.

Impropriation (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great titles were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 757 lay imprropriators.

INCAS, see Peru.

incendiaries. See Arsen.

INCEST. Marriage with very near relations, almost universally forbidden, took place in Egypt, Persia, and Greece. For remote relatives see Portuguese, 1760, 1777, and 1826; Italy, 1888. The table of kindred in the book of common prayer was set forth in 1563. For the Hebrew law see Leviticus, chap. xviii. 1490 N.C.

Inch. It was defined in 1824 by act of parliament, that 3913029 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62 Fahrenheit; see Candle, and Standard.

Inchcape Bell, see Bell Rock.

Inclosure Act, to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons, appointing commissioners, &c., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, passed 8 Aug. 1845; another act passed in 1879; see Commons.

INCOME TAX. In 1312, parliament granted a subsidy of two-twentieths from the commons, and two-thirteenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In Dec. 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, resolutions for increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France. Graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 62 per cent on the act passed 5 Jan. 1799. The "property tax" passed which levied a rate of 5 per cent on all incomes above 150. and lower rates on smaller incomes. 11 Aug. 1803. increased to 64 per cent. 1805; 10 per cent, embracing the dividends at the bank, 1869.
INCOME TAX.

Mr. Bartley's motion for a committee to inquire into the working and incidence of the income-tax negative by the Commons (146, 160), 24 Feb. 1894.

The house of lords decides on appeal that religions and charitable societies are exempt from income-tax. 20 July 1894.

1895. incomes up to 160l. exempt; 160l. to 300l. abatement; 300l. to 500l. 500l. to 1000l. abatement; 1000l. to 2000l. abatement; above 2000l., no abatement.

Report of the departmental committee on income tax (appointed April 1894) published as a parliamentary paper, June 1895.

Budget 1897 (Arith.) the tax of 10s. reduced to 5s. on earned incomes under 2000l., 1897.

Budget 1896 (Lloyd George); the tax increased to 12s. on incomes over 2000l. and with proof over 3000l. and a supertax of 3d. in the £ on incomes over 5000l. on the amount exceeding 3000l. Abatement on incomes under 500l. for every child under 16 years.

PROCEEDS OF THE INCOME TAX.

1863. 5,061,957. 1862. 9,045,000.
1864. 5,935,343. 1863. 11,000,000.
1865. 4,809,632. 1864. 14,000,000.
1866. 9,076,089. 1865. 5,820,000.
1867. 5,620,000. 1866. 16,000,000.
1868. 6,177,000. 1867. 26,000,000.
1869. 8,018,000. 1868. 45,000,000.
1870. 10,044,000. 1869. 18,000,000.
1871. 6,350,000. 1870. 26,000,000.
1872. 7,403,736. 1871. 38,500,000.
1873. 5,641,791. 1872. 20,500,000.
1874. 5,344,404. 1873. 50,000,000.
1875. 4,315,132. 1874. 70,000,000.
1876. 4,109,000. 1875. 110,000,000.
1877. 5,284,011. 1876. 31,500,000.
1878. 5,529,000. 1877. 52,500,000.
1879. 6,378,000. 1878. 42,500,000.
1880. 9,730,000. 1879. 37,000,000.

(Estimated that in the pound yields 772,000l. a-year, 1842: 1,727,000l. 1876: 1,900,000l. 1875: 1,280,000l.; 1882: 1,920,000l. 2,546,000l.)

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND PROFITS.

1868. 4,195,688,958.
1869. 5,183,827,284.
1870. 5,249,951,777.
1871. 5,124,970,982.
1872. 6,307,308,919.
1873. 5,967,201,675.
1874. 7,038,358,205.
1875. 5,564,150,877.
1876. 6,350,000.
1877. 7,403,736.
1878. 5,641,791.
1879. 4,315,132.
1880. 4,109,000.
1881. 5,284,011.
1882. 5,529,000.
1883. 6,378,000.
1884. 9,730,000.

1868. 4,195,688,958.
1869. 5,183,827,284.
1870. 5,249,951,777.
1871. 5,124,970,982.
1872. 6,307,308,919.
1873. 5,967,201,675.
1874. 7,038,358,205.
1875. 5,564,150,877.
1876. 6,350,000.
1877. 7,403,736.
1878. 5,641,791.
1879. 4,315,132.
1880. 4,109,000.
1881. 5,284,011.
1882. 5,529,000.
1883. 6,378,000.
1884. 9,730,000.

INCORPORATED, see Authors, Law.

INCUMBENTS' RESIGNATION ACT, with provision for pensions, passed 13 July 1871. amended 1887.

INCURABLES. The royal hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at
CARSHALTON IN SURREY, IN 1850, HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED TO PUTNEY.

BRITISH HOME FOR INNOCENTABLES, ELMHAM ROAD, ESTABLISHED

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR INNOCENTABLES, OXFORD. 1874
HOME FOR INNOCENTABLES, Maida vale. 1875

INDEMNITY BILL, BY WHICH THE MINISTER OF THE CROWN OR THE GOVERNMENT IS RELIEVED FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MEASURES ADOPTED IN EXTR EMELY URGENT CASES, WITHOUT THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF PARLIAMENT.

ONE WAS PASSED IN APRIL, 1801; ANOTHER TO INDEMNIFY MINISTERS AGAINST THEIR ACTS DURING THE SUSPENSION OF THE HELSINKI CORPUS ACT, WAS CARRIED IN THE COMMONS (PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS, 190 TO 41); AND IN THE LORDS (93 TO 27), 10 MARCH, 1818. IN 1838 AND 1857, BILLS OF INDEMNITY WERE PASSED FOR THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANK CHARTER ACT BY THE MINISTRY. SEE OLLIVIER. AN INDEMNITY BILL IS PASSED AT THE END OF EVERY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT FOR PERSONS WHO TRANSGRESS THROUGH IGNORANCE OF THE LAW. THE PRACTICE BEGAN IN 1715.

INDEPENDENCE, DECLARATION OF, BY UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, 4 JULY, 1776, IS ANNUALLY CELEBRATED ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"INDEPENDENT THEATRE," A NAME ASSUMED BY A SOCIETY CONDUCTED BY MR. J. T. GREIN AT THE ROYALTY THEATRE, PROVIDING ENTERTAINMENTS RESemBLING THOSE OF THE THEATRE-LIBRE OF M. ANTOINE, TO INCLUDE THE PLAYS OF IBSEN AND TOLSTOI WHICH COULD NOT BE LICENSED IN THIS COUNTRY. AS THE THEATRE IS SUPPORTED BY SUBSCRIPTION, AND NO MONEY TAKEN AT THE DOORS, IT IS CONSIDERED INDEPENDENT OF THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S CENSORSHIP IN REGARD TO THE PLAYS PERFORMED. IBSEN'S "RESURRECTION" WAS PERFORMED 23 FEB., AND HIS "GHOSTS" 13 MARCH, 1894. OTHER PERFORMANCES WERE GIVEN AT THE PRIVATE THEATRE IN THE HOUSE CROSSED AT THE SITE OF EVANS' HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN, 22 MAY, 1891, AND OTHERS. AN ENGLISH VERSION OF ZOLA'S "THÉRÈSE RAQUIN" WAS GIVEN AT THE ROYALTY, 4 OCT., 1891. OTHER PIECES LICENSED BY THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, 4 MARCH, 1892. THE CENSORSHIP ALLOWED, JULY, 1892.

THE "DUCHESS OF MALB," AT THE OPERA COMIQUE 21 OCT., 1892

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S "WIDOWER'S HOUSE," AT THE ROYALTY 9 DEC.

IBSEN'S STRANGE NEW PLAY, "THE MASTER BUILDER," PERFORMED AT THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE THEATRE, 17 FEB., 1893

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S "STRIKE AT ARLINGFORD" PERFORMED AT THE OPERA COMIQUE 26 FEB., 1893.

MANY OTHERS SINCE.

INDEPENDENTS OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, HOLD THAT EACH CHURCH OR CONGREGATION IS INDEPENDENT OF ALL OTHERS IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS; THAT THERE IS NO ABSOLUTE OCCASION FOR SYNODS OR COUNCILS, WHOSE RESOLUTIONS MAY BE TAKEN FOR ADVICE, BUT NOT AS DECISIONS, PERPETUALLY BOUND; AND THAT EACH CHURCH MAY ADVISE OR REPROVE ANOTHER, BUT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO EXCOMMUNICATE. ROBERT BROWN PREACHED THESE DOCTRINES ABOUT 1585, BUT, AFTER 32 IMPRISONMENTS, HE EVENTUALLY CONFORMED TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. A CHURCH WAS FORMED IN LONDON IN 1593; WHEN THERE WERE 20,000 INDEPENDENTS. THIS CHURCH DISPERSED TO HOLLAND, WHERE THEY FORMED SEVERAL CHURCHES; THAT AT LEYDEN WAS UNDER MR. ROBINSON, OFTEN CONSIDERED AS THE AUTHOR OF INDEPENDENCY. IN 1616 HENRY JACOBS RETURNED TO ENGLAND AND FOUND A MEETING-HOUSE. CROMWELL, HIMSELF AN INDEPENDENT, OBTAINED THEIR TOLERATION, IN OPPOSITION TO THE PRESBYTERIANS. THE INDEPENDENTS PUBLISHED AN EPITOME OF THEIR FAITH, DRAWN UP AT A CONFERENCE AT THE SAVOY, IN 1658; AND THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES FORMED IN 1831, PUBLISHED THEIR "DECLARATION OF FAITH, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE," IN 1833. IN 1851 THEY HAD 3,244 CHAPELS FOR 1,067,760 PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES; IN 1900, 51 COUNTIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS, WITH 4,652 CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS; 3,108 MINISTERS; 1,669,658 SITTINGS. ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE UNION ARE HELD AT THE HARROW. THE FIRST INDEPENDENTS OF SCOTLAND WERE THE GLASITES (WHICH SEE). THE FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH IN AMERICA WAS FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWERS OF JOHN ROBINSON, AT PLYMOUTH, NEW ENGLAND, IN 1620.

CONGREGATIONAL FUND BOARD TO ASSIST POOR MINISTERS, ESTABLISHED 1895

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, HORNETON 1834

NONCONFORMIST BIBLIOGRAPHY FUND BEGAN 1852

THE CONGREGATIONALIST MEMORIAL-HALL, FARRINGDON-STREET, LONDON, ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE MINISTERS EXECUTED IN 1662, AS A HOME FOR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, WAS SUBSCRIBED FOR AND OPENED 19 JAN., 1875.

AN IMPORTANT CONGREGATIONAL SYNOD HELD IN LONDON, REV. JOHN WADDINGTON'S "CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY," 1866-1894, PUBLISHED...

SAMUEL MORLEY, A WEALTHY LONDON MERCHANT, A LIBERAL SUPPORTER OF THE INDEPENDENT CHURCHES, AND GENERAL PHILANTHROPIST, DIED 5 SEP., 1826.

JAMES SPIER, A MAN OF SIMILAR CHARACTER, DIED 23 JAN., 1838.


REV. JOHN STORBOTHEN, D.D., EMINENT SCHOLAR, ACTING MINISTER, BORN 18 NOV., 1807, DIED 24 OCT., 1897

REV. CHARLES A. BERRY, D.D., MINISTER, BORN 1832, DIED SUDDENLY IN THE PULPIT, 31 JAN., 1899;

PRINCIPAL CAVIN, EMINENT SCHOLAR AND MINISTER, DIED AGED 72, 1878.

REV. REV. NORMAN BULL, EMINENT NONCONFORMIST, DIED 1881;

REV. DR. JOSIAH PARKER, D.D., AGED 72, 28 NOV., 1892.

REPORT OF GENERAL COMMITTEE ON CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, APPOINTED MAY, 1902, "TO PREPARE A SCHEME WHICH MAY SERVE TO UNITE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES MORE CLOSELY FOR COMMON PURPOSES." PUBLISHED 1 APR., 1903

REV. MR. MACKENZIE, EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DIED AGED 70, 27 JUNE, 1904.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS LORD, OF HORNCastle, 22 APRIL, 1908.

INDEXES OF PROHIBITED BOOKS.

THE INDEX BY WHICH THE READING OF THE SCRIPTURES WAS FORBIDDEN (WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS) TO THE LAYMAN, WAS CONFIRMED BY A BULL OF POPE CLEMENT VIII. IN 1555.

THE COUNCIL OF NICE (325) FORBODED MAGICAL BOOKS.

Pope Paul IV., 1559, BEGAN THE "INDEX" PUBLISHED BY PUMP IV., 1559. THE TALMUD AND HERETICAL BOOKS WERE ESPECIALLY PROHIBITED, CAUSING MUCH DISAPPROVAL.

THE INQUEST WAS ENGAGED IN THE WORK, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED BY THE COUNCIL OF TRENT. THE CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX WAS INSTITUTED AND RULES LAID DOWN.

THE INDEXES ARE: 1. Prohibitions, of books absolutely forbidden to be read; 2. Ex purgatorios, of books not to be burned but purged from the lists. MANY OF THE WORKS OF THE GREAT AUTHORS OF FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND, ARE THERE PROHIBITED.

25 JUNE, 1894, HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES," AND OTHER BOOKS WERE ADDED TO THE INDEX, AND MANY OTHERS SINCE.

INDEX SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED BY THE LIBRARIES OF VARIOUS LONDON SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES, AND LITERARY MEN, TO FORM A LIBRARY OF INDEXES, AND TO MAKE INDEXES TO RARE SERIAL WORKS, IMPORTANT BOOKS, &c., 17 DECEMBER, 1877.

INDIA OR HINDEOSTAN. THE HINDOES HISTORY ABBREVIATES ITS ORIGIN TO A PERIOD AGES BEFORE THE ORDINARY CHRONOLOGIES, THE TYRIANS, EGYPTIANS, AND ROMANS CARRIED ON COMMERCE WITH INDIA.
The expansion, consolidation, and corruption of India were greatly effected during the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837 to 1901. Native states were reduced by British force and by treaty. The Great Indian Rebellion, under Sir Roger Casement, was put down with great severity, and the Mahommedans, in the 18th century, saw the beginning of British India, vol. i., published, March, 1899.

Religious: The pre-historic Hindu or Vedite system was reformed and superseded by Buddhism about B.C. 500. The reformed and modified Vedite system, primarily Brahmanism, was restored about A.D. 500. and produced wide spread Mahommedan influence in the 17th century; see: Population in footnote, below.

Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, N.W. India, Assam, and Burmah. Northern India is said to have been invaded and conquered by an Arian race from central Asia, between B.C. 1500 and 1000.

Invasion of Alexander the great: king Porus is defeated, submit, and retains his kingdom.

Irrigation of the Mahabharata, under Mahum Ghuzni, 1001-24. He captured Sumnat, A.D. 1024. Exclusion of the house of Ghuzni, 1036, rule of the slave dynasty of Delhi, 1206-28; of the house of Tutkaghal, 1288-1412; of the Nyvars, 1412-50; of the house of Lodii, 1459-1526.

Pathan, or Afghan empire, founded by Alexander of Ghuzni, 1236; he died, 1237. The Mogul Tatars, under the rule of Timur, 1300-1377; of Tamerlane, invade Hindustan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1565; conquer Hindustan, and establish his empire, 1566.

The Cape route to India discovered by Vasco da Gama; he left Lisbon, 7 July, 1497, arrived at Calicut, 20 May, 1498, and returned to Lisbon, Aug. 2, 1499.

The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochin (S. Coast). 1502.

Albuquerque governor-general, 1508; dies at Goa, 1514. Conquest of India completed by the sultan Bahar, 1526.

Mogul empire, founded by Ghiyas-ud-Din, 1290; he died, 1297. The Mogul Tartars, under the rule of Tamerlane, invade Hindustan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1565; conquer Hindustan, and establish his empire, 1566.

The Portuguese introduce tobacco.

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and south west passes.

Sir Francis Drake's expedition.

Levant company's land expedition.

First commercial adventure from England.

First charter to the London company of merchants (see India Company).

Factories established at Surat, &c.

Sir Thos. Roe, first English ambassador.

Mopas founded, 1662; made a presidency.

Bombay ceded to England as part of dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II.

French company established.

They settle in Pondicherry.

Calcutta purchased.

War between the English and French in India.

English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government.

Clive takes Arcot.

Peace made.

Seveneroes and other stronghold of the pirate Angria taken.

Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah; submission of English in the Black hole (which see) 20 June.

Clive taken by Clive, 2 Jan.; he defeat the Company at Plassey, 23 June.

Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built.

French successful under Lally.

But lose nearly all their power.

The French under Lally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash, 29 Jan.

Hyder Ali upssets the sovereignty of Mysore.

Conquest of Pathan, 16 Nov.

Battle of Buxar (which see) 24 Oct.

The nabob becomes subject to the English.

Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries.

Treaty with Nizam Ali; the English obtain the Northern Circars.

Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic.

Warren Hastings governor of Bengal.

Treaty with Dowlah.

Death of Clive; tragically treated.

The Dutch first visit India, 1601; establish a United East India Company.

Transplant grand to the Danes.


Aurungzebe deposes his father and murders his brothers, 1658-77.

French East India Company established.

Rise of the Maratha power under Sevaje, 1659; he assumes royalty, 1674; dies.

Aurungzebe compels Golconda, &c.

His Prosperity begins, 1702; dies, 22 Feb., 1707.

Bahadur Shew succeeds, 1707; dies.

Jehander Shew; 1713; deposed and killed.

Rise of Maratha families, Holkar and Scindia.

Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Koutk Khan; at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 20,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to 32,000,000. sterling.

Mahomed Shah dies; 1748.

The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, independent sovereignty being formed by petty princes. In 1761, Shah Alam II., attacking the English, was defeated at Patna, 12 Jan. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, Lord Lake restored the aged monarch to nominal sovereignty, who died desponded at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 1,250,000. per annum.

[He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, 1 Nov. 1862.]

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INDIA. 706

Acquisitions commence against Warren Hastings: received at taking a bribe from a comissary of Mecca: see Hastings, 11 March, 1785.

Nunommar, a Brahman, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes 11 March, 1776.

British attack on Elyaji 21 April.

[Sir Elijah Impey, the judge, was consulted at the court, but afterwards invalidated]

Pondicherry taken 12 Oct., 1756.

Frenss troops purchased by Popham 4 Aug.

Hyder Ali overthrows the Carnatic, and defeats the British, 31 Oct., 1787.

Hyder Ali defeated by sir Eyre Coote 1 July, 1781.

War with Hyder Ali accused of taking more bribes 27 Aug., 1781.

Chennery.

Russel lands with a French detachment March, 1782.

War with Hyder Ali aided by the French 3 Jan., 1782.

Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote 2 June.

Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippeefah 18 Dec.

Tippeefah, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Pondicherry April, 1783.

Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trimcoome to the Dutch 19 March, 1783.

France in full strength in 1783.

Pitt's India bill establishing the board of control (see Act) 1784.

Indians peace with Tippeefah 11 March, 1792.

Campaign against Warren Hastings 12 Feb., 1791.

His trial begun 13 Feb., 1784.

War with Tippeefah renewed 17 Feb.

Bengal torn (see Bengal) 24 March, 1791.

Comwallis defeats Tippeefah at Ariker 31 May.

Fortes of Samboducke taken 21 Dec., 1794.

Defensive treaty with Tippeefah; his two sons hostages 19 March, 1795.

Civil and criminal courts erected 29 March, 1794.

Pondicherry again taken 29 March, 1794.

Fruit dispute with the Burmanese; adjusted by Lord Cornwallis 18 Jan., 1795.

Warren Hastings acquitted 21 April.

Death of Christian F. Schwartz, 39 years missionary and philanthropist, "the apostle of India," aged 75 1 March, 1798.

Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley 17 May.

Seringapatam stormed by gen. Baird; Tippeefah killed and 16 May, 1799.

Virtues of the British; the Carnatic conquered 1800.

The nabob of Farukkabul cedes his territories to the English for a pension 1 June, 1802.

Important treaty of Rossim (with Mahrawlee) Dec., 1802.

Major Lee, victor of the French at Acre, 1793.

Pondicherry restored and retaken 29 Sept., 1793.

War with Hakkak 1804.

Capture of Bhandpur 4 April, 1805.

Fort Wellesley, suposed by the marquis Cornwallis, who dies 6 Oct.

The Maharrat chief, Sendiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace 21 Nov.

Sir a. of the Hakkak 31 Dec.

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Indians, with cavalry and cannon, 2 Dec., and attacks his left flank at Sabaspore. 

Lord Gough attacks the enemy's advanced position, victory of Chillianwallah (see above) 3 Jan., 1849.

Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Murshidabad by Moolraj (see above) 29 Jan., 1849. 

Victory of Goozer (see below) 29 Feb., 1850. 

Sir Charles Napier appointed commissioneer 7 March, 1850. 

The Sikhs surrender unconditionally 14 March, 1850. 

Fomal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, Dooly Singh obtains a pension of 40,000/. 25 March, 1850. 

Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Hew, Anderson, Avg.; committed to transportation for life 25 March, 1850. 

Sir Charles Napier disembarks the 60th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny 27 Feb., 1850. 

Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, Rajah of Nagepore dies 20 March, 1850. 

Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see Nepal) 24 Jan., 1852. 

Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier 2 July, 1852. 

His farewell address to the Indian army 15 Dec., 1852. 

Colonel Raja Raja Sing of the Maharattas. [His nephew Nana Sahibu's claim for continuance of the pension (8,000.) refused.] 29 Jan., 1853. 

A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the vicerey thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava 29 Oct., 1852. 

The vicerey of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and electric batteries to prevent their departure 4 Jan., 1853. 

Commodore Lambert blockade the Irrawaddy at the Far, Hermes, &c. attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy 12 Jan., 1853. 

Martial (5 April, Rangoon (14 April), and Bassin storned by the British 15 May, 1853. 

Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned 4 June, 1853. 

Pegu captured by general Godwin 27 June, 1853. 

Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general 20 Dec., 1853. 

Redemption at Ava; the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother 1 Jan., 1853. 

Rangoon devastated by fire 14 Feb., 1853. 

Capt. Lock and many men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a rebelling chief; 3 Feb., 1853, a battle is taken by sir J. Chape 19 March, 1853. 

First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah) 12 April, 1853. 

Termination of the war 30 June, 1853. 

New India bill passed 20 Aug., 1853. 

Death of general Godwin 26 Oct., 1853. 

Assassination of capt. Latter 6 Dec., 1853. 

Revolt of Oudh, and his territories fall to the E., Company 11 Dec., 1853. 

Opening of Ganges canal 1854. 

First Indian postage stamp struck in 2 Dec., 1854. 

Opening of the Calcutta railway 1 Feb., 1855. 

Treaty of friendship with Bost Mahomed of Cabul, 30 March, 1855. 

Insurrection of the Soothars (see below) July, 1855. 

Which is only finally supressed May, 1856. 

Oude annexed (see above) 7 Feb., 1855. 

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY. 

Mutinies in the Bengal army; at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded 3 March, 1857. 

"India is quiet throughout." Bombay Gazette. 7 May, 1857. 

Mutiny at Meerut (near Delhi) 10 May, 1857. 

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, the improved cartridge has been brought from England. These were objects to the introduction of the Indian musket of about the same time was preparations for the mutinies generally discontinued by orders in Jan., 1857. The mutinies spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till the army had lost by disbandment mutineers some 2,000, commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor. 11-12 May, 1857. 

Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of the new viceroy and his adjutant, Sir Corbett, who save the Punjab 18 May, 1857. 

Martial law proclaimed by the British lieut.-governor, J. R. Colt 29 May, 1857. 

British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi; his death 27 May, 1857. 

Mutineers often defeated 30 May-23 June, 1857. 

Mutiny at Lucknow 30 May, 1857. 

Nana and Nujuffghur receive the mutiny at Narewes, 4 July, and recover Allahabad 4 July, 1857. 

Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed 30 May-23 June, 1857. 

Native troops disbanded at Murshidabad, which is saved 13 June, 1857. 

Ex-king of Oude arrested 13 June, 1857. 

Siege of the residence at Lucknow by the mutineers 4 July, 1857. 

Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow, 4 July, 1857. 

Sir H. Barnard, commanding before Delhi, dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reid 5 July, 1857. 

General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcote 12 July, 1857. 

Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who killed his garrison, &c., 23 June; he is defeated by general Havelock, 16 July; who re-captures Cawnpore (see below) 17 July, 1857. 

Mutinees suppressed at Hyderabad, 15 July, and at Lahore 20 July, 1857. 

General Reed retires, and sir Arbuckle Wilson takes the command before Delhi 22 July, 1857. 

Revolt at Dum-pore; the British repulsed, and suffer severe loss at Arrah 25 July, 1857. 

Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease 28 July—9 Aug., 1857. 

Lord Canning's so-called "elementy" proclamation 21 July, 1857. 

Victory of Nana at Pundoo Nuddee 28 July, 1857. 

General Nicholson's victory at Najbighur he dies 3 Sep., 1857. 

Assault of Delhi, 14 Sept.; taken, 29 Sept.; the king captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodgson 22 Sept., 1857. 

Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him 16 Sept., 1857. 

Havelock marches to Lucknow and relies in a strong, siezed residence; rebels and leaves Outram in command; Nana killed, 25, 26 Sept., 1857. 

Colonel Goodhead defeats the rebels at Holandshoor, 27 Sept., 1857; determined to attack a rebel, 10 Sept.; takes Allyghur, 5 Oct.; and defeats rebels at Agra 10 Oct., 1857. 

Sir Colin Campbell (fartowards) by Clive, appointed commander-in-chief, 11 July; arrives at Cawnpore 3 Nov., 1857. 

At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi, Fatehpore, Allahgur, Banauee, Madina, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Naiinehsabad, N-elected, Hovee, three villages, Jolwahar, Azimghur, Fcctghur, Jamprare, Bhal. A Shahidalore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred. The rich and powerful Egf of the East India Company having in India was commenced 25 Aug., 1857. Queen Victoria, the emperor Napoleon, and the Sultan gave each 3,00,000/. In Nov., 1857, 3,50,000/., had been collected in Nov., 1854. In Dec., 1854, 140,000/., had been distributed to subjects in India; and 300,000/., to those at home. Relief remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A fast was observed on 26 Oct.
Marches to Alumbug, near Lucknow, 9 Nov., and takes Scindiah, July 2, 1857. 16 Nov. Joined by Hook, he attacks the rebels and rescues the Burgess in the residency, 12-24 Nov. 27 Nov. Haystack dies of dysentery at Alumbug, 24 Nov. General Howard tells Campbell that with loss in an attack on the Gwaltai contingent, who take part of Cawnpore. 27 Nov. Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, where he retakes 27 Nov., and defies the cultivar rebels. 6 Dec. The rebels defeated by Seaton, 14, 17, and 27 Dec.; at Gormapore by Rowcote, 27 Dec., and at Pat teer by Campbell. 2 Jan. 1858. Linn is strongly fortified by the rebels. Jan. 14. Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victor ous in many encounters. Jan. and Feb. Trailed of king of Delhi, sentenced to death, on Jan. 27 Jan. to March. Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, 11 Feb.; the siege commences, 8 March; taken by superior assaults; the enemy retreat: Holson killed, 14 to 13 March. Severe proclamation of the governor-general in council, 10 March. 17 March. General Roberts takes Kotah. 13 March. Sir. Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhan. 14 March. General Whitehead takes Badaun, 16 April. Death of capt. sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore, 20 April. General Penny killed in Rohilcund 24 April. Barely recognized. 5 May. Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times at Keesah, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes 25 May. Sir William Bevan conveys to Lucknow. 28 May. The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra. 13 June. The rebels defeated by Sir H. Rose (the heroic Hugh Rose killed). 15 June; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated 15 June. Tantia Tope heads a division of the rebels 28 June. Rajah Gaj, desert. 29 June. Tope retires Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillized. July. General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels. 14 Aug. Many of the chiefs surrender. Aug. An attempt of disbanded regiments to take their arms at Meudon, suppressed by major Hamilton (killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterward. 31 Aug. The government of the East India Company restored. 1 Sept. British General Mitchells defeats Tantia Tope, near Raj- dore. 12 Aug. Queen Victoria proclaimed throughout India. Lord Canning to be the first vic eroy. Campaign in Oudh begins; several chiefs submit. 13 Nov. At Theben Kerr lord Clyde (formely sir T. Campbeil) defeats Ben Mohol. 18 Nov. Flight of Tantia Tope: he is taken in a boat by major sutherland 26 Nov. The king of Delhi visits for the Cape of Good Hope; in Dec., the colouf-office to receive him is sent to Peshawar. 28 Nov. Biradar John Jacobs dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented). 29 Dec. The indians skirmish with Benoouz-eh. 1 Jan. The robber troops they are defeated in severalencounters. 13 Jan. Enforcement of the deserting Act in the north, - the first general of its kind; a man. 1 Jan. The Persian ambassador still pressue. 1 Jan. Rebels completely expelled from Oude; enter Nepaul. 1 Jan. * Born April 17, 1757; educated at the Charterhouse; London, where he was called "Old Perry." went to India, 1837; served in the Bengal war, 1841, and in the Sutlej war as a specter. Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censoring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.
Awful famine in Orissa, Bengal: about 2,500,000 perished.

Relief by government...

Dr. Cotton, bishop of Calcutta, accidentally drowned.

Famine abating; official inquiry ordered.

Great durbar held at Agra by Sir J. Lawrence.

Simla case: sentence against Capt. Johnstone confirmed.

Sir W. Mansfield censured by the duke of Cambridge by letter-dated 17 Jan. 1862.

Deficiencies in official reports by Mr. Canning's proposed licence tax, much opposed.

April and May.

False rumour of mutiny at Meerut on 29 May.

Report on Orissa famine; authorities blamed.

Deficiency in revenue for 1867, 2,400,000, reported.

"...for 2,400,000, for public receipts..."

The attack of the Brahmo Somaj on .....

...the British

The duke of Argyll's secretary for India

Arrival of the earl of Mayo, the new viceroy, at Calcutta.

Sir John Lawrence's successor, assumes office.

Great interest in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives.

First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta on 12 Jan.

Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N.W. provinces.

War with warlike hill tribes on the N.W. frontiers.

Qamar-ul-Mulk, sone of Mohanlal, killed, with 600 sepoys.

Sir John Lawrence, knighted in London, returned, and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam, about April.

Gold currency (a sovereign=15 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas.

Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere.

Grand durbar held by Sir John Lawrence, at Lahore: 63 native princes present.

War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Distinctmone taken.

Much commercial speculation at Bombay.

The Bhootanese attack on Dewangari repulsed with severe loss, 23 Jan., evacuated by the British.

Opening of the Indo-European telegraph line from Burmah received.

W. Massey succeeds Sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta.

Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue.

Dewangari recaptured by gen. Tungla.

Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by Sir C. Wood.

Death of the able and benevolent hon. Jammughat Sunkerset, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community.

Negotiation with the Bhootaneses.

Shipeeck of the Anglo-Bhootanese war at Calcutta: 750 coolies perish through neglect.

Peace with the Bhootanese signed.

Much dissatisfaction at midwinter cotton goods being produced from England.

Settlement of the question respecting marriage of Hindu converts.

"Simeons' Stock."

Trial of Capt. E. Irvine; acquittal on charge of murder of store-belonging to Sir W. Mansfield, commander-in-chief, but condemned for insubordination; sentence (dismissal from the service) approved by Sir W. Mansfield.

Lord Mayo visits Dacca: fair, and holds an annual durbar.

Military expedition under generals Nuttall and Bourchier, aided by the rajah of Munnipore against the Loochahs, about 1 Nov.

Skirmishes in the Cashmire, by the Loochahs, 28 Oct.

Death of the earl of Mayo at Calcutta: a large assembly general attended.

Justice of the peace convicts at Calcutta in Nov.

Outbreak of the Kooshas, near Ludhiana, severely suppressed by commissioners Cowan and Forsyth.

The king of Siam visits Calcutta.

Looshais repulsed and many soldiers taken.

...the British
Eldest son of the garrison appointed successor.

22 May, 1875

Difficulties with Rohnah.

22 May, 1875

Mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay (see Rangoon)

18 March, 1875

New garrison of Baroda instilled

3 June

Establishment of a new Mahometan college for the N.W. provinces (chiefly by Ahmed Khan); announced

6 June

Dispatch from marquis of Salisbury on repeal of cotton duties

9 July

The prince of Wales sails for India, 11 Oct., arrives at Bombay, 8 Nov.; warmly received at Delhi, 9 Nov.; at Ceylon, 12 Dec.; at Madras, 1 Dec.; at Calcutta, 25 Dec.; grand reception of Indian potentates.

24 Dec

Unveiled statue of lord Maye at Calcutta, 1 Jan., 1876.

At Benares, Lucknow, etc., 5 Jan. and 7; in Nagaul, 12 Feb.; sails from Bombay.

14 Feb.

Lord Lytton, new viceroy, takes oath at Calcutta, 12 April.

Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India in London.

1 May

Indian finances: deficiency through depreciation of silver currency; less about 20,000,000, proposed sum of 40,000,000.

11 Aug.

Viceroyal proclamation of queen Victoria's title, "Empress of India" (to be proclaimed at Delhi, 1 Jan., 1877).

19 Aug.

Sir John Strachey appointed financial minister, about 15 Oct.; governor of N.W. provinces.

At Agra, Mr. Fuller slapped, for neglect of a native servant, 21 Oct., 1875, who died soon after; he was fined by a magistrate; sentence considered too light by the high court; the viceroy, in a minute, censured all; this caused much dissatisfaction (lord Salisbury supported the viceroy, 1875).

Famine in Bombay, Madras, Agra. Nov., 1877

Proclamation of queen Victoria as empress of India with much magnificence at Delhi, by the viceroy; also at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

1 Jan., 1877

Creation of the new order of the Empire of India, announced

1 Jan.

Sir R. Temple removed from Bengal to Bombay.

19 Jan.

Relief works organizing; favourable reports announced

26 April

The raids of the Afghans on N.W. frontiers suppressed; announced, 19 April, end of April.

Famine formidable, but energetically new; misery increasing; establishment of "Mansion-house relief fund" (which see).

12 Aug.

The secretary for India authorised by parliament to raise a loan.

23 April, 1875.; 650,000,000 employed by government, 1,362,692 relieved gratuitously; reported

28 Aug.

Disturbances in N.W. frontier; raids of Javanese and Jowakies, an Afghan tribe; chastised by expedition under sir Rd. Powell, 26 Aug., 1875.

Aga Khan.

Copious rain in the south reported; greatly needed, announces

26 April

Formation of a new N.W. government proposed

10 Oct., 1875.

Mansion-house Indian fund closed, by report, in the case of the duke of Buckingham (by telegram).

5 Nov.

Jimmitters, the Javakies' stronghold, taken; they are defeated and dispersed

13 Dec.

Sir John Strachey's budget: 1,900,000, to be raised annually for famine (they cost 16,000,000. in five years); taxation raised; trade licences, 15,000,000.

12 Aug.

"Imperial Order of the Crown of India," for ladies, instituted

31 Dec.

The Javakies defeated by cavalry, 13 Dec.; surrender terms unreasonably; announced.

31 Dec.

Mr. Buckingharn's bill to restrain licence of the native press, passed by the council at Calcutta, 14 March.

Budjet: cost of famine about 3,500,000.

March.

Native Indian troops sent to Malta, April, 1875, mended by the duke of Cambridge, June; removed to Cyprus.

Aug.

War with Afghanistan (see N.W. frontier).

Aug.

England now holds the passes through which India is accessible by land.

Feb., 1879


1878-9

Expenditure, 67,545,201.2.
India.

845 miles of railways opened 31 March 1797. Treaty of peace signed at Ghandamuk (March 1897). Railways Guarantee Act passed 26 May. Looms of spun under 5,000,000. British capital, authorised by the Budget. The mutiny and massacre of Calcutta (see Afghanistan). Murder of Mr. Damant, commissioner, in Nagpur. Hills by natives during an outbreak. New stringent rules for newspaper correspondents with the army. Lord Lytton fired at by Sinhalese, into the British crown during a rebellion in Central India dreading riot, several deaths of rebels. Naga raids and murders. 1890. Indian budget, by Sir John Stachel, surplus of 1,182,949. Marquis of Ripon, new viceroy, arrives at Calcutta; a young Gordon, his secretary. Errors in the budget, through mistakes in estimating Afghan war expenses; large deficiency; appointed May; Sir John Stachel resigns (see King Buri). June. Deficiency stated to be about 9,500,000 by marquis of Harrington, July. A band of the hill station Nyme Tal or Nahi Tal, in the Himalayas, destroyed; many lives lost (see Landlady). Sir Donald Stewart appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army, Jan. 1891. Death of Ghulam Hussein Khan, able and faithful friend to the British. War declared against the Waziris, 12 April; ends with their submission. 8 May. Proposals for loan of 3,000,000, passed 27 June. Budget unanimously passed by the house of Vermilion, revenue, 68,984,666; expenditure, 69,676,067; deficit, 1,182,949. The budget for 1892-3 Revenue, 65,539,825. Mar. 1892. Expenditure, about 22 July. The Indian contingent distinguished in Egyptian war. Officers visit London. Nov. The Sirdur canal (492 miles, for irrigation) opened by the viceroy, 24 Nov. Mr. Hibbert's Criminal Procedure Amendment bill strongly opposed by the non-official Europeans and the army throughout India; passed 14 great meeting at Calcutta. European and Anglo-Indian Defence association, Calcutta, formed; first meeting, 26 March. An Anglo-Indian association in the natives formed in London. April. Mr. Banerjee, editor of the Bengal, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for gross libel against judge Norris; great excitement of Hindustans, meeting at Calcutta (appeal refused in England, July). 12 May. Nostalgia in Kashmir, N. E. Calcutta, causing great distress; prompt British help 15th June. Major Baring succeeded by Sir Auckland Colvin as finance minister, 27 July. High courts of Bombay and Madras favour, that of Calcutta opposes, the Hibbert Bill, July—Aug. Abundant food supply and great prosperity, Oct. Hibbert Bill: compromise announced; Europeans allowed to claim a whole or partly European, 21 Dec. Akka raids into Assam; major Bercund's forces repelled by the Hibbert, 24 Dec. Budget—Revenue 7,577,650. Expenditure, 70,349,950. The Akkas dispersed by gen. Hill, 8 Jan. Hibbert bill amended and passed, 1884. Great increase of cultivation and exports through railways since 1892. Exports 2,500,000, raised to 14,823,905 in 1891, 24th. Indian budget: finance sound and improving, Aug. Expedition to the Zobod valley to punish the Pathans for their raids into British territory, 9 Aug. They are defeated by gen. Tanner, 56 killed 23 Oct. No resistance reported, 6 Nov; troops return. 22 Nov. 1894. Upwards of 1000 addresses from natives to the marquis of Ripon on his leaving India. Nov. Earl of Dufferin installed viceroy at Calcutta 13 Dec. Budget—Revenue, 70,603,821. Expenditure, 76,482,967. 17 March. Sir Donald Stewart, with 50,000 men, ordered to advance to Quetta. March. Meeting of the grand council of Afghanistan and the British viceroy at Rawal Pindi conference, and durbar 2-12 April. The maraud of Moor slides and other princes offer to sell their jewels, etc., to provide money to the British government in India against Russia. April-May. Thorough defence of India determined on by the British government, declared 11 May. Proposed loan of 8,656,000, passed 5 May. 27 July. The formation of native volunteer corps under the command-in-chief. Lord Randolph Churchill appointed secretary for India 24 June. Sir Frederick Roberts appointed command-in-chief; announced 30 July. National congress of 31 delegates (principal lawyers, schoolmasters, and editors, not Mahometans) meet at Bombay, express great loyalty to the crown, and pass nine resolutions. 1886. The government orders to obtain a royal commission of inquiry and increased political power. End of Dec. Grand military review at Delhi held by the viceroy. 45,000 troops, 75,000 officers, 14 Jan. 1886. Lady Dufferin's ladies pose for promising female medical practitioners for the natives of India, highly successful. Upper Burma annexed by proclamation of the viceroy, lord Dufferin. 8 Jan. 1886. Powerful speech of lord Dufferin; defeat of about 3,000,000, through war preparations, &c. proposed increase of income-tax. 9 Jan. Income-tax bill passed 20 Jan. Earl of Kimberley appointed secretary for India. about 6 Feb. Sir A. Colvin's budget, 1886-7: revenue, 75,782,870, expenditure, 75,676,250, May. Sir Richard, as viscount, goes appointed secretary for India 1886. National Indian congress at Calcutta, 400 delegates (Hindus) to concentrate on the advancement of, Dec. 1885, and again early in Jan. 1887. Queen Victoria's jubilee celebrated with great magnificence; honours distributed, 25,000 prisoners of good character released, etc. 1 Jan. Maharaja of Indore and many Indian princes present at the jubilee celebration in Westminster abbey 12 Jan. The invasion of Hyderabai in a letter to lord Dufferin the viceroy offers to present 20 hordes of rupees for three years, total 6,00,000, for the defence of the N.W. territories, Sept. 1nowledged with thanks; announced. The rajah of Kurnool offers his army and five lakhs of rupees for the defence of India; announced 19 Oct. Four hordes offered by rajah of Nablak Nov. Similar offers by other princes. Subscriptions to lady Dufferin's jubilee fund in support of the national association for supplying female medical aid amounts to 478,485 rupees in India, and 1,775,000 in England 15 Oct. 1887. Districts in Belochisbistan annexed (which see) announced 21 Nov. India a per cent, stock converted into 5 per cent. 25 May. The maharaja of Barhanga in Bengal, establishes a female medical hospital in aid of lady Dufferin's fund. 21 Oct. Military demonstration against Sikim (which see) ordered 24 Jan. 1888.
Black Mountain expedition, or the "Hazara Field Force," under gen. McQueen, to average the outrage of 14 June; organised Sept.; advance, 27 Sept.; had defeated with the loss of 280 men by gen. Galbraith; guerrilla warfare; British success at Khakai with slight loss 5 Oct.; villages burned, on his retiring; British retreat 19 Oct.; gen. McQueen advances 18 Oct.; more villages burned; col. Crockshank dies of wounds 29 Oct.; the tribes scatter and pay fines 21 Nov.; Gopahur peak of the Chittaing mountains are taken by gen. Channel 2 Nov.; return commenced 5 Nov.; final submission announced 19 Nov.

Indian congress at Allahabad (moderate and illegitimate) opened 20 Dec.

Submission of Multan-pai chiefs to gen. Tregear; raising to ease, roads to be made, &c. 20 May.

Increased agitation in India and England against Hindu child marriages 29 May.

Revolution at Manipur 21 Sept.

Insurrection in Cambay with bloodshed, the nawab appeals to the British for help; they restore order 22 Sept.

[Major Kennedy, a political officer, was authorised to redress grievances, reform the finance, &c., Jan. 1890.] Insurrection in Manipur in N.E. state; the Maharanj abdicates in favour of his brother, who has seized the palace, &c. 21-24 Sept.

Eruption of the Lushais in near Dalhousie district; capt. Herbert Brown killed, reinforcements sent 24 Sept.

Lilpt, Sumton killed in an attack 2 Oct.

The Black Mountain Expedition under gen. J. M. McQueen starts 22 Oct.; returns 3 Nov.

The Zobd valley expedition under gen. White arrives at Fort Sandeman 29 Oct.

Ultimatum sent; skirmishes 31 Oct.

The tribes submitted reported 20 Nov.

The Lushai party under capt. Shakespear and Mr. Pouge advance to Jadum village, 14 miles of Fort William; report 26 Nov.

Tour of the viceroy in the N.W. ; he visits Delhi, &c., Nov.; holds a durbar at Azra, 24 Nov.

Benares 19 Dec.


Kither pass, 27 Jan.; Delhi, 9 Feb.; Bombay, 12 March; embark for home 19 March.

Expeditions (organised by gen. Gordon) to chastise the Chins and Lushais for their raids, and to form regular connection between Lushais and Bengal; gen. Symons proceeds from the east, gen. Tregear from the west, to form a junction Jan.; the resistance generally feeble; the troops at times suffered much from disease; the Yawko Chins submit to gen. Symons, 10 Jan.; peaceful surrender of Mongapung or Longpung, a Lushai chief; construction of road proceeding; reconnoissances in the Hazara mountains to ascertain two villages burned; health of troops improved; junction of the two parties reported 1 Feb.

Garrilla warfare; Haka chiefs submit about 22 March.

The Fasion chiefs submit to gen. Symons and pay fine and tribute reported 24 March.

Major Gordon running on convery duty, shot dead, from an ambush about 24 March.

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The new raids sustained by Hakas completed connection between Lushai and India; Haka and other posts garrisoned reported 20 April.

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Lord Dufferin at a durbar at Patiala announces the decision of the government to decline the acceptance of money from the princes; but recommends the princes to give the character of their armies and to set it to combine with the British for defence of India 13 Nov.

Farewell address of 250 native ladies presented to the viceroy 18 Nov.

Installation of the marquis of Lansdowne as viceroy; departure of lord Dufferin; 20 Dec.


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The Hunza-Nagar rising suppressed, and order restored, reported 25 March, 1892.

Desert war with the Lushai tribes, the British under Mr. McNaill generally successful, March, April.

The Lushai attack the tea-estate at Boononeghera and kill 22 coolies, reported 4 April.

Advance of cavalry, Shakespeare, April, 1892.

Death of gen. sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., an able official, aged 67, 22 April.

Report of the Public Service commission; many antecedents recommended, about 24 April.

Extensive rising of the Lushai tribes; several conflicts, villages destroyed, about 24 April; several chiefs surrender to Mr. Tribe, about 29 April; tranquillity gradually restored, about 29 May.

Rain in Bengal, end of April, May.

7,000 total on relief works, 12 May.

The maharajah of Ovlar, enlightened and loyal, died, 22 May.

His heir 10 years old; his minister assassinated, reported 29 May.

Indian Currency association formed to promote the abolition of silver as the sole standard in India, May.

The maharajah of Karka dines with the queen at Windsor (see above, 1842-3), 24 July.

Good monsoon; famine averted; relief works undertaken, 24 July.

Value of the rupee reduced to 1½, ½; great anxiety, Aug.

Petition of the Currency Association to the government respecting the depreciation of the rupee; largely signed at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Aug.

Earl of Kimberley appointed secretary for India, 12 Aug.

Expedition of 5,000 men (the Ismaili field force) against the Black Mountain tribes, organised under col. sir W. Lockhart, marched 4 Oct.

Sir W. Lockhart occupies and destroys Bado, 4 Oct.; the force returns, reported 7 Oct.

The Indian Currency committee (lord chancellor Herschell, Mr. Leonard Courtney, sir Thomas Farrer, and others) met, 28 Oct.; the opposition of natives in Bengal against restriction of the jury system; ordered 28 Nov.

Tour of the viceroy; he visits Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras.

Fighting on the N. W. frontier; tribes repulsed, Nov.

Major-gen. sir George Stewart White appointed commander-in-chief in succession to lord Roberts, Dec.

Calcutta; visit of the maharajah of Mysore 25 Dec.

The jury question referred to the home government, Dec.

[A commission appointed, Feb. 1893.]

Eighth Indian National congress meets at Allahabad; claims increased representation, etc., 25-31 Dec.

Col. Turner occupies Bandalakhel on the Afghan borders, 6 Jan.

British intervention in Chitral (which see), Jan.

Farewell of gen. lord Roberts to deputations at Lahore, 9 Jan.

Deputation of officials, respecting the depreciation of the rupee, received by the viceroy, 31 Jan.

Sir William Hunter, at the Society of Arts, describes the great progress made in the establishment of the government by the crown, in relation to territory, army, credit, native government and law, commerce, morals, education and literature, in Feb.

Farewell dinner to lord Roberts at Calcutta; large subscriptions for an equestrian statue, 11 March; leaves Bombay, 19-20 March.

The tribes defeated in an attack on Chias, a N. W. fort, with 6 British killed; major Turner, 12 April.

Twigg in command of the garrison, 7 April.

Sir David Barbour's budget, 1892-3, expected to produce a deficit, about 24 March; presented, 24 March.

The Bengal jury commission in their report approves of the old system, and recommend the removal of the restrictions, with some amendments (as adopted by government), 25 March, 1893.

Disturbances at Kochi, in Orissa, 15 May.
The sultan of Johore and other princes were present at the inauguration of the Imperial Institute, 2 May, and at the marriage of Princess Beatrice to the Duke of York, 22 July.

The Bikaner fort was relieved by the Sikhs on 31 May.

The news of the Russian advance to the south reached Calcutta on 10 July.

The Government of India introduces a bill adopting the recommendations of the Indian Committee, suspending free coignage of silver, to accept gold for silver at the rate of 2½ for the rupee, a gold standard to be established; bill passed, well received 26 June.

Abdication of the Khan of Khudc: succeeded by Mr. Mahomed, reported 12 Aug.

The report of the Commissions of Government servants for loss by the rate of exchange for the rupee, antagonistic to the Commissions of Government servants for loss by the rate of exchange for the rupee, 20 Aug.

Sir H. N. Sneylin dismisses the account of a victory in succession to Lord Elgin, Sept. 21.

The fall of Elgin appointed vice-regent, 11 Oct.

The East Indian bill (proposed) passed 27 Dec.

The 23rd Indian National Congress was held at Lahore, 10 delegates present, Mr. Naoroji, M.P., president 28 Dec.

Shahsir with the Ameer tribesmen on the border of Assam. The military police killed, at Baijpur, 2 Jan.

Yamok and Silik captured by Capt. Maxwell's force, 2 Jan.

The fall of Elgin arrives at Calcutta, 22 Jan.

Departure of Lord and Lady Inglis (greatly regretted) from Calcutta 27 Jan.


Sir Charles Tennant, a political and gallant soldier, killed by the Ameer at Borkiak, and 15 prisoners carried off from Duffa, 27 Feb.

Village burnt by Capt. Maxwell's force, reported 2 March.

Widow of the late Major General Sir A. Macdonald, appointed courtier, 11 March.

The fall of Elgin arrives at Calcutta, 3 March.

Revenue, 1852-53: improvement in land and naval stocks, reported, 3 March.

The Lehighs hospital at Calicut constructed by the maharaja of the Rajput states, opened 8 March.

Failure of the wheat harvest in the N. central provinces, reported 12 April.

Restructure storm in N. W. India, with loss of life, and railways blocked, reported 23 July.

See Hindoos.

The interest on loans, etc., converted from 4 to 3½ per cent, abolished; million had been converted, 3 Nov.


Military expedition under Sir Wm. Lockhart into Watermedon against the Mahsulis, and to carry out the demolition on 15 March.

Main destroyed; decisive fighting 21, 22 Dec.

First medical congress at Calcutta, opened by the British Viceroy, improvement in public health through sanitation since 1851, reported 24 Dec.

Tenth Indian national congress opened at Madras; 14 delegates; Mr. Webb, M. P., president 4 Dec.

A customs duty of 2½ per cent (established in 1829) on imported cotton goods, and a corresponding revenue from the increased sales of cotton goods manufactured in India, imposed by the legislature, to increase the revenue suffering from the depreciation of the rupee; bills passed.

Public debt, rupees 10,000,000 for railways, irrigation, works, canals, etc., 1852-53, report.

Public debt converted into 3½ per cent debentures. Item to 4½ per cent, debarred by depreciation of the rupee; M. H. Fraser, 28 Jan. 1854.

Sir Henry James's motion in the commons against the Bengal district, his terms accepted 3 March.

A gathering of about 20,000 tribesmen (Waziristan) surrender to Sir Egerton, 23 Jan.

Sir Wm. Lockhart issues an ultimatum to the Mahsuli chiefs at Wamut, 21 Jan.; his terms accepted 5 March.

Delimitation concluded of the southern border 12 Feb.

Col. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, diplomatist and oriental scholar; born 11 April, 1844; died 5 March, 1885.

Gen. Sir George T. Chesney, M. P., statesman and military expert; author of "Indian Politics," 1863, the report of many reforms; born 1754; died 31 March, 1887.

E. India railway, from Tattakow to Maha (the first constructed by native capital and engineers), opened by the late gov. of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott 2 April.

A royal commission appointed to inquire into the administration and expenditure of the Indian army; Lord, the chairman, about to report; secretary of state, Lord George Hamilton, 26 June.

Sir Jasswant Singh Bahadur, maharajah of Jelipur, an able ruler, much lamented, died 1 Oct.

Punitive expedition against Kuthanai, a hostile chief, in the N. Lushai hills; Dec.

The 11th Indian national congress opened at Poona; 115 delegates, Sarenhra Nath Bannister, president 27 Dec.

Bills for the revision of the cotton duties introduced by Sir James Westland, 23 Jan.; passed 4th March.

Death of the maharajah of Bhownagger, aged 32, a wise, enlightened ruler 29 Jan.

Great distress through want of winter rains in N.W. and Central provinces, Rajputana, etc., 825,000 people employed on relief works; March-May.

Sir James Westland's budget, improved revenue prospects, annual famine grant to be renewed, 16, 25 March.

Royal commission appointed, 10 May; see Indian Expenditure 15 May.

The home government decides that the Indian government shall partly support the Indian troops sent to Sinkay, 30 June; India protests, Times, 1 July.


Indian budget passed by the British parliament; prosperity and solvency reported, Times, 29 Aug.

Smart station, between Calcutta railway, attacked by Mahsulis, massacre of the staff and men on the line, troops called out; reported 17 Oct.

Death of Mr. G. Ghose, first native barrister, 3 Nov.

The legislative council pass a bill raising the paper currency from 8 to 10 crores of rupees 17 Dec.

12th Indian national congress opened at Calcutta, 25 delegates 28 Dec.

Nizamul Quaum:

Famine prospect through failure of rains, in Oudh, Punjab, N.W., and Central provinces, relief works, construction of wells, railways, enlarged, opened; 620,000 employed 8 Nov.

Irrigation of the Punjab, reported, successful; some relief by storms and rains in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Behar, 18 Dec.

Aid from the Indian government to Great Britain for aid 21 Dec.

New relief works opened; energetic official action; total on relief, 194,000, 21 Dec.; 200,000, 25 Jan.; 1,291,000, 13 July, 1857.

National fund opened at the Mansion house (which £10, 1 Jan., £1 17s. 4d. 1857); relief committees founded in Russia, Canada, Glasgow, Singapore, and other places.

Famine relief fund organised at Calcutta 15 Jan., 1857.

Great meeting at the Mansion house, London, duke of Connaught and bar George Hamilton, present; report; famine affected area, 12,500,000; a new population, 50,000,000; the government spending 1,000,000 rupees daily on relief 16 Jan.

Irrigation schemes, etc., reported on in the Mackenzie annual report, 1856; in the Central provinces of N.W. India, one and a-half million on relief or public works (12 distressed districts) 29 Feb.

Many deaths in the central native states and Bhandkh district; famine severe in S. Punjab, government works efficient 13 Feb.

Monsoon and general rains reported in all affected districts, 22 June; good crops expected; famine easing 16 Aug., Sept.

Total relief fund from all sources, estimated 1,300,000; 1,400,000 persons relieved in June;
total cost to the Indian government, estimated 10,000,000. sterling; reported at the Mansion
House by the undermentioned reports. 13 Oct. 1897.

Contributions, including 57,000,000. British, about 1,750,000., reported 30 Dec., final report, and
thanks from the viceroy, received 17 July, 1897.

[Finance relief cost : £, 3,500,000. Rs. against a budget
estimate of 3,600,000. Rs. for 1897-7, reported, 20 March, 1897.]

Death of gen. sir Robt. Playfair, aged 77. 22 Jan.

Indian famine bill passed at Calcutta. 4 Feb.

Epidemic diseases act passed. Feb.

A loan authorised by the government for improving
farms, &c., at Kidderminster. 7 Jan.

Pillage of the town of Bombay and Lower Seemil
decreasing, 5 March; see Bombay and Bengal, 1897-7.

Irrigation of 3,500,000. acres by canals in N.W.
provinces, announced.

April, Mahmood Azal, Afghan by birth, eminence general
and diplomatist in the British service; born 2534, died.

Treachery attack of Wazirs on Mr. Gw, political
officer, and his escort, at Mazair, in the Tochi
valley, N.W. frontier; bent.-col. A. C. Bunny,
capt. J. F. Browne, lieuts. H. A. Cruickshank
and Higginson, and others killed; 405 were
rtired after 4 hours sharp fighting to Batthalhel;
50 Wazirs killed.

Tochi punitive expedition: 6,000 men under Com.
p. Corrigan, Bir-lieut. Esquire, and Col. Sunnion,
proclamation issued; 25 tribesmen captured, 3
July; British sentinels killed. 5 July; Mazair
forced, British defeated, 27 July; oldest Khan and other
chiefs, surrender conditionally, 27 July.

Calcutta and Assam ( brittle 26), over 1,542
deads.

Queen Victoria's Diamond jubilee celebrated
throughout India.

22 June.

Contagious diseases bill passed legislative council,
25 July.

FRONTIER WAR. Fanatical rising of the "mulhils'
followers in the Swat valley, night attack on
Malakand, repulsed; major Taylor, bent.-col.
John Lamb, bent. Mudley, and 2 men killed, 26
July; severe fighting, rapid march of the Guides
from Mahian, 27 July; enemy repulsed with
heavy loss, 20 July.

Field force (3,000) organised, under major.-
Sir Bimton Blood and others.

25 July.

Rebels driven with great loss from the hills about
Malakand. 27 July.

Chhottan fort besieged, 26 July, by Pathans, over
1,600 men killed, gallantry defended villages during
the siege), relieved by gen. Meeke-John. 2 Aug.

Shikard fort attacked by 6,000 Afghans and
Mohammedans; 2 Aug.: enemy routed, after sharp
fighting, 10 men killed, 25 wounded, by Col. Ellis,
bent.-col. Wood, and 3 British killed.

Landikai occupied, after a desperate fight with
3,000 tribesmen; great heroism; lieuts. Graves and
Macneil killed.

27 Aug.

Surrender of tribes in the Upper Swat valley,
arms brought in.

Fort Manalai and other outposts in the Khyber pass,
captured by the Afridis, 23 Aug.; the Afridis
shelled and dispersed by gen. Westmorland's force.

24-25 Aug.

Landi Kotal, and other small native forts, held
by Afridis, in the Khyber pass.

26 Aug.

Small police posts burnt by Orakzais. E. and W. of
the Swat range, 9 Aug.; severe fighting in the
Utab pass; great heroism of medical officers and
others.

27 Aug.

Four disturbed areas: Quta, Kuran pass, the
Orakzai, Afridi, and Swat tribesmen; the
Swat valley; fires put out, and arms surrendered
at Utab and Swat valley.

Aug.-1 Sept.

Enemy repulsed by gen. Yeatman-Biggs, with
Shafi Khan in the Sunday hills, and in the
Swat valley; fires put out, and arms surrendered.

Aug.-1 Sept.

Native states offer support to the government.
Sept.

Saraghar post on the Swat taken by the enemy
(180 killed); the garrison, 24 Sikhs, died fighting
to the last, 12 Sept.; post re-captured by gen.
Yeatman-Biggs, forts Gulistan and Lockhart
also relieved, large forces of the enemy driven
back.

Night attack on gen. Jeffery's brigade in the Rain-
bat pass; lieuts. Wm. E. Tompkins, A. W.
Bailey, H. A. Harrington killed, 14 Sept.; enemy
(6,000) routed after a severe fight, lieuts. Hughes
and A. T. Cruikshank killed.

Gundab fort occupied, without opposition by gen.
Elles, after a long march into the Mohmand country.

14 Sept.

Gen. Sir Win. Lockhart appointed commissioner
in succession to sir George White.

17 Sept.

Gen. Jeffery drives the enemy from Ramadan.

12 Nov.

Unra Khan's fort blown up, towers, etc., de-
stroyed.

12 Nov.

Attacks by about 6,000 of Haideh Mahulis on
Sir E. Blood's camp at Nawag, repulsed.

26 Sept.

Gen. Elles drives the Mohmands from the Hilmi
pass and captures the heights.

The enemy completely dispersed, flight of the 2
Mahulis.

24 Sept.

Jarot and forts, etc., destroyed by gen. West-
moreland's brigade.

25 Sept.

Submission of tribes in the Swat valley.

27 Sept.-2 Oct.

The ameer refuses help asked by the Afridis and
others.

Punitive operations: 15 towers, etc., destroyed.

29 Sept.

Agnah and Gatif taken after a severe fight; enemy
2,000 strong, repulsed by British and Afridi forces.
Browne-Clyton and others killed.

29 Sept.

Badakhi in the Mohmand valley stormed, all the
forbiddances, etc., destroyed.

29 Sept.

Mohmand campaign (over 80 killed) ended 7
towers, 40 forts destroyed, arms captured, and lines
poled.

29 Sept.

Sir Gen. Sir Win. Lockhart arrives at Samania to
command the Tirah expedition against the Afridis
and Orakzais for breaking the passes of 1878.

Settlement with the Mohmands completed, arms
surrendered.

Sir A. Palmer drives the enemy about 8,000 from
Chagrin defile and Bargon heights with severe
loss; major-Jennings-Brandy killed.


The enemy re-enterted Bargon and Chagrin on
the withdrawal of the troops, and were again driven
from the ridge with great loss, after a desperate
fight, great heroism shown, the heights won in
40 minutes by a gallant dash of the Gordon
Highlanders under Lieut.-col. Mathias, major.
Wright, through a murderous fire; major R. Judge,
A. L. Lamont and 7 men killed.

28 Oct.

Re-opening of the Indian mail for silver ingots,
enclosed by U.S.A. and French governments,
July, declined.

28 Oct.

The difficult and strongly defended Sangrapeh pass
captured, Capt. de Bates and 4 others highly
recommended.

26 Oct. ; the Ahranga pass taken.

30 Oct.

Gourkla fighting; Usrah, Mohian occupied, Afridis
surrendered.

8 Nov.

Firing into camp, bent. Gillard and capt. E. W.
Watson (entomologist) killed.

9 Nov.

Picket of one native officer and 30 Sikhs massacred
in the Karmana defile, then retreated was cut out
by a jungle fire.

7 Nov.

Sixty handlets and towers destroyed, severe loss
inflicted on the enemy in the Ahranga pass.

8 Nov.

Sarai Sara occupied with slight resistance, but on
retiring, sir Win. Lockhart's and gen. West-
moreland's brigades were fiercely attacked by
the Northampton and Sikhs bravely covering the
withdrawal; lieuts. A. H. Macintyre, J. F. Wiel-
dell and 15 men killed, enemy's loss severe.

9 Nov.; successful reconnaissance, villages de-
stroyed.

The Orakzai and Afridi jungs received by sir
Win. Lockhart at Manal, terms of submission
announced.

12 and 21 Nov.

General Kepping's force attacked by the Phul
and Akakels in the Tnen Kande pass, capt. N.

G. M. Wylie and 2 men killed.

12 Nov.

Northampton, Dorsets, Sikhs and Gurkhas highly
recommended.

17 Nov.
INDIA.

March of gen. Westmunt's force to Batoli, 7 days' fighting, etc., 21 Dec. 1896.

Lozack pass cleared after a sharp fight by gen. Gaskell's brigade, 9 killed, 29 Nov.

Col. Seegar's rearguard encounters heavy fighting over the Ketul hills, 4 killed, 24 Nov.

Chakamna valley taken, villages burnt, loot, R. M. Hattye killed, enemy routed, 22 Dec.

The Afridis tooled, etc., defeated in the Wanaan and Rudul valleys.


Severe attacks on gen. Kempester's rearguard, 9 killed; loot, West killed at Manaul, 11, 13 Dec.

Operations over in the Tirah district, forces withdrawn, 19 Dec.

The heights from Fort Mande to Ali Mogul occupied by the British, 23 Dec.

Gen. Lockhart moves up the Khyber pass without opposition, 24 Dec.; defeats the Maddi-Khels in the Mathi pass, enemy repulsed with heavy loss in the Kazar valley, 2 and 64th killed and captured, 5 killed, 11 Dec.


Zakka-khel village, etc., destroyed by gen. Hammond's force; hard fight in the Khyber pass, 3 men killed, 26, 28 Dec.

Major H. W. Hockman killed while on convoy duty, 3 Jan. 1898.

Death from exposure, of gen. Veyrman-Biggs, aged 24, at Peshawar.

The enemy crossed the Persal pass taken by col. Adams, 6 Jan.

The Tangra pass taken and 2 standards of the oath taken, 26 Jan.

Gen. Jefferys receives the full submission of the Chamhwals at the Ambel pass, 1 Jan.

Garrick warfare carried on by the Zakka-khels in the Khyber pass.

Great numbers camped with by the Afridis and the Bonawals, 26th, Blood's force with drawn from Buner, 19 Jan.

Sir J. Westland's currency bill (notes against goods) with a previous pass, 21 Jan.

Successful advance of columns to clear the Kuran plain; the 4th from Manaul, attacked by Afridis in the Slim Kamar pass, Bazar valley, has 2 killed, 9 wounded, 100 prisoners; Dowlah, Hughes, Walker, 27 Yorkshire's and 2 Sikhs killed; 29 wounded, 1 Jan.

Operations in Mohmand, Afridis completely routed at Gok Path, by a small force under lieut. colonel Mayne, mid-Feb.

Toohi expedition: 2 British officers, 9 soldiers, 2 natives, and others, died from sickness; 500 highly commanded for their endurance, etc., 11 Feb.

Hosts on the frontier; 24 British, including 4 officers, killed; 2 wounded, 198 men missing, and 13 native troops killed, from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1897, 2 Feb. and mid-Feb.

Sobotia press-lawmen seen but not passed, 1 Feb.

Sir Wm. Lockhart's despatches on the Tirah campaign published, 4 March.

The Khelistan pass reported peaceable; pass to be open from 11 March.

Sir W. Lockhart gives a digest of all sections of the tribes, the final choice of the war, 12 March.

Criminal procedure bill passed by the legislative council, 12 March.

The Rahul dawat gazetted, 22nd traditionally marked by a jubilee, 25 March.

Sir J. Westland's budget statement, 21 March; he declares a silver standard, or the reopening of the mint impossible; the viceregal offers the question to the states, and demands the Indian government and army, 21 March; a departmental committee of inquiry into the monetary system of India agreed to in the common council, 21 March.

Payment of fines and surrender of rifles by the Afridis, completed, 4 April.

Sir Wm. Lockhart's friendly farewell of the Afridis, 4 April.


Indian currency committee appointed, sir Henry Fowler, chairman, 29 April.

Great fire at Peshawar (24 hrs.), 4,000 houses burnt, 31 May.

Act passed for a loan of 50,000,000 to meet losses by famine, plague, earthquakes, and war, early July.

Budget estimate, 1897-8, revenue, 998,651,400 Rs.; expenditure, 189,241,000 Rs.; Mr. F. S. Wilde, engineer, murdered by Pathans in the N. Coch hill stations.

Fighting between the tribal forces of the Nawab of Dir and the Bajauris in the Jhangal valley; 12 Bajauris and 37 of the Dir forces killed, 22 July; peace offered, accepted.

Indian currency commission; evidence issued as a blue book.

India inland revenue to be reduced from 25 Aug.

Sir Wm. Lockhart appointed commander-in-chief, Oct.

Outbreak of plague in Madras and Mysore, see National Intelligencer.

Indian plague commission, Dr. Toss. Fraser, F.R.S., president, arrives at Bombay, 26 Nov.

The Hadda Mullah crosses the Swat river; serious fighting with Afridis, losses of both sides.

24, 29 Nov.; British reinforcements sent to Chaklam and Mahakund, 1 Dec.; the mulhah's force defeated by native forces, 17 Dec.; he is finally expelled from the Swat valley, retreats into Khost, 10 Dec.

Royal Indian famine commission's report, with recommendations issued, 31 Jan.

Mahomud of Darbandaly, loyal beneficiary, born 1830, died, 1897.

Jirgah of all the Swat clans sworn to major Deane at Thana not to assist the mulhah in any way, 17 Dec.

Mr. J. M. Tata offers property worth 20,000,000; on trust, to found an Indian university of 3,000, and also to allot it with interest of 2,200,000 Rs.; other subscriptions promised, 31 Dec. 1892; bill drafted, Jan. 1893.


Goratti, a village, seized and 5 outlaws captured; 6 British killed; towers, etc., destroyed, 2 Feb.

Punitive expedition against the Chanikani tribe for ravages; 5 villages destroyed, 100 prisoners taken, 1 March.

Countervailing duties on imported bounty-fed grain, passed by the council, comes into operation, 1 Mars.

Col. sir R. Warburton, born 1842, distinguished for his able management of the Afridis and security of the Khyber pass, 1892-97, served in the Tirah expedition, 2 died, April, 1897.

Indian currency commission, Aug. 1897; their report in favour of a gold standard, the sovereign to be legal tender, legal rate for the rupee to be 15, adopted by government, 24 July.

New frontier policy, tribunal militia substituted for regulars at frontier garrisons, Aug.

Peaceful settlement arranged at a meeting between the khans of Nawaizaul and the nawab of Dir, after some conflicts, early April.

Lord George Hamilton's financial statement; large surpluses in 1893-94, 4,713,000 Rs., due to beheldon expenditure, etc., 2 Aug.

Currency exponent act (gold made a legal tender, the rupee fixed at 1641) passed (made permanent in 1897), 15 April.

See landhigge.

Rapid of Hills near Kheruzam, severe fighting, enemy killed, 13 March.

Thanks from the home government for prompt dispatch of troops to S. Africa, early Oct.

The viceroy holds a durbar at Lucknow, 15 Dec.

Indian fleet sent to save the drought (1891-92): one ship in Bombay, Central Provinces, Punjab, and elsewhere, began Sept. 1892; the government and its officers prompt and energetic in relieving distress and saving life; total on relief works, &c., 3,566,000,000, Jan. 1893; famine area, 425,000,000 sq. mi.; population, 62,000,000; relief fund started 435,000,000; subscribed at a meeting in Calcutta,
the viceroy presiding, 16 Feb.; see Mansion house, 1900; central relief committee received about 1,000,000 sterling; liberal gifts from abroad, about 25,000,000 raised on the emperor's initiative in Germany. May; total on relief, 6,386,000. 17 Aug.; declining, Sept.; 2,592,000, 16 Oct.; India subscribed 33 lakhs, reported, 16 Oct.

Lord Curzon-British condition in Hindustan. Lord Curzon met the Indians at Calcutta; fine speech by the maharajah of Darbhanga, 63,000 Rs. subscribed to the Transvaal war fund, 27 Jan.

India. Famine commission reports favourably on Mr. Hatkine's inoculation system, thousands inoculated, Times, 2 March.

Death of Sir Wm. Lockhart, able commander-in-chief, 5 Dec.

The maharajah of Jaipur presents 15 lakhs, in toto, towards the famine fund, to be permanent, announced, 19 March.

Legislative council opened by the viceroy, Mr. Clinton Dawkins, able finance minister, reports increase of trade, &c.; budget for 1898-99, 2,541,000, surplus, 23 March.

Report on the royal commission (1893) on Indian expenditure, proposed grant of 50,000,000, a year to the India office, issued, 6 April.

Lord Curzon issues a despatch at Quetta; exhibits the chiefs to settle feuds and to stop murderous Ghazi raids, &c., 12 April.

Plague riots in Cawnpore, the segregation camp destroyed by the mob, 6 constables killed, troops called out, 10 April; plague regulations modified, mid April.

Famine expenditure by Indian government, 1900-01, 24 July.

The viceroy visits the famine centres and relief works in Gujarat, 2-4 Aug.

Government committee to proposed sugar industry in Behar meets in Calcutta, 5 Oct.

Punjab land alienation act, to prevent land passing into the hands of non-agriculturists, passed, 10 Oct.

Mahal Wazari raids on N.W. frontier frequent; beat. Heneberries killed, 23 Oct.

Death of the maharaja of Patiala, 7 Nov.

The viceroy's tour round India, about 6,000 miles, very successful, mid Oct.-15 Dec.

Blockade against the Malahads in Waziristan, 1 Dec., et seq.

Universal mourning on the death of the queen-empress Victoria, 22 Feb., 1901.

The king-emperor thanks the princes and people of India for loyalty and assistance in the African war, 6 Feb.

Lord Curzon proposes a memorial to queen Victoria at a meeting in Calcutta, large donations received, 6 Feb.

New North-west Frontier province, see Punjab, 21 Oct. Budget: 1,595,192, surplus, 2,774,623; 1,900-1901, surplus, 1,670,000, 18 March.


The mines bill (1897), modified, passed, 22 March.

Indian Famine 1899-1900; commission appointed, 21 March; Sir Anthony Macdonell and others, Dec. 15; report issued; great mortality in Gujarat and Bombay province, estimated deaths, 1,250,000; the great future problem being to relieve the pressure of the population on the soil; 5,000,000 gratuitously relieved; 2,077,490 on relief works, 8 May.

Indian Famine 1899-1900; to investigate cause and means of prevention, meets in London, June, 30 Nov.

Scheme for an imperial cadet corps of the sons of Indian princes and nobles; royal ascent, reported, 28 July.

Kandahar, Kar, British post in the province. Wagon train, 6 Aug., by Mahal Waziris, 7 men killed, 6 Aug.

Lord G. Hamilton's financial statement; estimated loss in W. by 3 years' drought, 8,000,000; relief expenditure, 15,000,000, met without additional taxation, 19 May.

Cooper's Hill college controversy, compensation claimed by civil engineers; parliamentary paper published, see Times, 27 July.

Jhelum Irrigation canal at Rashid opened, 29 Oct.

Sepoys ambushed by Waziri Mahals near the Gomali Pass, 24 and 6 other persons killed, 3 Nov.

Sir Anthony Macdonell retires from India after 26 years' eminent service, 30 Nov.

Scientific plague commission commenced local investigation, 26 Nov., 1899; full report issued, with recommendations, 1900.

Punitive operations against the Mahals in Waziristan, 192 prisoners taken, villages &c. destroyed, 25-27 Nov.; further fighting, 7 villages and borders destroyed, 6 Dec.

The viceroy tours through the North-Eastern provinces, early Nov.; welcomed at Manipur, 15 Nov.; holds durbar at Mandsay, 27 Nov.; Rugoom.

Noliz fort in Mekran seized by Persian auxiliaries, captured by the British; Mahomet Ali, the leader, and others, killed; 6 captured, the rest dispersed.

Indian National congress (over 5,000 present) held at Calcutta, 26-28 Dec.

Indian mines act (government inspection, &c.) passed.

Commission to report on the work of the universities and colleges, appointed, 1 Jan., 1902.

Mahal Waziris revolt, British loss 37 killed, 250 wounded; blockade with English and native forces, early March.

Budget: surplus for 1899-1900, 2,400,000, April.

British force ambushed by auxiliaries on the Mahal frontier, 8 killed, reported, 12 April.

The Bejar高于 the nizam of Hafranad exceedingly all territorial claims and received 29 lakhs rupees annually, reported, 17 April.

The rajah of Bhopal murdered, deposition of the rajah overruled, 5 May.

Sugar duties bill (German and Austrian) passed, 26 June.

Reforms and progress in India; generous government grants reported, June.

Swami Vivekananda, a religious reformer and denouncer of the caste system, died, aged 29, 4 July.

Loan of 15,000,000 rupees subscribed; 1 ms. over, 6 July.

Commission of inquiry into police reform, appointed, 15 July.

Blue-book report on the famine and relief operations, 1901-1902, excess mortality during 12 months' drought, 7,500,000, including 2,500,000 deaths from famine and smallpox and cholera; Indian princes, reported, June, 20 July.

Blue-book, plans to native rulers during famine, 1899-1900, 23,311,962, reported, 18 Aug.

The queen wrote to lady Curzon: "The Indian coronation robes you so kindly designed are perfect, and make the most brilliant effect; I am so proud at wearing an Indian dress on this great occasion. I hope you will make this known in India." Times, 31 July.


Number on famine relief, 9,000,000, 21 Aug., 1901.

Mr. Nowrozie M. Wadia offers about a million sterling to a test for the relief of subsistence by any sudden calamity, reported, 28 Sept.

The viceroy's tour in Central India ends; he visits Raispuram, 29 Sept.

Lord George Hamilton's good budget; estimated surplus for 1902-3, 1,700,000, 30 Nov.

Punitive Kabini-Khad expedition for raids, &c.; prisoners captured, Gummoti 1 stormed and destroyed. near Umaria, 25-27 Nov.; moody mortally wounded, 4 sepoys killed, 12 Nov.; operations closed successfully, 2 towers, &c., destroyed.

Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief, arrives, army manoeuvres against the north, 2 Nov.

Death of the rajah of Baroda, 20 Dec.

Decennial missionary conference for India, Ceylon, Burma and Arabia held at Madras, 26 Dec.

Death of the Pundah Mullah, N.W. Frontier, 23 Dec.
India.

Cost of the visit of the viceroy, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India, opened by the viceroy on Dec. 8, 1904. Important speech by Lord Curzon reviewing the five years work of his government; explains the foreign policy of the government; refers to the great increase of native industries holding civil appointments and states the great reduction in the amount of official interference; speaks of the suppression of opium and saltpetre, of 1,338,000 per annum. Lord Curzon states that about 17,000 lives are estimated to have been lost by the earthquake in the seriously affected area, comprising 270,000 miles, with a population of 29,000,000, nearly all of whom are Indians; their property has been rendered almost wholly unmarketable; rough estimate of money required for generous relief 4,000,000 rupees (130,754). 2,204,700 rupees (including 2,394,500), together with 1,528,600 as a tax on fourth class passengers in the railways, to be raised as a contribution to the relief fund. Important project for development of some of India's mineral resources, reported; American mining experts brought to India by late Mr. Tata are to have established their residence in the Raipur district of the Central provinces, of immense quantities of an extremely rich iron ore; to be worked by Indian labourers employed in the government. Announcement has been made that 1,250,000,000 capital would be required for the expenditure of this field. Important speech by Lord Curzon, at Bombay, 9 Dec., 1904, 1904. King addresses the viceroy a telegram congratulating him. Unanimous proposal of the Indian council for remissions of taxation in budget for 1904-5, bringing the total amount to the increasedarris in S. Africa in early Aug. 1904. Commercial treaty between Japan and India, published, 1905. Financial statement presented to viceroyal council shows an actual surplus for 1904-5 of 2,965,400,000. Estimated surplus for 1904-5, 3,345,000,000. Budget for 1905-6 provides for remissions of taxation on corn, salt, famine cess, increase from 4 to 10 tola of weight of letters carried for 4 anna (4d.), and special grants for provincial and local purposes—inland, 2,458,000; railway, 1,579,000; conclusion of agreement with Ameer, returning to India, 29 March, 1905. Severe earthquake, causing great loss of life and damage to property throughout Northern India. Hills stations at Darmsa destroyed, 2 Europeans killed and 470 men of the Gorkha battalion, buildings and schools, many natives killed and wounded. Amanatpur, and Massosor, 3,900 in Palampur sub-division, 17,000 in Kangra sub-division, maroon escape of lady Curzon at viceroyal lodge at Simla, 4 April, 1905. King and prince of Wales send to lord Curzon messages of sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake, 4 April. Further shocks at Simla, 9 to 10 April. Towers of Sultam, and Mandi, wrecked by the earthquake, reported, 20 April, 1905. Life-governor of the Punjab states that about 15,000 lives are estimated to have been lost by the earthquake in the seriously affected area, comprising 270,000 miles, with a population of 29,000,000, nearly all of whom are Indians; their property has been rendered almost wholly unmarketable; rough estimate of money required for generous relief 4,000,000 rupees (130,754). 2,204,700 rupees (including 2,394,500), together with 1,528,600 as a tax on fourth class passengers in the railways, to be raised as a contribution to the relief fund. Important speech by Lord Curzon reviewing the five years work of his government; explains the foreign policy of the government; refers to the great increase of native industries holding civil appointments and states the great reduction in the amount of official interference; speaks of the suppression of opium and saltpetre, of 1,338,000 per annum. 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INDIA.

Blue-book on the administration of the army in India, containing details of the controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener of the council, and lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief, respecting the existing system of Indian army organisation, which is strongly contested by lord Kitchener, amounting, he declares, to a system of dual control which leaves the nominal responsibility to the commander-in-chief, but makes the military member of council “really incompetent” in military matters. He affirms that in war it must break down, and unless disaster is caused “divided counsels, divided united and divided responsibility” must go.* Lord Curzon, sir Edmund Elles, military member, and the civilian members of the council traverse the most material of lord Kitchener’s statements of facts and record their entire disapproval of the changes lord Kitchener declares to be indispensable to the safety of India; see Times, 25 June, 1905.

Official notification that in future the government of India will require the submission to them annually in September of a forecast of the estimated military expenditure for the ensuing year.

Decision of the home government to reconstitute the provinces of Bengal and Assam announced at Simla, 22 July, 1905.

Agricultural prospects reported to be favourable in the east, centre and north, and fair in other parts, except in portions of Madras, South Bombay, and North Rajputana.

Famine relief camps established in parts of Madras, cholera epidemic in cholera among the famine-stricken refugees; death-rate estimated officially to be 257 per 1,000, 24 July.

Great meeting of protest against the partition of Bengal into two provinces held at Calcutta, 7 Aug.

Resignation of lord Curzon accepted by the king; lord Minto, late governor-general of Canada, appointed his successor, 19 Aug.

White paper issued stating that the activities of the viceroy was primarily due to a difference of opinion with the home government regarding the appointment of the first military supply member of the council of India, 20 Aug. The publication of a minute by lord Kitchener, dated 17 Aug., justifying his repudiation of the viceroy’s summary of his proposals, coupled with lord Curzon’s minute, dated 23 Aug., is republished, 25 Aug.

Proclamation published at Simla, bringing into effect the partition of Bengal from 16 Oct., 1905; Mr. R. Fuller appointed the first mayor, governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 6 Nov.

Secretary of the anti-partition committee of Bengal reply to chamber of commerce of Manchester that the boycott of English goods had been forced by the disregard of the Indian government of public opinion and constitutional procedure in the matter of the partition of Bengal, 7 Sept.

Lord Curzon attends a conference of the directors of education and delivers a farewell address in which he traces the progress which has been made in education in India, 20 Sept.

Disastrous fire at Brahmapur in Kashmir; town almost destroyed, 260 houses burnt to the ground, estimated damage 3 lakhs of rupees (35,000), destructive floods in Kashmir, large part of Srinagar submerged, about 1,20,000 people, 22 Sept.

Great meetings at Calcutta to protest against the partition of Bengal, and in favour of boycotting British goods, 22 Sept.; 50,000 persons take a solemn oath in the Taglighat temple, Calcutta, to carry on the boycott, 25 Sept.

Lord Curzon, at a farewell dinner given in his honour at Simla by the United Service club, pays an elaborate address to the fidelity and high support he had received from all members of all the services, and refers to them as “the highest-minded public services in the world,” 29 Sept.

Reported itinerary of the first portion of the tour of the prince and princess of Wales in India in the autumn and winter of 1905-1906.


By Arthur Lawley appointed governor of Madras, 22 Nov., 1905.

Prince and princess of Wales arrive at Calcutta, 28 Dec., 1905.

Now (“Curzon”) bridge across the Ganges at Allahabad opened.

The prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the queen Victoria memorial hall in Calcutta, 4 Jan.; receives the hon. L.L.D. of Calcutta university, 18 Feb.

Palace of the Thakur of L fascinating fire, estimated damage to palace and town, which was also destroyed, 60 lakhs of rupees (35,000), 27 Feb.

Prince and princess of Wales visit Bhandpur, 3 Jan.; arrive at Madras, 4 Jan.

Prince and princess of Wales visit Mysore, 29 Jan.

Prince of Wales unveils a statue of queen Victoria at Bangalore, 8 Feb.

Prince of Wales arrives at Haiderabad, 8 Feb.

Viceroy reports continued loss of rain in the affected districts; number on relief works rises to 247,000, 12 Feb.

The prince visits Benares, 14 Feb.; Lucknow, 26 Feb.

Lord Minto and lord Kitchener express their complete satisfaction with Mr. Morley’s decision in Indian army administration.

Severe earthquakes in Bashair, one of the hill states; 2 persons killed, 24 injured, and some buildings destroyed, reported, 21 Mar.

Prince and princess of Wales sail from Karachi in the Benares battle-ship, on the conclusion of their tour in India, 15 Mar.

Indian accounts show a realised surplus for 1904 of 2,456,669; estimated surplus for 1905, 1,753,796; for 1906-7, 724,256, reported, 21 Mar.

Mr. Felix Schuster appointed a member of the Indian Council in succession to Mr. T. E. Le Marchant, 26 Mar.

Situation reported improved; number on the relief works falls to 282,290, 21 Mar.

Lord Minto, viceroy, unveils a statue of general John Nicholson at Delhi, a statue of general Lord Kitchener at Allahabad, 3 April.

Indian government decide to complete the Hindu-stan tunnel, and in order to establish a broken link between Simla and Cantok, the new trade mart in Western Tibet, 1 May.

Death of Sir J. H. Bryan, lord mayor of Cardiff, at Bexley, 15 July.

Death of Lady Curzon of Keston, 17 July.

Mr. J. P. Hewett appointed bent. gov. of Agra and Oudh, reported, 7 Aug.

“Coronation” of Surendra Nath Raycher, leader of the agitation against the partition of Bengal, in Calcutta, 3 Sept.

Desert storms, which destroy the indigo crop and the food crops and wipe out whole villages, reported from Behar, 4 Sept.

Mr. Jas. Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I., member of the council of India, appointed an ordinary member of the council of the governor-general of India in charge of the department of commerce and industry, in succession to Mr. John Prescott Hewett, C.S.I., 4 Sept., reported, 7 Sept.

A boat, carrying over 20,000 Hindus, mostly women and children, swamped and sunk by a flood in the Indus, with all on board, reported, 27 Sept.

Lord Minto receives a deputation from Simla, who present an address from the Mahomedan community of India, 24 Oct.

Lord Minto leaves Simla for quiet tour of business in autumn tour.

Anniversary of the partition of Bengal press off quietly in Calcutta; the Mahomedans everywhere celebrate the anniversary with great enthusiasm.

Death of sir Walter Morgan, late chief justice of Madras, aged 64, 25 Oct.
Deport of Mr. Ralph Thomas Hetchiess Griffith, who published numerous works in the ancient tongue, of Mysore. Nov. 19. 

Mr. John Ellis, through ill-health, resigns the office of under-secretary for India, reported 17 Dec.

Area under cotton nearly a million acres larger than last year; the output is estimated at 3,000,000 bales, which is a record, reported 20 Dec.

Death of Mr. Raiy Yarman, famous Indian artist, aged 44, about 24 Dec.

Indian national congress opened in Calcutta; Mr. Nardeo, the president, delivers an address, in which he speaks of the rights for the rights of Indians, as British subjects, to govern themselves, 26 Dec.; resolutions pressed expressing indignation that Indian seamen have not the same rights in the Transvaal, and protesting against the alarming growth of military charges, 27 Dec.; sittings concluded 28 Dec.

The trial of Lord Delambre and others, accused on a charge relating to alleged fraudulent transfer of land, results in the acquittal of all defendants, 3 Feb., 1907.

Arrival of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 7 Mar.

Visit of the Amir of Afghanistan. Arrival at Landi Khana, on the border, 7 Jan.; at Peshawar, 18 Jan.; at Arra, 20 Jan.; at a joint of troops and a chapter of the orders held, 22 Jan.; at Alimzar, 28 Jan.; at Gwidar, 2 Jan.; at Delhi, 21 Jan.; at Rawal Pala, 14 Feb.; celebrated arrival, 20 Jan.; at Calcutta, 6 Feb.; at Bombay, 12 Feb.—23 Feb.; the amir leaves India on his return to his country; very cordial messages exchanged between the viceregal and the amir, 23 Feb.

Prince Rajjitsingh installed as jain of Nawabgarh, 12 Mar.

Budget submitted to the Legislative council in Calcutta; realized surplus for 1906, 2,900,000; revised estimate for current year shows surplus of 2,100,000; estimates for 1907-8 show a surplus of 72,867,400; 20 Mar.

2,000 deaths from plague reported for week ended 11 April.

Law's section case appeal, conviction upheld, and imprisonment changed from rigorous to a fine in favour of the prisoners took place while they were being conveyed from the court to the gaol, several Europeans being assaulted, 17 April.

The proprietor of the Punjab was sentenced in February to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rupees (about £33), and the editor to 9 months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 rupees (about £66), for exciting hatred against the government and the European community. Mass meeting of Mohametans and influential natives, held at Lahore, strongly condemns the recent assaults on Europeans, criticism of their social institutions, and abusive language towards the government, 12 April.

Serious rioting at Rawalpindi; much property destroyed by the mob, who were dispelled by a party of armed police, 26 April.

Attacks and depredation of the Pathans, a prominent leader of sedition in the Punjab, 4 May.

Ordinance issued by the viceroy for the regulation of meetings in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab; 5 days' written notice required before the holding of any public meeting in the proclaimed areas, and district magistrates empowered to prevent meetings likely to create sedition, published 11 May.

Deaths from plague during six weeks, numbered 40,657, 11 May.

Government of India decides to hand over the control of Manipur state to rajah Chuna Chand Singh, announced 29 May.

An Afghan official report that the government had sent emissaries through the Punjab to poison the drinking wells was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of 500 rupees (£15), an accomplice was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and a fine of 100 rupees (£3), 19 May.

Arrest of Mr. Dumath, editor of the Hindustan on charges of exciting and abetting disaffection in the army, 17 June.

Resignation of Lord Lamington, governor of Bombay, announced 17 July.

Sir Geo. S. Clarke appointed to succeed him, 17 July.

Editor of the Finsbury, for preaching arms, sentenced to two years' hard labour, 24 July.

Mr. Kei Handie in India; his tour condemned by the Anglo-Indian journals, 1 Oct.

Rioting in Calcutta; shops looted, and street lamps broken 4 Oct.

Sir Louis Duke appointed lieutenant-governor of the Punjab in succession to Sir Denzil Iddon, announced 19 Oct.

In consequence of frontier raids by the Zakkas, khels, two brigades, under gen. sir Jas. Willcocks, proceed to the Bazar valley to punish the rebels, 20 Jan.

Serious rioting in Bombay, arising out of disputes between the Sunni and Shiáh Mohametans on the occasion of the Muharram celebrations; the police, having arrested several Sunnis, the mob demanded the release and stone the European police officers; five killed and 20 wounded; order restored by the troops, 19 Feb.

Submission of the Zakk an Khels, 27 Feb.; withdrawal of the troops by the government, 28 Feb.

The estimated cost of the expedition against the Zakkas, khels, from 6,600,000 to 8,400,000, Times, 3 Mar.

Great distress reported from India; the total number of persons in receipt of state relief being 1,380,818, 8 Mar.

Sir Cowasjee Janghalieh, Parsee merchant, gives 2,661,000 for the promotion of science teaching in Bombay, 11 Mar.

Annual budget report submitted—accounts for 1907 show a surplus of 1,585,000, and 26,000, in excess of the revised estimate of March, 1907; revenue for 1908 estimated at 27,425,000, expenditure, 27,075,000; surplus, 571,000, 20 Mar.

End of the telegraph strike which had been caused by the changes introduced into the Indian telegraph system by Mr. Newlands, 2 Apr.

Bomb outrage at Mazarutta, a bomb, thrown at the carriage in which Mr. and Miss Kennedy were driving, killed Miss Kennedy and the coachman, and severely injured Mrs. Kennedy, 1 May.

Death of Mrs. Kennedy, 2 May.

Police raid certain houses and a newspaper office in Calcutta, discovering large quantities of explosives and anarchist literature; more than 50 arrests made, 2 May.

Railway disaster near Moradabad; death roll officially stated to be about 120, 3 May.

Investigations following on the raids prove the existence of a revolutionary plot on a vast scale, and of a systematically organized "college" for instruction in the manufacture of bombs, 2 May.

Frontier trouble, 1908; Mohommed incursions into the Punjab; Gurnamoon on the coast of Mekran reported; cargoes of guns and ammunition secretly landed by native shows at various points west of Gwadar, reports received from the borders of Persia and Afghanistan, or carried eastward and sold to tribesmen on the Indian frontier, 18-19 April.

Gatherings of Mohommedans, joined by Afghans, assembled owing to the exhortations of the mullahs; a force of 1,200 men dispatched from Peshawar to deal with the trouble, 20 April.

General Willcocks attack the rebels and capture their troops available; British casualties number 60, including several officers; enemy's loss estimated at 100 killed, 24 April.

Mohommedans reported to have returned to their own country, 27 April.

An Afghan lashkar, numbering 12,000 to 20,000, crosses the border and attacks Landi Kotal, renewing the attack in the evening, 2 May; general Willcocks, with the third brigade, reaches Landi Kotal, 3 May.
The Indian government makes a reconnaissance to dress the participation of Afghans in the frontier outbreaks; the Afghan forces report that earlier information had not reached them and issues stringent orders recalling Afghan subjects. The hostile sections of the Mohmands refuses to come to terms, and general Willecocks prepares to march an expeditionary force against them. 9-10 May.

Jingo held by general Willecocks; the political officers announce that the campaign had summoned all the Mohmands, and as all the Mohmands had not come in, the government would discuss nothing but the howden could be pushed in the same. 12 May.

General Willecocks enters the Mohmand country and reaches Dand. 13 May.

A strong force under maj.-gen. Barrett proceeds in the direction of Rohan Dag to the Khowazais. 18-19 May.

Gen. Willecocks and gen. Anderson move into the Umutzai country; in the encounter with the enemy, British casualties number 26, including 2 British officers killed; the enemy's loss exceeds 200. 20 May.

The Stephens accept the government terms of May, 22 May, and gen. Willecocks proceeds to assert supereery over other sections of the Mohmands. 23 May.

Gen. Willecocks destroys the residence of the Gen. Mullah and detaches a force of 2,000 men to Khel near Kargha, reported, 24 May.

Gen. Willecocks arrives at Mulli Killi; punishment of the Khoda Khel and the Bazai entrusted to gen. Anderson, reported from Simla, 26 May.

Gen. Willecocks destroys the towers of the Bazai in the Khoda Khel district; the enemy offers some resistance but there are no casualties. 28 May; death of two injured of the height of the Khoda, in the Rohan Dag. 29 May.

Every tribe having been fully dealt with, lord Kitchener addresses to gen. Sir J. Willecocks telegram of thanks and appreciation (the number killed, 32; wounded, 269; enemy losses 450 killed; gen. Willecocks' despatch 26 June). 31 May.

WunzJanpur outrage—Khudiram Bose sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy by members of a conspiracy, number 26, including 2 British officers, 2 June.

A bomb thrown at a mail train at Barackpur wrecks the train and injures 3 people, 21 June.

Railway collision near Baroda; 15 persons killed and 20 injured, 23 June.

Death of sir Harold Deane, chief commissioner in the north-west frontier province, b. 1845, 6 July.

Strike of 14,000 mill operatives who were guilty of some abuses, which led to collisions with the police, 17-18 July.

Trial of Mr. Tikat, nationalist leader, for publishing seditionary matter in the Peshawa weekly Kusari, of which he was editor, concluded; prisoner found guilty and sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of 500. 23 July.

Strike of 20,000 mill hands in Bombay, 24 July.

The trial of 6 men, arrested at a house in Calcutta where a store of bombs and explosives was discovered by the police, concluded, 3 sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and 2 acquitted, 7 Aug.

Ethnical Sarendri Nathan, convicted of uttering seditionous speeches, sentenced to 5 years' transportation, 17 Aug.

Trial of men concerned in the riot at Tiruchchul in March concluded; one man sentenced to 7 years' transportation, 5 others condemned to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. 23 Aug.

Narendro Nath Gosain, approver in the late bomb conspiracy, shot by his brother, accused in Alipur goal, 31 Aug.

A cyclone in Haddarabad (Beccan) causes an abnormally rainfall; 15,000 lives lost; 10 square miles of cotton country entirelly destroyed; 1,000,000,000 cloths completely swept away, leaving only the largest of many splendid trees remaining; the whole area is covered with mud which lies six feet deep; the total damage is estimated at 1,000,000,000. 27-28 Sept.

Confiscation of the Indore Mahasana newspaper under the new newspaper act. 24 Oct.

Message from the emperor to the princes of the whole peoples of India on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the British crown, read by the vicereoy in the form of an address. Attempted assassination of sir Andrew Fraser, lieutenant-governor of Bengal. 7 Nov.

A police inspector shot down in the street in Calcutta. 9 Nov.

Statute of Queen Victoria, at Nagpur, enacted, 13 Nov.

Summary jurisdiction act passed. 11 Dec.

Indian national congress opens at Mohan, dr. Behari Ghose opens his inaugural address, which states that the whole of India was deeply grateful for lord Morley's scheme of reform. 23 Dec.

Religious riots at Tittagouj; the mosque attacked by Hindus, who demolished the ruins of the mosque, and burnt the people. 28 Dec.

Amotoosh Biswas, public prosecutor in the recent anarchist conspiracy case, shot dead in the court at Alipur, by a young Bengali, named Charan Bose, 12 Feb., who was convicted and sentenced to death in the same court. 19 Feb.

Lord Minto reaches Calcutta on his return from London. Report of the royal commission on decentralization in India. 27 Feb.

Charan Bose executed. 19 March.

Budget presented to the legislative council in Calcutta; the revenue for 1908-9 shows a decrease of 4,784,968, compared with the estimate, and an increase of 18,270,000. Revenue for 1909-1910 estimated at 13,725,000, and expenditure at 13,720,000. 22 March.


Alipore conspiracy case. Of 46 prisoners charged, 2 were sentenced to death, 7 to transportation for life, 5 to terms of penal servitude, and 22 were acquitted, 10 May.

India council's report receives royal assent. 22 May.


Frontier raid by a gang of Khodk outlaws. British pocket cut up. 11 July.

Lord Kitchener leaves Simla. 12 Sept.

Gen. Sir O. M. C. Craig, lord Kitchener's successor, arrives at Simla. 13 Sept.

25 persons killed and 2 injured in an earthquake at Belhat, on the Quetta line; there was an avalanche, reported. 22 Oct.

Attempt on the life of lord Minto, the vicereoy, by a bomb being thrown, at Ahmedabad. 13 Nov.

Details of the reform scheme published in Calcutta. 15 Nov.

First elections under the reform scheme take place at Lucknow. 20 Nov.

Murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Indian civil service collector, of Nasik, by a young Hindu. 21 Dec.

Indian national congress opens at Lahore, Mr. Mulvijya presiding in the absence of lord Curzon. 25 Dec.

The enlarged and reconstructed imperial legislative council of India holds its first meeting; in addition to the vicereoy there are 7 ex-officio members, comprising the commander-in-chief and the ordinary members of the government of India. 28 Jan.

Inspector Shamsul-Arham, of the criminal investigation department, who had charge of the police inquiries in the Mankie-wallah bomb conspiracy, shot dead in the high court, Calcutta, by a Bengali youth. 2 Feb.

(The murderer executed 2 Feb.)

Sir Herbert Risley introduces the new press bill into the vicereoy's council; its leading features is that it comprehends all governments and undertakings, suppress newspapers which are mischievous though not technically seditions, 4 Feb.; the bill passed by the vicereoy's legislative council; prisoners sentenced to deportation released. 8 Feb.
INDIA.

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ungalow Eastwood Wilson, introducing the financial statement of the government, announced a surplus of £7,000.

27 Feb. 1854

Arrival of the Dalai Lama at Calcutta, after his escape from Lhasa (see 6 March).

21 March

Rousing at Peshawar arising out of the coincidence of Hindu and Mahomedan celebrations; several lives lost.

Treaty with Bhutan signed (see 8 June).

Feb. 1862

Nask the murder trial; the seven Budhans charged with having implicated in the murder of Mr. Jackson, U.P. Dec. 1843, were found guilty by special tribunal in Bombay. Kanhere, Karve, and Despande were sentenced to death; Suman Joshi and Vaidya, to transportation for life, and Bhatt Joshi to 2 years imprisonment.

17 March

Lord Minto starts a tour embracing Cawnpore, Agra, Bhiit, the Kuram Valley, Peshawar and Delhi.

1 April

An all-Indian movement to commemorate the reforms by the laying out of a big Minto park at Allahabad, and by the erection of a pillar recordation of these measures, 1 April.

17 March

The three men condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Jackson, were executed.

King George V. proclaimed at Simla.

12 May

Great Hindu demonstration mourning for king Edward. Earl of Minto, the Maiordomus, Calcutta, and attended by 2,000 persons.

17 May

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.

Walter Hastings assumes the govt. 13 April, 1872.

Sir John Macpetersson 1 Feb. 1873.

Lord Cornwallis 12 Sept. 1879.


Lord (afterwards marquis) Cornwallis again; he relinquished the appointment 6 April. 1878.

Sir Alfred Clarke.

Lord Minto (afterwards Marquis Wellesley) 2 May. 1879.

Marquis Cornwallis again.

Sir George Hilaro Barlow.

Lord John Minto 17 July, 1880.

Earl of Minto, afterwards marquis of Hastings, 4 Oct. 1881.

Hon. John Adam.

George Conolly; relinquished the appointment 15 Jan. 1883.

William, lord (afterwards earl) Aberthaw 1 Aug. 1883.

Hon. W. Buttersworth Bayley.


(Thos nobleman became the first governor general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85; Aug. 28, 1811.)

S. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Minto) 1 March. 1854.

William, lord Heyt-deerry; did not proceed.

George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland) 1 March, 1858.

Edward, lord EllandOUGH.

William Willberforce Barlow.

Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hastings. 27 July.

James Andrew, earl (afterwards marquis) of Dalhousie.

12 Jan. 1874.

Charles John, viscount Canning; appointed 27 July, 1855.

Proclaimed the first to rise throughout India, Nov. 1, 1857; earl of Elgin, appointed, Aug. 1857; died 23 Nov. 1858.

Sir John Lawrence appointed 26 Dec.

Richard Southwell, earl of Mayo (see Mayo) appointed. [Assassinated 2 Feb. 1878.]

Thomas George Harrow, lord Northbrook 2 Feb. 1879.


George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquis of Malakoff 29 May, 1883.

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, earl of Dunfermline, Sept. 1874; created marquis of Dunfermline 10 Nov. 1874.

Henry Charles Keith Fitzgerald, marquis of Lansdowne, installed 10 Dec.

A number of these appointments were provisional, as for instance, Sir Alfred Clarke, sir George Hilaro Barlow, hon. William Wellerforce Barlow, sir Sir George Hilaro Barlow, hon. William Wellerforce Barlow, &c. The appointments of governors general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

Victor Alexander Bruce, earl of Elgin (Kt. 1 Jan. 1892) appointed

12 Feb. 1893.

George N. Curzon (Kt. 15 Aug. 1886) appointed

Aug. 1893; reappointed 28 Aug. 1899.

Richard, J.K. Raymond-Elford, earl of Elgin.

15 Oct. 1907.

Appointed 20 Nov. 1906.

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by the crown, and seven elected by the directors of the East India company. The members may not sit in parliament. The council met from 3 Sept., 1858, when Lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. The members of the first council are recorded below. Members were added to the council by an act, passed 20 June, 1852.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elected</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Mills</td>
<td>Sir J. Weir Hogg</td>
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<td>John showroom</td>
<td>Elliot Murchopn</td>
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<td>Ross D. Maninges</td>
<td>Henry T. Prinsep</td>
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<td>William J. Eastwick</td>
<td>Sir Fredrick Carr</td>
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<td>Sir John Lawrence</td>
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<td>Sir Henry Rawlinson</td>
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<td>Sir R. Hussey Vivian</td>
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<td>J. Pollard Willoughby</td>
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**INDIA, EMPRESS OF:** queen Victoria so proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876, in India, 1 Jan., 1877; king Edward proclaimed Emperor Jan., 1903. See **India.** Order of the Indian Empire instituted, 1 Jan., 1878. Enlarged, 15 Feb., 1887.

**INDIA MUSEUM.** The, was proposed by Sir Charles Wilkins and approved by the East India company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall-street to Fife house, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened 24 July, 1801; removed to the East India museum, which was opened to the public May, 1807; removed to South Kensington, opened June, 1875; closed 25 Oct., 1879, and the collections removed to New Gardens museum, there re-opened 17 May, 1880. **Indian Empire Exhibition at Earl's Court,** opened by the late duke of Cambridge, 27 May, 1895; another by lord Geo. Hamilton at the Whitechapel art gallery, 5 Oct., 1914.

**INDIAN ASSOCIATION (Constitutional)**, to promote social progress and education in India, was established under the patronage of the princess of Wales in 1870. Annual meetings are held.

**INDIANA,** a western state of North America. It was included in Ohio till 1801; was constituted a territory in 1806, and admitted into the Union 11 Dec., 1816. Capital, Indianapolis; population, 1880, 105,340; 1890, 109,104. Population (state) 1890, 1,076,301; 1895, 1,212,921; 1899, 2,516,462; 1904, 2,516,462; 1910, 2,516,462; 1915, 2,516,462; 1920, 2,516,462; 1925, 2,516,462; 1930, 2,516,462; 1935, 2,516,462. Great fire at Indianapolis, about 12,000 persons killed and injured—loss £1,000,000. 17 March, 1893. Burning of a hospital at Indianapolis, 19 persons perish. 24 Dec. 1892. Collapse of the large span of the nearly completed bridge over the Ohio; 40 persons killed, 15 Dec, 1893. Lynching riot at Evansville, 100 dispersed by troops, 15 Dec, 1893. At La Porte farm, Indiana, several bodies were found after the farmhands had been burnt on 28 April, which gave credence to the rumour that the owner, a Mrs. Tompkins, hired men to the farm by her matrimonial overtures and then murdered them; the coroner's verdict stated that the woman's death was the result of a felonious homicide, the perpetrator of which was unknown, 20 May; La Porte, a farm hand, arrested as the alleged murderer, found guilty of arson and sentenced to a penitentiary on an indeterminate sentence of 2 to 20 years, 25 Nov., 1893.

**INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE,** established at Cooper's hill, Surrey, 1870. Closed 1905.

**INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1891** (4 Edw. VII, c. 34), repeals as much of the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1874, as renders it necessary that the sixth member of the council of the government of India shall be member for public works purposes. There is now to be a member for commerce and industry. Royal assent, 15 Aug., 1874. India council opened; 6 members; the Imperial legislative council. Under this act, there are seven ex-officio members in addition to the viceroy, comprising the commander-in-chief, and the ordinary members of the government, Royal assent, 25 May, 1899. First sitting, 25 Jan., 1913.

**INDIAN EXPENDITURE.** Royal commission on inquiry appointed, lord Welby chairman, sir Donald Stewart, sir William Wedderburn, and others, 10 May, 1875; meetings in 1879; report issued, proposed grant of 30,000l. a year to the India office, see Times, 10 April, 1915.

**INDIAN HEROES FUND approved by the prince of Wales and lord George Hamilton, Indian secretary; lord Roberts, president of the committee. £5,504 13s. 7d. received, July 1876; 789 2s. received, Nov. 1876. See **India.** 1877.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE, Oxford:** promoted by professor (afterwards sir) Monier Williams, 1875 & seq.; established 1878; first stone of the building laid, 2 May, 1883; opened, 14 Oct., 1883. The institute received liberal donations from Indian princes; reported, Dec., 1879. Additional buildings opened 2 June, 1894. Rev. Solomon Cesar Malan, who presented to the institute his valuable library and MSS., &c., [chier at Bournemoutl, and aged 70 years. The completed buildings opened by lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, 1 July, 1896. The institute has been supported by liberal donations.

**INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,** advocating legislative and administrative changes in favour of the natives, met at Bombay, end of Dec., 1885, and annually since. Not favoured by Brahmanics. See **India.** 1885 & seq.

**INDIANS** occupying the south-western parts of the United States, termed Indians, in direct connection with the government, were numbered at 285,506 in 1881; 291,012 in 1882; 291,525 in 1883; 290,890 in 1885; 287,694 in 1887. There are the Cherokees (22,000), the Chickasaws (18,000), the Choctaws (13,530), the Chickasaws (3,000); and the Sioux (3,000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sac, Foxes, Shawnees, and Ioways. During the American civil war in 1861, the Chickasaws joined the confederates, who permitted two Chickasaw delegates to sit in congress, the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Lo- man; but the principal chief of the Chickasaws, on 4 May, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty. In a war provoked by outrages general Sheridan defeated the Indians, and they surrendered unconditionally Dec. 1868. Negotiations were undertaken by the Indians had no effect, and the war was renewed June, 1869. As a chastisement for murders and other outrages major Baker killed 173 Indians, including women and children, Jan., 1870. In June following a deputation of eminent chiefs was received by the president at Washington, and promises and presents were made to them. On 24 June, 1870, prince Arthur (afterwards duke of Connaught) visited the villages of the Canadian Indians, and was made a chief of the six nations. A deputation of Indian chiefs was well received by the president at Washington, Jan., 1870. A meeting of delegates from various tribes met at Omemoo, 5-17.
June, 1877, and agreed to a constitution for the common government by means of a senate and parliament representing 15 tribes of 100,000 people, see Modoc.

Professor Marsh reports to the president of the United States, the suppression and annihilation of the "Indian Kings," the officials employed to pay compensation, and deal with the Indians (this said to cause war of 1877), concurrent with the fall of Coster, the July 26, 1874, Thirteen Innu-men and 14 Canadians performed the Canadian national game "La Cruse," before queen Victoria at Windsor.

27 June, 1877. Gen. Miles, a brave able officer, attacked about 2,500 Sioux Indians, led by Sitting Bull, an able chief, on Little Horn river, Montana, in a ravine; he and his family and nearly all his forces were killed.

Urgent measures taken by the United States government, Sheridan put in command July 22, 1877. Sheridan unsuccessful; commissioners arrange a treaty. The Sioux Indians to remove for self-sustentation on July 27, 1877.

War going on; gen. Howard opposed to an able chief Joseph, July 27, 1877. The tribes "Nez Perce" defeat the U.S. troops in Idaho, and kill about 33, during and after the battle about 14 Sept.

Great conference of Indian chiefs and president Hayes, at Washington; they accept terms: on end of Sept.

"Sitting Bull" and Sioux Indians defeated in a raid retiring to the Canada [when paroled returned to his tribes] on July, 1879.

Fighting with Indians at Mill Creek, near Rawlins, in Colorado; 17 whites and major Thornton killed, 29 Sept.; gen. Merritt entrenched; said to be surrounded; reinforced; Indians retreat 10 Oct.

Apache Indians turn and kill 32 of the pursuing whites on 9 Nov.

Indians in Canada. In 1872, 110,905; in 1882, 124,562; numbers increasing; condition improving and prospering.

The Sioux sell to the United States 11,000,000 acres, part of their Dakota reservation, for 14,000,000 dollars; the Chippewa agree to sell 4,000,000 acres of their lands.

A rising of the Sioux Indians about 25,000, in Badlands (the Mauvaises Terres of the French pioneers), in South Dakota, stated to be suffering by want of corn and consequence of oppressed government nations; they are invited by their fanaticaledicine men, who predict the coming of a conquering Messiah, and begin their ghost-warrances; they attack the outlying white settlers April and friendly Indians, marauding and outrages endless, causing great alarm; troops and supplies of food sent to the Badland frontier; the Sioux are seen near Rapid city, 1 Aug.; gen. N. P. Cuy, "Buffalo Bill" (see American Exhibition), sent to the front 22 Nov. 1876.

Gen. Miles, chief commanding in Dakota, attacked by republic of the troops in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, ordered for active service 25 Nov.

Rapid advance of troops and cannon into the reservations. Little Wound and other Sioux chiefs tender submission. 26 Nov.

Father Jube, a missionary, visits the Indian force, to persuade them from war; the other chiefs inclined to yield, the younger determined; he returned 26 Dec.

The hostile Indians said to be demoralized by a series of defeats and capture of their chief, 27 Dec. The old Sioux chief Sitting Bull (see above, 1876) captured by the police, 14 Dec., and in an attempt to rescue him, some of the Sioux and himself were killed with others, and his camp occupied by the troops 15 Dec.

Gen. Miles, head-quarters at Rapid city 27 Dec. Red Cloud, a great council, recommend surrender to peace, and warns resisters 16 Dec.

Both of Wounded Knee dead.

Desiring to revenge Sitting Bull's death, the Indians attempted to capture Big Foot and his men at Cheyenne River; they start for Badlands, and are

joined by other Indians, making about 160 war- rious in all; they are met by the 4th cavalry, under Captain Hawthorne, and artillery under major White-side, and made to surrender 28 Dec.; in the evening major Forsyth with other troops arrives. While pretending to surrender their arms, at major Forsyth a major White-side, and 200 Indians suddenly attack the dismounted troopers, and a murderous hand-to-hand fight ensues; the Indians are joined by others, and additional troops arrive. the Indians flee to the ravines, are pursued by the artillery, much slaughter ensues; during the confused fight, Big Foot, and his band were nearly exterminated, together with many women and children (about 25). Capt. Wallace, lieutenant, Casey and Manuel, and several non-commissioned officers and privates were killed.

Vigorous attack on the Pine Ridge Agency repulsed, 29 Dec., after sharp skirmish in which nearly 500 Indians are dispersed by major Forsyth. 30 Dec.


A sharp Indian attack on supply waggons repulsed, 3 Jan.

Kansas and other states called on to supply troops, 7 Jan.

Gen. Miles receives the submission of the rebel chiefs of the Brakes; provisions sent to the Indians 12 Jan.

About 4000 Indians, nearly surrounded by the troops, come in and surrender their arms, 15 Jan. after severe fighting, 16 Jan.

Gen. Miles, in an address, commends his troops, and declares the war at an end on 19 Jan.

He takes 40 Indians and some friendly chiefs to Washington, Feb.; they have a conference with Mr. Noble, secretary of the Interior, 7 Feb., and then President Harrison 12 Feb.

Proposed enlistment of about 2000 young Indians, as separate companies in the army, about 20 Feb.

The delegates return to Pine Ridge from Washington, much dissatisfied with their reception; their loyalty? "American Horse," complains bitterly of the injustice and harshness of the government and the officials, but speaks well of gen. Miles, 23 Feb.

Revolt of the Chippewa and other Indians in Minnesota and Arizona, reported 12 July; defensive war measures in consequence order. 13 July.

Great mining explosion at Krebs, in the Indian territory; about 70 men killed 7 Jan. 1892.

Rising of the Navajo Indians near S. Colorado, reported 1883 by Mr. G. B. Grinnell's "Pawnee Hero Stories" and "Blackfoot Lodge Tales" published. 1894 April 21.

Indian territory and Oklahoma to form a federal state, to be called the State of Oklahoma, by bill passed through the house of representatives, 25 Jan. 1896.

See Oklahoma, 1858.
INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Good Hope, in 1497, it was gradually superseded by the eastern indigo, got from the indicof era. The mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,581,269 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1860, 82,109 cwt.; in 1871, 106,307 cwt.; in 1881, 81,083 cwt.; cwt. 1890, 31,877 cwt.; 1902, 30,417 cwt.; 1904, 20,759 cwt.; 1905, 7,641 cwt.; 1906, 8,444 cwt.

After long-continued experiments, especially by prof. A. Baeyer, the dye has been prepared artificially from its chemical elements in coal tar. In 1885-86 Professor H. R. Rosewe, at the Royal Institution, proved that the properties of the artificial and natural indigo were identical.

27 May, 1881.

INDIRECT CLAIMS, see Alabama, Washington.

INDU, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Reith in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDIVIDUALISM. the principle maintained by Herbert Spencer and others in opposition to too much state control and socialism.

INDO-CHINA, a name given to central Asia. The countries under French government or protection are Annam, Cochinh China, Cambodge, and Tonquin. Burmah is subject to Great Britain, and Siam is independent.

INDORE, a province of British India; the principal native rulers have been the Maharatta chiefs, named Holkar, rivals of the Scindhias at Gwalior. Rao Holkar received a grant of territory from the British in 1753. After severe conflicts the Maharatta chiefs were finally quelled in 1818. The town of Indore, founded in 1767, was destroyed by Scindiah after a battle on 14 Oct. 1801. The maharajah Shivaja Rao Holkar died 17 June, 1866. Succeeded by his son, Tuckaji Rao Holkar, who was present at queen Victoria's jubilee in London in 1887. Indore was visited by the vicarous, the marquis of Lansdowne, 24 Nov. 1891. The maharajah Shivaji Rao Holkar in ill-health, abdicated in favour of his son, Tulogi Rao, aged 12, 31 Jan. 1903. Population, 1901, 850,690.

INDUCTION of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkord's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850. See under Electricity.

INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY, based on the results of observations and experiments, really common sense, is especially expounded by Bacon in the "Novum Organum," published 1620. Wm. Harvey (1578-1657) endeavoured "to search out the secrets of nature by the way of experiment." See Blood.

INDULGENCES in the early church were the moderation of ecclesiastical punishment. The papal system for the absolution of sin, commenced by Leo, III. about 800, was granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII, and by Urban II, and by others, in the 12th century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1457, Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACTS, 1852 and 1862, were amended by acts passed 1867, 1871, and 1876. Acts consolidated in 1891; amended, 1895.

INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS. see Cottage.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS in Great Britain are now frequent. One for South London was opened at Lambeth, 1 March, 1864; for North London, at Earl Russell, at the Agricultural hall, Islington, 17 Oct. 1864; for West London, at the Floral hall, Covent-garden, 1 May, 1865; for the city of London, at Guildhall, 6 March, 1866; one was opened at York, 24 July, 1866. The Workmen's International Exhibition, Agricultural hall, London, was opened 10 July; closed, 1 Oct 1870; one by the Article club at the Crystal palace opened by the duke of Connaught, 30 May, 1894; others since.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM LEAGUE, founded 1903.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY: an international conference for its protection was opened at Paris, 6 March, 1883, others since.


INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 (1857), was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed, 1891. These acts were consolidated by an act passed in Aug. 1890; amended 1894. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to 29 Sept. 1894. The act was extended to Ireland, 1895. See also Reformatory Schools.

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES: the formation of these by the removal of workmen from towns, was proposed at a meeting of the Society of Arts, 26 June, 1883.

INDUSTRY, see Scientific. A conference for the christian organisation of industry met in Holborn town hall, 29 Nov. 1893.

INFLAIBILITY OF THE POPE, in regard to faith and morals, was decreed by the Vatican Council, and promulgated, 18 July, 1870. The doctrine was much opposed in Germany, and led to the constitution of the church named "Gia Catholics," which are, Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, "The Vatican Dogmas in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," published Nov. 1874, and "Vaticanism," in Feb. 1875.

INFANTICIDE, especially female, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it gradually decreased in India. On 12 Nov. 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, 14 Nov. 1853. Much suspicion was caused in London in 1867 through the deaths of children farmed out to improper persons. The agitation revived, June, 1870. Margaret Waters was convicted of the murder of John Cowen, an illegitimate infant, by
poison and neglect, 23 Sept. 1876. She had adopted about 500 of the children, revolving a few pounds as premium; in four years many had died. John and Catherine Barns, of Tranmere, near Birkenhead, convicted of manslaughter (see Trials), 29 Oct. 1876. The Infant Life Protection Act passed 25 July, 1872; amended, 1897. Female infanticide prohibited in China about June, 1873. Amelia E. Peter, a baby farmer, convicted of the murder of an infant child, the bodies having been thrown into the Thames at Reading, 22 May; executed, 10 June, 1876. Two women "baby-farmers" executed at Holloway, 3 Feb. 1903; Daisy Lord, condemned to death in July, 1908, for the murder of her illegitimate child; sentence afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

INFANTRY, foot soldiers; their organisation much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I., in the 16th century. The British army comprised 90 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Coldstreamers raised a battalion termed the 100th. The number 100, the old rifle brigade until 1881 included the nine regiments formerly in the pay of the East India company, and several colonial corps. In 1871 the principle of localisation, the linking of battalions, and short service, came into operation; in 1881 the existing 100 regiments and the rifle brigade were reorganised, forming 71 territorial regiments of the line, each regiment comprising usually 2 battalions of its own and linked battalions of the militia and volunteers. The army scheme of reorganisation introduced by Mr. Bredinck, March 1901, increases the strength of the infantry and raises the number of militia, Marshall-Ivory (Baron Buscombe) said the British infantry is the finest in the world; happily, there is not much of it." In 1905, 101,035; in 1901, 151,126 (53,000 stationed in India). Mounted infantry were largely and successfully employed in the operations of the war in S. Africa, 1889-1902.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1817; in London in 1818.

INFANTS’ RELIEF ACT, passed 7 Aug. 1874, to amend the law relating to contracts made by persons under age. The powers of wives and widows in respect to the care and training of their children were somewhat enlarged in 1825, more so in 1873, and very much more by a bill brought in by Mr. James Bryce, read a second time 5 March, 1874. Guardianship of Infants Act passed, 1874.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. By an act passed 30 Aug. 1884, notification of any person suffering from infectious disease is required to be given by the nearest relative or any person in charge, and also by the medical attendant to the nearest authority of the district; extension of same act passed, 20 June, 1897. An act to prevent the spread of infectious disease was passed 4 Aug. 1869.

INFERNAL MACHINES, see France, 1800, 1845, and 1858; Baltic, note; Dalmatia; Russia, 1840-4; Liverpool, 1841; Explosives; India, 1868.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick; diseased persons were carried to the temple of Esculapius for cure. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick were founded by the emperor Julian about 362; and infirmaries or hospitals were frequently built to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 555. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. Beckmann; see Hospitals. Parish workhouse infirmaries established, 1867.

INFLUENZA, a name given in Italy about 1541 to an epidemic febrile catarrh with variations, probably known to the ancient.

It prevailed in Europe in 1650, and has since frequently appeared, generally commencing in Russia and then spreading over the continent. It appeared in Britain in 1762 and frequently since, especially in 1820-3, 1826-7, and 1847. It appeared at Paris in 1875-7, and at Berlin, 1872-4. In Oct. 1879, it was severe in St. Petersburg, and thence spread over Europe, reaching Great Britain, Canada and the United States, Jan. 1880, causing indirectly the deaths of several eminent persons. In the spring, the disease was severe in India and Australia. In 1879 the disease was severe in Portugal and in London and other parts of England, and also on the Continent. The disease reappeared in Jan. 1882, in the same month in London the general mortality was much increased, all classes being attacked. The death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale, 14 Jan. 1882, was attributed to pneumonia following influenza. The epidemic of 1889-90, by Dr. Parsons, issued by government, 1884-5. Moderate outbreak in London, Feb. 1893, many cases autumn and winter, 1893-94; epidemic in London; prevalent in United States, 1893-94, again in London and other parts, Jan. 1895, and since.

INFORMERS, upon penal statutes, compounding with defendants without leave of the court, were punishable with fine and pillory, by 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576). Their share of a penalty was regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (1830).

INFUSORIA, see Animalcules.

INGESTRE HALL, Staffordshire, destroyed by fire 12 Oct. 1882. It was built in 1676. Many valuable portraits, &c., were destroyed.

INGOU, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on 6 Nov. 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians, 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had the taint of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. Indian Ink was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages. Invisible, or Sympathetic Inks, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to write with new milk. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. Beckmann.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 60,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000) near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, 5 Nov. 1854. They were kept at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then repulsed, leaving 9000 killed and wounded.
INLAND NAVIGATION.

The loss of the allies was 402 killed, 152 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Godlie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On 15 Nov. 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs of gunpowder occurred near Inker- 

mann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND NAVIGATION, see Canals.

INLAND REVENUE BOARD was con- 
stituted in Feb. 1839. It comprises the boards of Excise, Stamps, and Taxes (which see). The law respecting the inland revenue amended 1871. Total inland revenue, 1865-7, 64,300,000l. 1868-9, 93,500,000l. 1875-6, 85,400,000l. 1898-9, 96,350,000l.

INNOCENTS' DAY. 28 Dec. in the western church; 29 Dec. in the Greek or eastern church; see Childerahan.

INXS at Rome were regulated by laws; and Edward III, enacted that they should be subjected to inquiry, 1355. See Inquis, and Inquisitions.

INNSBRUCK, capital of the Tyrol, captured by Maurice of Saxony in 1552; by the Bavarians in 1703; by the French and Bavarians, 1805. Much fighting took place in 1866, and Innbruck changed masters several times, being finally taken by the Austrians, 12 Aug.

INNS OF COURT (London) were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. Annual revenue in 1872 sold to be about 25,000l. See Barristers.

The Temple founded, and the church built by
Knights Templars, 1128.

The Inner and Middle Temple made inns of law about 1340; the Outer about (London) 1350.

Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery (on sale, 4,000l. refused 20 June, 1888, let to Art Workers Guild, Oct. 1889)

Clayton's Inn before 1475.

Clifford's Inn, 26 Edw. III.

Furnival's Inn, 6 Eliz.

Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.

Lincoln's Inn, 8 Edw. III. 1310 of 1314.

Lyon's Inn 1430.

New Inn, 1 Hen. VII.

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street.

Solicitors' Inn, Chancery lane (sold for 57,000l. 23 Feb., 1877)

Stables Inn, 4 Hen. V.

Thackes Inn, 10 Hen. VII.

Stapel Inn sold, Dec. 1824; Clifford's Inn sold for 100,000l.

May 19, 1673.

INOCULATION, see Small Pox. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from smallpox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople with success. She was allowed to have it first tried in England on seven condemned criminals, 1721; and in 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and clergy until 1752. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1755, and Dr. Dunsdale, of London, inoculated Catherine H., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 500 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. An inoculation hospital was established in 1749. Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, 21 Jan. 1798; he had discovered its virtue in 1790, and had been making experiments on it during three years. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1830. Dr. A. E. Wright's typhoid vaccine elaborated in 1890, introduced in the army, reported, June, 1892; satisfactory results obtained at Ladyest, 1890-1900, reported, 5 Sept. 1902; see also Times.

INSECTS. 9 Oct. 1903. M. Halfkine's method of inoculation with cholera and plague used successfully in India; see Brown, Dr. Kitasato's method of treating dysentery by serum inoculation very successul, 1805-93. See Vaccination, Sheep, Hydrophobia, and Diphtheria.

INQUESTS, see Coroner.

INQUISTION or HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (300), heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitions were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death in 384 by the emperor Maximus. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death; the punishment being termed in Spain auto-da-fe, "an act of faith." In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1223, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III., 1210-15, and committed them to the Dominicans. Pierre da Verona (styled Peter Martyr), the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, assassinated by an ascended gon- 

dolier, 6 April, 1552, was canonized.

Pierre de Castelhau sent against the Albigenses, 1210; St. Dominie made the first inquisitor- 
general.

The Inquisition constituted by Gregory IX., 1232, established in Aragon, 1233; Venice, 1249; France, 1255; Castle.

The Inquisition revived by a bull 1 Nov. 1478.

The Holy Office was reestablished in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella; Treroncana inquisitor- 
general.

Nearly 300 persons burnt in Alxandria, and 17,000 suffer other penalties.

"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated.

New articles were added

Established in Portugal.

The establishment resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power.

New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdrez.

Suppressed in France by edict of Xantès, 1569.

Carneschi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his philosophical opinions, 1633.

Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Xantès, but refused to introduce the Inquisition.

20 persons perished at an auto-da-fe at Con.

Gabriel Malagrida, a Jesuit, burnt at Lisbon, 1761.

A woman accused of making a contract with the devil burnt at Seville, 5 Nov. 1758.

The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy.

Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, 4 Dec., 1808, and ordered by the Cortes. 12 Feb., 1813.

Restored by Ferdinand VII. 24 July, 1814.

Finally abolished by the Cortes, 1820.

[Lavrent states that in 280 years the total number of persons put to death in Spain by the Inquisition was about 750,000; 250,000 were subjected to other punishments.]

INSANITY, see Lunatics.

INSECTS. About 200,000 species known, Jan. 1857. An exhibition of these creatures, illustrating their structure, food, and habits, was opened in the gardens of the Tuileries, at Paris, 7 Sept., 1874; at the Westminster Museum, London, 1878; and in the Zoological gardens, Recent's park, 1881. About 8,000 new species of insects named annually. Total estimated 10,000,000 forms, 1892. See Entomology.
INSOLVENCY.

The first insolvent act was passed in 1699, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the "Statute of Insolvent Life," was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents from the 1st of this year, in 1845, to March, 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then, the acts relating to insolventy have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300l, might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have 

INSURANCE.

the premium fixed. From all processes against the personal property, by 6 Vict. c. 110 (1832). In 1861, by a new bankrupt act, the business of the insolvent debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861. See Bankrupts.

INSPIRATION.

The term used in theology, derived from the Vulgate translation of 2 Tim. iii. 16, to denote the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the mind of the writers of the Scriptures, "which makes these Scriptures the Word of God." Ortho-

dox theologians all ascribe divine assistance to the writer of the Old and the New Testaments, but differ as to its extent, degree, and manner of interpretation. To these are opposed the theologians of the more modern school, who hold that "the Bible is the book which contains the record of God's dealings with a chosen race, and through them with mankind... it is the book which contains the gospel of His Son and the lessons of salvation. It is not all of the same value, it is not all written on the same level... much of it is written from the imperfect moral and spiritual standpoint of times of ignorance." Others hold that the spirit, ideas, and doctrines of the Bible only are inspired, not the strict form or letter. Prior to the Reformation no definite Church doctrine existed on the subject of inspiration, nor is it a doctrine of the Roman Church. Calvinus (1541-1689) advanced the theory, which became the accepted orthodox Protestant doctrine, "that nothing exists in the Scriptures which is not divinely sug-

ggested and inspired." This belief was expanded by the advocates of "plenary inspiration," who asserted that every word, syllable, and letter of the Bible was inspired by God. See Hyper Criticism.

Dean of Westminster delivers a course of lectures in Westminster chapel on the "Inspiration of the Holy Scripture." Nov. et seq. 1834.

INSTITUTION OF FRANCE. see Academies (Paris). On 22 Aug. and 25 Oct. 1795, all the academies (formerly Royal), viz., the French academy, the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, of the fine arts, and of the moral and political sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards Royal, Imperial, and again National, Centenary celebrated, 23 Oct. et seq. 1835.

INSTITUTES. see Civil Engineers, &c.

INSTITUTION. see Royal, London, Civil Engineers, &c.

INSURANCE.

The origin of insurance is unknown; it has, on the authority of Scotoines, been ascribed to the Emperor Charlemagne, A.D. 843. Marine insurance was in use in the beginning of the 15th century, and arose from the custom of merchants insuring their vessels and goods against the perils of the sea. Growing out of this form of protection to property was the insurance of the life of the merchant, who usually accompanied the ship, and of the captain of the vessel, both being liable to capture by Moorish and Turkish pirates. The persons to whom the premium was paid were termed underwriters, who agreed to pay a fixed amount, the sum assured, if the person insured died within a year; the document specifying the contract was called the policy, the name it still bears. The premium charged appears to have been not less than 5 per cent. of the sum assured, irrespective of the age of the insurer. In 1574, Robert Chandler, under a patent granted to him by queen Elizabeth, established a chamber of insurance in London to regulate all contracts of insurance. This chamber was destroyed by the great fire of 1666. The earliest life policy of which particulars have been preserved was issued 15 June, 1685, at the "Office of Insurance, within the Royal Exchange, London. This policy gave rise to the first authenticated died claim. It was decided that William Gyblins should die within twelve months the underwriters, thirteen in number, who guaranteed sums from 23l. to 50l. each, should pay to Richard Martin 383l. 6s. 6d., the premium for which was 8 per cent. Gyblins died 28 May, 1584, and the underwriters refused to pay on the ground that he had survived twelve months. The commissioners appointed to determine such cases decided that the twelve months mentioned in the policy meant a calendar year, and ordered payment to be made by the underwriters; on appeal to the court of admiralty, the decision of the commissioners was upheld. 1577. Life insurance as a provision for a wife and children was first known in the Netherlands; policies as collateral security for money advanced for the purchase of appointments were much in vogue in the 17th and 18th centuries. The earliest known life insurance office, named the "Society of Assurance for Widows and Orphans," was estab-

lished in 1689, and was of the nature of an assessment company up to this time being underwritten. In principle it was to consist of 2,000 members, who were to contribute 5l. each on entry, to pay for the first claim, and the same sum on each subsequent death among the members, 50l. being thus provided for the widow and children. The society came to an end in 1712. The Amicable was started in 1719 by a charter from Queen Anne, 25 July, 1760; the number of its members was to be 2,000, each paying 10l. entrance fee, and an annual subscription of 6l. 13s. Amongst the representatives of those who 

died in the first year one-sixth of the contributions were to be divided; one-third the second year, and proportionately until in the fifteenth and all subsequent years five-sixths of the contributions were to be divided, the remainder, with all profits made by the sale of annuities, being accumulated as a reserve fund. In 1807, the contribution was made to vary with the age of entry. The Amicable existed as an independent institution until 1866, when it was transferred to the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, its policies being finally merged, 30 June, 1886, with those of the Norwich Union. Numerous life offices of the assessment type came into existence shortly after the foundation of the Amicable, all of which, except the Amicable, collapsed at the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, 1720. The London Assurance Corporation and the London Exchange Assurance Corporation, chartered in 1720, received additional powers authorising them to transact life business; these two institutions are now the oldest life offices extant. The Equitable,
founded 1760, was the first life insurance office to
transact its business on a scientific basis. The Scottish
life assurance companies, founded at the time, were
peculiar in the time of making the assurance, securing at death the
payment of a definite sum, the rate of premium being
regulated by the age at entry. Owing to the
Northampton tables of mortality, which over-
estimated the death-rate percentage, having been
used as the basis of calculation, a surplus accumu-
lated in many claims, and the Scottish
companies, the former of which is mentioned above, the latter
40 other offices; the Albert failing for 8,000,000.
The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, passed to
protect the public against unsound companies,
requires each office to publish a statement of its
affairs in the form of an annual balance sheet, and
a periodical valuation of its liabilities and
securities, the sum of 200,000, must also be deposited with the
board of trade by every new company as a guarantee
to its policy holders. A scheme for effecting life
insurances through the medium of the post office was inaugurated in 1804,
the amount insured being not less than 5l, nor more than 100l. for either sex
between the ages of 14 and 65, and 5l. on children under 14, and
was carried on to a large extent in life policies of small
amount, the premiums varying from 5d. to 56d. per
week; the Prudential, founded 1848, which has a
very extensive business of this class, is the largest
office of the kind, its funds exceeding 30,000,000.
An early attempt to guarantee fidelity of em-
ployees by this method was made in 1810. The
fidelity office, The Guarantee Society, was estab-
lished in 1810, the Provident Clerks Guarantee in 1815,
the Law Guarantee and Trust in 1828. Among the developments of modern life assurance are endorsement policies; policies at reduced and
modified premiums; insurance without medical examination,
the sum under 2000l. must also be deposited with the
office and since adopted by other companies; annuities;
partnership policies; policies as trusts for married
women in connection with the Married Women's Property
Acts of 1870 and 1882; and the Married Women's Policies Insurance (Scotland) Act of 1880; insurance for special classes, as the Clergy Mutual,
founded in 1820, the University of London Temperance, 1835; the United Kingdom Temper-
ance, 1840; and the Abstinence and General, 1852,
which grants special advantages to vegetarians.
Insurance against accident has largely increased as a result of the Workmen's Compensation Acts,
1897 and 1900. The coupon system entitles persons
transacted under the most special cases, in newspapers,
diaries, railway guides, &c., continuing accident
coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries
specified. Special risks are provided against by
insurances effected with various offices, such as the
National Burglary Insurance Company, 1892, which
issues a combination burglary and fire policy, as well
as special policies for the use of victuallers, cyclists,
and the army; school epidemics can also be insured
against in certain offices. The first Mortality Table
was prepared by Halley, astronomer-royal of Eng-
lnd, 1693; the first table of premiums used by the
Equitable Society was prepared from the mortality of the year 1731 by John Dodson, author of the
"Mathematical Repository," who, with Robert
Simpson, was the founder of that society, which
later adopted the "Northampton" tables, con-
structed by Dr. Price from statistics of the Church
of All Saints, Hackney, collected since 1735-80. Joshua
Milne, actuary to the Sun Office, constructed the
"Carlisle" table, based on the population of the
parishes of St. Mary and St. Guthrie, Carlisle, in
1870 and 1875. The Equitable assurance table was
compiled by Griffith Davies, F.R.S., 1825. In
1835, a committee of actuaries collected the data of
a number of offices by the system of
investigations in 1843. The Institute of
Actuaries, founded in 1835 (incorporated by royal
charter in 1834), published in 1840 a table compiled on
the basis of the experience of 21 insurance com-
panies; tables deduced from these results by Drs.
Sprague were published in 1852. A vast business in life assurance has transacted through the Mutual
Insurance Company of New York being the
largest in the world. A feature in American
insurance is the tontine system (which see), which is in extensive operation. Insurance offices are
under state control, and are required to maintain a
standard of solvency, the company being compelled
to close if its assets are not sufficient to cover its
liabilities according to the legal estimate. Fire
Insurance appears to have had its origin in Anglo-
Saxon times in connection with the gilds, the
extent rules of some of these speculating that in
consideration of certain contributions, the members guaranteed each other against loss by
fire, water, robbery, and other contingencies. The
oldest fire insurance company is the Sun, founded
in 1710. See also Lloyd's and Lloyd's
The following list includes the names of the principal
insurance companies, and the date of their foundation.

1. Life, F, fire, A, accident, B, burglary, M, marine,
G, guarantee, H, buildings, E, employers' liability,
Ma, machinery, Ms, mortgages, V, varied.

Alliance, F, L, H, 1825
Accrington, A, F, V, 1831
Atlas, F, L, 1825
British Crown, F, A, 1829
Carr and General, Ma, B, V, 1830
Century, A, L, G, E, 1835
Clergy Mutual, L, 1829
Clerical, Medical, General, L, 1824
Commercial Union, P, L, M, A, 1832
County, F, A, V, re-
constituted 1797, 1829
Eagle, L, 1825
Endinburgh, L, 1827
Employers' Liability, A, E, G, 1825
English and Scottish, Law, L, 1832
Equitable, L, 1790
Equity and Law, L, 1834
Gresham, L, 1824
Guardian, L, L, A, 1823
H, E, B, 1828
Guarantee Society, G, 1826
Hand-in-Hand (1826), and
Commercial Union, F, L, 1829
Hearts of Oak, L, 1825
A, F, V, 1832
Law Accident, A, G, B, V, reconstituted
1807, 1829

Lloyd's Assurance Corporation, F, L, M, 1720
Lloyd's, London, Life, L, 1825
Lloyd's, Marine and General, L, 1825
London and Liverpool Mutuals, L, 1829
London and Lancashire, 1826
Lyon's Assurance, London, M, 1770
Lyon's, London Life, L, 1826
Marine and General, L, 1825
Marine and General, Mutual of Australia, L, 1829
Marine National, L, 1842
National Burglary, L, 1839
National Life, L, 1835
North British and Mercantile, F, L, 1829
Northern, F, L, 1825
Oblong, London, L, 1832
Ocean Accident, A, 1817
Ocean Marine, M, 1819
Pearl, L, 1821
Phoenix, L, F, 1824
Prudential, L, 1846
Rook, L, A, E, 1826
Royal, F, L, 1845
INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed, by 25 Geo. II. 1754. The rigour was modified by Sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes, 1-10 Geo. IV. 1823-29.

INTERDICTION or ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII. 1073, but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaming of the pope's sentence, 1539; and another pope, St. Victor V., published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1538; see Excommunication.

INTEREST, see Usury. The word interest was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8l. for the use of 100l. for a year, in place of usury at 10l. before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6l. in 1651, confirmed in 1660; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 6l. The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce was somewhat relaxed in 1839, and was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

INTERIM OF AUGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term Interim has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERMEZZI, light dramatic entertainments, introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or farce; opera; or burlesque. They became more important in the 16th century. Those connected with Bardi's "Amico Fido," 1589, were very fine.

INTERMITTENT FILTRATION of Sewage, a process much advocated by Professor E. Frankland and others, in 1875, and stated to have been successful at Merthyr Tydfil.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES proposed at Gothenburg in 1868; met in Paris 10 to 20 April, 1901; 18 constituent bodies represented (British delegates, sir Michael Foster, sir Augustus R. Bliss, sir Norman Lockyer, prof. Bay Leaf-inder, and others); M. Darbois, president (M. Berthelet, M. Gaston Bassier, sir Michael Foster, M, de Goede, and Dr. Mommsen, hon. president). The association includes 2 divisions, letters and science, which meet separately, the general assembly afterwards sitting in congress to discuss and act on their decisions; triennial meeting held in London, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. The professorship of international law, at Cambridge, endowed by bequest of Dr. Wm. Whewell, master of Trinity College, 1857. The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations first met at Brussels, 10 Oct. 1873;
INUNDATIONS.

The Institute of International Law was organised at Ghent and Bremen, May 1894, and at M. Moyer, in 1875. It has since met at Geneva, 1874; the Hague, 1875; Zurich, 1876; Paris, 1878; and frequently at other places since then; Brussels, 15 Sept., 1885; Antwerp, 26 Sept., 1903; Edinburgh, 22 Sept., 1904; Ghent, 16 Sept., 1905; The Sorbonne, 26 March, 1910. See under Peace.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES, held by members of different legislatures, when not in session, see under Peace.

INTERPRETATION ACT, "for consolidating enactments relating to the construction of acts of parliament and for further shortening the language used in acts of parliament" was passed 30 Aug. 1889.

INTRANSIGENTS, or irreconcilables, a party of extreme republicans in Spain, who withdrew from the Cortes and became very troublesome, 1 July, 1873; joined by communists they held Carthagena from August to 12 Jan., 1874.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable:

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire "laid under water many thousand acres. Cambridge, A.D.

Another in Cheshire, by which 3000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished 1833.

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families. Forbid

The Texel overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round 1814.

An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of farmhouses and houses 1814.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, over flowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of Godwin's sands. 1814.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed 1815.

More than 500 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea 1820.

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam 1490.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people 17 April, 1841.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many hills; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard II. Holkham.

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000 1843.

The waters rose above the tops of the houses, and allowed the dikes to be overflowed in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire 1667.

At Calcutta, where 10,000 persons perished 1817.

An inundation in Yorkshire, when a bank opened, and the waters rose up to the height of a church steeple. Tide Phil. Trans. 1866.

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Ham burg 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished 1733.

In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood 1771.

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains 1777.

Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, 12 Nov., 1857; again, 23 Dec., 1862.

Loire, a city of Mursia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1600 persons, besides cattle 14 April, 1872.

At Pesh, near Persburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away 1874.

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished 1875.

Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1875.

Overload of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Woldini, surprised, and met instant death 14 Sept., 1876.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost 8 Sept., 1879.

At Stralsund, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasional 15 Jan., 1876.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained 21 March, 1879.

In England, 1600 acres were delayed in the Fens 31 March, 1879.

Inundation at Danzig, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and many acres lived in 25 April, 1880.

The "Moray Firths," caused by rain, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued 6 and 27 June, 1881.

At Vienna, the dwellings of 20,000 of its inhabitants lay under water 17 Feb., 1880.

19,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasional, equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China 1883.

Awful inundation in France; the Seine poured its waters into the Rhine, broke through its banks, and covered 65,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 216 houses were carried away at La Guillediere; and upsurges of the Rhone at Vaise, Marnes and Lyons, where the Seine had not attained such a height for 200 years 20 Oct. to 4 Nov., 1840.

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, immensity property destroyed 16 Jan., 1841.

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and southwest of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vienne viaducts, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000, sterling 22 Oct., 1846.

Lamentable catastrophe at Holland 20 Jan., 1851.

Inundation of the Thames, Sept. 1853.

Inundations of the basins of Rhine and Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent 13 Sept., 1867.

Hamburg half flooded by the Elbe 1 Jan., 1873.

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage 28 Feb., 1874.

In Holland, nearly 10,000 acres submerged 1 Jan., 1875.

Great inundation through the bursting of the outlet full sluice at St. Germain's, near Kingston, in the Genesee, Feb. 1875.

Bursting of the Bradford reservoir (see Shiffield) 1875.

About 250 persons drowned 1875.

Great inundations in Hesse 1875.

Great floods in north of England, immense damage in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; farms destroyed, mills flooded, mills thrown down, railways stopped; and much suffering at Leeds (about 20 drowned), Manchester, Preston, Wakefield, &c. 16—17 Nov., 1876.

Inundations in Ireland 1876.
INUNDATIONS.

Great flood in the Canton river; 2,000 people said to be drowned, announced 2 May, 1888.

Destructive flood in the Mississippi; Illinois coast; Quincy, Hannibal, and Argos; and other towns overflowed.

Inundations in Mexico through heavy rains; great loss of life 17-20 June.

Heavy rains caused the rising of rivers in Essex and Kent; turn lakes navigable by boats; jam railways; sweep away the crops from the soil, creating much calamity 20-31 July, 1 August.

Great floods also in Germany, July, Aug.; France and Switzerland.

Destructive floods in the midland and S. W. England; Leicester, Bristol, Taunton, and other places suffer much 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug., 1889.

Cavanagh valley; see Pennsylvania and United States.

Great floods in China and Japan (which see).

Destructive floods on the upper Seine; much suffering 15 Sept.

Destructive floods through heavy rains in the Mississippi valley and Southern Illinois (Mississippi) about 13 March.

Destructive floods in Austria; Bohemia; central Europe and France.

Overflow of the Genain and tributaries, causing great destruction 16, 17, 18 Sept.

Destructive inundations caused by violent gales throughout Europe, especially in Germany, Austria, Sweden, Baltic coast, Belgium, and Denmark 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Nov.

Serious floods in Kent, etc.; also in many places on the Continent.

Destructive inundations in W. Virginia, Ohio, Alleghany, etc., about 17 Feb.; in Arizona (which see) reported 2 March; in Tennessee and Mississippi 16, 17 March.

Destructive floods by the rising of the Yang-tse-Kiang; great loss of life at Foochow about 21 July.

Great floods in Pasco, loss of life and destruction of property 26-28 July.

Heavy rains and destructive floods in E. Lancashire 13, 14 Aug.

Heavy rains and destructive inundations in Spain (which see).

Disastrous floods in Spain, France, Italy, and England (especially S. and W.) about 22 Oct., et seq.

Collapse of buildings through floods at Limoux, France; also in certain parts of France, about 12 May.

Great floods in Somersetshire, with destruction of buildings and crops; travelling impeded, much distress.

Great floods in Andalucia, Murcia, and Estremadura, about 12 March, et seq., and in upper Italy; railway communications stop 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 March, 1832.

Rise of the rivers in Illinois; 13 towns flooded (see Mississippi and Iowa) about 6 May.

Great floods in Italy, near Genoa; bridges, ete., destroyed; several deaths; lake Como overflowed about 11 Oct.; railway communication between Genoa and Genoa stopped 15 Oct., et seq.

Great floods through heavy rains in N. E. Yorkshire; much damage in York, Leeds, and other places; several persons, and cattle and sheep drowned 13-15 Oct.

Destructive floods in Derbyshire and Wales; 13 Oct. et seq.

Destructive floods in Saragossa and Venezuela (which see).

Destructive floods in Queensland, 2 Feb., et seq.; in Hungary, 25 Feb., et seq.; in N. S. Wales, 9 March (oil which see) 22 Feb.

Inundations in Romani; railways stopped and villages destroyed.

Destructive floods in upper Hungary; more than 30 lives lost, reported 14 Aug.

Destructive inundations in Spain (which see), about 13 Sept., and in Naples, and N. S. Wales, heavy rainfall 12 Oct.

Overflow of the river Nissor, near Quebec, caused by a landslip, about 20 deaths, much livestock and property destroyed 28 April, 1894.

Destructive floods in Wisconsin, U.S.A., and other places; bridges destroyed and railway traffic stopped 15-17 May; receding 22 May.
INUNDATIONS.

Destructive floods in the Punjab, May, and in Hungary. June, 1894.

Floods at Lucknow; houses submerged, reported, 21 March, 1895.

Floods in France and Belgium; about 400,000 hands out of work, reported, 31 Oct.

Heavy rains; overflow of the Avon at Bath; much damage, 19 Sept.

Overview of the Thames from Windsor to Oxford; railway stopped and much damage, 15 Nov.

Destructive floods in Moldavia (Argentine); 200 lives reported, 29 Jan.

Destructive floods in the Thames valley, S. W. counties and Wales, 21 Jan.

Floods on the lower Danube; villages submerged; much suffering; some deaths, reported, 21 April.

Bursting of a reservoir in the Vosges, see France, 27 April.

Great loss of life and destruction of property through the overflow of the Tigris, in Mesopotamia; reported, 2 March.

Floods in many parts of Switzerland, through snow and heavy rains, 30 July.

Great floods, accompanied by a heavy gale, in N. Wales, railway traffic suspended; houses flooded; much suffering at Llanelli, estimated damage, 62-2 Oct.

Destructive floods through heavy rains in Italy and France, 20 Oct.

Destructive floods, with loss of life, in S. Miguel, Azores, 15 Jan.

Great floods, with loss of life, in N. Greece, 23 Dec.; increasing, villages submerged, 31 Dec.

Floods in Spain through the rising of the Guadalquivir, 9 Jan.

Extensive floods through heavy rains and snow, in S. midlands and eastern counties, early Feb.

Destructive floods, with loss of life, in the Mississippi valley, 20 March.

Destructive floods in Silesia and Saxony, great loss of life, 30 July-1 Aug.

Destructive floods and tidal wave, Kent coast, estimated damage, 20,000. 28-30 Nov.

Destructive floods in Shan-Tung early Nov.

Overflow of the Brazos, in Texas (over 200 deaths), which see, early July.

Serious floods in Silecia, Galicia, and N. W. Hungary, crops destroyed, much damage, reported, 21 July.

Destructive floods in Chubut, Argentina, 10 Aug.

Floods in Austria, 19 lives lost by the collapse of a bridge over the Tulln, 15 Sept.

Destructive floods, of villages, Ac., swept away, near Salzburg, 2-3 Oct., 1899, 200 deaths.

Floods in various parts of Japan, 200 deaths reported, 15 Aug.

Floods in Calcutta and Benares, with loss of life, reported, 22 Sept.

Heavy floods in the Midlands, 30-31 Dec.

Fatal floods in Italy, 29 Oct.

Floods in Canada and Quebec; towns submerged, early April.

Floods on the Yang-tze river, near Hankow; great loss of life and property 15-24 July.

Floods in Japan; many deaths, mid July.

Floods in Zagora, Spain, some deaths, reported 21 Aug.

Floods in Scotland, Wales, and Derbyshire, 21 Dec.

Floods in S. Bengal, 25 villages and 2 bridges swept away; 3,000 houses; reported, 25 Sept., 1902.

Destructive floods, Clydedale, Glasgow, 4 Feb., 1903.

Floods in Canada and Pennsylvania 2-25 March.

Destructive floods, Loch Lomond, Scotland, 10 May.

Destructive floods in the Thames and E. counties, Bucks, and elsewhere, caused by heavy rainfall; much damage to fruit and crops. 3-19 June.

Destructive floods, in the Tyne valley, the Wash, N. Lines, and N. Wales, 8-10 Oct.

Torrential rainfall, the heaviest recorded in Weather Bureau and floods, N. York and middle Atlantic States, and southern central and southern parts of the country, occasioned by the heavy rains, during Oct. and Nov.

Destructive floods in Myseere, Vanizamadi town half ruined, 200 deaths. 17 Nov.

INVA.SIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, see Bourbon, and House. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions marked (C) have been successful:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Sept.</td>
<td>William of Normandy (C)</td>
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<td>The Irish</td>
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<td>29 Sept.</td>
<td>The Scots (C) — king Malcolm killed</td>
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<td>Robert of Normandy</td>
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<td>3 Oct.</td>
<td>The Scots</td>
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<td>The English</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edward I.</td>
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<td>Richard II.</td>
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<td>23 Feb.</td>
<td>Elizabeth, queen of Edward II.</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>Robert III.</td>
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<td>Edward III.</td>
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<td>Henry VI.</td>
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<td>Lord of Warwick (C)</td>
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<td>Edward IV.</td>
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<td>Queen of Bohemia</td>
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<td>John of Gaunt</td>
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<td>Edward V.</td>
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<td>Queen of Bohemia</td>
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<td>Richard III.</td>
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<td>Lady of Sandam</td>
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<td>Perkin Warbeck</td>
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<td>Spains and Beatus, Ireland</td>
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<td>Ireland, Spainards</td>
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<td>Isle of Mannsorth</td>
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<td>William of Canterbury (C)</td>
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<td>John H. Tudor</td>
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<td>Old Presbyterian</td>
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<td>Protector Jas.</td>
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<td>York (C)</td>
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<td>Ireland (C)</td>
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<td>Wales (C)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ireland, the French hand at Kildare (which )</td>
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</tbody>
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INVENTION. See Cross, Patent, Tools. An international exhibition of inventions and music at South Kensington in 1883; proposed, Aug. 1883; opened by the prince of Wales 4 May, 1883; chairman, sir F. J. Bramwell; closed 9 Nov., 1883; 3,766,541 persons admitted. The receipts were 214,494. See Colonies.

INVENTORS INSTITUTE, established in May, 1862; first president, sir David Brewster.

INVERARAY. Argyllshire, made a royal burgh, 1648. The duke of Argyll's castle, rebuilt by Adam, 1745-8, was greatly injured by fire, 12 Oct. 1877.

INVERNESS (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Piets up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burnt by the lord of the isle, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by Prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was totally defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, 16 April, 1746. Population, 1801, 21,973; 1881 (est.), 25,903.

INVESTITURE OF ECCLESIASTICS, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. 1075-1085. The popes endeavoured to deprive the sovereigns of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, by treaty, Feb. 1111; but other sovereigns resolutely refused to concede it.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA or SPANISH ARMADA, see Armada.

INVINCIBLES, IRISH, see Irish Invincibles, Fenians and Ireland, 1882-3.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS to intercede with God. This practice of the Romish church has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. The Eastern church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrages as present in the divine offices.

IODINE (from the Greek ίδης, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of sulphuric at Paris in 1811, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees; it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part conveys water to a deep yellow colour, and stanch into a purple. Very valuable medically.

IONA. IOLMAKILL, or III, one of the Hebrides. About 565 St. Columba founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th and 9th centuries, when it was frequently ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed here, and the site was long esteemed sacred.

IONIA (Asia Minor). About 1030 B.C. the Ioni, a Pelasgian race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C., recaptured 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 538, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman empire, 133, and conquered by the Turks—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers. The "Antiquities of Ionia" were published by Chandler, Revett, and Pars, 1760-1830, and the Dilettanti Society, 1830-1881.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece), Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maria, Cefiis, and Paxi. They were colonized by the Ionians, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice.
The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio
Formed into the republic of the seven islands under Russian influence, 21 March, 1809.
Restored to France by treaty of Tilsit, 7 July, 1807.
Taken by the French, 14 Oct. 1809.
Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, 11 Nov. 1815.
A constitution ratified, 11 July, 1817.
A university established at Corfu, 1823.
The island was liberised during the government of lord Saunton, 1828-39.
In consequence of complaints, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c., Nov. 1883.
Sir E. Baring, commissioners of the island, Feb. 1889.
The parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April, 1862.
The islands annexed to Greece, 25 May; the British troops retired, 3 June, and king George I. arrived at Corfu (see Greece, June, 1864.
Zante suffered greatly by earthquakes, beginning with a violent shock, 21 Jan., followed by other shocks in the town of Zante and the neighbourhood; several thousands were rendered homeless and endured many privations, which were much relieved by the officers of H.M.S. Dreadnought and other foreign vessels. It is stated that only 6 persons were killed by the shocks. The island was visited by the king and queen of Greece, by whose means for 6 weeks were organised, 6-8 Feb.; estimated damage, over 600,000.
Subscriptions received in Greece, London, &c., Feb.; frequent shocks, Feb., March; violent shocks in the town of Zante, the church and other buildings destroyed; 17 deaths; shocks, with many deaths, in other parts of the island, 17 April; much help given by Greek and Frenchimonials and H.M.S. Fearzeghest, 17, 18 April; more shocks, 24 April, 1863.

TIONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians; its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and fluting of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus about 600 B.C., distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Xenophanes, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that the world is a living being, and that water is the origin of all things.

IOWA, a western state of North America, was organised as a territory 12 June, 1858; and admitted into the Union, 28 Dec. 1846. Capital, Des Moines. Population, 1900, 2,231,853; 1910 (est.) 2,603,650.

Iowa City suffered much by inundations, causing great loss of life, about 13 May, 1832. Hotel burned at Cedar Rapids; 40 deaths, 26 Feb., 1843. Inundations caused by heavy rains, end of May.

Railway disaster near Green mountain, 45 killed, and 31 injured, 21 March, 1910.

IPSUS (Phrygia). BATTLE OF, Aug. 301 B.C., when Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom of Syria by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Pliarchos.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswater, was ravaged by the Danes, 991 and 1000. Wolsey was born here, 1471; and founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wharfs, 1872-12. The railway to London was opened 15 June, 1861; and the town hall, 29 Jan. 1868. Corn exchange opened, 26 July, 1882. Lord Kitchener presented with the freedom, 22 Sept. 1902. Victoria Nursing Institute opened by Princess Christian 9 May, 1903. Pop. 1860 (est.), 77,530.

IQUIQUE, see Chili, 1879.

IRELAND, anciently named Eri or Erin, Ierne and Hibernia, is said to have been first colonised by Phoenicians. The early mythical history has many beautiful legends. The Irish language is of the family of the Indo-European. See a Section of Ireland, and Population, 1801, 470,612; 1811, 1,458,540. "The Annals of the Four Masters," edited by O'Donovan, were published in Irish and English, 1848, J. T. Gilbert's "History of the Viceroys of Ireland," published 1865; Dr. Hyne's "Literary History of Ireland," published 1891; "History of Ireland," by Geoffrey Keating, edited, with translation and notes, by David Conyn; Vol. I. published 1862.

Arrival of St. Patrick, probably 4th or 5th century Christianity established about 445.
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Eastirldingen, seized Lixen and conquered, 795.
They built Dublin and other cities about 976.
Brian Boroumu defeat the Danes at Clontarf, and is killed, 25 April, 1014.
Macneill III., king of Norway, defeated and slain during an invasion.
In the 14th century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.
Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a corollin to the holy see, and held it as a feud of the Church.
Dermot Macmurrough, king of Leinster, driven from his throne for his oppression.
Fled to England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II., who promises to restore him.
Invasion of the English under Fitz Stephen.
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford.
Innert dies.
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settle the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland.
Invasion of king John, English laws, &c., introduced.
Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315; crowned king.
Defeated and slain at Forcagh, near Drumcliff.
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Bury, heiress of Ulster.
Statute of Kilkenny passed by him (see 1671).
Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, great men-at-arms, and 200 clerks; gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs.
Richard again lands in Ireland.
The sanguinary Head act passed at Trim, by the earl of Desmond, to suppress robbery.
Much slaughter is said to have ensued.
Apparel and surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames).
Sir Edward Colley, sent from the Angle for supporting Perkin Warbeck; he enacts a law, subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council.
Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines subdued.
Henry VIII. assumes the title of king, instead of lord of Ireland.
The informal religion embraced by some of the English obstacles to the people of England.
Insurrection of Shan O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, 1641; pardoned and received in London, 1657; rebels and becomes dominant in Ulster. Assessments.
Ireland finally divided into shires.
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's. 1571.
Great expedition of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, to put down the O Neills, sanguinary, but unsuccessful. 1573. 69.

His troops, led by Fitzmaurice, laid in Kelly, they are unmistakably cut by the earl of Essex. 1580.

Hugh of Man O'Neill, who had been brought up at the court of Elizabeth, returns to Ireland as Earl of Tyrone; revolts, 15; defeated the English at Blackwater (see 1535). 14 Aug. 1598.

The Act of Union of Robert, earl of Essex 1589.

O'Neill writes to the Spansards, and settles men in his lands; defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy, 1599. 15 Oct. 1649.

Flight of the earls of Tyrone, Tyrconnell, and others, by sea. 12 April. 1666.

In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 216 acres of land in the province of Ulster become vested in the crown, and James I., after his death, isqueues all Irish land and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there. (See Irish Society). 1669-72.

(Continued from p. 794.)

O'Neill departs from the second rebellion: the catholics said to conspire to expel the English, and massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, commenced on St. Ignatius day [some doubt the assasstment]. 15 Oct. 1649.

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The Irish parliament declared independent by an act passed in the English parliament, May 1792, confirmed by another act passed 1793.

Genoese refugees received in Waterford. 1792.

Order of St. Patrick, established. 1793.

Society of United Irishmen founded 1793.

Orange clubs, &c., formed (see Diamond). 1794.

Irish rebellion commenced, 1795; lost 12,000 killed and 22,000 wounded.

Irish rebellion suppressed: 1795.

Legislative council of great Britain and Ireland 1801. 23 Jan. 1801.

Emmet's insurrection 25 July, 1803.

Emmet's rebellion put down: 5 Jan. 1804.

Visit to Ireland of the first Whig ministers 24 Sept. 1804.

The Catholic Association organised by Daniel O'Connell and others. (See Lumen Catholicae). 1823.

The linen manufacturers of M. R. faced with the great distress 1826.

Dublin and Cork National Associations. 1826.

Italian supporters of Irish National School system, become ship of Dublin. 1836.

Irish relief act passed 7 Aug. 1838.

Poor law act passed 30 July, 1838.

O'Neill's rebellion (see 1795) party formed 1839.

Population by census, 1841.

Great Repeal movement, led by O'Connell; meet- ing at Waterford 17 May 1843.

Molly Maguire, a secret society, formed 1844.

O'Connell's trial for political conspiracy, found guilty (see 1844). 22 Dec. 1843.

An agreement of 3,000 commissions of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops received) 1844.

Irish National Education Board incorporated 1845.

Committee of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant at arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to turn over a competitive candidate 30 April. 1846.

Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland; sufferers relieved by parliament. 1846.

William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," and a physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association 29 July. 1847.

O'Connell's last speech in the commons 3 Feb. 1848.

Grants from parliament amounted to too large a sum to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease.

Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year: he bequeathed his heart to be buried in France 13 May 1849.

Deputation from the Irish people (see Smith O'Brien, 1849; Meagher, O'Gorman, &c. - to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government of the Paris Commune 4 April. 1848.

Great meeting of "young Ireland" at Dublin 4 April.

Arrival of Mitchell, editor of the United Irishman at Dublin 15 May.

State trials in the Irish queen's bench 15-25 May.

Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years. 26 May.

 Arrest of Daniel O'Connell, Martin, Meagher, Delany, &c. for seditious writings, &c. 8 July.

Confound clubs prohibited 26 July.

The bailers corporal act suspended 26 July.

O'Brien's rebellion suppressed 29 July.

Arrrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin 5 Aug.

Arrrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, &c. 12 Aug.

Martin sentenced to transportation 12 Aug.

Encumbered estates act passed Sept.

Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death 9 Oct.

The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below 16 Jan. 1849.

O'Brien, Meagher, McNamara, and O'Donoghue transported 9 July.

Orange and catholic afiay at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost 12 July.

Queen Victoria visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle 5 Aug.

First court under the encumbered estates act (which see) held in Dublin 24 Oct.

Queen's university in Ireland established 25 Aug.

Syndal of Thurles condemn's queen's colleges 22 Aug.

Census taken; population, 6,574,258 30 March, 1851.

Roman catholic university originated, and benefactions subscribed 5 May.

Death of R. Labor Shell, at Florence 25 May.

McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California 27 May.

The Irish Tenent League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne 14 July.

First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association" 17 Oct.

Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York 24 May.

Irish Industrial Exhibition opened 17 June.

Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a linen contractor, contributes towards it 26 June.

Te'ment Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates 26 June.

Fierce religious riots at Belfast 13 July.

F. arbitration at Six Mile Bridge 29 July.

Irish members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association" 18 July.

Cork Industrial Exhibition closed 11 Sept.

Income tax extended to Ireland 18 July 1853.

Mitchell escapes from Hobart Town 9 June.

Dublin Exhibition opens 2 May.

Queen Victoria visits Ireland 29 Aug.

Tenant Right League conference 4 Oct.

Persecution of Catholic president near Dublin 5 Oct.

Dublin Exhibition closed 1 Nov.

Train wilfully upset after an orange demonstration at Londonderry, 1 killed and many hurt 15 Sept.

A pardon granted to O'Brien; he shortly after returned to Ireland 3 May 1856.

Religious riots at Belfast 29 May 1857.

Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland 30 May 1858.

Proclamation against secret societies 17 Nov.

Arrests of members of Phoenix Society Dec.
Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquis of Downshire) given up , 27 Jan. 1859
National Gallery founded , Feb.
Agitation against the Irish National School system , 20 Dec.
Great emigration to America in the spring , 1860
Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied July.
The remainder of the Santinians are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation .
Attempted revival of Repeal agitation , Dec.
Census taken; population, 5,798,601, 8 April, 1861
Visit of the prince of Wales, 29 June; and queen Victoria and prince consort, 24-31 Aug.
Irish Law Court commission appointed , 13 Dec.
Numerous agrarian murders: Gustav Thiebault, 28 April; Francis Fitzgerald, 16 May (and others) .
Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Bradwell, 30 July, 1862
The catholic university founded , 20 July.
An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots , 17 Sept.
Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of 1863
Great emigration of able-bodied labourers in
Appearance of the Fenians (which see) , Jan. 1864
Denunciation of John O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boru
Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital, recover the property of the Catholic church, 12 Jan., 1865
Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales , 9 May.
Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague , 25 Aug.
Seizure of the newspaper Irish People and 25 Fenians (see Fenians) , 15-17 Sept., 14 Oct.
International Exhibition closed , 9 Nov.
Stephen Morris executed; Fenian trials began at Dublin, 27 Nov.; Thomas Clarke Luby convicted of treason felony; sentenced to 21 years' penal servitude , Dec.
O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life , 13 Dec.
More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin , Jan., Feb., 1866
Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act , 22 Jan.
Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians freed , 17 Feb.
Agitation respecting Irish church; debates in parliament , 25 March.
Lord Abercorn made lord-lieutenant , 28 April.
About 320 suspected Fenians remain in prison, 1 June.
Great seizure of firearms , 15 Dec.
Clare and other counties proclaimed under Peace Preservation act , 26 Dec.
Election riots at Dungarvan: capt. Barthol-Kelly killed , 26 Dec.
Irish college of science established at Dublin early in 1867
Another Fenian outbreak (see Fenians), 5-13 March.
Appointment of commission respecting church of the 34 April.
Irish church commission appointed, Lord Stanhope chairman, 1 Oct.
More trials of Fenians , 5 Nov.
Protest of Irish noblemen and gentlemen against Irish church establishment signed, about 12 Dec.
Declaration of many Roman catholic clergy professing loyalty, but claiming self-government for Ireland , 23 Dec.
By Moriarity, of Kerry, publishes a circular censuring the funeral processions for Fenians, 20 Dec.
Prosecution of the Irishman newspaper for sedition , 10 Jan.
Arrest of Geo. Francis Train on his arrival from America, on suspicion of Fenianism; soon discharged (claimed 10,000l.) , 18 Jan.
Great protestant defence meeting at Dublin, many peers present , 6 Feb.
Habeas Corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1869 (63 persons detained on suspicion) , 1 March, 1869
Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, convicted of sedition in their newspapers (the Weekly News and Irishman), sentenced to imprisonment and fine , 18, 19 Feb.
Mr. Johnston, grand master of an Orange lodge, imprisoned for incitement of the Irish protestant church , 16 March.
Irish reform bill introduced into the Commons , 19 March.
Debate on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the recognition of the church (carried by 328 to 272), 20 March to early morning of 21 April.
Mr. Featherstonehaugh, J. P., a deputy-lieut., shot dead while returning from Dublin (he had recently raised the rent of his tenants) , 15 April.
Visit of prince (aff. King Edward VII.) and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm , 15 April.
The prince installed as a knight of St. Patrick , 18 April.
Increased emigration to United States , 18 April.
Mr. Gladstone's first resolution passed in the commons (by 265 to 269) early in May; second and third resolutions passed , 7 May.
Irish archbishops and bishops present address to the queen at Windsor, on behalf of the Irish Church establish , 14 May.
Irish church commission recommissioned consolidation of dioceses and other reforms (1st report), 27 July.
Visit of prince (aff. King Edward VII.) and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm , 15 Apr.
Great agitation for amnesty to the Fenian convicts , Oct.
Tenant-right agitation; a conference at Cork, 10 Sept.; county meeting at Kilkenny, 15 Oct.
Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian convict, elected M. P. for Tipperary , 25 Nov.
Many agrarian outrages , Jan., Feb., 1870.
O'Donovan Rossa's election annulled, 10 Feb.
Irish Church of the Fenian act, about 20 Feb.
Irish Land bill, read a second time in commons (414 against 113); a.m., 12 March; read second time in the Lords , 17 June.
New "Irish Peace Preservation act" passed , 4 April.
Eight counties placed under this act , 29 April.
Reported growth of a "nationality" party among the Protestants , 29 April.
Irish Land act passed , 1 Aug.
The "Home Government Association," to include all parties, meet at Dublin, 1 Sept.
Aggressive outrages and murders , 1 Sept.
Some Fenian convicts released from prison, Jan., 1871.
John Martin, a nationalist, elected M. P. for Meath, 5 Jan.
Census taken; population, 5,424,759 , 3 April.
Bill for protection of life and property in Westmeath brought in (and passed 16 June) on account of ribandism , 2 May.
Chief constable Talliot shot, night of 11 July.
Visit of the prince of Wales to open the Royal Agricultural exhibition, 20 Aug.
Riot through attempted repression of Fenian sympathisers; several killed , 7 Aug.
French deputation (comte de Flavigny and others) to thank the Irish for the assistance of the Irish ambulance during the war; warmly received, with seditions demonstrations against England, 16-28 Aug.
IRELAND.

Mr. Isaac Butt, leader of Home rule movement, elected M.P. for Limerick. 26 Sept. 1874.
The Rt. C. bishop of Derry, the O'Conor Don, and others, declare against the movement. Jan.; members in its favour elected for galway and Kerry. Feb. 1877.

Mr. Neill murdered at his own door near Dublin, 27 May.


O'Byrne v. Marquis of Hartington, and others (police) for exceeding duty in suppressing a meeting in Phoenix park, Dublin, in Aug.; 1874; verdict for plaintiffs, 11 July.

Fathers Leftis and Quain tried for undue interference in galway election: jury disagreed, 12-14 Feb. 1874.

Mr. Gladstone brings into the commons the Irish University bill (rejected and withdrawn) 13 Feb.
The R. C. bishop of Connor, Dr. Duggan, tried and acquitted (see Dublin). 19-20 Feb. 1874.

Try: O'Keefe; Cardinal Cullen; begins (see (Dublin)). 18-19 Feb.

Motions in favour of Home rule (which was defeated) in parliament; 20 March & 3 July.

John Mitchell (see above, 1878, 1873), elected M.P. for Tipperary, 17 Feb.; election declared null by the lord chief justice on 3 March; his friends, John Martin, M.P., died 29 March; and Mr. John Gray, M.P., died 4 April, 1875.

Peace Preservation Act renewed 28 May, 1875.

Central committee of Daniel O'Connell celebrated at Dublin, many foreign R. C. dignitaries present; much discussion at the banquet between the Clerical and Home-rule parties. 6 Aug.

Cardinal Moran at Maynooth; mixed education censured. 28 Sept.

Sept.: Riots at Callan, Mr. O'Keefe's chapel and house attacked (men committed for trial). 11 Oct.

Dismissal between members of O'Connell central committee, which is dissolved. 26 Nov.

Aragain outrages, Mr. Bridges and party fired on in daylight; the coachman killed; several wounded at Mitchellstown, Cork (O'Gowen convicted of murder 25 July, executed 22 Aug.) 26 Nov. 1875.

O'Keefe (see above, May, 1874) submits to cardinal Cullen for compensation. May.

An Irish university bill introduced by Mr. Butt (withdrawn). 16 May.

Cabinet of lords and commons act passed. 16 May.

Supreme court of judicature act for Ireland, passed 14 Aug. 1877.

Dr. Morality, R. C. bp. of Kerry, patriotically, judgment for £1,000. The judgment act comes into operation. 1 Jan. 1878.

The earl of Luttrell's central, his clerk, and driver shot dead near his lodge, Manor vatam, Donegal. 2 April.

Bill for reducing Irish borough suffrage to 1, rejected in the commons (see 28 Aug. 1875)

Irish Sunday closing (public houses) bill, much opposed, passed 26 Aug. 1875.

Irish internal taxation act passed. 16 Aug.

Irish volunteer bill passed. 7 Aug. 1875.

Bill to abolish the Queen's University, for Roman Catholics, introduced by lord chancellor O'connor, Feb.; carried in commons (7 June), 24 July; passed. 15 Aug. 1875.

Prevention of cruelty act passed. 13 Nov.

An Irish national convention to meet at Dublin, proposed by Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell (see Home Rule). 11 Sept.

Appeal for the Irish turnpike land begun by Mr. Dillon, on collecting subscriptions to buy the land for the tenants. 3 Nov.

James Joyce Kilien, barrister, J. W. Boyle, proprietor of Telegraph, and Michael O'Finn (ex-Fennell, on ticket-driver arrested at Dublin for soliciting at anti-treaty meeting at Garret, Sligo, Nov. 20); (prosecution dropped). 7 Nov.

Thos. Brennan arrested for soliciting speech at Balla, on 22 Nov. 1875.

The diocese of Marlborough (the viceroys' wife) appeals for help for distress in the west (Times). (See under distress, Ireland). Dec. 1879.

Mr. Parnell arrives at New York to agitate for help to relieve Ireland politically and pecuniarily. 2 Jan. 1880.

Riots at Carraroe, Connemara, and other places in galway, in consequence of notices of eviction. 2 Jan. et seq.

Contributions to the famine funds arrive from Canada, Australia, India, United States, &c. Feb. 1880.

26,000 received from lord mayor of London (Dublin co. returns, 822,425/). 28 Feb.

Seed supply act passed. 1 March.

Relief of distress (Ireland) act passed. 15 March.

Relief fund 75,000/ received up to 15 April. 30,000/ at various places. 141,562/. up to 17 April.

Charter for new Irish university signed by the queen. 15 April.

Received for Irish distress, 177,407/; distributed, 153,557/.

Compensation for Disturbance bill (to check evictions, restrain landlords, and benefit tenants), and reading in commons (293-257), 6 July; passed in commons 293-272; 7 July; rejected by the lords (282-54). 8 Aug.

Mr. Thos. Boyd, crown solicitor, and sons fired at and wounded, Charles killed, and another severely wounded near New Ross. Sunday, Aug. 5.

40 cases of arms (160 weapons), stolen from the dunleavy, a Norwegian vessel, in the docks at Cork, 11 Aug.; see court convicts. 19 Aug.

Vigilant speech of Mr. Dillon, M.P., at Kildare, in favour of the land league, 15 Aug.; termed "wicked and cowardly" by Mr. W. E. Forster, who justifies the terms in parliament. 25 Aug.

Mr. Parnell proposes that tenant should be owner of land after paying 35 years' just rent. Sept.

The duchess of Marlborough's relief fund; total received from all sorts interested, 115,163/; paid from the Bank of Ireland, 24,750/. 17 Sept.

Lord Mountnorris shot at Ruthin near Clonmor, galway, about 8 p.m. 29 Sept.

157 leading landowners with agents wait on the lord-lieutenant at Dublin, describing the terrorist state of the south and west of the country and need of protection. 2 Oct.

Aragain outrages, John Downie, a driver, killed by a shot aimed at his employer, Mr. Samuel Hutchins, near Drumkeagle, Cork. 16 Oct.

Arrest of Timothy M. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, and Mr. Robert Forster for intimidation. Mr. Manning (see 16 Oct.) 26, 27 Oct.

Messrs. Parnell and others arrested for conspiracy and intimidation to prevent tenants paying rent. 19 Oct. convicted, not sent to gaol. 10 Nov.

Mr. Boycott of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, Mayo, besieged; his labourers threatened; his troops refuse to supply him; his crops gathered by immigrant labourers, protected by military, &c. 11, 12 Nov.

Mr. Henry Wheeler, land agent, murdered 14 Nov.

Mr. W. Bene Jones of Ballinascoffey, treated like Mr. Boycott. 1 Dec.

Trial of Mr. Parnell and others for conspiracy, begins (see Trials). 22 Dec.

Jury disagree; case adjourned. 22 Dec.

Report of Agricultural commission (for Ireland) issued; great distress, 1877-9; good harvest, 1879; it opposes the three Fs; recommends amelioration in some districts. 3 Jan.

Bill for protection of life and property (termed coercion bill) brought in by Mr. Forster, 24 Jan.; long debates; much obstruction (see Parliament), passed commons, 282-6; 25, 26 Feb.; passed lords, 13 March; royal assent 3 March.

Peace preservation bill (arms bill); introduced 3 March; passed commons, 25, 26 Feb.; passed lords, 13 March; royal assent 3 March.

"Clon-na-Gael's" secret society to replace Fenians said to be formed. 14 March.

Irish land bill (legalized confiscation) "Emancipation bill" introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 7 April.

Crud outrages in different places: Dublin, Oct. 4, claimed on coercion act; 3 May; John Dillon, M.P. arrested (released Aug.). 2 May,
Division in Irish parliamentary party; Mr. Parnell and others oppose the land bill, about 5 May, 1881.

Irish land bill read and time (1:45-176); Mr. Parnell and about 20 retires, 19, 20 May; 3rd time (2:20-44) 23 July.

Agrarian outrages, 439, Jan.; 170, Feb.; 163 March; 296, April; 238 in three weeks, May. Riots connected with evictions at Searciff, Co. Clare; some persons killed; many injured, 2 June. Population diminished one-ninth in ten years (by census) 3 June.

First publication of United Ireland. 23 June.

Land bill in house of lords; read and time, 2, 3 Aug.; 3rd time (with amendments), 8 Aug.; the commons reject some of the amendments, 12 Aug.; the lords resist, 13 Aug.; the commons increased the lords' yield, 16 Aug.; royal assent 22 Aug. Increased boycotting of shop-keepers and others, and much cruelty, 2 Sept.

Mr. Parnell arrested on charge of inciting to intimidation and for urging non-payment of rent; put into Kilmainham gaol, Dublin (which see) 15 Oct.


Violent rioting at Dublin and Limerick; about 20,000, damage; soon suppressed; more arrests 15-18 Oct.

More troops sent to Ireland from Chatham, &c.; manifesto of the Land League denouncing the government, and ordering non-payment of rent 15 Oct.

This manifesto censured by archbishop Croke 15 Oct.

First meeting of the Irish Land Commission court; addressed by justice O'Hagan 20 Oct.

The lord lieutenant takes the responsibility of Mr. W. E. Forster proclaiming the suppression of the Land League as an illegal and criminal organization 20 Oct.

Important decisions in favour of tenants by sub-commissions at Belfast, &c.; Nov. 24,448 persons in prison; more arrests; some released, announced 5 Nov.

Death of Dr. M' Hale, archbishop of Tuam, "Lion of the fold of Judah" 8 Nov.

Continuance of agrarian murders and outrages Nov.

Strike against payment of rent in Limerick; evictions ordered, 14 Nov.

Irish property defence association (formed Nov. 1880) active and successful (see Munro-house Farm) 3 Nov.

Great increase of crime in Munster announced Dec.

An association formed to support the law about 20 Dec.

Proclamation against possession of arms in Dublin, &c. 27 Dec.

4,432 agrarian outrages in the year, about 30 Dec.


Day of humiliation for Protestants 13 Jan.

Frequent murders reported 2 Feb.

Committee to enquire into working of land act voted by lords (66-53, 17 Feb.), earl Cairns chairman 23 Feb.

Michael Davitt, convict, elected M.P. for co. Meath, 22 Feb.; annulled by the commons (see Failures) 25 Feb.

Ballot, an Irishman against Land League, murdered at Drumskeagh, 22 Feb. 23 Feb.

Mr. Gladstone's resolution against the lords' committee, 27 Feb.; carried (201-235) 9-10 March.

Continuance of murderous outrages 1 March.

Archbishop M'Connor, a blind cardinal, 1 March.

Mr. Forster confesses failure of government policy through influence of secret societies 27 March.

51 persons in prison 1 April.

Mr. Parnell recalled on parole for ten days 10 April.

New government policy; resignation of Mr. W. E. Forster [Mr. Forster narrowly escaped assassination several times]; release of Mr. Parnell and other suspects; earl Spencer appointed lord lieutenant about 2 May, 1882; release of Michael Davitt 6 May.
Casey, Thomas Joyce, John Joyce, and Martin Joyce, confeided; sentence commuted; Thomas Casey and Philiby, approved. 21 Nov.

Murders accused of murder in Dublin. Cox killed; his murderer, Dowling, severely wounded. 25 Nov.

Mr. Field, a jurymen, stabbed, 27 Nov.; reward of £10.00 for convict; Dublin proclaimed under martial law. 28 Nov.

Patrick and Thomas Hazzus convicted of murder of Huddis at Longstack (executed 15-17 Jan., 1885). 29 Nov.

Also Michael Flynn. 30 Nov.


Execution of Suffolk Poll and James Barrett, at Tralee, for murder. 22 Jan.

Davitt, Thos. Healy, M.P., and P.J. Quinn bailed over for sedition trials, 24 Jan.; elect to be imprisoned. 3 Feb. Imprisoned. 8 Feb.

Eight men charged with complicity in murder of lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. 3 Feb.

Irish national league, first meeting. 7 Feb.

Revolution of James Casey, approver, implicating the Land League (Thos. Brennan, sec., and P.J. Sheridan); statement respecting the Irish nativist; arrest of Mrs. F. Byrne, charged with treason; escape. 16 Feb.

Arrested for treason, 16 Feb.

Avecved prisoners committed for trial. 25 Feb.

Mr. W. E. Forster's defence in the commons, and charges against Mr. Parnell; Mr. O'Kelly imprisoned for two weeks, 26 Feb., discharged 29 Feb. 29 Feb.

Release of prisoners committed for trial. 29 Feb.

Arrest of Mr. Byrne at Paris, 27 Feb.; released. 1 Mar.


Many thousands young forest trees for planting given by English, Scotch, and Irish missionaries. 5 Mar.

Twelve members of the "Patriotic Brotherhood" (established at Crossmaglen, 1884) sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracy to murder landless tenants and Catholic clergy, 14 Mar.

Thejeppark murders; Robt. Farrell, Jos. Carey, and others, approvers; trial of Joseph Brady, convicted, 11-13 April; Timothy Kelly, third trial. 15 April, 1885; Michael Kelly, fourth trial. 2 May; Patrick Delany and Daniel Curley, 26-31 April; Michael Eagan. 18 April, 1885.

Detection of conspiracy of the "Vigilance" murder organization at Dublin; prisoners examined, May.

James Fitzharris and others convicted of conspiracy to murder; sentenced to penal servitude, 15 May, 1885.

Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn bailed, 4 June.

Executed: Joseph Brady (actual murderer), 14 May; Daniel Curley, 18 May; Timothy Kelly, 20 May; Patrick Delany and Daniel Curley, 26-31 May; Michael Eagan, 18 April, 1885.

Irish law exhibition at the Mansion-house, London, May.

James Carey, the approver, shot dead. 25 June, 1885; O'Donnell, a man of the McKee Castle, near Port Eliott, South Africa, 29 July.

Loans amounting to £25,000,000 for public works and other purposes, in Great Britain, 28 July.

National League invaded Uiter, strongly resisted by the orangemen at Armagh, Buncrana, and other places. 28 July.

Patrick O'Donnell convicted. 1 Dec.

Mr. Trevelyan reports great diminution in agrarian outrages. 12 Dec.

National League expel O'Donnell. 18 Dec.

Mr. Trevelyan reports great diminution in agrarian outrages. 12 Dec.

Mr. O'Donnell, shot at Weetington, 2-7 April; read first time, 13-14 April; secondly read and rejected (43 "a"

A Parnellite land law amendment bill rejected by the commons (as tending to confiscation), by 235-72. 3 March, 1885.

Serious libelous charges against Mr. Balfour, crown solicitor; subornation of witnesses, &c. July, Aug.

Charges disproved; letter from earl Spencer 23 Aug.

Irish National league, petition to creation of public offices to P. O'Connor in the chair; urges revival of agitation against the government. 6 Sept.

Death of Mr. A.M. Sullivan, eminent Nationalist. 17 Sept.

Munstram trial impounded; their verdict supported by the commons (225-49). 25 Oct.

Attempted explosion of Edinburgh-house (Samuel Hulisse, Land agent) by dynamite, near Trim. 26 Oct.

Death of cardinal McCabe, pacific, and loyal. 11 Nov.

Parnellite manifesto directing Nationalist corporations to maintain an attitude of reserve during the prince of Wales's visit in April, issued about 10 Mar.

The prince of Wales arrives at Dublin. 8 April.

The Irish R.C. bishops summoned to Rome; arrive 21 April; republish the pope for disloyalty, &c., in separate interviews, 27 April.

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A Manifesto of Mr. Parnell claiming "home rule." 11 Nov.

Castle farm, Meath, in Kerry, attacked. 11 Nov.

Cork defence union formed (the earl of Bandon president) against the tyranny of the national league. 12 Nov.

The Cork steam packet company threatened with boycotting by the league; the company determined on resistance. 14 Nov.

Aguhdoe house, Killarney (Mr. Hussey's), attacked by "moonlighters" and defended with fire-arms. 16 Nov.

Manifesto of Mr. Parnell claiming "home rule."

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Irish loyal and patriotic union (southern), afterwards, Irish unionist association. 17 Nov.

The earl of Aberdeen, as lord bent, and John Morley, as chief-secretary, sworn in. 18 Nov.

Irish loyal union report to Mr. Gladstone the systematic cruel oppression of the national league. 23 Nov.

Mr. Gladstone in a long speech introduces a bill "to make better provision for the future government of Ireland," and proposes to establish a legislative body to sit in Dublin, to consist of two orders each with a veto; 1. twenty-eight representative peers and seventy-five members of the commons, elected for ten years; the present Irish members, and 101 additional; the lord-lieutenant with a privy council to be independent of Great Britain; the new body empowered to enact laws and impose and collect taxes, except the customs, but not to interfere with the army and navy, or foreign and colonial affairs, and not to enact any laws in regard to such establishments or police arrangements to remain temporarily subject to the crown; no Irish members to sit at Westminster, 2-7 April; read first time, 13-14 April; secondly read and rejected (43 "a"

The loyal and patriotic union formed May, 1885; great meeting at H. M.'s theatre, London, at the marques of Salisbury and Hartington, and many leading conservative
IRELAND.
and liberal leaders present. Resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill passed; petitions to be presented to parliament. 14 April, 1886.
Sale and purchase of land bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone; (proposed creation of 50,000,000l. per cent. stock from 1887-90.) 16 April.
944 agrarian offences in 1885, reported, April.
Intimation practised by the "horse league" upon owners & bailiff Kerr, &c., May.
Riots at Belfast (which see), 9, 10 June et seq.
Armagh and Tyrone proclaimed under peace preservation acts, June.
Dissolution of parliament; Mr. Gladstone being in a minority, resigns 20 July; Marquis of Salisbury, supported by unionists resumes office, 26 July.
The marquis of Londonderry as lord-bent., and sir Michael Hicks-Beach as chief secretary, appointed, 26 July.
Convention of about 1,000 delegates of Irish national league of America meet at Chicago; Gen. sir Redvers Buller with civil plenary powers appointed to command in S. Ireland. 30 Aug.
Mr. Parnell introduces tenants' relief bill, 1 sept.; rejected (297-202), 21-22 Sept.
Capture of moonlighters and arms at Castleisland, Kerry, 26 Sept.
Two women shot by moonlighters for refusing to give up arms at a farm near Williamstown, Cork, 18 Sept.
Plans of organization (termed plan of campaign) of tenantry in each estate against the landlords with stringent measures proposed (probably by lord John Dillon, leader of the national party, and Mr. William O'Brien) in United Ireland, organ of the national league (the tenant was to pay his rent to the league, and be supported by it if he is evicted), 21 Oct.
Sir Robert Hamilton, under secretary (said to be home ruler) resigns (sir Redvers Buller temporary successor); col. Turner acts in Kerry. 30 Nov.
Increased agrarian agitation. Nov.
Prosecution of Mr. Dillon; the attorney-general terms the "plan of campaign" a combination of debtors to coerce creditors, 12 Dec.; court of queen's bench requires Mr. Dillon to find securities for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. 14 Dec.
Prosecution of Mr. Dillon, five other M.P.'s, and Mr. O'Brien (editor of United Ireland) begun at Dublin, 23 Dec.; committed and bailed 3 Jan. 1887.
Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address relating to Irish affairs negatived (352 to 25 liberal m.p's) about 23 Dec. et seq.
The seat of prosecution removed from Longhrea to Dublin, 26 Dec.
Chief Baron Falls in sentencing 36 Irish rioters, expresses the "dispensing power of the executive and the abstinence of the police during riots at evictions" 3 Jan. 1887.
Prosecution of Mr. Dillon, five other M.P.'s, and Mr. O'Brien (editor of United Ireland) begun at Dublin, 23 Dec.; committed and bailed 3 Jan.
Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address relating to Irish affairs negatived (352 to 25 liberal m.p's) 23 Dec. et seq.
Evictions resisted by armed men; an "emergency" man dies of wounds at Ballycar, 14, 15 Feb.
Resignation of sir M. Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland; succeeded by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, 23 Feb.
Riots at Youghal with bloodshed, 10 March.
June, July, Aug. 1887; Mr. Forster says, "law is at an end. There is a state of war with authority." 10 March.
"Parnellism and crime" (which see) published in the Times, 7 March of seq.
Influence of crime and lawlessness in south and west, March.
Trial of Messrs. Dillon and others, 14 Feb.; jury disagreeing, discharged 24 Feb.; proceedings withdrawn, 1 April.
Arrest of father Keller (supported by app. Walsh) for contempt of court in refusing to give evidence (as a confessor) in a bankruptcy case, 18 March; committed to prison 19 March; father Ryan committed for same cause, 29 March; released 24 May, 1887.
New criminal law procedure bill introduced by Mr. Balfour, 28 March; much opposition, Irish members and others retire 17-29 June; read 3rd time 2-9 July; passed by the lords 12 July; royal assent 23 July.
Evictions at Bodkye in Clare, on property of colonel O'Callaghan; violently resisted early June, Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales visit Ireland. 27 July, 29 July.
Great meeting at Cork to resist the operation of the crimes act, 19 July.
Eighteen counties proclaimed under the crimes act; twelve counties partly proclaimed, together with Dublin and nine other cities. 23 July.
Monsignor Persico visits Ireland on behalf of the pope. 25 July.
New Irish land bill (favourable to the tenants) passed; royal assent. 23 Aug.
The national league proclaimed as a "dangerous association" 10 Aug.; Mr. Gladstone's notion for an amendment introduced by Mr. O'Brien against the proclamation negatived (272-154). 25-26 Aug.
Nationalist meeting at Ballincollig in Clare proclaimed 31 Aug.; attempted meeting dispersed 4 Sept.
Meeting in support of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Manseville, who refuse to obey the magistrates' summons, resuming speech at Mitchelstown on 29 Aug.; about 150 horsemen and crowd, about 3,000, armed with bludgeons and stones; Messrs. Labouchere, Dillon, Brunner and other M.P.'s, present; the police with the government reporter (Conderon) attacked with stones and bludgeons, retreat to barracks; return reinforced; compelled to fire; Michael Healy произведен, and John Sheehy killed and many wounded; town quieted by military 9 Sept.
Constable Wheelan killed and three others wounded in defending T. Sexton's house near Lisdoonvarna against moonlighters 11 Sept.
[Leary and four others sentenced to penal servitude 19 Dec.]
The national league in Clare and several baronies (coo branches) suppressed by proclamation 20 Sept.
Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Manseville sentenced to three months imprisonment. 20 Sept.
The lord mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) charged with offence against the crimes act (see Dublin) 6 Oct.
Verdict of tanners' jury on deaths at Mitchelstown; willful murder against county inspector Brownrigg, sergeants Ryder and Kirwan, and constables Gavan, Brommam, and Donan 10 Oct.
[Verdict quashed by the queen's bench, Dublin, 10 Feb. 1888.]
Col. sir Joseph West Ridgeway succeeds sir Redvers Buller as under-secretary for Ireland 17 Feb. about 1887.
At a meetings meeting at Woodford which had been proclaimed, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, the chairman, and others arrested, and the meeting dispersed, 23 Oct; Mr. Blunt sentenced to six months imprisonment; appeals 27 Oct.
[Sentence confirmed 7 Jan. 1888.]

* Members of parliament sentenced to imprisonment under the new act. 1887.
Mr. W. O'Brien 31 Dec.; Mr. E. Harrington 4 Dec.; Mr. T. Harrington 19 Dec.; Mr. Hooper 2 Dec.; Mr. Sheekey 21 Dec.
Mr. J. R. Cox 25 Jan.; Mr. P. O'Brien 2 Feb.; Mr. Pyne 15 Feb.; Mr. Flynn 25 Feb.; Mr. Gillooly 5 March; Mr. W. O'Brien 3 May; 20 June; Mr. Condon 27 June; Mr. James T. Burke 27 June; Mr. James O'Kelly 10 Aug.; Mr. Redmond 26 Sept.
Mr. J. R. O'Connor 31 Jan.; Mr. D. Sheekey 1 Feb.; Mr. J. R. Cox 2 Feb.; Mr. T. Condon 7 Feb.; Mr. J. Sheekey 8 Feb.; Mr. Condon 21 Feb.; Mr. Tanner 7 March; Mr. Condon, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Tanner 7 May; Mr. Conheybear 3 May; Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Gillooly 25 Aug.; Mr. Redmond 22 Sept.
1887.
Messrs. Wm. and Patrick O'Brien and John Dillon 19 Nov.
Mr. W. O'Brien and J. Dillon, 15 Feb.-31 July.
ireland.

many evictions violently resisted, autumn ... 1887

Mr. W. O'Brien withdraws his appeal; after a year's imprisonment he is set free. 23 Nov.; ... 1887

sentences confirmed against Mr. Fitzmaurice, two months' imprisonment, 27 Oct.; removed from Cork to Limerick gaol, King's county, 2 Nov. 1887.

Mr. O'Connor's appeal against three months' imprisonment, 27 Nov. 1887.

The national banco suppressed in Kerry, 22 Nov. 1887.

Great riots at Limerick through attempted meeting to inaugurate a memorial of the so-called national intens, 27 Nov. 1887.

Death of Dr. Daniel M. O'Connell, R. C. archbishop of Armagh; jocular, indefatigable, and amiable; Dec. 1887.

Convention of Irish landlords in Dublin to consider their prospects and conduct, 15 Sept.; no result. 1887.

Father Matthew Ryan, R. C., sentenced to one month's imprisonment for sedition, 1 Dec. 1887.

Large reductions of rents ordered by the land commission, 22 Dec. 1887.

Many arrests under the crimes act, and imprisonments excessive, Dec. 1887-Jan. 1888.

Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address attacking the government's Irish policy moved, 14 Feb.; rejected. 17 Feb. 1888.

Mr. Parnell's land law amendment bill dealing with arrears rejected (228-249), 21 March. 1888.

After long meetings dispensed with (papal policy and military) at Longhorne, Ennis (in co. Clare), and other places, 8 April. 1888.

The plan of campaign and boycotting condemned by the pope on moral grounds, 18 April. 1888.

Sixty persons arrested under the crimes act, and imprisonments excessive, 20 April. 1888.

Mr. Carews county government bill rejected (274-241), 21 May. 1888.

Execution of Daniel Hayes and Daniel Morphery for the murder of James Fitzmaurice, a farmer (at Killenard), 4 Jan. 1889.

Execution of James Kirby at Tramore gaol for the murder of James Quirke at Loughmore, Kerry, (4 Nov. 1887), 7 May 1889.

The exchequer division affirms right of county council to increase sedition sentence, 17 May 1889.

Meeting of National M.P.'s in Dublin, who resist the pope's interference in political affairs, 15 May; of others in Phoenix park, 20 May, 1889.

The R. O.'s desist from the papal rescript, 22 May. 1889.

Mr. John Morley's motion for vote of censure of the government for its Irish policy negatived (369-273), 25-27 June 1889.

The duke of Algy's resolution in the lords opposing the government's Irish policy accepted (2,391-111), 12 July 1889.

Action on the Vanderloub estate violently but unsuccessfully resisted, 16, 20, 24 July. 1889.

Cruiser ship into the barque, the death of Mr. John Presentation. November 1887, 15 July; executed at Dublin, 22 July. 1889.

An absurd case caused by ill usage in prison, 28 July 1889.

Mr. Parnell, in the house of commons, asserts the letters attributed to him in Parliment and Crime to be forgeries, and the charges against him to be false, 5 Dec. 1889.

Mr. Parnell steps out of a select committee to investigate the charges in the Times refused by the government, 5 July; Mr. W. H. Smith press for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the charges, 12 July; bill read first time, 17 July. many amendments. 11 James Hayven, president, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice A. L. Summ.; act passed. 22 July. 1889.

Great diminution of crime; decrease reduced by three-quarters in twelve months, Aug. 1889.

Mr. Parnell proceeds against the Times in the courts, the Times in the courts, 17 July. 1889.

See parliment's continuance.

Nonconformist ministers of Ireland present an address to the marquises of Salisbury and Hardinge, protesting against the separast policy, 14 Nov. 1889.

Mr. E. Harrington fined 7s. 6d. for contempt of court in his paper, the Kerry Sentinel, 15 Nov. 1889.

Renewal of lord Ashbourne's act of 1885 granting 3,000,000. proposed Nov.; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected (332-246), 20 Nov.; and reading carried (277-242), 22 Nov.; passed 24 Dec. 1885.

Verdict for Mrs. Sullivan against lord Chancellor for libel on appeal, 14 Feb. 1886.

Letter from pope to Irish people expressing sympathy and advice and gifts to the Irish churches, 15 Jan. 1886.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., sentenced to four months' imprisonment, 25 Jan.; (escaped), arrested at a meeting at Manchester, 29 Jan. 1886.

Deputy inspector Wm. Long at Limerick when attempting to arrest father M'Fadden, P.P., at Galway, Donegal, 3 Feb. 1886.

The court of session, Edinburgh, dismisses Mr. Parnell's action against the Times with costs, 5 Feb. 1886.

Mr. Dillon, sir Thomas Emmending, and Mr. Deasy, M.P.'s, Home Rule delegates to Australia, arrive at Adelaide, 11 April 1886.

Mr. Parnell moves for a trial against the Times in the exchequer division, Dublin, 11 Feb.; finally stopped, 20 April. 1886.

Great decrease of agrarian outrages (188, 474), 1883-1886, announced, 27 Feb. 1886.

Liberal subscription to support Mr. Orphaht of Galway, who refused to come with the coffin, for the national league and the plan of campaign, May 1886.

The negotiations between Mr. T. W. Russell and Mr. Shaw to settle the dispute fail, 18 May 1886.

Resisted evictions at Galway, Limerick, and Smith-barry, Pombury, and other estates increased, May-July 1886.

Mr. A. J. Balfour explains his bills for the improvement of Ireland (drainage of the Barrow and Shannon, by grants of 350,000, and the construction of light railways was also proposed), 7 May 1886.

Mr. William O'Brien arrested for speech at Cloneilly, 30 June 1886.

Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Parnell announce the formation of a New Tenants' Defence League (which act) on 10, 11 July 1886.

Dr. Tanner sentenced to one month's imprisonment for an assault, and to three months' for contempt of court, 20 July 1886.

The light railways bill read second time 17 July 1886.

The mission of Mr. Dillon and other delegates to Australia to obtain support for home rule, reported unsatisfactory meetings at Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, protest against them, 7 July 1886.

The Sack drainage bill and the light railways bill passed, 30 Aug. 1886.

Mr. William O'Brien sentenced to two months' imprisonment and Mr. James Gilhooley to six weeks, 25 Aug. 1886.

Father O'Flyer and 9 parishioners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for intimidation and conspiracy, Sept. 1886.

The Earl of Zetland sworn in as lord-lieutenant 7 Oct. 1886.


Mr. Justice Gibson at Maryborough tries persons implicated in the murder of deputy-inspector Martin at Galway, (7 Feb.), 17 Oct. Sentences for manslaughter Wm. Coll, 10 years' penal servitude—pleaded guilty, Patrick Rearty and Dominic Rogers, 7 years; Connell M'Ge, 3 years; 3 others, 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour; father M'Fadden reprimanded 30 Oct. 1886.

Meeting of the Tenants' Defence Association at Thuroes, Limerick, 17 Oct. 1886.

The mission of Mr. Dillon and other M.P.'s to Australia, and to have received 27,000, proceeds to New Zealand, about 31 Oct. 1886.

The tenants of Downilshire's Union, the Laois estate, who have no rent and refused very liberal terms, appeal against decision, 5 Nov. 1886.

Failure of Plan of Campaign through combination of landlords; the tenants of the Ossory estate pay the rent due, 5 Nov. 1886.

First meeting of the Landlords' convention at Dublin, 13 Dec. 1886.

Proclamations relaxing the stringency of the 강기 law in some counties, 24 Jan., 16 Feb. 1886.


Mr. Parnell's censure of the government policy in Ireland (negatived 297-240), 14 Feb. 1887.
IRELAND.

Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P., eminent Parnellite, dies suddenly.

New Land Purchase bill introduced by Mr. A. J. Balfour, March 18, 1892, Feb., 2 May.
The new Land Purchase bill re-introduced by Mr. A. J. Balfour.

Ponsonby estate, Cork (279 tenants), plan of cam-
paign adopted, Nov. 12, Feb., 2 May.

The remainder without resistance.
Nationalist meeting at New Tipperary, held through the instrumentality of Mr. J. Dillon, W. Mc-Donohue, J. O'Connor, and others present.

General Viscount Walsley appointed commander-
in-chief in Ireland (beginning Oct., succeeding the com-

Mr. Thomas Walsh and two others sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for moonlight outings in the National League.
The National League issues a circular to its branches urging exertions to obtain subscriptions, &c., and announces 7 Aug.

Strikes in Dublin, Belfast, and other places.

The National League suppressed in townships in Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Waterford.

Mr. R. J. Greggs introduces new Land Purchase and Congested Districts bills, 29 Nov.; and a bill to relieve the congested districts by providing seed potatoes, and by the construction of railways, roads, &c., 4 Dec.; royal assent given to the bills 9 Dec.

For the division in the Irish Home Rule party see Parnellite.

Mr. Parnell warmly received at Dublin, Cork, &c., 10 Dec., 23 Dec.

He forcibly occupies the office of United Ireland at

Dublin, 9, 10 Dec.; two rival editions issued 12 Dec.

Moonlighters of Clare and Lettrim, convicted of outrages, at Sligo: sentenced to penal servitude; Timothy Laffon for life; seven others for 20 years; for two years, 19 Dec.

North Kilkyne election; Mr. Vincent Scully, Par-
nellite, opposed by Sir J. Pope Hennessy, anti-
Parnellite; fierce conflicts; Hennessy elected. 23 Dec.

The construction of the light railways begins at

Valencia; road-making begun 1 Dec.

The anti-Parnellite newspaper named insupportable. 30 Dec.

The ear of Zetland, lord lieutenant, and Mr. A. J. Balfour appeal to the public for assistance in the relief of the distress in the congested districts of the western coast. 5 Jan. (see Irish Distress-

Fund), published 4 Jan., 1892.

Relief works actively progressing; several thou-
sands employed—men, women, and children Jan.

The insupportable stopped. 21 Jan.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's resolution for the application of arbitration in disputes between landlord and tenant negatived (231-152). 30 Jan.

Bartholomew Sullivan executed at Tralee for the murder of a person at Fahan. (Feb. 38, 1890, he was given an executed farm.) 30 Feb.

Men employed on light railways, 283; unskilled, 7,442.

Mr. Parnell refuses to resign his leadership; dis-

mission of the party, 17 Feb.; Messrs. W. O'Brien and J. Dillon, after fruitless conferences with Mr. Parnell at the railway station, arrested and conveyed to Channel gaol, 13 Feb.; to Galway, 19 Feb.

Mr. John Morley's resolution, condemning the Tipperary proceedings, negatived by the Commons (320-245). 16-17 Feb.

The National Press, anti-Parnellite paper, first published.

National Federation (which see), anti-Parnellite, inaugurated at Dublin.

Mr. A. J. Balfour reports to the Commons the success of the results of the efforts made to relieve Irish distress; 7,412 persons voted for relief works, &c.; 1,26,005, for construction of light railways (7,592 persons employed on 25 Feb.)... 12 March.

Great decrease of crime in the south, reported by

Justice Monahan. 13 March.

The countess of Zetland, Miss Balfour, and others visit the relieved districts; warmly received 22 March.

The lord lieutenant visits counties Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Galway; warmly received 5-14 May.

Explosion of a powder magazine by dynamite at

Donaghadee, co. Down, 22 May.

The crimes act suspended throughout Ireland, except in co. Clare and a few baronies. 13 June.

Mr. A. J. Balfour in the Commons reports the com-
plete success of his remedial measures. 7 June.

Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon liberated from gaol; declare their opposition to Mr. Parnell. 31 July.

Purchase of Land and Congested Districts act passed.

The Freeman's Journal proprietors determine to support the anti-Parnellites. 28 Aug.

Visit of the Duke of Cambridge to inspect the works arrives in Dublin 26 Sept.

National League convention at Limerick. 7 Oct.

Mr. Parnell delivers an address at Greggs, Galway, 29 Sept.; suffers from rheumatic fever near Brightown, 6 Oct.; public Nationalist meeting at Dublin, orderly and impressive, 11 Oct.

Mr. Wm. L. Jackson becomes chief secretary. 27 Oct.

Relief works closed as not required. 28 Nov.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, Parnellite, elected M.P. for Waterford, in opposition to Mr. Michael Davitt, the clerical candidate. 1 Dec.

The corporation of London, the Irish Society, and

33 London companies, summoned to appear in Dublin to answer charges respecting the manage-

ment of their Irish relief fund. 1892.

Landowners' convention, annual meeting. 3, 4 Feb.

Mr. Justin McCarthy elected by the anti-Parnellites as sessional chairman.

About 150 tenants on the Ponsonby estate sign agreements to purchase their holdings under the

Ashbourne act. 24 Feb.

Irish Education bill introduced by Mr. Wm. L. Jackson, 22 Feb., much opposed by the R. C. clergy. 28 Feb.

Early March.

Evicted Tenants' (relief) bill rejected by the com-

mons (257 against 80) 22 March.

The National Press (alluded to the Freeman's Journal (litigation ensued) about 25 March.

Meeting of Ulster men at Belfast to form a convention to oppose Home Rule (to be on Thursday, 8 April).

Meeting of Irish unionist alliance at Dublin (to be on Saturday, 10 April).

Local Government bill (which see) introduced by Mr. Balfour, 18 Feb., read 2nd time, 24 May; withdrawn. 25 June.

The education bill passed.

Ulster convention (which see) at Belfast. 17 June.

Great unionist meetings at Dublin 23 June.

Elections; Parnellites, 9 anti-Parnellites, 72, July.

Lord Houghton appointed lord lieutenant.

John Morley chief secretary. 18 Aug.
Ireland.

Operation of the Crimes act in counties Mayo and other formerly disturbed counties suspended, 12 Nov., and the Irish Legislative Council declared legal. 12 Nov.

Outrages by "moonlighters" near Maccroom, Cork, 16 Sept.

Appointment of a commission to inquire into the position of evicted tenants; sir James C. Mathew, judge Queen's Bench, England, and others, about 14 Oct.; first sitting, 7 Nov.; the landlords' line to appear. 19 Nov.

Savage assault on district-inspector Lilly, near Ballinrobe, Mayo, 13 Oct.; 5 men arrested, 19 Oct.


Proposal by abp. Croke respecting the Irish fund at Paris accepted by the Parnellites and anti-partitionists, 27 Oct.

Eviction at a farm at Abbeyfeale, Limerick, effected with difficulty, 19 Nov.; another near Kanturk, Cork, 17 Nov.

Injunctions in co. Cork, causing much damage, with loss of life, 20 Nov. of 1895.

Mr. Patrick Fullam, M.P., for S. Meath, unsought on account of illegal R.C. clerical influence; powerfully supported by Mr. Justice Heeney, 30 Nov.

Moonlight outrage at Rathnau, Kerry; John Greaney nearly killed. 1 Dec.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., for N. Meath, unsought, 25 Nov.

Explosions at Dublin castle (which so!), 31 Dec. 1894.

The Great Exclusion convicts (see below, Feb.—Oct. 1895) released. 21 Dec.

Meeting at Cork, held by the mayor, demanding the release of the dynamic prisoners. 15 Jan. 1896.

Explosions at Ballykely, property of col. O'Callaghan; much resisted. 13 Jan.


Great Unionist meetings in Ulster (which so!), Belfast, &c., 15 Jan. and 29 Feb. 1896.

Dublin, 26 Jan.

Mr. Gladstone introduces a new Home Rule bill ("to amend the provision for the government of Ireland"); chief features, vicecy (non-political) for a fixed term; two chambers; legislative council, 45 members to be elected by 25 voters; legislative assembly, 125 members, 25 members to sit at Westminster, as now. 13 Feb.

Bill read 1st time, 12 Feb.; 2nd time (474—347), 21—22 April. Mr. Gladstone made a long speech; the bill much changed; many amendments not considered; 3rd reading, 30 Aug.—2 Sept. (741—69); lords; read 1st time, 1—2 Sept.; on 2nd reading rejected (419—356). 13 Sept.

The Queen's Bench Division decide that the police authorities have no right to refuse protection to the sherrifs on duty in the night time; appeal of the crown dismissed. 16 Feb.

Irish Agricultural Association; inaugural meeting at Dublin. 21 Feb.

Agrarian outrages; 1 July—30 Sept., 74 (63 in Munster), 108. 10 Dec., reported, 24 Feb.

The Irish National League of America condemns the new home rule bill in a manifesto. 28 Feb.

Fall in bank and railway stocks. Feb.—March.

Many meetings and petitions against the home rule bill. Feb.—March.

Mr. Justice O'Brien's severe remarks at Ennismore on the hard-line of co. Clare; 2 Feb.; warmly discussed by the commons, 2 March; by the lords. 3 March.

Anti-Parnellite convention at Dublin adopts the home rule bill, 5 March.

Report of the Evicted Tenants' commission, with recommendations, presented to the commons. 6 March.

A Parnellite convention at Dublin, Mr. John Redmond's seat, Chair, declares for present neutrality respecting the home rule bill. 6 March.

Disagreement among directors of the Freeman's Journal company; opposition of abp. Walsh and M. Healy. 9 March.

Manifesto of R.C. laity against the home rule bill, with petition to parliament. about 14 March.

Synod of the Protestant church at Dublin; protests against the home rule bill. 14 March, 1895.

Great Unionist meeting of all creeds and politicians at Leinster hall, Dublin; lord Treveafh in the chair. 15 March.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Ireland at Belfast protests against the home rule bill. 15 March.

The Irish Unionist Alliance appeals for funds. 18 March.

Roman Catholic Unionist Association for Limerick. 18 March.

Protest of Society of Friends, N. Ireland, against the home rule bill. 18 March.

Mr. A. J. Balfour's resolution in the House of Commons ensuring the Irish executive for releasing convicts, negatived (319—272), 27 March.

R.C. petitioners to the home rule bill. 27 March.

Great Unionist meeting at Albert hall, London; the duke of Abercorn in the chair; about 10,000 persons present, including 1,200 delegates from Ireland. 27 March.

The Irish delegates entertained at St. James's hall and other places, 22 April; by the marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield; about 1,200 delegates present; addresses by the Unionist leaders. 22 April.

Revival of moonlighting outrages in Kerry, Killarney, Limerick and Clare. April, May.

A petition to the queen against home rule, signed by 103,000 Irish women of all classes and creeds; presented. 2 Aug.

James Donovan, caretaker of an evicted farm at Glenhara, owned by the earl of Cork, murdered. 24 April, 1895.

By the upsetting of an overcrowded boat, near Westport, about 13 harvesters, chiefly women and girls, were drowned; about 75 lives saved by the crew of the Kdn, under capt. Carlwell (the people of Achill island were going to England and Scotland to earn money to repay the government loan incurred in 1891). 14 June.

Increase of outrages, cattle poisoning, &c., co. Limerick; moonlighting, &c., co. Cork, reported July.

Severe storm in co. Kerry and other parts, with loss of life. 24 Oct.

Dissolution of crime in 1894 reported in the House of Commons. 5 Feb. 1895.

John Twiss executed for murder of Jas. Donovan, a caretaker, at Cork. 6 Feb.

Inaugural banquet of the Irish Loyalist Association in London. 16 Feb.

Boards of guardians (Ireland) bill; 2nd reading. 13 March.

Outrage on a tenant of an evicted farm at Athenry, Cork. 13 March.

The seed potatoes supply bill passed. 14 March.

Land bill, commons read 2nd time. 5 April.

Bill virtually repealing the Crimes act (682) read 2nd time in commons. 28 May.

Irish Agricultural organization society; first annual meeting at Dublin; the hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., president. 28 May.

Irish Municipal franchise bill withdrawn, in the lords, 27 July.

Disension between Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Healy, and others. 8 Aug.

Irish national convention at Chicago (see United States). 8 Aug.

Expulsion of Mr. T. M. Healy and 3 others from the Irish National Federation, 14 Nov. ; Mr. John Dillon elected chairman, 7 Feb. 1896.

Mr. Harrington's amendment for the release of the Irish political prisoners (dynamiters), rejected; majority, 172—150. 17 Feb. 1896.

Disputes on the Poisonous estate, co. Cork, and the Smith-Beatty estate, Tipperary, anecdotally reported. 30 March.

Lord-just. earl Cadogan, hospitable and popular; brilliant season at Dublin; Mr. Gerald Balfour. Land bill rather favourably received. 14 April.

27 agrarian offences in 1895; reported. 5 May.

Hybrid powers committee respecting Irish affairs, formed by Mr. H. Plunkett, M.P., autumn, 1895; report issued. 4 Aug.
Local taxation; act passed
Land law act introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour, on 13 April, based on the act of 1881; passed on 14 Aug.
"Constitution of the Irish" (organized by Mr. Dillon), 2,000 delegates from all parts of the world; Dr. O'Donnell, R.C. bishop of Raphoe, passes away. Message from the pope, resolutions for unity, &c., passed; appeals for unity and money support.
Arrest of F. J. Tyman, "No. 1, accused of the Phoenix Park murders (see above, 6 Mar. 1882), at Boulogne, 13 Sept.; extradition refused by the French government on legal grounds, 14 Oct.; released on 15 Oct.
Mixed political meetings at Dublin; a resolution passed affirming the excessive imperial taxation of Ireland, 2,500,000l. too much, as disclosed by the report of the Financial Relations commission, at the annual convention (see above), 31 Oct.
Attempts to promote a "Balfour line" at Carnamahog, co. Down, 22 May; Field mannazine at Carrick, duke and duchess of Comnught present.
Field, 25 July.
Agriculture and technical instruction (Ireland) act passed on 26 June, 9 Aug.
Mr. Wm. Talbot, Grosvenor, a beneficent landlord in Kerry, dies, aged 82.
Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., for S. Mayo, opposed to the government's policy in the Transvaal, &c., resigns his seat on 26 Oct.
Lifeboat Saturday first held in Dublin, 28 Oct.
Sir Thos. Deane, eminent architect, dies, aged 77.
Irish Nationalist convention to promote unity; committee appointed to confer with the Redmondites, 23 Nov.
Killarney (the mustreless estate) bought by lord Ardilaun for about 500,000l.
Mr. Chamberlain visits Dublin; made i.L.D. of Trinity college, and warmly received, 16-18 Dec.
The duke of Connaught appointed commander-in-chief; welcomed in Dublin by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the united Irish party, issues a manifesto, 10 Feb.
Henry of Battenberg, warmly welcomed at Kingstown, 3 April; the lord mayor at Dublin presents her with the keys of the city and the civic sword, &c.; received by lord and lady Cadogan at the Viceregal lodge amid great rejoicings, 4 April; reviews about 50,000 children from all parts of Ireland in Phoenix park, and 1,000 more at the Viceregal lodge, 7, 12 April; visits Kilmainham hospital, 14 April; reviews 6,400 troops under the duke of Connaught, 21 April; receives many addresses and visits many institutions in Dublin, 24 May.
Henry in a letter to the lord-lieutenant, "how very much she has been gratified and how deeply touched by her reception; after the lapse of 25 years her residence has enabled that of those visits, and she carries away with her a most pleasant and affectionate memory of the time she has spent in Ireland, where she has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and an affection which cannot be surpassed"; gives 500l. to the poor of Dublin, and leaves, 25, 29 April; sent 25l. to the royal zoological society on 29 April.
Education grant of 1,997,545l., year ending, 31 March.
Irish congested districts' board; good report of sea-fisheries; report of Poor-law board, in the west, issued for year ending, 31 March.
A "unity conference" of Nationalist parties, except the Parnellites, held in Dublin, 4 April.
County council elections: 546 Nationalists, 251 Unionists, announced, 12 April.
Lady Betty Balfour cuts the first sod of a "Balfour line" at Carnamahog, co. Down, 22 May.
Field mannazine at Carnamahog, duke and duchess of Comnught present.
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Irish land trust, and for a royal commission of inquiry into landlord's losses ... 29 Aug. 1902

Crimes act extended to Dublin, Limerick and seven counties by act of 7 Aug...

Several Irish M.P.'s imprisoned . 1 Sept.-Oct.

Roy. commission on university education in Ireland (July, 1901), 3rd report issued 9 Sept.

Indignation meeting at the mansion house and Phoenix park, Dublin, 5, 12, 13 Sept.

State entry of Lord Dudley, lord-lieut., into Dublin, 15 Sept.

Samuel Harris, secretary to the (E. Land) United Irish league, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for intimidation; Mr. McCarthy, editor of the Irish People, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for intimidation, 27, 29 Sept. (confirmed on appeal, 20 Dec.).

Meeting at the mansion house, Dublin; "nat. defence fund" started to resist prosecutions under the crimes act; 30th, subscribed.

3 Oct. Irish landowners' convention met, Dublin; motion for a conference between representatives of landlords and tenants, rejected (27).

10 Oct. Mr. P. A. M. High, M.P., sentenced to two months' imprisonment for conspiracy and intimidation.

United Irish league accused of tyranny, &c., Oct...

Martin, Patrick and Thos. Joyce (see above, Nov. 1883) released 24 Oct.

Large consignment of arms and ammunition from Birmingham, 27 Oct...

Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., arrested and taken to Kilmainham gaol . 4 Nov.

False conspiracy case (5th trial) settled by chief baron, Lord Castlerosse, April...

Verdict for plaintiff, David O'Keefe, small trader, who had been boycotted by the 19 defecants, members of the United Irish league, 14 Nov.

Split between the R.C. hierarchy and the leaders of the United Irish league...

Nov.

Muster account of Cork; the grand jury threw out the bills in the case against major Studdert and others charged with conspiracy in connection with the purchase of remounts...

4 Dec. The Earl of Meath, appointed chancellor of the royal university...

Dec.

Mr. Denis Kilbride, an ex-M.P., sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for meeting to murder (in a speech that a murder would be committed), 10 Dec.

Local government bill (No. 2), royal assent, 12 Dec.

Lord Dunraven's land conference (five hrs.), 22 Dec.

Lord Dunraven's land conference (22 Dec., 1902), issues reported on Jan. 1903; formally rejected by the landlords' convention...

7 Jan. 1904

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., re-elected for the third time for Cork, 15 Jan.

Summary jurisdiction clauses of crimes act, 1887, revoked in Dublin and many other urban and rural districts, several prisoners released...

2 Feb. McBurney, an agent of the Clareman newspaper, co. libel action the plaintiff's trade had suffered, his horses had been maimed, and his customers' horses killed at; verdict for plaintiff with costs...

24 Feb. Irish University commission's report, scheme for a R.C. college in Dublin; issued...

11 March

Education estimates 1903 4, 1,347,100l., issued...

12 March

Andrew Moore sentenced to death for the murder of the rev. WM. Bell, rector of Kilkeen, Cork (2 Nov., 1902), 23 March...

Bank holiday (Ireland) bill, constituting St. Patrick's day a bank holiday, passed 23 March...

Irish land bill; first reading (common), 25 March...

A conference between engaged merchants and the city and borough of Cork, to promote the cause of a commercial and industrial institute and an international exhibition in Dublin...

15 April

Irish nationalist convention on the land bill held at Dublin; speech special resolution for Home rule. Amendment to the bill carried . 16-17 April...

International motor-car race 2 July...

Dramatic scene at meeting of the Dublin corporation, on the mode of voting for members of the council, several members present the King with a municipal address on the occasion of his visit to Dublin; meeting broken up by disorderly crowd in the gallery of the hall...

3 July...
Royal visit to Ireland, the king and queen arrive at Kingstown and Dublin, 21 July; enthusiastically greeted by large crowds; they drive in state to Dublin castle, the queen presents badges to Jubilee nurses, and the king replies to various addresses presented; holds a levee and visits Trinity college, sends message of deep regret and condolences for news of the popular death to the Sacred college by cardinal Logue, 22 July; presents colours to the Royal Irish military school; holds a review in Phoenix park, and attends races in company with the Duke of Connaught, and holds a court at the castle, 23 July; visits various places of interest in Dublin, and Maynooth college; receives an address in the name of the bishops and collegiate authorities, 24 July; at Mount Stewart, seat of Lord Londonderry, 25 July; visit to Belfast, where the king unveils a statue of queen Victoria and opens the new Victoria hospital, 26 July; at Londonderry 27 July; motor car excursion through villages in Co. Down, 29 July; at Knockane and Derreen and visits lord Londonderry, 31 July; visits Cork and presents colours to the 2nd batts, Royal Irish reg. and Royal Munster Fusiliers; and issues an address to “My Irish People,” in which the occasion has been deeply appreciated by their kindness and goodwill. He eagerly awaits the fulfilment of the hope that a brighter day is dawning upon Ireland, its realization largely dependent on the development of science and cooperation, better education, the growth of industrial and commercial enterprise, and the increase of mutual respect and toleration, he heartily wishes to his fellow countrymen, sir John C. Colbert, k.c.m.g., m.p., sir thos. andrews; 6 baronets, including the lord mayor of dublin and the lord mayor of cork; 9 knights of the shire; 13 nobles; the rt. hon. h. pleasants made a k.c.v.o., 1 Aug; lord Vereagh gives 50,000l. to the king for the distribution among the Dublin hospitals of the proceeds of the coronation of the royal visit to Ireland; king returns to Cowes, 2 Aug.

Estates commissioners under the new land act appointed 19 Sept.

Centenary of execution of robb, emmet observed by a memorial procession in dublin 20 Sept.

Irish land purchase bill; royal assent 14 Aug.

Conference of Ulster tenants at Belfoist to consider the new land act 26 Sept.

Serious collision near Wexford, between rival factions of the United Irish league 27 Dec.

Lord Dunsany addresses a letter to the Dublin press suggesting the establishment of two additional colleges at dublin and belfast within the university of dublin 4 Jan.

Resignation of the rt. hon. h. e. chatterton, vice-chancellor of ireland, reported 5 Jan.

Mr. John Redmond speaks at waterford, and declares that the Irish Nationalists are the only united party returning to parliament, and points out the consequent opportunity for the immediate demand for home rules 18 Jan.

Lord Rathdowless sells his estates in county down to his tenants, announced 11 Jan.

Special meeting of the r.c. hierarchy at maynooth to consider scheme for the solution of the university question proposed by mr. wynne and lord Dunraven, viz., the inclusion in Dublin university of Queen’s Coll., Belfast, and of a new r.c. college in dublin 4 Jan.

Dissolution of the rt. hon. sir J. A. Fitzmaurice, vice-chancellor of Ireland, announced 5 Jan.

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Dissolution of the rt. hon. j. A. Fitzmaurice, vice-chancellor of Ireland, announced 5 Jan.

Mr. John Redmond, m.p., re-elected chairman of the Irish parliamentary party 8 Feb.

Mr. Wynne states that the government does not intend to introduce any measure dealing with Irish university education 8 Feb.

Irish society agrees to sell their estates near Londonderry and Coleraine to their agricultural tenants, announced 17 Feb.

Drapers’ company of London announce their intention of handing over the remainder of their Irish estates in Ulster, with an addition of 2,500l., in stock, to a board of trustees for educational purposes 3 April.

Report of the representative body of the Church of Ireland shows that the total amount of voluntary contributions received since the establishment amounts to nearly 5,000,000l.; total assets of the representative body on 31 Dec. 1890, 8,444,138l.; investment in securities, 7,775,317l., yielding a return of 46,14,45 per cent., 12 April.

Death of Dr. Colley, r.c. bp. of kerry, 14 April.

Serious rioting at lisburn in connection with the visit of a Belfast team of hurries, several persons injured 14 April.

Mrs. Pirrie presents with the freedom of the city of Belfast as an expression of gratitude to her in collecting 100,000l. to build and equip a new hospital to take the place of the old royal hospital 26 April.

Nationalist convention in Dublin adopts resolutions on home rule and the land act 21 April.

King Edward and queen alexandra, and lord and lady dunraven, attend the Punchestown races 26 April.

The king, accompanied by queen alexandra, lays the foundation stone of the new buildings of the royal college of science in Dublin 30 April.

Mr. Boland’s motion in the house of commons for the repeal of the Irish crimes act is rejected, 197 votes to 124 5 May.

Monument to michael o’flaherty and samuel Mac- alister, well-known actors in the events of 1798, unveiled at Baltinglass, co. Wicklow 8 May.

Lord Cork’s tenants near ballyny, having refused an abatement of 40 per cent. decline to pay their rents; an unsuccessful attempt is made to restrain them from their cattle, to May; majority of tenants pay their rents in bulk 12 May.

Emigration statute for Ireland is approved as a parliamentary paper; 40,659 emigrants left Irish ports during the year, an increase of 2,629 in comparison with 1902. Of the total emigrated, 30,769 were natives of ireland 15 May.

Ulster protestant electoral union formed to secure democratic representation in parliament; first meeting held at Belfast 25 May.

The new cathedral of st. anne at Belfast consecrated in the presence of the lord lieutenant, 2 June.

Agrarian disturbances in longford, reported 5 June.

R.C. bishops held a joint annual meeting at Maynooth an important statement on the subject of education 22 June.

St. Patrick’s park, Dublin, opened 29 June.

very rev. m. Foley, r.o., vicar-principal of st. Patrick’s college, Maynooth, appointed bp. of Killaloe, reported 3 July.

Irish land bill carried, on second reading, by majority of 17 3 July.

St. Patrick’s R.C. cathedral, Armagh, consecrated 2 July.

Col. sanderson, addressing a meeting of orangemen at Castle Sanderson, defines the attitude of the Ulster unionists to the government and sir Anthony MacDonnell, 14 Aug.

Irish land bill, to explain and amend sect. 42 of the land act, to receive royal assent, delivered for it by the lord lieutenant; exhibition open by the lord lieutenant in a new hall built for it by the Royal Dublin society 15 Aug.

Official statement of the working of the Irish land act issued in Dublin; applications for advances for the purchase of estates exceeding 15,000,000/. made to the estates commissioners, who had sanctioned advances amounting to 1,273,000/. 6 Sept.

Reported intention of the directors of the united Irish league to use the whole strength of the national organisation to secure the reinstatement of evicted tenants, announced 8 Sept.

Land conference committee dissolved and a new organisation, named the Irish Reform association, formed, with lord Dunraven and others as a p-
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visual organising committee, 25 Aug.; report of
organising committee of the Irish Refform
association accepted 25 Aug. 1904.
War memorial at Enniskillen unveiled 25 Aug.
Mr. Wyndham writes to Times, declaring without
reserve or qualification that the government is
equally devoted to the maintenance of the
British interests within the United Kingdom. 28 Sept.
Lord Dunraven addresses a letter to the Times de-
defending the Irish Reform association. 6 Oct.
Next day written communication from the king,
delivered by the lord lieutenant to the lord chancel-
or of Ireland.
Prince of Wales visits Dublin, presents at drawing-
room, 2 Feb.; invests Mr. Croke with the insignia
of the order of St. Patrick. 3 Feb.; returns to
England. 4 Feb.
First series of meetings held in furtherance of
the objects of the Irish Reform association held
in Dublin; important speech by lord Dunraven.
7 Feb.
Death of the earl of Kenmare, viscount and Baron
Caste rosse, lord chamberlain of the household,
1766, aged 79. 9 Feb.
Earl of Meath appointed a knight of St. Patrick
in succession to Mr. Wyndham, resigned, 11 March.
First meeting of the unionist council formed in
Belfast to consolidate unionist interests in the
province, held under the presidency of col. G. M.
Macauley, 3 March.
Lady Ormonde proposes for the proposed gallery of
modern art in Ireland a "Fibribright collection," in
memory of lord Ormonde, announced 7 March.
Mr. Walter Long, pres. of the local government
board, appointed chief secretary for Ireland, in
succession to Mr. Wyndham, resigned, 11 March.
Earl of Bective chosen a representative peer for
Ireland. 12 March.
Gaoler league's annual week of propaganda of the
national cause by the Dublin Castle gaol begins at
Dublin; many thousands of persons assemble in St.
Stephen's green at Smithfield, where speeches are
delivered, 12 March.
Several of the Ulster unionist members declare
themselves in favour of the abolition of the Irish
Viceroyalty. 12 March.
Town landlords (Ireland) hold, to give the tenants
of urban holdings in Ireland a right to com-
penetration from their landlords for improvements
adding to the value of the premises which they have
occupied, passes its second reading in the house
of commons, 24 March.
Five outrages committed on grazing farms in the
Athlone district, in two cases cattle mutilated,
10 March.
Ulster unionist members resolve that so long as
the present under-secretary, sir A. MacDonnell,
remains at Dublin castle they cannot support the
government in its conduct of the Irish administra-
tion, reported 1 April.
Nationalist motion on the Irish R.C. university
question rejected in the house of commons by
74 votes to 74, 17 April.
Death of capt. w. W. O'Shea, formerly r. f. for
county Clare, 29 Nov., 1892. 2 April.
Another report on the working of the Irish land
act, 1880, issued as a blue book, 31 Apr. appli-
cations made for advances amounting to 208,560,57,271
received from the commencement of the act.
Lord Dunraven's (president of the Irish Reform
association) pamphlet, "The Crisis in Ireland: an
Account of the Present Condition of Ireland, and
Suggestions towards Reform," published, 1 May.
Motion by sir H. Campbell Bannerman, for the
correspondence bearing upon A. MacDonnell's
resignation as Irish under-secretary, debated, 31
votes to 252, 6 May.
Death of the dowager Marchioness of Waterford.
1 May.
Mr. Long, chief secretary for Ireland, entertained
by dinner at the Dublin unionists, under the
presidency of the duke of Abercorn. In a speech
Mr. Long challenged the accuracy of lord Degr-
aven's statements regarding the situation in
Ireland, and maintained that the policy of cor-

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con and that of conciliation were not the anti-
thetical to the safety of the unionists; 19th had been pursued by
the unionist government ever since the present
prime minister had delivered a speech, March 1905.
Mr. Long, Mr. Atkinson, attorney-general, and
sir H. A. Robinson, vice-pres. of the local govern-
ment board, maintain that the commission's inquiry
in the death of Ireland during the month of June,
Serious fire at Omagh, co. Tyrone, many buildings
destroyed.
Commissioners of national education for Ireland
issue an important circular to teachers of national
schools on the subject of the display of disloyalty
at a teachers' dinner at Sligo. 22 June.
Motion made in the house of commons by J. Redmond
requesting the government for using the Crimes act in Galway,
rejected by 176 votes to 176. 4 July.
Important regulations as to intimidation made by
the lord lieutenant under the Land act, 4 July.
Manifesto from the independent men of Ireland,
signed by Mr. T. H. Scan, m.p., Mr. H. L. Crawford, Dublin, imperial grand master,
and others, calling upon the unionists to unite,
and describing unionism as a disciplined
crew, issued 7 July.
Parliamentary paper issued, containing the
report of the proceedings of the commissioners
of national education relating to the multiplication
of small schools, and to the new rule which
requires master of the annual to be appointed
by female teachers. Memorial by the senior
inspector to the commissioners shows that there
are 2,247 mixed schools in Ireland under R.C.
management.
Statue to the memories of the rev. John Murphy
and of John Gallagher, two of the rebels of 1798,
dedicated at Tallow, co. Carlow, 7 July; monument
commemorative of the rebellion of 1798 unveiled
at Wexford 6 Aug.
Rioting at Londonderry between nationalists and
members of the Belfast party of the unionist
party, taking part in the celebration of the an-
iversary of the relief of Derry 12 Aug.
Resolution passed at the committee of the Gaileo
league sitting at Dublin, "that the Irish people
should establish a Gaelic university for them-
selves without delay," 22 Aug.
Irish landowners' convention meets in Dublin under
the presidency of the duke of Abercorn, resolutions
submitted by the executive committee deals with
the financial deadlock in the administration of
the Land act of 1903.
Very heavy rain in the extensive districts of
Dublin; much damage done by floods in Dublin
and in counties of Meath and Wicklow, 2,000 persons
seriously affected, 22 Aug. 33 fatalities at the
River Dodder and other parts of Wicklow, 300 lost; rainfall in
Dublin, 31 Aug. 3 in.
Dublin corporation decide to refuse payment, ex-
ccept under special resolution, of their statutory con-
tribution to the city police tax. 2 Sept.
Report of the Irish land commissioners for year
ending 31 March, 1905, issued as a blue-book.
Death of the earl of Lanesborough, a representative
peer for Ireland, aged 69. 12 Sept.
Presentation of silver plate made to Mr. John Red-
mond by the members of the nationalist parlia-
mency party. 15 Sept.
Yacht in which the victory was engaged in a race
on long trips around the Georgine, named after lord
Dudley, lady Mabel Crichton and captain
Crichton, 21 Sept.
Board of national education which controls and
administers all schools under whose system of
education in Ireland, confronted with two formidable
obstacles, "a moral and religious" movement,
directed by the R.C. bishops and clergy against
the joint project of the education and guidance of boys and girls
in the disestablishment of national schools; and another move-
ment, professes nonsectarian, organised by the
Gaoler league, 21 Sept.
Mr. Long concludes his motor tour through the
northern provinces. 23 Sept.
Resolution passed by the Dublin corporation to raise the salary of the lord mayor from 1,655l. to 3,650l. per annum for the remainder of his term of office, 24 Sept. Resigned by unanimous vote of the whole council. 25 Sept. 1795 

Executive of the United Irish league at Limerick passes a resolution suggesting the suspension of the national land purchase commission and that of the operation of the land purchase acts; under previous acts there were in 25 years 75,000 purchasers at a price of 25,000l.; under the act of 1825, 78,000 purchasers at a price of 33,000l.; about one-third of the tenants of Ireland had purchased; average price paid 28 years' purchase; average size of the contents of 10 acres in Limerick, 42½ in Munster, 24½ in Connaught, 21 in Ulster, and 37 acres for Ireland as a whole, reported Oct. 22, 1795. 

Monster demonstration against home rule or domiciliation at Ulster hall, Belfast, 12 Jan. Mr. Nanetti, M.P., elected lord mayor of Dublin for 1826, by 247 votes to 251; salary of the office fixed at 360l. Jan. 29. 

State entry into Dublin of the new vicar, the Earl of Abercorn, accompanied by lady Abercorn and his suite, 29 Feb. 1795. 

Proclamation by the lord lieutenant and council in Ireland invokes the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1825, in so far as the same have been put in force by proclamation, 6 Feb. Number of migratory labourers from Ireland to England and Scotland during 1825 was approximately 25,000, from a blue-book issued by the Irish president of the council of agriculture, 17 March. 

Five of the lay assistant commissioners to the land commission, most of whom are unionists, were dismissed and nationalists appointed in their room, 3 April. 

Royal Dublin society's cattle show, 17 April. 

Death of Mr. Michael Davitt, nationalisation M.P., born 1796. May. 

Royal commission appointed, sir Edward Fry, chairman, to inquire into and report on the present state of Trinity college, Dublin, and the Royal university of Dublin, in so far as 28 June, Rossall harbour and railway, which by a fast steamer connection with Fishguard in Pembrokeshire constitutes a new route between London and the north of Ireland, opened by the lord-lieut., 29 July. 53 officers and about 200 men of the Atlantic fleet entertained by the municipality of Belfast, 2 Aug. 

Dublin horse show opened at Ballsbridge, 28 Aug. 

New Fishguard route between England and Ireland opened, 29 Aug.

Visit of the Atlantic fleet to Queenstown, 27 Sept. 

Mr. Bryce, M.P., chief secretary for Ireland, visited Port Stewart to inspect the harbour and improve men's grievances, 17 Sept. 

Monument to John Macdowell and the three men who were shot at Mitchelstown by the constabulary on 3 Sept. 1857, unveiled, 8 Sept.

Serious shooting outrage at Athlone, 10 Oct. 

Executive committee of the Irish unionist alliance, at a meeting in Dublin, passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with Mr. Balfour's explicit denial that there were any compromising letters with reference to sir Anthony Macdonnell's appointment, 17 Oct. 


As a result of the disorders in connection with the recent confering of degrees at the University of Ireland, Mr. F. C. O'Briinn, auditor of the literary and historical society at the R. C. university college in St. Stephen's-green, has been rusticated for 12 months, deprived of his post of auditor, and expelled from the literary and historical society, by the council of the college, 13 Nov. 

Death of Mr. John R. Wigham, aged 52, inventor of the Wigham light for lighthouses, 16 Nov. 

Court of appeal gives judgment in the case of "King v. Davitt, the Corporation of Dublin," in which the town-clerk of Dublin appealed against an order of the king's bench division directing him to submit the books and accounts of the corporation to be audited by Mr. Bury, the local government board auditor; the court allowed the appeal, 3 Dec. 

Irish unionist campaign against the home rule proposals of the government formally inaugurated in Dublin, 7 Dec. 


Mr. Birrell appointed chief secretary for Ireland in the room of Mr. Bryce, 24 Jan. 


Mr. Bryce, replying to deputations which waited upon him, makes an important statement as to the government's views upon the Irish university question, 25 Jan. 

A protest, signed by 21 out of the 25 members of the Protestant Church of Ireland against the government's scheme for the reorganising of Dublin university, issued, 1 Feb. 

Great liberal demonstration held at Belfast; address by Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade, 1 Feb. 

Sergeant Dodd, K. C., M.P., appointed judge of the king's bench in the high court, announced, 2 Feb. 

Great meeting in Phoenix park to protest against the action of the French government in reference to the question of Church administration in France, 17 March. 

A series of conflicts between police and members of agriculture movement owing to attempts by the police to stop meetings of the United Irish league, occurred in the neighbourhood of the town of Elphin, co. Roscommon, 31 March-2 April. 

Emigration statistics of Ireland for 1826 show that the number of emigrants leaving Irish ports was 35,928, being an increase of 4,740 over the figures for 1817. Times, 2 April. 

The Irish tobacco bill, legalising the growing of tobacco in Ireland, after being considered by the house of commons standing committees on trade, is, after certain amendments being agreed to, ordered to be reported to the house, 17 April. 

The international exhibition in Herbert park opened by the lord chancellor, by a presentation certificate, 30 May. 

Presentation, publicly subscribed for, to the half-ship Hibernia, presented at the exhibition, 6 May. 

Sir Horace Plunkett delivers his valedictory address at the council of Agriculture in Dublin, 16 May. 

Irish council bill condemned at special meeting of the Dublin corporation as "an insult to the Irish people," 16 May. 

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., appointed vice-president of the department of agriculture in Ireland in succession to sir John Plunkett, resigned 22 May. 

Demonstration of Ulster unionists to protest against the Irish council bill, held at Belfast, 24 May. 

Meeting of the national directory, Mr. John Redmond presiding, 29 June.
Dublin castle jewellery reported missing. See IRELAND, 751.

First day of 1907 visit of King Edward and queen Alexandra; arrival at Kingstown and visit to the Exhibition, 6 July; Leopardstown races, 11 July; departure for Cardiff, 15 July.

Belfast trammen’s strike settled by concession to the men of an advance of a shilling a week in wages; real strike also settled, 25 July.

Several street sessions by strikers, early August; Belfast pocketed by soldiers, 7 Aug.

Attempt to blow up the house of Lord Ash town, &c., and to bomb, 12 Aug.

Proclamation issued by the lord-lieutenant, declaring the counties of Clare, Galway, Limerick, Longford, Roscommon, and King’s county to be in a state of disturbance and requiring an additional establishment of police.

Mr. J. F. Farrell, M.P., and 14 others committed for trial on charges arising out of cattle-driving.

Irish land act of 1907 passed enabling Irish land commission to dispose of mineral rights. 26 Aug.

Irish land act (enacted tenants) received royal assent. 25 Aug.

Printers employed in the Limerick newspaper offices and printing offices of the city strike work. 3 Sept.

Act of lord and lady Aberdeen to Quinns Town, where lord Aberdeen turned the first sod for the colliery docks extension at Howboune island. 2 Sept.

Anti-voting agitation. The house of lords of Kells petty sessions pass a resolution drawing the attention of the executive to the cattle raising in the county of Meath; 27 young men charged with unlawful assembly in connection with cattle-driving at Bot sfone. 4 Sept.

Lord Ash town awarded £12, 183 damages in his claim concerning the Galway cottage. 20 Aug.

Sixteen convicts released. 6 Nov.

Twenty-six men, tried in Dublin in connection with cattle-driving in county Galway, bound over to appear at petty sessions; others, already convicted, sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. 2 Dec.

Lord Charlemont elected Irish representative peer. 18 Dec.

Report of the vaccinal commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the loss of Dublin crown jewels, states that sir Arthur Waddell did not exercise due vigilance or proper care on the execution of the jewels. 1 Feb.

Arrest of 15 prominent United Irish leaders of the Glou des district on a charge of disorderly assembly. 8 Feb.

An american man arrested in connec tion with a cattle-driving at Carragh, county Roscommon, and remanded, in bail, for the next petty sessions. 8 Feb.

Seven young men arrested in connexion with a cattle-driving at Bot sfone; 2 defendants sent to prison for 6 months, 10 for 4 months, and one for 1 month. 12 Feb.

But another paper giving the number of cases of boycotting, and of persons boycotted in Ireland, on certain specified dates issued; the number of cases of inability to sell was 267, and of persons boycotted, 214. In November, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 214. In December, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321. In January, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321. In February, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321. In March, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321. In April, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321. In May, the number of cases of inability to sell, and of persons boycotted, was 321.

Release of Mr. Ginnell, M.P., who had been sentenced to 6 months, 10 days for contumacy after 4 months. 3 March.

Thirty-five men, arrested on charge of cattle-driving at Bredfield, county Galway, ordered to give bail, and to appear at Bredfield, 28 March, for 3 months. On the following day, 26 ofarrested from Galway to give bail, and the present for 3 months. 26 March.

Dublin horse show opens. 27 Aug.

Shooting affray in county Longford by a black-smith named McNally; a farmer named Michael McKenna was killed, while another was wounded. 22 Aug.

A return of criminal statistics for the first six months of the year issued; 64 cattle-drivers charged, 75 cases of firing; 67 complete cases and 60 partial cases of boycotting; the number of prosecutions for the foresaid offences; 53; claims for malicious injuries numbered 22, and the amount of rewards reached 16,712 lb. 31 Aug.

Irish industrial conference opened in Galway. 20 Sept.

Two hundred head of cattle and 46 sheep driven from two farms in county Clare, reported. 17 Sept.

Serious conflict between police and pickets at Ennistymon, county Clare; when 44 men had been summoned for taking part in cattle-drives. 23 Sept.

Cattle-driving affray in county Sligo; one of the cattle-drivers shot dead, several police injured. 5 Oct.

Outrage in county Galway; police attacked. 28 Nov.

Cattle’s strike in Dublin settled. 16 Dec.

Several hundred acres of land destroyed by a hog slide in County Wexford; one man lost. 1 Dec. 1900.

Fatal shooting affray near Athlone; one constable killed and two men seriously wounded. 22 Jan.

Mr. J. F. Farrell, M.P., who, on 23 Dec. 1905, was sentenced to 6 months in default of paying $8,762, was ordered to give security for good behaviour, on a charge of publishing boycotting reports and articles in his newspaper, was released on the ground of ill health.

Mr. William O’Brien announces his proposed retirement from political life. 16 March.

Five at the handk states of Messrs. J. & J. McConnell & Co. Ltd., whisky distillers, Belfast; damage estimated at 250,000; nine people injured. 20 April.

Some cattle and two beagles drowned on the lower lake, Killarney, by the capsizing of a boat. 2 June.

Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1902, comes into force. 4 July.

Serious riots at Portadown. 15 August.

Serious rioting at Lurgan. 16 August.

Criminal statistics for 1908—number of total convictions for 19 & 20, 47,623, an increase of 9 per cent., on that of 1907; vital statistics—23,295 persons lost by emigration, a number more than 12,000 less than the average for the past ten years. 17 August.

Total estimated population, 4,371,455; births, 202,734; deaths, 102,657; marriages, 76,354, on the 31st December. 31 December.

Mr. Shaw’s play, The Snowing up of Blanche Night, produced in Dublin. 25 August.

500 head of cattle and 250 sheep were driven from a farm near Carrickmacross, when a number of men took part in the incursion and were arrested. 1 November.

Irish Land Act, 1903. Provision for future purchases could be raised by the issue of £3 per
cent, stock, and the treasury could issue such stock vice cash in making advances. The contested districts board was reconstituted, the area of its work extended, and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase given to estate commissioners and contested districts board.

**December 1909**

Serious floods follow a heavy snowfall in the basin of the Shannon.

**Death of Sir Henry Holme,** for many years Treasury Remembrancer and deputy Paymaster for Ireland.

**February 1910**

A dredger sinks in Belfast harbour; 5 lives lost, 4 saved.

The "All for Ireland" league inaugurated at Cork.

Emigration report for 1909: total number of emigrants 19,050; an increase of 354 over the total for 1908.

**April 1910**

Proclamation of king George at Dublin castle in the privy council chamber and by the Ulster king of arms at several public places in the city.

King George V, proclaimed in Belfast, Cork and other cities.

Serious rioting in county Cork between the O'Brienites and Nationalist factions; the police fired over the heads of the crowd, and a man named Gough, who was shot in the head, died two hours later.

**May 1910**

The east Kerry election declared void; Mr. E. O'Sullivan, it was found, by his agents, had been guilty of intimidation and undue influence, and was, therefore, unseated.

**June 1910**

**KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.**

KINGS.

979 or 980. Mac Convention 2 or 3 (Glendala) deceased.

1001 or 1002. Brian Boru or Breslin, king of Munster, slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, 23 April, 1014.

1014. Mac Convention 2 restored; died 1022 or 1023. [Disputed succession.]

1038. Domnach, or Donch, O'Brien, son.

1072. Tirbach, or Turbough, nephew; died 1056.

1026-1172. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.

1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.

1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.


The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII, who first styled himself king.

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles).


1184 et seq. The changes were frequent, and the more important offices only are given.


1159, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.

1159, 1224. Muller Fitz Henry (son of Henry II).

1213. 1226. Geoffrey de Maronis.

1229-32. Maurice Fitzgerald.


The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted. The Irish writers vary in the succession of kings very high. The learned antiquary, Thomas James, of the Scots College of Paris, expressed his wonder that the "learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is false in what is real, and to place them in their true order, so as to deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—Anderson.

* Lords justices and deputies, and latterly Lords Lieutenant. It has been several times proposed to abolish the viceroyalty of Ireland, but without success.

The last time 25 March, 1859.
IRISH EXHIBITION, at Olympia, W. Kensington, opened by the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, 4 June, 1888; closed Oct. 1888. The exhibition was financially unsuccessful, and an indemnity fund was started in July, 1891.

IRISH INVINCIBLES, a secret society established in Dublin Nov. 1881, said by James Carey, a member, to have been formed by one Walsh and others, from England, to "make history" by killing tyrants. Each member was bound to obey orders, under pain of death. By some of its members the life of judge Lawson was attempted, and Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke murdered, 6 May, 1882. Mr. W. E. Forster was frequently watched with a similar intention. See under Fenians, Ireland, 1882-3. In Feb. 1883 there were said to be 250 members in Great Britain and Ireland. "The General No. 1," was said to be a wealthy man, "Murder leagues," and "assassination circles" were mentioned.

IRISH LAND BILLS, see Ireland, 1870, 1880-81, 1887, 1899, 1903, 1907, 1909.

IRISH LAND LAW ACT (41 & 43 Vict. c. 41, passed 22 Aug. 1881. See Ireland, April-Aug. 1881). It settles the rights of landlords and tenants; establishes a court of commission, which first met 20 Oct. 1881, to try differences between them, and determines the conditions by which tenants may become proprietors; it affirms the virtual ownership of tenants with the power of selling their rights, securing the payment of a just rent to the landlords to be settled by the court, and restricting evictions. First court of commission, sergeant Miligan, Edward Milne, Louis Litton, and John Edward Vernon, Royal Assent, 22 Aug. 1881.

Important decisions in favour of tenants by the sub-commissions at Belfast, &c., Nov. 1881. Above 2500 applications to the land courts up to Oct. 1881. Bill for amending purchase clauses of Land act; means of purchase greatly facilitated; not above 5,000,000 to be advanced by the state in one year, and not more than 5,000,000 in all; bill introduced by Mr. Trench, 27 May, withdrawn 10 July, 1884.

Bill extending the powers of the act of 1881, introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour, 13 April, 1886; Royal Assent, 14 May, 1886. See also Land Bill, Ireland, 1875, 1892, 1895, 1900.

IRISH LANGUAGE, a branch of the Celtic or Gaelic, of which much literature exists in books and MSS. of early date. The New Testament was published in Irish in 1661, and the Old in 1685. A society for the preservation of the Irish language has been formed; in its annual report for 1890, it was stated that Irish is taught in 45 national schools. At a meeting of the Irish literary society held at the Society of Arts, London, Lord Russell of Killowen, president, in the chair, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Douglas Hyde, on "Gaelic literature," 31 Oct. 1891; 435 members in 1896. Irish Literary Theatre founded 1888, 3rd annual series of performances, The Tragedy of the Rope, by Dr. Douglas Hyde, the first play in Irish produced in a Dublin theatre; and Diarmad and Grainne, by W. B. Yeats and George Moore, 21 Oct. 1896.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. See Ireland, 14 Oct. 1882; annual meetings.

IRISH PROPERTY DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, formed by landlords, Nov. 1880.

IRISH REPUBLIC. Treasurably plans for its establishment dated 1899, were discovered in James F. Egan’s garden in Birmingham, April, 1884.

IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONORABLE, the name given to a committee of citizens of twelve London companies invited by King James I. to colonize the contested lands in the north of London and in the Ulster plantations, including Londonderry and Coderina, 1900. The committee received a charter, 1613, which was taken away in 1637, and restored after various changes 1670. The affairs of this company and its methods of business were discussed in parliament in 1868 and 1880.

The sale of the company’s estates under lord Ashbourne’s act began in 1857. Receipts from the estates in 1837, £65,716, besides receipts for fisheries and other rents. The select committee respecting the Irish Society (sir Wm. T. Marriot, Mr. John Morley, sir Richard Keating, first m. p., 7 July, 1837; met again 9 June et seq., 1848. Three reports adopted, 4 May, 1841; see Ireland, Jan., 1852 and Feb. and April, 1894.

IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL (to combine Trinity College and the Catholic college), introduced by Mr. J. Butt, May, 1867; withdrawn. Irish university bill to establish two universities at Dublin and Belfast, introduced by Mr. Burrell on 31 Mar., received royal assent, 1 Aug., 1868.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION, see Education and Ireland.

IRON. The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phenicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain (Gen. iv. 22). Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Damascus is the greatest mine of Sweden. The weekly publication "Iron," which began 18 Jan., 1873, was a continuation of the "Mechanics’ Magazine" (started 1823), and was combined with "Industries," 1894. See Steel.

Belgium, an early seat of the iron manufacture; coal said to have been employed at Marches-de-dames, 1480. British ironmasters, Ralph Page and Peter Brinde, in Sussex, 1543. Ringer’s Forder.

Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Goffrey Bosch, 1590.

Tinplate of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1772 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1872.

The Carron iron works in Stirlingshire, where there is much ironstone and coal, were established mainly by the exertions of Dr. John Roebuck, 1759-60; this was the beginning of the greatest Scotch iron works. The operation termed puddling, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, about 1781, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. He died in 1800. Mr. James B. Nelson, of Glasgow, patented his hot air blast in 1828; see under Blowing machines.


Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, &c., lasted during March, April, and May, 1854.

Ironworkers of Great Britain determine to form one trades’ union, with one executive, Oct. 1866.

Steelmaking in the northern counties, Dec. 1866.

Mr. Wm. Robinson announced a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by means of magnetism, July, 1876.

Mr. John Heath’s process for making steel announced about Nov., 1867, discussed Oct., 1868.

Iron forts (cost about 1,000,000l. made by Whitworth & Co. at Manchester) put up at Spithfields early in 1872. Mr. Cramp’s floating furnaces invented, Mar., 1872. Various ironworks and iron furnaces, yielding the greatest of coal dust and air are introduced under pressure, was tried at Wollwich and was reported successful, May, 1873.

Ironstone miners in Yorkshire: great strike through reduction in wages, May, 1874.

Iron trades, see Employers.

Iron merchant vessels built in 1860, 1871; in 1877, 545; Iron Manufactories, between 1857-75 the capital invested rose from 7,000,000l. to 25,000,000l. Number of puddling furnaces rose from 382 to 715; also great increase in blast furnaces.

Great depression in iron, 1857; due to excessive production and increased and cheap manufacture of steel; revived 1859-60.

Iron and Steel congress at New York, Sept. 1890. Strike or lock-out in the Scotch iron trade respecting wages, 4 Oct.

The Bessemer medal for 1893 accepted by queen Victoria in commemoration of the progress made.

In the iron and steel industries during her reign, Great veins of iron discovered at Veclia, Norway, reported March, 1892.

Canadian government grants a bounty on pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore by the process of electric smelting; 4 May, 1892.

Iron produced in Great Britain: 1749, 59,571 tons; 1759, 74,735 tons; 1769, 141,214 tons; 1809, 181,863 tons; 1829, 226,760 tons; 1839, 287,327 tons; 1849, 366,000 tons; 1859, 440,000 tons; 1869, 517,347 tons; 1879, 6,956,451 tons; 1889, 7,655,917 tons; 1899, 9,095,137 tons; 1909, 12,794,414 tons.

Great Britain, 1810-79, 732,271,025 tons; 1880-89, 943,137,970 tons; 1890-99, 1,294,882,497 tons; 1900-10, 2,094,549,126 tons.

United States, 1875, 295,733,753 tons; 1880, 362,315,970 tons; 1890, 446,763,726 tons; 1900, 639,000,000 tons; 1910, 1,027,959,430 tons, 1914, 1,137,101,686 tons; 1915, 1,259,390,958 tons.

Iron produced in Great Britain: 1749, 59,571 tons; 1759, 74,735 tons; 1769, 141,214 tons; 1809, 181,863 tons; 1829, 226,760 tons; 1839, 287,327 tons; 1849, 366,000 tons; 1859, 440,000 tons; 1869, 517,347 tons; 1879, 6,956,451 tons; 1889, 7,655,917 tons; 1899, 9,095,137 tons; 1909, 12,794,414 tons.

Great Britain, 1810-79, 732,271,025 tons; 1880-89, 943,137,970 tons; 1890-99, 1,294,882,497 tons; 1900-10, 2,094,549,126 tons.

German iron (including Luxembourg), 1890, 3,051,308,094 metric tons; 1891, 3,453,005,400 metric tons; 1892, 3,492,597,019 metric tons; 1893, 3,700,885,482 metric tons; 1894, 3,830,769,695 metric tons; 1895, 3,938,392,720 metric tons.

Exports of iron and steel from United Kingdom: 1875, 1,350,500 tons; 1887, 1,457,371 tons; 1891, 2,457,866 tons; 1897, 2,933,884 tons; 1899, 3,103,668 tons; 1907, 3,434,208 tons; 1909, 3,401,760 tons; 1910, 3,387,294 tons; 1911, 3,297,719 tons; 1912, 3,152,552 tons; 1913, 2,761,696 tons; 1914, 2,347,323 tons; 1915, 2,459,747 tons; 1918, 4,322,558 tons.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, the duke of Devonshire, president, held its first meeting in London 22 June, 1867, first provincial meeting at Merthyr-Tydfil, 6 Aug., 1870; first foreign meeting in Algeria, 18 Aug., 1873. Frequent at other places. (Mr. Andrew Carnegie presents £3,000. to the Institute, May, 1901.)

IRONCLADS. See Circular, Navy, and United States, 1862; Germany, 1878.

IRON CROSS, an order of knighthood established by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 10 March, 1813, to honour patriotic bravery in the war against France; was revived by William I. in the Franco-Prussian war, and awarded by him to his son for his victory at Wissembourg, 4 Aug., 1870. About 40,000 persons were decorated in 1870-71.

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IRON CROWN. (of Italy), of gold and precious stones, set in a thin rim of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of Christ's cross, was made by order of Theodolinda for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 501. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; and Napoleon I. at Milan, on 20 May, 1805, put it to his head, saying: "Jeu ne t'a donne que parce que tu toucheras." (God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it.) The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, on 23 April, 1859. After the peace of Vienna in 1866, the crown was given up to general Monbaron on 11 Oct., and presented to king Victor Emmanuel, at Turin, the 12th of the same month. The order of the "Iron Crown of Italy," instituted by Napoleon 20 May, 1805, was abolished in 1814, but revived by the emperor of Austria Feb. 1810. The order of the Crown of Italy was instituted by king Victor Emmanuel 20 Feb. 1868.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE. A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol (1769), Exilles (1818), Sainte Marguerite (1867), and at the Bastille (1878), who, when tried, died Nov. 1703. He was of noble birth, and was treated with profound respect but his keepers had orders to despight him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence.

IRREDENTISTS, see Italia Irredenta.

IRRIGATION, practised in the east and in Egypt from the most remote ages. It was strenuously advocated for India by sir A. Cotton and others at the Social Science Congress at Manchester, Oct. 1866. In 1867 acts were passed for utilising London sewage in the irrigation of grass land, and the results are said to be generally favourable. The subject was much discussed Aug. 1873. A method of producing artificial rain from ponds by means of steam-power, patented by Isaac Brown, of Edinburgh, was tried by Mr. Coleman, at Stoke Park, and reported successful; also by Mr. E. and intermittent Filtration, Manchester (1875), Egypt, Nile.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On 16 May, 1857, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (1858), which after a desperate resistance was carried by assault, 17 May.

IRVINGITES, followers of Edward Irving.†

* The following are notices that have been made as to his descendants:—An American patentee lately carried from Constantinople a mixed blood, of whom the father was a Vlauntroos, son of Louis XIV, reputed to have perished in the camp before Buxembe, the de Bonfort, whose head is said to have been taken of the head of St. Stephen at Tower hill; a son of Anne of Austria, of Louis XIV, elder, by Cardinal Mazarin, or by the duke of Buckingham; the twin-brother of Louis XIV in captivity secured by Valtali and others. Foote, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III, duke of Mantua, M. Debat and the report of the Marquis Gisberto (8th March, 1718) that Matthew had been to the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened to the head with a calot.

† Edward Irving was born 15 Aug., 1812, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1832. In 1834 he attracted immense crowds of distinguished persons to his sermons at the 4th church, now called the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened 1 Jan. 1854. They have over 80 churches in 1910.

ISANDULA, Isandlana, or Isandlwana, termed the "English Cremera." see Zululand, 22 Jan. 1879.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor), conquered by the Romans (c. 78, by the Saracens A.D. 650; it was retaken by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, 718, which ended with Constantine VI., in 787. Isauria was incorporated with Turkey 1387.

ISCHIA, see Earthquakes, 1853.

ISERNIA (S. Italy). Here the Sardinian general Guldini defeated the Neapolitans, 17 Oct. 1800.

ISLAM, or ES'LAM, submission to God, the name given to Mahometanism (which see).

ISLE of FRANCE, MAN, &c., see Mauritius, Man, &c.

ISLIES, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 370; see Lond. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric; see Bishops.

ISLINGTON (anciently Isendone, Isedone, and "Merriv"), a large suburban parish in N. London, still containing remains, and old buildings, all gradually disappearing. Four members returned by the Act of 1855. Made a municipal borough by the London Government Act, 1859 (10 aldermen, 60 councillors). Population, 1851, 10,121; 1861, 252,585; 1871, 316,533; 1901, 334,928. The great northern hospital, Holloway-road, opened by the President of the N. Wales, 17 July, 1858. Public baths and washhouses opened by Lord Mayor Evans, 21 May and 26 July, 1852; Public electric lighting inaugurated by Lord Mayor Sir W. Wilkin, 19th Dec. 1856. The rev. Chas. H. Turner made suffragan bishop of Islington. 29 May, 1858. War memorial to the 65 Islingtonians who fell in South African war, erected in Highbury fields and unveiled by duke of Fife. 16 July, 1905.

ISLY (N.W. Africa). Here Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief, was totally defeated by the French, under Buganda, 14 Aug. 1844.
ITALY.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia) was taken by the Russians, 6 Aug., 1750, after a long siege, when the Russians lost 20,000 men; the town was taken by storm, 22 Dec., 1759; when Suwarow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6,000 women. It was again captured by the Russians 26 Sept., 1800, and retained till the treaty of Paris in 1856, when it was ceded to Moldavia.

ISMAILIA, the half-way station on the Suez Canal. It is supposed to occupy nearly the site of Rameses. The rebel Egyptian army was defeated near here by the British, 25 Aug., 1882. Gondokoro, on the White Nile, was also named Ismailia by Sir Samuel Baker in 1871. See Egypt.

ISPANIAD was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1500. It lost its supremacy in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF, see JEWS.—Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," first performed 4 April, 1739.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct., 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 200,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. Here the emperor Septimius defeated his rival Niger, A.D. 194.

ISTAMBUL, see CONSTANTINOPLE.

ISTER, see DANUBE.

ISTRHIAN GAMES received their name from the isthmus of Corinith, where they were observed: their institution is mythically attributed to Sisyphus of Corinth, 1326 B.C., and to Thesen in honour of Neptune about 1231. The games, which were solemnly kept every third year, were discontinued at the destruction of Corinth by Lucius Munius, 146 B.C. The games were revived by Julius Caesar, 60 B.C.; and by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, and ceased in 396, when Corinth was sacked by the Goths.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378, and was annexed 1420. It was obtained by Austria 1796; by France 1806; by Austria 1814. Population in 1839, 317,409; in 1850, 344,713; in 1910, (est.) 335,975.

ITALIA IRREDENTA ("unredeemed Italy"), a secret society which first appeared in Italy Nov., 1877, and said to have 200 committees, the chief at Naples. Its professed object is to add to the Italian Kingdom Trieste, the Tyrol, and other Austrian provinces on the Adriatic.

Cry for Italian Irredenta: meetings at Rome, &c., 21 July, 1878.

In 1879, Col. Haymerle, an Austrian missionary resident at Rome, published "Essays," freely discussing the subject. The Italians were much annoyed, and the publication was disavowed by the Austrian government.

SIGNE ISRAEL, in a speech at Florence, strongly de- clared against the Irredentists.—See OCT., 1860.

ITALIAN AFRICA, see MASSOWAH and ZANZIBAR, 1893-5.

ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, first met at Pisa, under the patronage of the grand duke of Tuscany, in 1857. It met in Rome, 20 Oct., 1873, and at other places since.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, London, founded by the king of Italy and others, 1861.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (between two and three thousand persons); first bishop, Domenico Panelli; a synod met at Naples in 1873. Great progress reported Feb., 1888.

Its statute (of 62 articles) asserts that the Catholic church is nothing but the society of all believers in Jesus Christ, and that he only is its apostolic pastor: rejects all miracles since the death of the Apostles; declares that the Catholic faith is only revealed in the Holy Scriptures, &c. The congregation of St. Paul, of the Italian Catholic church headed by Mons. Savarese, declared heretical, Oct., 1884.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, based on Latin, is said by Dante to be formed of a selection of the best portions of the different dialects. Pure, elegant poetry was written by Guido Cavalcanti, who died 1301; and good prose by Malespini, about 1250. See DRAMA.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.

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The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art.

1. Trecento (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the trecento."

2. QUATTROCENTO (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian.

3. CINQUECENTO (five hundred), from about 1490 to 1590. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail.

4. SEICENTO (six hundred), from 1550 to 1700. The low taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. Secernisti is a term of reproach.

The Trecento and Cinquecento were the most flourishing periods.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC was the name given to the remodelled Casiline republic. Napoleon Bonaparte, president, Jan., 1802.

ITALY, a name mythically derived either from Itals, an early king, or Italus, a bull calf. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Abruzzi (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. In the middle ages it was debilitated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain, which predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries, yielded to the house of Austria at
the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace of Vienna. The Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky; see below. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Papal States, and Sicily was re-established, 17 March, 1860, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 113 deputies from 50 provinces). On 20 Oct. 1861, the internal government was re-organized; the 50 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. War with Austria was declared 20 June, 1860; and on 3 Oct. peace was signed at Vienna, and Venice was ceded to Italy; see below for the events. The settlement of the kingdom of Italy was consummated by the occupation of Rome as the capital, 1870. Estimated population of the kingdom, 1892-2,503,035. Rome was added in 1870; 1878, 28,209,020; Jan. 1882, 28,312,339; 1902, 32,888,307; 1910 (est.), 34,528,288. Revenue, 1876-28,596,800l.; public debt, 1907, 510,581,000l.; imports, 1902-73,310,121l.; exports, 60,415,964l. Revenue, 1908, 292,689,890l.; expenditure, 87,594,870l.; imports, 96,617,526l.; exports, 73,345,689l.; public debt, 524,787,000l. For other details see Rome and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Early in the 9th century, the Italian city-states (Benevento, Naples, etc.) depose their native kings, and the Lombards and Ostrogoths are finally expelled. Rome is held by the Papacy until 1870. The Venetians invade Italy, 43, and retain it till 1866.

The city and province of Rome is under the pope, who is recognized as head of the Catholic Church.

In 1073 Emperor Henry IV and his queen Matilda are excommunicated by Pope Gregory, but are restored by the pope in 1080 at the Diet of Worms.

In 1127 the Holy Roman Empire is divided into seven imperial territories, the Angevin states, and the Papal States.

In 1167 the Archbishop of Canterbury is consecrated in Rome, and the papacy is recognized as supreme head of the Western Church.

In 1251 the papacy is transferred to Avignon, and the popes remain there until 1377, when the Avignonese return to Rome.

In 1327 the papacy is transferred to Rome, and the popes remain there until 1423, when they are transferred to Avignon again.

In 1453 the papacy is transferred to Rome, and the popes remain there until 1492, when they are transferred to Ferrara.

In 1527 the papacy is transferred to Ferrara, and the popes remain there until 1556, when they are transferred to Rome.

In 1625 the papacy is transferred to Rome, and the popes remain there until 1700, when they are transferred to Avignon again.

In 1769 the papacy is transferred to Rome, and the popes remain there until 1870.
ITALY.

The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia... 12 July, 1859.

Garibaldi exorts the Italians to arm... 19 July.

Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates... 21 July.

Garibaldi publishes a manifest at Florence... 3 July, and at Modena... 16 Aug.

Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, and declare for annexation. Florence, 25 Aug.; road restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished. 10 Oct.

Assassination of col. Avviti at Parma... 6 Oct.

Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans to submerge in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians... Oct.

Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugene of Carignan-Savoy... 25 Nov. to succeed to the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncompagno... 14 Nov.

Treaty of Zurich (establishing Italian confederation, &c.), signed... 11 Nov.

Garibaldi retires from Sardinian service... 19 Nov.

New Sardinian constitution proclaimed... 7 Dec.

The pope proclaims the papal "La Prise de la Couronne"... 31 Dec.

The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations... 31 Dec.

The pope refuses and denounces the emperor. 8 Jan. 1860.

Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry... 16 Jan.

Annexation to Sardinia voted (for universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, 13 March; Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by the king, 15-17 March.

Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, 21 March; approved by the Sardinian parliament, 29 May.

The French troops retire from Italy... 29 May.

Vain insurrections in Sicily... 4 April; 2 May.

Garibaldi land at Marsala in Sicily, 11 May, assumes the office of dictator, 14 May; defeats the Neapolitans at Calatabiano, 15 May, and at Melazzo, 20 July; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see Sicily). 21 July.


Insurrection in Papal States, 8 Sept.; the Sardinians enter, 11 Sept.; defeat the papal troops at Castel-d'Andrea, 18 Sept.; take Ancona... 17-29 Sept.

Vicen Emannuel takes the command of his army... 30 Oct.

The Sardinians enter kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct.; defeat Neapolitans at Berardia... 17 Oct.

Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at the Volturno, 18 Oct.

Garibaldi leaves for Sicily... 20 Nov.; arrives at Messina, 29 Nov.; pensions vote for annexation to Sardinia... 20 Dec.

Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire... 2 Nov., and are defeated at the Gravignano... 3 Nov.; Garibaldi enters Naples as king... 7 Nov.; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship, and retires to Capri... 9 Nov.

Vicen Emannuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c., gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including De Vito... Nov.

Siege of Gaeta commences: attack set prepared by presence of the French fleet... 3 Nov., &c.

Defence in honour of Garibaldi's army... 16 Nov.

Reactionary movements suppressed... 26 Nov.

Prince of Carignan Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples... Jan. 1861.

The French fleet retires from Gaeta, 19 Jan.; after severe bombardment it surrenders. Francis II. returns to Rome... 3 Feb.

Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established, 12 Feb.

Assembly of the first Italian parliament, 18 Feb., which devoices Vicen Emannuel king of Italy... 17 March.

Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party... March and April, 1861.

Italy recognised by Great Britain... 31 March.

Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers... April.

Cavour forms his ministry, including myself... April, from all parts of Italy.

The pope protests against the kingdom, 13 April.

Alteration in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, 26 April; reconciled... 25 April.

Bonapartist bands defeated... 7 May.

Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant at Naples... 15 May.

Death of count Cavour aged 52... 24 May.

Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy... 17 June.

The kingdom recognised by France... 23 June.

San Martino resigns the government of Italy... 28 July.

Active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed... 15 Aug.

The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence... 18 Sept.

The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium... 1 Oct.; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c... 13 Oct.

Skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II., &c... 4 Oct.

Cialdini retires, and La Mariana becomes lieutenant-general of Naples... 31 Oct.

Brigandage and resistance prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated; many killed... 19 Nov.

Jose Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria... 13 Sept.; calls on the people to rise for Francis II.; taken and shot... 28 Dec.

Act of revolution warfare continues; cruelties of the brigands lead to reprisals... Dec. 1861, Jan. and Feb. 1862.

Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence... 1 March; Rattazzi forms a new administration... 3-6 March...

The kingdom recognised by Prussia... 1 March.

Surrender of Civitella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily... 14 March.

Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing title of king... March and April.

Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured... 7 April.

Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers suppressed... 21 April.

The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm... 28 April.

The French general Guion aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands... 3 April.

The kingdom recognised by Russia... 3 July.

Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watch-word, "Death or deliverance"... 13 July.

Calls on the Hungarians to rise... 25 July.

The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion... 15 Aug.

Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government... 15 Aug.

Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, 21 Aug., and put under general Cialdini... 22 Aug.

Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, 25 Aug.; La Marana proclaims a state of siege... 26 Aug.; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, 29 Aug.; removed to Varenumo, near Siracusa... 13 Sept.

Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment... 10 Sept.

General Durando issues a diplomatic circular denouncing Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome... 18 Sept.

A subscription in England enables professor Pettigrew of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi... 18 Sept.

Princess Maria Paia married by proxy to the king of Portugal... 18 Sept.

Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty... 28 Sept.
ITALY.

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ICTALY.

Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini 6 Sept. 1862.

Annesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers 5 Oct.

Sharp reply of M. Prony de Lagnys to Durand's note 8 Oct.


Dissolution of parliament. Determined opposition to the ratification of the treaty 19 Nov.

Garibaldi removed to Pisa 9 Nov.; ball extracted from his foot by Zanetti 23 Nov.

Meeting of parliament determined in support of Mazzini 24 Nov. Rattazzi, 18 Nov.: he resigns 30 Nov.

New ministry formed by Farina 9 Dec.

It follows further negotiations with France: on the Roman question 12 Dec.

Commercial treaty with France signed 17 Jan. 1863.

Farina resigns; Mignetti succeeds 24 March.

Grand Canal for irrigation of Padust opened 1 June.

Income tax bill passed 1 July.

Trinity and other bands captured 9 July.

Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed 6 Aug.

Death of Farina 8 Sept.

Several bands captured on board the French ship "Aulis," given up to France, July; restored to Italy, 12 Sept.

The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" by 250,000. 29 Sept.

Mr. (after Sir) James Hudson, British minister, greatly assisted Cavour in the unification of Italy 1863.

Garibaldi's visit to England 1 April 1864.

France-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years) from 6 Feb. 1863.

"Florence to be the capital of Italy" 15 Sept.

Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military 21 Sept.

Mignetti and his colleagues blame the king; a ministry formed by La Marmora 24 Sept.

Garibaldi denounces the convention 10 Oct.

Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies 11 Nov.

Railway from Turin to Florence opened 4 Nov.

The convention approved by the chamber of deputies; 10 Nov.; by the senate (after an able speech by Chilim, 6 Dec.) 9 Dec.

Decree for transfer of the capital published, 11 Dec.

Proclamation of Great Britain 12 Dec.

Stated that 46 regiments had been killed in action, 453 taken in action, and 132 surrendered; about 300 remain to be tracked; many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II, of Naples 15 Dec.

Demonstration against the king at Turin, 29 Jan.; he goes to Florence 3 Feb.

Annesty for political offenders published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing 30 March.

Health negotiations with the pope by Veggezi respecting the position of bishops 1 April to July.

The king and court proceed to Florence, 14 May; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth 18 May.

Mr. Moore, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands 14 May.

Decree for the suppression of brigandage 15 May.

45 monks and others arrested at Siena on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy 22 June.

Inauguration of a national rifle-meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot 18 June.

Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Turin, 12 June; and Leghorn, 17 June.

The kingdom recognised by Spain 20 June.

Mr. Moore released after a ransom of 50,000 had been paid 20 Aug.

British fleet established 30 Aug.

French troops leaving Italy; general election the moderate party pre-eminent 1 Nov.

The new parliament meets at Florence 13 Nov.

Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, 13 Dec.; much dissatisfaction; the ministry resigns, 21 Dec.; a new ministry formed under La Marmora 23 Dec. 1865.

Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo D'Azeglio 15 Jan. 1866.

Formation of the "Consorzio Nazionale," a public subscription for reducing the national debt, 27 Feb.

Massacre of Protestants at Barletta, March; at Allerona, April, 17; hounded to priests 19 March.

Alliance with Prussia 12 May.

Volunteers numerously enlisted 7 June, 1866.

War declared against Austria 18 June.

New ministry formed under Riccosi 20 June.

Royal manifesto to the people 26 June.

The army, headed by the king, crosses the Mincio 23 June; defeated at Custozza 24 June.

Venetia ceded to France by the emperor of Austria, 3 July.

Frutius conflicts; the volunteers under Garibaldi defeated at Monte Sello 4 July.

Bill for suppression of monasteries and confiscation of property passed 7 July.

Circular of Riccosi to the priests, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and ensuring neutrality regarding Rome 17 July.

Treaty of peace with Austria signed at Vienna 3 Oct.; ratified 4 Oct.

Court constituted at Florence to try admiral Persano for neglect of duty at battle of Lissa 11 Oct.


General Membraca pays to count Mendenhall a sum of money, and receives the iron crown of Italy, 11 Oct.

National loan freely subscribed 1 Oct.

Piedmont in Venetia; for annexation with Italy, 641,768, against 29,000, 26 Oct.

This result reported, and the iron crown presented to the king at Turin 8 Nov.

The king enters Venice, 7 Nov.; visits Verona, Mantua, &c. 10 Nov.

Circulars of Riccosi to the prefects, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and ensuring neutrality regarding Rome 13 Nov.

Letter from Riccosi to the clergy recommending a free church in a free state 26 Nov.

Persano committed for trial; examination begins, 17 Dec.

Parliament opened by the king, who declares that "Italy is now restored to herself" 25 Dec.

Sig. Tonello received by the pope, 15 Dec.; many bishops return to their dioceses 30 Dec.

Persano acquitted of cowardice at Lissa 21 Oct.

Government proposal for investing part of the property of the religious bodies for support of clergy ("Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation Bill") brought forward 1 Jan.

Great reduction in the army (to 146,000 ordered) 20 Jan.

Defeat of the ministry on question of the right of public meetings in Venetia, 11 Feb.; parliament dissolved 13 Feb.

Riccosi reconstrains his ministry 17 Feb.

The pope accepts Italian help to suppress brigandage 2 March.

Elections give a majority for government March. Resignation of Riccosi, 5 April; a ministry formed by Rattazzi, 8 April.

Persano condemned; degraded and dismissed the service for disobedience, incapacity, and negligence; his place is taken by Riccosi 23 April.

Treaty of commerce with Austria signed at Florence, 23 April.

Public funeral of the patriot Carlo Poero 1 May.

Italy joins in the defence of France against the Luxembourg question 21 May.

National financial embarrassments; the king gives up part of his civil list; proposed sale of church lands, and reduction of expenditure 20 May, et seq.
ITALY.

17,200,000 advanced for church lands by Foulth and others of Paris.

Church property bill passed. May, 1857.

Garibaldi, about to leave the Roman territory with volunteers, captured by Italian government at Sinalunga (or Asinallunga) and sent to Alessandria. 23 Sept. 25 Aug.

Sent to Caprera, 27 Sept.; escapes to Levernorn, and is sent back. 2 Oct.

Bands of Garibaldians invade Roman territories. 27 Oct.

Garibaldi escapes from Caprera, 13 Oct.; Embarkation of French troops at Toulon, suspended by the resignation of Rattazzi and his ministry, 20 Oct.

Ciabldini tries to form a ministry in vain, 21-25 Oct.

Garibaldi at Florence announced an expedition against Rome, 22 Oct.


Enter Roman territories; defeat papal troops, and take Monte Rotondo, 26, 27 Oct.

Menabrea's ministry removed; proclamation of Victor Emmanuel against the Garibaldian invasion, 27 Oct.

Riots at Naples, Turin, Pavia and other places, suppressed by jurobril chief, 6 Nov.


Royal Italian troops enter papal territory; Menabrea's ministry quelled by extreme suspensions of insurrectional committees in Italy, 30 Oct.

De Moustier's reply, 1 Nov.

Garibaldi defeated at Mentana, 5 Nov.; retreats into Italy, and meets with his son; captured and sent to Vergyano, gulf of Spezia, 4 Nov.

Fierce manifesto of Mazzini, 8 Nov.

Garibaldi sent to the provinces, 25 Nov.


French troops left Rome for Civitavecchia, 3 Dec.

Meeting of parliament; judicious firmness; an amnesty for Garibaldians proclaimed, 3 Dec.

Long army debate; vote against the ministry (202 to 190); Menabrea resigns, 22 Dec.

His ministry reconstituted, 5 Jan., 1868.

M. Cambry's financial statement; great deficit; a grisstax proposed, 21 Jan.

Excavulatory letter of La Marmora issued, Feb.

Government financial measures announced, Feb., 1868.

New order of knighthood, the "Crown of Italy," constituted, 20 Feb.

Grist tax adopted after 21 days' debate, 4 April, 1868.

Enthusiastic reception of the crown prince of Naples, 20, 21 April.

Marriage of prince Humbert to his cousin Marguerite at Turin, 22 Apr.

Frantic atrocities committed by brigands in south Italy, April, May.

Grist tax adopted by the senate, 21 June. Amendment made for debt of the late papal provinces, 20 July.

Government tobacco monopoly ordered to be formed; resignation of the ministers, Lanza and Sella, 3 Aug.

Long-continued rain; dreadful inundations in the Alpine regions; great storm, 27 Sept.

Meeting of chamber of deputies; Garibaldi withdraws, 24 Nov.

Ministerial victory respecting the grisstax in the chambers, 26 Jan., 1869.

Thomas, duke of Genoa, entered a pupil at Harrow, (see Spix, 1870) April.

Circular of Menabrea against the council at Rome, 5 Oct.

Victor-Emmanuel Ferdinand, son of prince Humbert, born at Naples, 11 Nov.

Serious illness and recovery of the king, 6-20 Nov.

Offered resignation of Menabrea, about 13 Nov.; Ciabldini and Sella to form a ministry, 10 Dec.; Lanza and Sella succeed, 13 Dec.

Oecumenical council at Rome (see Rome, Councils) opened, 8 Dec.

Republican risings in Pavia and other places suppressed, about 24 March, 1870.

Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced, 23 July; additional armaments ordered, 4 Aug.

Mazzini arrested at Palermo and sent to Gaeta, 14 Aug.

Fruitless mission of prince Napoleon to obtain help for France, 21-25 Aug.

Circular note from the government recounting the failure of all attempts to conciliate the pope since 1860; and proposing favourable terms, 29 Aug.

French vessel "Touques" placed at Civitavecchia on behalf of the pope, 30 Aug.

Respectful letter from the king to the pope, announcing the occupation of Rome necessary to order, 3 Sept.

The Italian troops enter the papal territories (see Rome); occupy Viterbo and other places, 12 Sept.

General Bixio marches towards Rome, 18, 19 Sept.

After a short resistance, the Italians under General Cambrai enter Rome. [For details see Rome, 13 Sept.]

Plebisicie in papal territories; for union with the kingdom of Italy (out of 167,543 voters) 135,581; against 31,962.

The king receives the result of the plebiscite, 8 Oct.

Rome incorporated with Italy by royal decree, general La Marmora governor 9 Oct.

Arrival of La Marmora at Rome; victory; reported agitation in Nice for reunion with Italy or autonomy, 9 Oct.

Capture and death of Pilone, a great Bourbonist brigadier chief, 26 Nov.

Mazzini arrives at Florence, 15 Oct.

Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 10 Oct.; including Mazzini, 18 Oct.

Diplomatic conference on announcing the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy, 13 Oct.

Roman provinces united into one, with five sub-provinces, 19 Oct.

Becchio retires into private life; about 20 Nov.

Amadeus, duke of Aosta, the king's second son, elected king by the Spanish cortes, 16 Nov.

The king declares Rome to be the capital of Italy, 5 Dec.

Bills introduced for the transfer of the capital and the preservation of the pope's rights, about 12 Dec.

The Cenis tunnel completed, 23 Dec.

Great inundation; the king visits Rome, 1 Dec.

The senate vote the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome (24-39), 25 Jan., 1871.

The king and ministers remove to Rome, 1, 2 July, which is inaugurated as the capital, 3 July.

The parliament opened there by the king, 27 Nov.

Telegraphic conference at Rome, 16 Dec.

Joseph Mazzini dies at Pisa, 9 March, 1872.

Great inundations in the valley of the Po, loss of life and of much property; much saved by the exertions of the military, 28, 29 March.

Great sorrow on the death of Napoleon III., April; proposals for monument in Milan, 29, 30 May, 1873.

Bill dealing with the religious establishments at Rome introduced, April.

The Laul Sella ministry resign; but resign, office of the request of the king, 4 May, 1873.

Death of Alessandro Manzoni, 22 May.

Death of Urbano Rattazzi, 25 June.

Law for expulsion of Jesuits passed, 25 June.

See Jesuits.

Lanza and Sella resign, 25 June; a ministry formed by Minghetti, 10 July.

Monuments to Cavour at Turin inaugurated by the king, 8 Nov., Academy of San Luca replaced by a new academy, 3 Jan., 1874.

National festival on the 25th anniversary of the king's accession, 23 March.

Accedellatori (secret assassinigating societies) reported in Ravenna and other places, Sept., Oct.

About 50 secret exterminators (see Genoa) at Naples seized and transported, 23-26 Oct.

Teofil, a papal chamberlain, seized by brigands, ransomed for 2000l., 27 Oct.

F86. 8, 9 Oct. The "Touques" (French) sails from Civitavecchia, 11 Oct.

Jesuits ordered to quit their establishments, 25 Oct.

The Camorra, Mafia, and Brigantaggio (terrorist secret societies) prevalent in south Italy.

Garibaldi declines a sum of money (3500l.) voted to him, 31 Dec.
ITALY.

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He enters Rome amid great excitement, takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, and takes the oath. Feb. 24, 1875.

Accepts the sun voted and devotes it to improvement of the Tabur, &c. 12 Feb.

Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, to expire on March 31, 1876. June.

Synod of Italian Catholic church (which see) held at Naples Aug.

Elections of parish priests declared valid in opposition to the bishops July-Aug.

Michel Angelo late at Florence 12 Sept.

Italian Catholic congress, blessed by the pope, at Genoa; many attendance, 22 Sept.

The Italian, great ironclad, launched at Castellammare, in presence of the king, 8 May, 1876.

Discovery of a "black book" in the household, re- 

covered from vessels of many officials, &c., gave much offence June.

Italian geographical society's expedition in Africa; illustrated at Zeitz; the khedive informed July.

Marinetti Mantegazza tried for forging the signatures of the king and prince Humbert on bills and letters to obtain money; confessed, but refused to disclose name of associate or instigator, 28 Aug. 1876; re- 

tried, 2 years penal sentence.

Maria Vittoria, Duchess of Astiya, ex-queen of Spain, aged 28, dies, greatly lamented Aug. 28.

Discovery near Verona of above 200,000 coins of 

Gallicus, aged 21, Jan. 1877.

Bill for suppressing clerical abuses adopted by the deputies: the pope expresses great displeasure in his circular to foreign powers, 21 March; the bill adopted by the senate 20 May.

Antonelli case—contess Loretta Lamberti claims property of her alleged father, cardinal Antonelli; resisted by his brothers, 26 June; trial; her case heard 27 Dec.

Monument at Mantua (which see) inaugurated, 25 Nov.

Resignation of the ministry, 14 Dec.; Depretis returns to his ministry (see Cavour by Crisp). 16-28 Dec.

Father Cuneo (see Joseph) publishes "Bisanzio Moderno in la Chiesa d'Italia," against the pope's temporal power Oct.

Death of L. Mummola, aged 24, 1 Jan; death of king Victor Emmanuel II, 27 Jan.; his funeral procession 23 Jan.; buried in the Pantheon, Rome 17 Jan.

Death of pope Pius IX, 7 Feb.; election of Leo XIII 20 Feb.

Antonelli case, the contessa permitted to appear in court, 12 Feb.

Resignation of the Depretis ministry 10 March.

Cavour forms liberal ministry, Costi foreign minister, new men 23 March.

Second bond, much underwriter, announce probable surplus June.

Duchy, largest Italian province, launched at Spezia, presented to the king, 1 July.

Proclamation of the Rebellions, on account of acquiring French and Italian of "Dante's Idea" 9, 10, 11 meetings at Rome, &c., about 1 July.

Death of George Poli, prince, senator, patriot, friend of Cavour, 1 Aug.

David Lazzaretti, "the cont," a peasant, aged 15, founded at Ars, 15 Dec., is a distinct character, with 12 apostles & 12 disciples somewhat potent, proposed to take seven batteries, marched towards Ardesola, in Fascity, with between two and three thousand followers. David, killed in a battle, left a halt political situation, plunging the Christian republic, resisted disposition by the police, who, when fired on, fired and killed David and one of his followers; these retinue, carrying off David's body 20 Aug.

Ministerial crisis: resignation of Cavour and others 22 Oct., of all the Cavour ministry.

Sig. Cavour reconstitutes the ministry 25 Oct.

Attempted assassination of the king at Naples by Giovanni Pasquini, an international, aged 21, the king and Cavour, the minister, slightly wounded 17 Nov.

"Pietro Basanti Club" (in memory of a sergeant executed for gross misconduct) a few days ago become prominent, opposes ministry, autumn, 1878.

The Cavour ministry defeated on vote of confidence (24th May), 11 Dec.; resigns.

Sig. Depretis's ministry takes office.

Death of Cavour, 7 July.

Government defeated on the grant bill (23-11-Dec.); of signs.

Sig. Cavour forms a ministry 8-12 July.

"In Italia" pamphlet (see Italia libera) Aug.

The followers of Lazzaretti tried and acquitted, 12 Nov.

First publication of "Aurora," a daily newspaper, at Genoa.

Death of Garibaldi, a half maid tailor, commenced imprisonment for throwing paving-stones at a group of deputies (25 June).

26 Aug.

Celebration of capture of Rome by Italians in 1870, 20 Sept.

Italia, great ironclad, launched at Castellammare, 20 Sept.

Garibaldi (and his son Menotti) resign as deputies on account of the imprisonment of his son-in-law, gen. Canzio, for republican manifestations, 27 Sept.; Garibaldi goes to Genoa, Oct.; Canzio released 10 Oct.


Death of Lanzi, general Medioli, patriot, died 9 Nov.

The government complain of Vatican intrigues about 28 Dec.

Opening of St. Gothard railway from Lucerne to Milan 20, 21 May.

Death of Garibaldi at Genoa, deeply lamented 2 June.

Buried there in the presence of thousands 8 June.

Defensive floods in North Italy 7, 8, 1884.

Elections in favour of the ministry about 28 Oct.

First reform parliament opened by king Humbert 22 Nov.

Death of the duke of Sermontia.

Demonstrations against Austria on account of execution of Döblisch for threatening the emperor's life 20-22 Dec.

International fine art exhibition opened at Rome 21 Jan., 1885.

Stock payments resumed 12 April.

"Dona," Italian built ironclad launched at Leghorn; the king present 14 Apr., the four hundredth anniversary of Raphael's birth celebrated at Rome 28 Mar.

New important treaty with Great Britain signed 15 June.

About 50 persons perish by fire in a theatre at Parma, near Genoa 24 June.

Death of Sig. Nelli, great financial minister. 1884.

Discussion respecting the sale of the Propaganda property at Rome April.

National exhibition at Turin opened by the king, 12 April, closed 16 April 1884.

New members added to the Senate 28 Nov.

Soldiers in the army, 2,113,869 1 Jan., 1885.

Navy consisted of 112 vessels afloat or building 1 May.

Heavy snow storms in Piedmont, near Mont Cenis; many avalanches; many villages destroyed; very great loss of life 16-26 Jan.

Exposition to Assisi to avenge the massacre of Gioberti and Bianchi.

Influential Garibaldini arrived at Biéld 25 Jan.

The ministry determines to assist Great Britain in the South African war 6 Feb.

Italian flag hoisted at Massowah (which see) 6 Feb.

Resignation of the Depretis ministry on account of manifestations foreign policy, 13 June; reconstituted 20 June.

Elections; ministerial majority about 55, about 24 May, 1886.

Death of Marco Minghetti (prime minister in 1864) 17 July, aged 70.

10 Dec.

Defensive earthquake (which see) 23 Feb., 1887.

Defensive treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany signed 13 March.
Depretis dies, aged 74, 29 July; M. Crispi becomes premier.

Aug. 1887

Francesco Crispi visits prince Bismarck, 23 Oct.

Signor Crispi at Turin declares his policy to be an 'incorruptible' one.

Increase of workman, socialist, and republican leagues.

Duke Torlonia, syndic of Rome, dismissed for congratulating the pope on his jubilee, 2 Jan. 1888

The progress of the catholic church opposed to the papacy, reported. Feb.

Full of vast avalanches in north Italy; 23 persons killed at Valtorta, 23 Feb.; 39 persons killed at Spiazza, 25 Feb.; 15 persons said to have perished in the Alps Feb.-March.

The abolition of capital punishment passed by the senate.

Feb.

For war with Abyssinia, see Mozambique.

Marriage of the duke of Aosta, ex-king of Spain, with his niece princess Leocadia, daughter of his sister Clioilde and prince Napoleon Joffre, 11 Sept. 1887

The emperor William II. warmly received at Rome, 11 Oct.; 35,000 troops reviewed at Centocelle, 13 Oct. (see Naples: the great jubilee in Re Umberto at Castellantino).

Landship between Sardinia and Greece; destruction of an excursion train, 22 persons killed.

Death of Benedetto Cairoli, aged 61, patriot and statesman, associated with Victor Emmanuel, Cavour and Garibaldi, in the unification of Italy, deeply lamented. Aug.

Sig. Crispi injured by stone thrown at him during a carriage drive by Emilio Caperan. 13 Sept.

The king ratifies treaty with Abyssinia. Oct.

Death of the duke of Aosta, 10 Jan. 1888.

Ministry defeated in the senate on a minor question, 5 May; the crisis passes over 5 May, 8 seq.

Democracy on the congress at Rome, 24th and 25th, 14 May.

Riots at Consedie, in the Romagna, 30 for rioters killed by the military. 24 May.

The prince of Naples visits St. Petersburg, Berlin May, June.

Major Gaetano Casti returns from his expedition to Emin pasha (see Egypt); arrives at Rome, 14 July; by the king, 17 July.

Destructive cyclone in San Marino, Turin, Genoa, Naples, Sardinia, etc.

Conference at Naples, of representatives of Great Britain, France, of the territories in East Africa; Sig. Crispi and lord Dufferin present; disagreement respecting Kassala, etc.; the conference closes without result.

Treaty for the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa, signed at Rome. 23 July

Financial difficulties; opposition to reduction of the army expenditure. 21 April 1887

Trial of 179 persons connected with the Male vita conspiracy at Bari, see Cons. agra. April 12

The triple alliance renewed. 23 June.

Tour of the prince of Naples; arrives in London, received by the prince of Wales, 22 July; dined with queen Victoria at Osborne, 23 July; visited the marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield, 25 July; other visits; with lord Mayor, 28 July; made K.G. at Osborne, 4 Aug.; visits Edinburgh and other places in Scotland, 2 Aug.; at Newcastle, 14 Aug.; leaves for Berlin, 15 Aug.

The mail steamer Tarento sunk by collision with the Greek steamer Thetis, off Cape Sanitro, about 66 lives lost, 2 Aug. 1887.

The Russian foreign minister, M. de Glees, meets the Marquis di Ruffini, the Italian premier, at Milford Haven, and they visit the king (see various political results).

Trial of 60 anarchists.

New commercial treaty with Austria and Germany signed at Rome.

Death of count de Lannay, minister at Berlin successively for Sardinia and Italy for 37 years.

Cipriani Palla and other anarchists sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. 24 March.

ITALY.

Difficulty with the United States settled, see New.

Anarchist leaders arrested in Rome and other places, 23 April, 7 seq.; 42 arrested at 30 April; 42 arrested at 30 April.

Death of general Cadini, duke of Gaeta, eminent patriot and statesman, aged 51.

Increase of brigandage; many arrests. Oct.

Destructive floods in the north (see inundations). Oct.

Death of admiral Parcre de Saint-Blot, chief of the navy. 26 Nov.

Arrest of signor Cucinelli, manager of the Rome branch of the bank of Naples, 22 Jan.; report of government on the 23rd, 1887.

The pope's jubilee at Rome (see Popes). Feb.

Bill to make civil marriage obligatory introduced, 2 March.

Establishment of the "Bank of Italy" proposed. 23 March.

Mr. Harry O'Givnie, engineer, murdered at Civita Vecchia, 18 April.

The silver wedding of the king and queen celebrated at Rome with great festivities; the German emperor and empress, and the duke of York present, 22 April; historical tournament, 25 April; celebrated at Naples, 25 April.

Signor Cucinelli sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment; signor Baleadon, cashier, to 6 years' imprisonment, for embezzlement. 13 June.

New bank law passed by the senate 28 Aug.


Visit of British squadron, under adm. sir Michael Cubbe-Seymour, at Taranto, 29 Oct.; violently received at Spezia. 29-31 Oct.

Death of lord Vivian, British ambassador, aged 53, 21 Oct.; public funeral; the prince of Naples, adm. Seymour, the diplomatic corps, and many officials present; buried in the English cemetery at Testaccio. Oct.

Investigations into the affairs of the bank; signor Goliotti censured; he and his ministry resign. 24 Nov.

Seizure of revolutionary manuscripts in Rome. 9 Jan. 1894.

Riots in Carrara (see below).

Insanity (see above), caused by France in the relations of the Italians killed at Alex, Moses. 26 June. 1884.

Thirty thousand francs paid by the Italian government to France to compensate the officers by the riots, at Aug. 1893, in Rome, etc.

30 Jan.

Budget introduced; deficit, 13,000,000 livres, 4 Feb.

Bond explosion outside the Chamber of Deputies in Rome; 2 deaths. 4 March.

Signor Crispi applies for extraordinary powers, executive and financial, for himself and a committee. 26 April.

Trial of signor Talongo, ex-governor, and officials of the Italian press, signed at Naples May, acquitted. 21 May.

The military budget passed. May.

Signor Crispi shot at, whilst driving, by Paolo Lega, an Anarchist, 19 June; Lega sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment, 19 July.

The government financial proposals adopted by the chamber (130-77). 20 June.

Signor Bondi, a newspaper director at Leghorn, who had published articles against the anarchist leaders, assassinated, 1 July. (Rosolini Romiti, the murderess, sentenced to life imprisonment, and two others to 10 years' imprisonment; Marmers by anarchists at Pisa and Empoli, 4 July. Two hundred and fifty anarchists under arrest in Rome, and about 2,000 among the priests in other towns, May-Sept. 1894.

Autarch-anarchist bill passed by the chamber, 1 July.

Decree issued dissolving all revoluntary-socialistic societies. 4 July.

Destructive earthquakes in Ragni, Calabria, and Sicily; many deaths. 26 Nov.
Baron Sommio's financial statement; defeat re- 
ed to a general tax, May 13; received, 20 May, 10 Dec. 1364.

The deputies, Giolitti (ex-premier), Mazzoni and 
Martineschi, charged with forgery of documents 
relating to the Bank Revenue, damaging the 
character of signor Crispi and others; prosecution 
of the Italian parliament adjourned. 20 Dec., 
1365.

The proceedings against sig. Giolitti quashed by 
the court of cassation on his appeal. 24 April, 
1363.

The centenary of the death of Tasso celebrated, 
an exhibition of MSS., pictures, and other relics, 
at Rimini, opened by the king, 8 April, 1370.

Shocks of earthquake (12-30) in Central Italy, 
13 May.

Attempted assassination of signor Ferrari, a deputy, 
23 May, 1370.

Budget introduced; refreshment and some addi- 
tional taxation required. 9 June.

Marriage of the duke of Aosta and princess Helen 
of Orleans at Kingstown-Plumes. 14 June.

Visit of the fleet under adm. the duke of Genoa to 
Portsmouth, the duke and officers received by 
adm. sir Nowell Salmon, on Nelson's ship Victory; 
banquet, the duke of York, Mr. Goschen, and 
others present, 9 July; received by the queen 
at Windsor, 12 July; illumination of combined 
navv., 15 July, 1374.

Financial bills passed. 7 Aug.

Budget, 1372-73; improvement reported 25 Nov. 
Documents relating to M. Giolitti presented to 
parliamentary bodies by him 23 Dec., 1374.

War in Abyssinia, see Mosamoom, 1845.

Socialist manifesto against the war. 7 March, 1876.

Decree of amnesty to political offenders, 14 March, 
1876.

Declaration of the marquis de Buonin in the cham- 
ber expressing admiration of the army; negotia-
tions for peace authorised. 17 March.

The African credits adopted by the chamber, 29 
March, and sent to the senate, 25 March.

Budget for 1876-77, through the African war, 
2,823,950 lire; for 1877-78, a deficit of 1,197,713 
lires anticipated. 23 March.

The government policy adopted by the chamber 
(12-13-139) 5 May.

Gen. Baratieri tried by court martial at Astmara for 
conspiring with the general; acquitted. 28 June.

The British squadron, under sir M. Culme-Seymour, 
visits Rome, the officers and men warmly re-
ceived by the government and the pope, 14 June.

The Italian fleet, by a series of prompt operations, 
captured by the Earl, Italian cruiser, in Italian 
waters. 2 Aug.

Treaty between France and Italy respecting Tunis, 
signed 19 May. 1878.

Montenegro prince's family visit Rome, 22-29 Oct.

Marriage of the prince of Naples to princess Helen 
of Montenegro in the Quirinal; grand banquet, 
government attendance, 29 Oct.; review of troops, 
27 Oct. 1878.


26 Nov.

Debate in the chamber on the colony of Erythrea, 
19 Nov.; victory of the government on the home 
policy, 9 Dec.; see Montenegro, 19 Dec. 1879.

General elections; the Crispi party much reduced. 
24 March, 1879.

Attempt to stab the king while driving to the race-
way for Petra Aqullana. Taxis sentenced to penal 
death by a court martial held in April. 23 March, 1879.

Commercial treaty with Abyssinia and frontier, 
negotiated by minor Serazinni, accepted, 30 Aug.

The count of Torn challenges prince Henry of 
Orleans, for libels against Italian officers, prince 
Henry wounded by him in a duel, near Paris, 
15 Aug. 1879.

Bank scandals, 23 persons convicted, at Genoa; 
appeals.

A popular demonstration in Rome against the 
scheme of taxation on incomes and personal prop-
erty came into conflict with the troops, 18 Oct. 
1879.

Decrees allowed by a pacific council, 15 Oct.

All proceedings against signor Crispi stopped on 
his application. 31 Dec. 1879.

Speech of sig. Crispi desiring an impartial inquiry 
with regard to his relations with the bank of 
Naples, 2 Dec.; neutral commission of inquiry ap-
pointed, 1 Dec. 1879; no ground for impeachment, 
but censured politically in its report. 21 March, 
appealed; adopted by the chamber (207—7), 23 March; sig. 
Crispi resigns as deputy, 24 March; re-elected, 
17 April, 1879.

Jubilee of the anniversary of the Italian constitu-
tion (1848) celebrated at Rome (see Turius) 4 Mar.

Sig. Felice Cavallotti, radical leader, killed in a 
duel by sig. F. Macrada, conservative deputy, 
6 March (Macrada sentenced to 13 months' im-

Break riots owing to rise in prices at Hari and 
Faenza, buildings sacked and burnt by the mob, 
24 April, 25 May; council of ministers order re- 
fund for the dist. 25 April; further rioting, 
conflicts with troops; but Milan, Napoless, 
Pisa, Pavia, and other places, 82 killed, 7-8 May; 
price of bread reduced, 9 May; state of siege at 
Naples, 10 May; quiet restored, chambers pro-
rogue. 20 May.

Army fund for the families of the poorer soldiers, 
25,000 lire by the king and royal family, 18 May.

Railway collision near Ponte Decimo, 11 killed, 
21 Aug.

New commercial treaty with France, 2 Nov. 
Budget statement, large deficit. 3 Nov.

Tax riot at Pescina, one death. 25 Nov.

Anglo-Ilianian (commercial) convention, delimiting 
boundaries north of Erythrea, signed, 7 Dec.

Visit of the duke of Hesse and Count of Kingdom; 
received by the pope, 22 Jan., and by the king. 
23 Jan.; they leave 31 Jan. 1879.

Bill adopted, withdrawing the 21-era and 21-era 
notes, equivalent to the abolition of forced cur-
cency. 30 Jan.

Anti-social demonstrations in S. Italy, and a meet-
ing at Naples. 2 Feb.

Financial statement, surplus 125,000l. 3 June.

Festival of the Italian constitution, 2 April.

Stormy scenes and socialist obstruction to 
the public safety bill (relative to strikes, meetings, 
press-offences), 20, 24 June; the bill promulgated 
by royal decree, 22 June; violent scene, free 
tight in the chamber; session closed by royal 
decree. 30 June.

Internal, silk and industrial and Volta centenary 
exhibition at Como opened by the king, 30 May; 
burnt down, estimated damage 500,000l. 30 June.

The Volta relics destroyed. 8 July.

Volta centenary conferences at Como and Milan, 
June; climax of the splendida celebrazioni, 24 July, 
and a national political congress (opened by the 
king and queen); 22 Sept.

Destructive floods with loss of life in the province 
of Salerno. 7, 8 Oct.

Sig. Boselli's budget, 15,000,000 lire surplus, 
13 July. 1879.

Anxiety to political offenders and others (see 
above, May, 1879), signed 31 Dec.

Gen. Marin, minister of war, resigns. 9 Jan. 1890.

Growth and progress of the politics-church move-
ment. 1879-1890.

Protocol delivering Italian and French possessions 
in the Ebro Valley, signed 24 Jan. 1890.

Sig. Visconti Venosta, in the chamber of deputies, 
avows Italy's sympathy with England in S. 
Africa; and gen. Riccioni Garaballi offers to 
rave volunteers for England. about 15 Feb.

King Humbert fatally shot by Gaetano Bresci, an 
aristocrat, at Monza. 27 July.

Proclamation, moderate in tone, issued by king. 
Victor Emmanuel III. 3 Aug.

Many anarchists arrested, 31 July; 50 arrested in 
Rome... 7 Aug.

The king's funeral. 9 Aug.

Bresci, the regicide, tried at Milan and sentenced 
to life imprisonment, 2 Aug. (committed suicide, 
22 May, 1893, and was absolved. 25 May); police, 
St. Sebastian, sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment 
for stating that regicide was sometimes justifiable 
29 Aug.
Chamber grants an appanage of 40,000l. a year for queen Margherita, 25th March. 2 May, 1903

Sieg. Rubini's budget: 205,000l, surplus, 1899-1900, 30,000l. on heath of the index office, 27 Dec., signed by sig. Fadda, 7 Jan., 1901.

Sieg. Verdi, the composer (see Opera), dies, aged 77, (bequeathed a large sum to the Home for indigent artists, recently visited by him at Milan, at a cost of 20,000l.) 27 Jan., 1901.

Dockers' strike at Palermo, spreads to other classes, riots supposed to have taken place, 27 March.

Fatal floods at Padua, Mantua and elsewhere, 20 March.

Sieg. Crisp, a great statesman, died, aged 87, 11 Aug., an impressive funeral 14 Aug.

The king and queen open large electric works at Vizzola, 9 Oct.

Anglo-Italian agreement relating to the frontier between Sondan and Brythreia, signed 20 Nov.

General railway strike averted by prompt action of the government, armistice, 24 Feb.-10 March; concessions to the men granted 3 March, 1902.

Diplomatic rupture with Switzerland, due to excesses of the anarchist press in 1901, 24 April; conciliatory tone of the Swiss nat. council, 29 April.

New £3 per cent. loan, total amount, 120,000,000l., 24 April.

The triple alliance renewed 28 June.

The king visits Russia 13-17 July.

Dispute with Switzerland settled through Germany, 15 July.

Matia (which see) murders trial at Bologna, Palizzolo, ex-deputy, Trapani and Fontona, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for the murder of signor Micieli (July, 1899) and Dalorto (Feb. 1903), 30 months trial 30 July.

Death of gen. Ferrero, Italian ambassador in London, 1903.

The king visits Germany 27-31 June.

Anniversary of the entry of Italian troops into Rome, celebrated 20 Sept.

Destin in the south, reforms urged by sig. Sonnino 9 Nov.

Severe earthquake shock at Syracuse, 28 Dec.

Austrian ambassador officially denounces the commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Italy, which therefore lapses 31 Dec., 1903, 26 Dec.

Court of Cassation in Rome quashes sentence passed upon Palizzolo, for the murder of signor Micieli and Nolotartolo, by the assize court of Parma; orders a new trial in Florence, 25th anniversary of pope's coronation held at St. Peter's, 70,000 people present, 3 Mar.

Imports for 1902, 1,737,240,551 lire; exports, 1,727,458,625 lire, increase over 1901 of 53,741,973 lire and 57,235,950 lire respectively, early Feb.

Strike of students in secondary schools in all parts of Italy in consequence of circular issued by Signor Nasi, minister of education, March 1, making new regulations for financial transactions, 26 March, 1902.

Bill for construction of a powerful radiotelegraphic station on the Marconi system for communication between Italy and Argentina approved by the Senate, 25 May.

International congress of agriculture opened at Rome, king and queen present. 12 March.

First stone of the new Campanile at Venice laid 25 April.

Visit of king Edward VII, to Italy: Nov., 27-

April: Rome, 27 April, enthusiastic greeting visits Pantheon, the Coliseum and the Forum, 25 April; present at review of 21,000 troops, visits pope at the Vatican, 27 April; leaves Rome 28 April.

German emperor visits Rome, meets with hearty reception 9 May, 1903.

Army estimates passed, 125-82 23 May.

Death of pope Leo XIII. 20 July.

Cardinal Sarto elected pope; takes the title of Pius X. 24 Aug.

Coronation of Pius X. at St. Peter's, 7 Sept.

Earthquake shocks at Naples, Catania, and Syracuse, 11 Aug.

Violent hurricane over the Venetian plain, much injury to crops, and great damage done at Vincenza, 15 Sept.

King and queen visit Paris 14-19 Oct.


Vote of confidence in the government programme passed in the chamber, 22-27 Nov., 3 Dec.

Budget: estimated surplus for 1903, over 6,000,000 lire.

Death of signor Zanardelli, ex-premier, 28 Dec.

Library of the university of Turin burnt, 25 Jan., 1902.

Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty signed at Rome, 29 Feb., 1902.

King by royal decree adds to the number of the senate by creating 28 new senators, 19 March.

Serious accident to the duke of Aosta, heir apparent, while riding 17 March; German emperor visits Naples; entertains the king of Italy on board the Holstein. 24 March.

New pay a return visit on the Italian cruiser Aosta, 20 March.

King visits Siena and inaugurates an exhibition of ancient art. 7 April.

Supposed site of the monument, commemorating the self-sacrifice of Curtius in the Forum at Rome, referred to by ancient authors as the Lactus Curtius, discovered by communicators Boni, platform 30 ft. by 20 ft., uncovered, 19 April.

M. Loubet, president of the French republic, accompanied by M. Delcasse, premier, arrives at Rome; met by the king they receive an enthusiastic welcome on their way to the Quirinal, 24 April.

State dinner given by the king in honour of M. Loubet, both of whom in their speeches express their satisfaction at the cordial relations which exist between the two countries, 25 April.

Grand military review, 26 April; banquet at the French embassy, 27 April; naval review at Naples, 29 April; departure of M. Loubet, 29 April.

Pope formally protests against the action of the president of the French republic, as head of a Catholic state, visiting the king of Italy, and thus recognising the power that had deprived him of the papal dominions (see France), 4 May.

Chamber of deputies reassembles; after discussion resolves to refer the reports and documents of the committee of inquiry into signor Nasi's administration of the ministry of public instruction, to be dealt with by the judicial authorities, with power to proceed against the ex-minister, 25 May.

Serious agrarian riots at Cericugeda, Aprilia, collision with troops, 2 rioters killed, many wounded, 16 May.

Cardinal Stampa pays a visit of homage to the king at Bologna, 28 May.

Chamber, by a large majority, approves the programme of public works for the next 4 years presented by the minister, signor Tedesco; it includes the construction of a railway from Como to Niece, and a new direct railway from Rome and Naples 11 June.

Mm. Domville received in audience by king Emmanuel at Rome, and thanks the king for the cordial reception the British fleet had everywhere met in Italy, 17 June; 50 Roman Catholic sailors and 3 officers received by the pope, 18 June; a large number received by the pope, 13 June; gala performance given at the Trajano theatre, at Civitavecchia, in honour of the British fleet, 18 June.

The king unveils at Rome the statue presented by the city by the German emperor, 25 June.
Italy.

Ceremony of transferring the coffin of king Humbert from its temporary tomb to its final resting-place in the Pantheon performed in the presence of king Emmanuel. 24 June, 1904

Chamber of deputies disperses for summer vacation after passing a bill for the immemorial relief and defence of the municipal authorities of Rome and Naples, a bill for the water supply of Apulia, and gives its consent to the government for the conclusion of commercial treaties with Austria and Switzerland. 2 July.

Maj. Eredeless and his wife arrested at Messina on the charge of having sold documents containing confidential information of the government. 7 July.

New commercial treaties between Italy and Switzerland, signed at Rome. 9 July.

Third trial of signor Palizolo and others for complicity in the murder of condemninglor Notarbartolo in Sicily ten years previously concludes at Florence with the acquittal of all the accused; trial lasted 14 months; special interest attached to the case as one of the most important trials in Italy for many years, owing to the alleged interference of the Mafia (which see) with the course of justice. 25 July.

Consul for Rome publishes a letter from cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, dissolving the general permanent committee of the association known as "The Work of the Italian Catholic Congresses and Committees" on account of discord and want of union. 29 July.

Wireless telegraphic communication established between Rome, the capital of Italy, and Antivari, on the coast of Montenegro, inaugurated. 4 Aug.

Cyclone at Sorrento causes much damage to buildings, including the hotel Tramontano, 31 July.

Miners at Buzza, Sardinia, to the number of 2,000 go out on strike in consequence of a dispute respecting the hours of labour; conflict both with railway officials and miners. 3 Aug.

Early Sept.

Birth of Humbert, prince of Piedmont, heir to the throne. 13 Sept.

Congress of free thought opened at Rome; about 400 members present (see Rationalism). 29 Sept.

General strike ends, one chiefly to the irritation of the Socialists, who take part in the strike during Sept.; general strike attempted throughout the country; troops called out at Genoa; serious disturbances at Venice, Turin and Milan, reign of terror. A strike at Marseilles (with the intervention of the Labour Exchange) prevents the issue of all newspapers except its own organ; reaction against the Socialists, work generally resumed. 29 Sept.

First ballot for general election; list of socialist seats in the centre of Milan, Turin and Genoa. 24 Sept.

Ministers, 24 ministers, 26 members of the constitutional opposition, 27 radicals, 23 socialists, 12 Republican, resigned; 22 elections un-endorsed, as against the previous general election, 6 Nov.

Second ballot; defeat of the extreme left, which secured only 1,743 out of 26,521 contested seats; 2nd ballot, 26 November, the Socialist party gains seats; Socialists in new parliament number 49, as against the last; defeated in all three colleges, for which they stood at Florence, exceeding the number (including the Socialists) losing seats. 10 Nov.

New parliament opened by the king; interests being the first parliament elected during his reign. He addresses his strong faith in liberty, by which alone the problems arising from the new aspirations and new movements of social forces among all peoples of to-day could be solved; his government would continue the policy of "ample liberty within the strongly-defended limits of the law." 13 Nov.

Baptism of the prince of Piedmont at the Quirinal; Prince Arthur of Connaught present representing king Edward VII. 17 Nov.

Duke of Connaught visits the pope at the Vatican. 2 Dec.

Financial statement in the chamber by signor Lazzatti, minister of the treasury; excess of revenue over expenditure 47,170,400 lir. (47,170,400 lir.) budgets for 1904-5, and 1905-6 gave a certainty of a surplus of upwards of 40,200,000 lir. (40,200,000 lir.). Statement made public among the projected expenditure of railways by the state; estimated cost to the state of liquidation with the companies 20,000,000 lir., with a further sum of 26,850,000 lir. (26,850,000 lir.) for expenditure during the next 2 years in moving the railway lines and railway stock. 9 Dec., 1904.

Statue of signor Crispell unveiled at Palermo, and his body brought from its temporary resting-place in the Capuchin chapel, and placed in the Pantheon of San Domenico, 12 Jan., 1905.

Signor Lazzatti, Orde, and Marangoni, engineers, the last interested with the case of the Basilica of St. Mark, present a project for new docks in Venice, to have a frontage of 24 miles, at an estimated cost of 1,000,000. 23 Jan.

Signor Tittoni, minister for foreign affairs, lays before the chamber bill for the reorganisation of Italian Southern Sardinia. Among other things, measure approves the cession to Italy on lease by Great Britain of a strip of territory on the Kowloon Peninsula, Italy being entitled to land troops on the concession by notifying the fact to local British authorities, but must observe the consent of the British government for landing of an army and large body of troops in case of any expedition. Meeting of representatives of railway companies held in Rome adopt a policy of obstruction as a protest against the government railway bills. 25 Feb.

Members of the Giolitti ministry resign, signor Fortis requested to form a new cabinet; king, by royal decree, creates 44 new senators. 4 March.

Signor Postoiazzo, Italian diplomatic agent, arrives at Aten, having concluded at Ilii an agreement with the muliah, stipulating for general peace, which the muliah promises to both Italy and Great Britain; the muliah to reside in a territory already belonging to the Italian protectorate, and assigned to him by the agreement; the muliah places himself under the Italian protectorate, and recognises the right of the Italian government to appoint a resident; free commerce, except traffic in arms and slaves in the territory of the muliah. 3 mid March.

Signor Fortis having renounced the formation of a new cabinet, signor Tittoni is sent for by the king, and entrusted with the charge of presiding over an extraordinary ministry committee of seven; exception of signor Giolitti of members of the last cabinet. Vote of confidence in the new ministry received in the chamber by 271 votes to 66; second ballot on approving the appointment programme announced before the last general election carried by 74 votes to 52. 24 March.

Signor Tittoni announces his resignation. New cabinet constituted with signor Fortis as premier and minister of the interior under signor Tittoni as finance minister; all new ministers belong to the left. 25 March.

Meeting of the German emperor and king of Italy. 9 April.

Railway strike proclaimed by delegates of the railway associations after interview with signor Ferraris, owing to dissatisfaction of railway employees. Railway strike, 17 March 1904. Article 37 of the law which ordinates that all召开 poggi of railways (private as well as state) whatever their rank or nature of their employment are to be considered as public officials, are regarded as having committed a delict if they leave work or interfere with the regular working of the service, thus curtailing the right of 召开 poggi to strike. 15 April.

Fire at Genoa in connection with the railway strike; collision between trains and the strikers, 4 persons killed, 16 wounded. 17 April.

Railway bill for the state requisition and management of Italian railways passes first reading in chamber of deputies by 356 votes to 34; minority chiefly Socialists. 18 April.
Chamber of deputies, by 289 votes to 45, pass the government bill for the working of railways by the public. Venice, July 17; senate approves its final sanction to the bill.  
20 April, 1915.

Strike formally declared at an end, 21 April; railway traffic resumed.  
22 April.

Sixth international art exhibition opened at Venice.  
26 April.

Important meeting in Venice between signor Tittoni and count Goluchowski.  
29 April.

Hohenzollern, with emperor and German imperial family on board, arrived at Bari, 25 April; arrives at Venice, 2 May; imperial family visit the international exhibition, emperor entertains large number of metropolitan officers on board the Hohenzollern, 3 May; emperor and empress leave Venice on their homeward journey, 4 May.

International congress on agriculture at general meeting concludes its labours.  
6 June.

Debate on the navy bill; signor Fortis, premier, asks for the acceptance of the naval programme as a proof of confidence in the government; an order of the day in these terms passed by 272 votes to 83.  
17 June. Chamber, by 100 votes to 45, disapproves of the bill for increasing the expenditure on the navy.  
24 June.

Encyclical address addressed by the pope to the Italian bishops deals with the action of Roman Catholics who are Christian socialists.  
30 June; published.  
24 June.

Military estimates for 1905-6, including an addition of 11,000,000 lire (4,000,000) to the consolidated budget, making the whole expenditure about 114 millions for the year, passed by the chamber.  
25 June.

Excessive heat in all parts of Italy; temperature in Rome over 30° F., the highest by far during the 24 years since a record has been kept; numerous cases of sunstroke and suicide.  
3 July.

House known as the "House of Juliet" at Verona, bought by the commerce of the town, to be preserved as public property.  
8 July.

Pope addresses a letter to the leaders of the Roman Catholic party of social action, expressing regret that his former encyclical letters had been misinterpreted.  
5 Aug.

Earthquake in Calabria (see Earthquakes).  
King lays the first stone of a new dock at Gaeta.  
20 Oct.

Budget for 1904-5 presented, showing a surplus for the year of 3,500,000; estimated surplus for financial year 1905-6, nearly 2,000,000.  
10 Dec.

Government defeats by 277 votes to 124 the commercial modus vivendi with Spain.  
16 Dec.

Signor Forti, premier, and cabinet resign.  
18 Dec.

Mr. Mascardi, appointed first delegate at the Algeciras conference, departs Dec. 30.  
New commercial treaty with Bulgaria, taking the place of the provisional agreement of 1889, signed at Sofia, Jan., 1898.  
1 Jan.

Japanese legation in Rome raised to the rank of embassy.  
13 Jan.

Parliament re-assembles, 30 Jan.; defeat of the ministry voted Jan. 29, 1 Feb.; resignation of signor Forti.  
2 Feb.

New ministry formed; ladron Sommio premier and minister of the interior.  
Signor Tittoni, ex-minister for foreign affairs, appointed ambassador to St. Britain.  
6 March.

Postal union congress, inaugurated in Rome by the king and queen.  
23 April.

Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius; message of sympathy from king Edward VII. to king Victor Emmanuel; collapse of the roof of the church of San Giuseppe, in which a number of persons had taken refuge, 9 persons killed, 17 injured.  
19 Mar., 1906.

Italian derby: 24,000 lira, given by the king, won by Cresce.  
19 April.

King Edward VII, and queen Alexandra visit Venice.  
27 April.

International exhibition at Milan inaugurated by the king and queen.  
29 April.

Labour riot in connection with the cotton weavers of Turin; conflict with the police; 9 rioters seriously wounded; collision between police and soldiers and a riotous mob at Bologna.  
7 May.

General labour strike in Rome; strikes also in Milan, Verona, Parma, Ancona. Legislators for other large towns; serious disorders reported at Bologna.  
10 May.

Fatal riots in Sarzana against dues levied in the Cornia district.  
17 May.

24 of the 23 socialist deputies tender their resignation to the chamber.  
11 May.

Resignation of the Sommio ministry.  
15 May.

Simpson tunnel opened by the king and the president of the Swiss confederation.  
15 May.

New ministry officially announced; signor Giolitti premier and minister of the interior.  
30 May.

Lord mayor of London leaves for Venice and the queen at the Quirinal.  
3 June.

Government bill for the conversion of the consolidated debt from 4 to 3 per cent., passed by 244 votes.  
3 July.

An Italian emigrant ship, the Sirena, from Genoa went ashore on the Spanish coast near Cartagena, and soon afterwards sank; 219 people lost, 4,352 saved.  
Marquis di San Massimo appointed Italian ambassador to St. Britain.  
28 Aug.

Death of signor Giuseppe Giocosa, well-known dramatist.  
2 Sept.

Accident to an express train near Fiacenza, 6 persons killed and 35 injured.  
5 Oct.

Socialist congress opened in Rome.  
7 Oct.

The finance minister, speaking at Catania, stated that the budget for 1906 would show a surplus of not less than 2,500,000.  
8 Nov.

Signor Tittoni, in an important speech in the chamber, said that the maintenance of the Triple Alliance, and of friendship with France and St. Britain was the keynote of Italian policy, 12 Dec.

Resignation of Signor Massimini, minister of Finance, announced.  
17 Apr., 1907.

Meeting between king Edward, queen Alexandra and King Victor Emmanuel at Gaeta, 18 April.

Señor Lecav appointed minister of finance.  
19 April.

Violent eruption of Stromboli.  
27 April.

King Edward leaves Naples on completion of his Italian visit.  
30 April.

Stromboli and Etna both active; violent eruptions take place.  
1 May.

Railway accident at a military review; captain Ulivelli killed.  
1 June.

Commemoration of the centenary of Garibaldi's birth begins.  
1 July.

Arrest of signor Nasi in Rome.  
1 July.

Arbitration treaty signed at the Hague with Argentina.  
18 Sept.

Arbitration treaty with Mexico signed at the Hague.  
16 Oct.

Earthquake in Calabria; 126 persons killed and 85 persons injured.  
17 Nov.

Explosion at the Rome stock exchange; the building completely wrecked and more than 35 persons injured.  
3 Dec.

Serious railway accident near Milan; 7 persons killed and 24 injured.  
20 Jan., 1906.

Signor Nasi found guilty and sentenced to 11 months imprisonment, and debarred from holding any public office for 18 years.  
25 Jan.

Meeting between king Victor Emmanuel and the German emperor at Venice.  
26 Mar.

The German emperor and empress leave for Nyassa.  

Riot in Rome in connection with a funeral procession; the police, being hard pressed, fire on the crowd; 3 persons killed and 25 wounded; and about 30 policemen wounded.  
2 Apr.

A general strike proclaimed.  
24 April.
Navy estimates for 1869-70 amount to 6,974,000,000.

Most situated, deposited.

Wives and mothers, visits of the Pope and archbishops, with cardinal of the valley, 15 April.

Women's congress, the first held in Italy, opened in Rome, 23 April.

Wanton attack by hussars on some of the students at the college of Augusto, 24 April.

Death of the marquis Prampoli, formerly minister for foreign affairs, 6 April.

Death of the marquis di Badini, eminent Italian statesman, 1, 1870.

Death of M. Mavrovitch, Russian ambassador to the Quirinal, 18 April.

Terrible earthquake in Calabria and Sicily; most of the coast towns on both sides of the Straits of Messina wholly or partially destroyed; Messina itself, which suffered not only from the shock on land, but also from an earthquake wave, entirely submerged; the whole shape of the coast-line at that point altered, a rough semi-circle placed the number of lives lost at 75,000, and the destruction of property enormous. 25 April; destruction of Reggio, reported 30 April; number of lives lost estimated at 20,000, up to 1 Dec.

Another severe shock, which demolished a number of walls still standing at Messina, occurred 26 Jan.

Murder of a chief, Petroso, who had been instrumental in the exposure of the "Black Hand" criminal association, 12 March.

King Edward and queen Alexandra arrive at Genoa, 17 April.

King Edward and queen Alexandra in Sicily; motor tour round Mount Etna, 20 April.

Mr. Wilton Wright concludes his experiments at Centocelle with his aeroplane, 27 April.

Meeting between King Edward, queen Alexandra, and the Italian sovereigns at Rome, 20 April.

King Edward and the royal party at Palermo, 27 April; at Pompéi, 3 May; leave Italy, 5 May.

Meeting between the Italian sovereigns and the German emperor and empress at Biria, 20 April.

The Tsar arrives at Racconigi on a visit to king Victor Emmanuel, 28 April.

Death of signor Fortini, expresident, 6, 1842, 4 Dec.

Pessanante, the anarchist who attempted the life of king Humbert, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, died in the criminal lunatic asylum, Florence, 14 Feb, 1870.

Visit of Herr vom Bethmann Holweg, the German chancellor, reception at the Quirinal, 22 March.

Signor Luzzatti forms a new ministry, 20 March.

The Garibaldins dedicate the monument to Liberty, erected at Palermo, in commemoration of the annunciation of the two Sicilies to the kingdom of Italy in 1860, unveiled, 27 May.

Earthquake shock in the province of Avellino, east of Naples; several houses fell, and 40 people were killed in the town of Calabria, 7 Dec.

KING OF ITALY.

576. Garibaldi; assassinated.

577. Anthea; poisoned.

578. Aul pliph.

579. Adolfo; poisoned.

580. Arida; and his wife Rosalmond, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.

581. Rothschild; murdered the widow of Aroldi; published a code of laws.

582. Royal (son); assassinated.

583. Aribert (son).

584. Berthart and Godebert (sons); dethroned by Grimaldi, duke of Benevento.

585. Berthart re-established.

586. Campolente; dethroned by Lamberth.

587. Aribert II (son).

588. Anstrengd; elected.

589. Lumberd (son); a great prince, and a favourite of the church.

590. Eiclebrand (nephew); deposed.

591. Radsch, duke of Fruili, elected; became a monk.

592. Adam (brother).

593. Desiderius (Othear), quarrelled with the pope Adrian, who invaded Sicily, from Germany into Italy by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.

594. Popin or Carloman (son of Charlemagne).

595. Becarac or Caroban (son of Carlemania).

596. Lothaire (son of Louis le Débonnaire).

EMPERORS.

597. Charles the Bald.

598. Carloman.

599. Charles the Fat.

600. Berenger I.

601. Louis.

602. Louis.

603. Berenger II.

604. Louis.

605. Berenger II. and Berenger his son; deposed in 894 by the emperor Otto the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

606. Napoleon I, proclaimed king of Italy, 18 March; crowned at Milan, 26 May; abdicated, 1814.

607. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Savoy, which see), born 14 March, 1820; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 3 March, 1861; annexation of the Papal States, 30 March, 1870; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 3 March, 1871. 1820; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 3 March, 1871. 1872. Humbert (son), born 14 March, 1844; married his cousin Margherita (born 20 Nov., 1851), 22 April, 1871; assassinated, 29 July, 1900.


ITHACA, kingdom of Ulysses, see Ioanik Isles. It was explored by Dr. Schliemann, in 1878; few discoveries being made.

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between important places. The "Itinerarium Antonini," embracing the whole empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antoninus, and his successors, A.D. 158-180, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about A.D. 333.

IVORY. was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 952 B.C. (1 Kings x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, 444 B.C. Ivory tusks, 7 feet long, sent by the Zulu king Cetewayo to lord Chelmsford, as a token of peace, summer, 1879. Celluloid, an imitation of ivory, tortoiseshell, &c., composed of gum-copal and camphor, is used for the manufacture of buttons, billiard balls, and various ornaments; it is indistinguishable at low temperatures.
J. was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 10th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Reisch, printer, of Paris, 1550.

JACOBS, a name given to the Dominican friars in France, because their first convent was the hospital of the pirlars of St. James (Jacobs), at Paris, at the request of pope Honorius III. (1216-27). The Jacobin club (first called "club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin church at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Similar societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. The club was closed 11 Nov. 1791.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradades, a Syrian, about 341; see KATARACHIIAE.—The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688-9.

A sentimental revival of Jacobitism appeared in England in 1796, on the "White Rose League," having been formed. The marquis of Bute and other noblemen of the "Legitimate Jacobite League" were stirred up in an attempt to place a large broadsword on the throne of Mary, the Queen of Scots, in Westminster Abbey, 1 Feb. 1799.

JACOBUS, a gold coin, so called from King James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD, LOOM, for figured fabrics, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, of Lyons, and patented 23 Dec. 1814.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolting peasants (headed by one Cadill, called Jacques Bonhomme), who ravaged France during the captivity of King John in 1358, and were quelled with much bloodshed. Similar insurrections occurred in Germany. One was termed the Brandeburg, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1522; and another termed the Bundschuh, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1522; and another termed the Bund (or league) of the Poor Conrad, 1513 and 1524, which also cost about 50,000 lives, and led to the insurrection of the anabaptists.

JAFFA, a port of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (Acts 9:38); in mythology the place whence Persus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar, in 635, by the Crusaders, 1096; by Saladin, 1171; by Louis IX, 1253, and by Bonaparte, 7 March, 1799. The French were driven out by the British in June the same year. Here, according to Sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3,000 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which has times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. Boleslaus Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania (husband of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, 1384), who became king of Poland as Ladislas III. of V. in 1386, and ending with Sigismund II., who died in 1372.

JAIMES, see JAYNEOS.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, 3 May, 1494, and named St. James. Its original name was Xaymaca, or "land of wood and water." It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, 3 May, 1655, and settled soon after. Population in 1801, 15,816 whites; 81,914 coloured; 356,371 blacks; in 1811, 585,582; in 1810 (est.), 814,375; Revenue, 1809, 346,605l.; 1810, 3,846,704l.; 1811, 3,185,056l.; 1812, 3,664,186l.; revenue, 1800-1, 703,687l.; expenditure, 1798-9, 628,702l.; revenue, 1806, 1,057,304l.; expenditure, 1,004,491l.; imports, 2,420,332l.; exports, 2,208,252l. public debt, 3,477,017l. The government of Jamaica includes Turk's and Caicos islands.

An awful earthquake here 7 June, 1692. The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island.

Desolating hurricanes in...

In June, 1727, the Maroons rose against the English, and were led and armed by James II., Marquis of Queensberry, and were driven away.

Many transported to Sierra Leone in 1780.

Slave trade abolished in 1807.

Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was desolated, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and 1,000 persons drowned, Oct. 1816.

Bishopric established 1824.

Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law.

Emanicipation of the slaves...

In May, 1833, the discussion between the colonial legislature and Sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, Sir H. Barly, arrived 1834.

Bishopric of Kingston established 1839.

Negro insurrection begins at Morant-bay, by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, 7 Oct.; the court house fired on; James Ketelholld, rev. V. Herschell, and others cruelly murdered, and many wounded.

Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the Maroons, and loyal negroes, 13, 24 Oct.

George Wm. Gordon, a colored member of the legislature, convicted of encouraging the rebellion, 21 Oct.; executed 24 Oct.

Paul Bogle executed 24 Oct.

Numerous executions 1838.


The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years) 17 Jan. 1832.

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Sir Henry Storks assembled from Malta, and sent to Jamaica, with Messrs. Russell Garnett and John J. Manny, as commissioners, to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them 11 Dec. et seq.

Governor Eyre temporarily suspended; sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica 6 Jan.

The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years) 17 Jan. 1832.
JAMAICA.

JAMES'S GAZETTE, ST.

769

Port Antonio in ruins... 1863
Government grant 50,000L, for the relief of the planters... end Aug.
Sir A. Hemming, in his opening address to the legislative council, indicates the serious loss to the trade and the revenue of the island, caused by the hurricane of 19 Aug. 1862; 2 March, 1894
Bill passes the legislature unopposed; sale of crown property in view of the Panama canal works, 4 March.
Accident at head works of the W. India electric car co., 33 men killed... 26 June.
Extraordinary session of the legislature for passing assemblies for authorising the government to pass a bill to raise from time to time temporary loans amounting to 20,000L, in anticipation of the revenue in the current year, which may be repayable in six months, in view of the deficit of 65,000L, in the first six months of the financial year, due to the disastrous effects of the hurricane on the export trade... 6 Dec.

G. D. Rassay, accused of murder, discharged by grand jury... 18 Oct.
Warrants issued against Gov. Eyre, col. Nelson, and bent. Brand, Feb. 5; the grand jury discharges the bills against Eyre, 29 March, and the others, 11 April, 1867
A bill of indictment for misdemeanor against governor Eyre brought in, 15 May; discharged by grand jury... 2 June, 1868
Chief-justice Cockburn disallowed agreement with naval sir. John Barbour's claim for the charges on the occasion; an almost unexampled case... 6 June.
Trial of Phillips v. Eyre (for beating and imprisonment during the rebellion of 1866); Eyre pleaded not guilty; further trial, 28 June, 1869.
Episcopal church disestablished... 31 Dec.
Appeals in England for its support... 8 July, 1870
Legal expenses of Mr. Eyre ordered to be paid, after discharge in bankruptcy... 8 July, 1872
Many estates in Jamaica offered for sale in the London papers... July, 1873
Returning prosperity reported... 23 Oct.
Destructive fire at Port Antonio... 12 Oct.
Great public dissatisfaction at the proposals, Feb. 1884.
The legislature reports proposed constitution with Canada... 11 Nov.
Rioting of the 1st West India regiment at the races at Kingston; seven convicts with the police, who are badly injured; the rioting quelled by pickets from the camp... reported 28 Jan.
The International exhibition at Kingston was suggested by Mr. W. Fawcett, director of public gardens, 9 July 1885; 15,000L, subscribed by the public, and 15,000L, given by the government; the exhibition was opened by prime-George of Wales, who was in the harbour with a squadron, 29 Jan., and closed by the governor 2 May.
Jamaica made the headquarters of the Imperial forces in the West Indies, announced March... 26 June 1885
The government spent 7,000L, annually for increased militia force... 31 May, 1893
The railway taken over by the government, 23 Jan.
Deadlock in the council, tariff bill passed by aid of additional members, 3 April; riots, extra members withdrawn... 11 April.
Sir David Barbour's report, suggesting an income tax, increased land tax, stamp duties, and an imperial loan, issued 26 July, 1886
Destructive storm and floods, with loss of life... 27 Oct.
The subsidy of 50,000L, a year for the development of the fruit trade, granted... 1900
The Port Mount, first ship of the imperial direct service from Bristol, arrives at Kingston... 4 March, 1901
Legislative council meets, decrease of revenue reported... 1 March, 1902
Right Hon. Montego bay, suppressed... 5, 6 April.
Beautiful sunsets due to volcanic dust in the air, see St. Vincent... May
Surplus 115,000L, for year ended June, stated... 4 July
Financial assistance granted to sugar estates... 4 Nov.
Legislative council pass resolution to place 2,000L. at disposal of government to encourage steam communication between Jamaica and Canada; estimates show surplus of 15,000L... mid Feb.
Great hurricane causing much damage to crops... 17 Aug.

JAMESON "RAID," see Transvaal, Dec. 1895-July, 1896, and Rhodesia, Aug. 1897, and Jan. et seq. 1897. Dr. Jameson, in the Cape assembly, alluded to the "Raid" as a bad business, for which penance had been done, 28 Aug. 1902.

JAMES'S GAZETTE, ST., anti-radical evening paper, first appeared, 31 May, 1880.

3 p

JAMES'S HALL ST., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, &c., was opened on 25 March, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The "Popular Monday Concerts" established by Mr. Thos. Chappell here began 14 Feb. 1859.

JAMES'S PALACE ST., &c., London, was built by Henry VIII, on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530-6. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1698, and many royal births, deaths, and marriages have here taken place. "Memorials of the Palace," in the rev. Edgar Sheppard, published, April, 1895. Ancient relics found during excavations in the palace court-yard, Feb. 1902.

The Park, 94 acres, a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid out in walks.

Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Notre to plant trees, and, in order to shut the noise for the purpose of playing a game with a bull called a bull.'

William III. granted a passage into it from Spring-gardens.

A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace when the peace treaty erected here by Sir W. Cavendish was signed. 1 Aug. 1814.

The park improved by Geo. IV., 1827 et seq.

The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1859, when the Carlton-steps in the north-quarter at Buckingham-palace removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park. 29 March, 1851.

An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed.

Queen Victoria memorial. The task of preparing a design was entrusted by the executive committee, appointed in 1857, by his majesty for that purpose, to Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. The design was approved by the Majesty in council. The lower portion, embracing the marble fountain and basins, retaining walls, sculptured reliefs, planting steps and plateau, was opened 22 May, 1879.

JAMES'S THEATRE ST., erected by B澁iley for John Braham, the singer; opened 14 Dec. 1835. See Theatres.

JANINA, see Albania.

JANISSARIES (Turkish iceri tehere, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army; originally, young prisoners trained to arms among the Turks, were called and remodelled by his son Amurath I., 1390; their numbers being increased by following sultans. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed and killed the sultans. During an insurrection, 14-15 June, 1829, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was re-organised by Murad IV., and a truce was issued on 17 June, abolishing the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. The publication of his "Augustanes," 1640, in which he maintained the doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII., in 1642. Through the Jesuits Jansenism was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by Clement XI., in 1713, by the bull Unigenitus. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem; see Port Royalists, Los, abp. of Utrecht, died, June, 1683.

JANUARY derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 733 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on 1 Jan., instead of 25 March. MidJanuarys in England, 1804, mean temperature, 43°; 1831, 44°; 1896, 43°; 1875, 43°; 1884, 43°; 1890, 45° (on 18 days above 50°).

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by C. Dumnus in 3rd century B.C.; kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. It was shut at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, 25, and 7 B.C.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, comprehends four large islands, Nippon or Nippon, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Yezo, with about 3,850 small ones. Formosa was ceded by China to Japan in 1855; population, 1893, 3,082,139, chiefly Chinese. The Pescadores, also ceded by China, has a population of 54,151. In 1869 Tokio (pop. 1,440,121), previously called Jedo, was declared the eastern capital, the ancient Kioto becoming the western. Population, 1903, 4,985,990; 1888, 4,058,928; revenue, 1895, 48,565,000; war, 78,000,000; revenue, 1908, 48,565,000; expenditure, 43,600,000; imports, 49,084,780; exports, 58,742,801; debt, 232,125,000. Imports from Great Britain to Japan, 1903, 12,593,916; 1908, 10,128,084.

The early history is legendary till a. D. 200. Jimmu Temmo, the founder of the present dynasty, is said to have reigned A.D. 665. The emperor Jimgo is said to have conquered Corea in A.D. 41.

Corean civilization introduced 285. Introduction of Buddhism from Corea about 552.

Its hierarchy established, 624.

Yudono, Shogun or generalissimo, since called by the Chinese Tsun. The shogun usurps supreme power, the Mikado or emperor becoming the spiritual emperor, 1192 et seq.

Sanguinary wars among the chiefs during four centuries. Japan visited by Marco Polo, a Venetian, about 1275-92.

His "Marriage Case" printed 1465.

Weak rival dynasties in the north and south, 1333-92.

Japan visited by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1575-85.

Takaoy, victorics over southern barons, establishes a strictly conservative government at Jedo, 1600.

His dynasty lasted till 1692.

The Portuguese establish trading settlements about 1543, and introduce Jesuit missionaries who make many converts; by a fierce persecution beginning 1599, the Portuguese and their missionaries are expelled, and their converts massacred, 1637-42.

The Dutch settlements under severe restrictions, suffered to remain for a time, 1600 et seq.

The learned Engelbert Kaempfer visits Japan about 1693.

All foreign traders excepted from Japan till 1853.

An American expedition, under commodore Parry, reaches Jedo, and is favourably received, but remains only a few days, 7 July, 1853.

A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries, 31 March, 1854.

A similar treaty with Great Britain, 14 Oct., 1854.

With Russia, 26 Jan., 1855.

Victorious orthograde; Anzac and Simoda destroyed, Jedo much injured, 23 Dec. 1854.

Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce, 1856.

Commercial treaty with Russia, 19 Aug. 1858.

Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer.
JAPAN.

Japanese ambassadors received by queen Victoria, 3 Dec. 1872.

English proposed as the national tongue, 5 Dec. 1872.

Publiclibrary at Tokio established, 5 Dec. 1872.

Insurrection, through desire for war with Corea, 5 Dec. 1872.

Soon suppressed,Feb.-April 1873.

A successful expedition against Formosa to chastise savage tribes for massacring Japanese sailors, 1 Feb.-April 1873.

May; Claims protested; 4 Feb.; Japanese withdrawal (see Formosa), announced, 5 Nov. 1873.

Mr. L. Haber, German consul, murdered at Hakodate, by a fanatic, 8 Aug.; executed, 26 Sept. 1873.

The Japanese minister received by queen Victoria, 3 Mar. 1875.

The mikado decrees a new constitution; 2 chambers, &c., 14 Apr. 1875.

The mikado opens a parliament of officials, nominated by himself, in Feb.; 22 June.

Industrial exhibition, 22 June 1875.

Insurrection of Satsuma and other clans specially against the ministry, Feb.; suppression announced, 25 Mar. 1875.

Progress in Japan: 3744 post-offices; 22,132 letters and 7,372,560 domestic newspapers sent by post; 33 railways in operation; 34 lighthouses; ample religious freedom and private freedom, 13 May 1875.

Okoto, able reforming minister of the interior, killed by six men (political motives), 14 May 1875.

Scientific works in English, published by Tokio university entered, 16 Oct. 1875.

Imperial decree convoking a national assembly in 1890, 13 Oct. 1875.

Entirely new criminal code enforced, 13 Oct. 1875.

53,754 primary schools and compulsory education established, autumn, 1876.

The Japanese commander-in-chief, with presents, received by queen Victoria at Windsor, 25 Nov. 1875.


All Japan to be thrown open to foreign trade, with mixed tributary power and virtual freedom given to other religions, 18 Oct. 1876.

A Japanese village exhibited in London, 1876:

burnt 2 May; re-opened, 2 Dec. 1877.

A Japanese dictionary printed in Roman characters, completed, 1876; published, summer, 1877.

Amicable correspondence between the mikado and the pope, 1878.

Bishop Poole died 5 July; succeeded by rev. E. Bickersteth, 1878.

Gradual adoption of alphabetical in place of ideographic writing by agency of the Romaiji-Kai, or Roman Alphabet Association, 1878.

Decree giving enlarged power to the prime minister solely responsible to the mikado, 1 Dec. 1878.

Prince Konnoh arrives in London to confer on the prince of Wales the order of the chrysanthemum 20 Nov.; received by the queen at Windsor, 22 Nov. 1879.

Japanese commission to examine the fine arts in Europe and America; reports in favour of Japan; "pure art is at home in Japan, but dead in Europe." 1873-76.

Count Itō, the prime minister, energetically introduces western dress and habits, 1873; spring, 1877.

Death of Shunsui Saburo, ex-prince of Satsuma, 6 Dec. 1877.

Japanease Fine Art Exhibitions opened in London 1872-73.

Completion of the translation of the Bible into Japanese celebrated, 1873.

Volcanic eruption at Shō-Bandai-San; reported 400 persons killed, 15-18 July 1873.

New constitution promulgated by the mikado at Tokio; the houses of lords and commons established; religious liberty and general freedom granted, 1 Feb. 1875.

The government desires new commercial relations with the European powers; they hesitate: vote with the United States promptly signed, Feb.; with Russia 6 Aug.; with Italy, with Germany, with France, 3 Dec. 1875.
JAPAN.

Destructive storms and inundations, Apr., 1890.

On west coasts, 1,250 houses destroyed, June.

Volcanic eruption on Hishima Island, 350 houses destroyed, April.

Earthquakes at Kafuatan, 19 persons destroyed, July 3.

The southern island of Kuchin, embankments, etc., destroyed, July 8. N. E. Japan the Chikugo river rose 25 ft above its usual level twice, 750 persons destroyed.

Japan’s commission of inquiry respecting parliamentary procedure in Europe, arrives in London early in Oct.

Japan’s national banks reported highly prosperous, Oct.

Nine non-treaty ports opened to commerce, Oct.

Several changes in the ministry, Dec.

N. Japan, destructive gales, 11 Sept., 1,275 total loss 12 persons, 22,000 houses destroyed, 100,000 acres of crops destroyed, 6,000 bridges destroyed, reported, Oct.

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The parliament of Akita, the town of the Japanses.

Earthquake in Yanagata and Akita, the town of Sakata nearly destroyed, with great loss of life, Oct.

Treaty with United States, N. A. signed, Nov.

Treaty of peace with China, concluded 17 April (see Coro); ratifications exchanged, 8 May, 1895.

Train on a level wall wrecked during a gale, 149 soldiers killed, 27 July.

Counts Ito, Yanagata, Oyama created marquises, others raised to dignity, Aug.

Voyage, warship, launched on the Tyne, 15 May.

Earthquake in N. E. province, Rokugo destroyed, many deaths.

Great development of trade, new lines of steamers, docks, etc., constructed, reported.

Typhoon at Yokohama, with loss of life, 6 Sept., 1897.

The FOUR TRANSPORT vessel wrecked on her return to the Pescadores, 82 deaths; reported 16 Jan.

Chinese war indemnity paid, 11,000,000, 7 May.

Terrible gale on N. E. coast, 1,500 fishermen drowned.

Catalogue of more than 5,000 Japanese books in the British Museum, by Prof. Douglas, reported.

Count Okuma’s cabinet resigns, 31 Oct.; the marquis Yanagata forms one.

Lord Charles Beresford visits Yokohama; urges an alliance between Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and U. S. N. A., to prevent war in the Far East, Jan.

Severe earthquake in Shikotan, loss of life and property.

L. B. Duchesne, battleship launched at Blackwall.

Lord Charles Beresford visits Yokohama; urges an alliance between Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and U. S. N. A., to prevent war in the Far East, leaves.

New press (1897), free press restrictions removed, 17 July.

Imperial rescript issued, 30 June; foreign treaties revised; Japan open to European jurisdiction abolished, 17 July; ratified, 15 Aug.; Chinese mission to treat for a treaty of alliance falls.

Copper mine flooded at Bessei, Hokkaido, 500 deaths.

Vacination made compulsory.

Summer, House-tax becomes due, foreigners protest as exempt by treaty.

Government earthquake investigation committee appointed, 1893; catalogue issued, Jan.

Parliament opened, 27 Nov.; great disorder; parliament dissolved, 18 Dec., 1893; general election, 1 March, 1894.

Disastrous floods throughout the country, May.

Fire at Yanagata, over 1,000 houses destroyed.

13 deaths, reported, June.

Destructive fire and earthquake at Yokohama, 775; loss of life, 19 Aug.

Japan.

Loans of $30,000,000, dollars authorized, 17 Aug.; the nobles subscribe 500,000,000, dollars, 15 Aug.

Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, 16 July; ratified; the tariff modified, and the foreign jurisdiction at the treaty ports to be abolished; British residents equips with the Japanese treaty to come into force in 5 years.

25 Aug.

General prosperity and loyalty; the government, aided by a military party, actively promote the war with China.

Parliament opened by the mikado with a firm speech against China; a large loan authorized, 17 Oct.; other bills passed by the parliament; with thanks to the army and navy; session closed, 22 Oct.

Earthquake in Yanagata and Akita, the town of Sakata nearly destroyed, with great loss of life, 22 Oct.

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Government earthquake investigation committee appointed, 1893; catalogue issued, Jan.
Grand naval review (32 warships) off Kobe, the emperor present.

Mobilisation, 20,000 troops ordered, believing to Chinese crisis.

Emotion of Mount Ainsuna, near Bandai, 200 persons reported killed or injured.

Yamato justice, dignitary uneared, succeeded by the marquis Itō.

Dr. Kitasato's new method of treating dysentery by inoculation very successful.

Political agitation early March; taxation bill passed by the peers.

Bill recognising the titles of foreign landholders, passed in March.

Financial panic, 28 banks suspended payment, reported.

Crisis; cabinet resigns, 3 May; visit, Katsumura forms a ministry.

M. Hoshi Torii, liberal leader, assassinated by Ito Solara (sentence to life-imprisonment, 10 Sept.) in the Tokio city council.

Baron Iwasaki buys and presents prof, Max Muller's library (about 15,000 vols, and 3 Subsript MSS.) to Tokio university.

July, the Chinese emperor's letter apologising for the murder of M. Sugiyama in Pekin, 11 June (-), and expressing his gratitude to the Japanese for their "beneficent influence" and moderation, accepted by the emperor, who hopes that reforms in China will soon be in progress, to the ends of which "permanent peace in Asia" will be assured.

Sept, Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister, arrives.

Budget presented, 23 Dec.; withdrawn, 25 Dec.


23 Jan.-2 Feb., Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance signed, London (well received by France and Russia, March).

Marquis Itō received by the emperor, reported.

9 March, issues of bonds, 51 million yen, for railways and public works.

22 March, Great fire at Pukin, reported.

31 March, an association similar to Lloyds formed, princes Arisugawa and Konojoe pres., vice-pres., reported.

29 April, Herring fleet lost in a gale off Yezo, 290 deaths.

30 May, British naval squadron sailed for Tokio.

Prince Konatsu and visct. Hayashi entertained by the lord mayor, in London.

23 June, Russian grand duke Boris visits Tokio, 2-17 July.

Insurgents defeated in S. Formosa, 26 July.

Tori Shima, a small island, overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption, the inhabitants (over 150) killed.

13-14 Aug., General election; new system, reported satisfactory.

22 Aug., House-tax (on foreigners) dispute, referred to the privy council.

Typhoon at Yokohama, great loss of life, Japohans swept away by a wave, about 200 drowned, 29 Sept.

Japanese loan of 5,000,000£, issued London, 7 Oct.

New trade and immigration scheme, budget, 3,750,000£, accepted, early Oct.

The government's financial proposals opposed; parliament dissolved on rejecting compromise, 16 Dec., 27 Dec.; general elections to be held, 1 March, 1903.

Visit of the crown prince of Siam, mid Dec.

Death of Emperor Edward VII, set in diamonds, with another letter in letters of capital friendship as a mark of goodwill, presented to the mikado by British minister.

Death of prince Konatsu, aged 61, the representative of Japan at the coronation of King Edward VII., chief of the Japanese guards in the Saturna rebellion 1877, field-marshal of Japanese forces in the Chinese war of 1894-95, and distinguished statesman.

General election, 4 March.

Consent of Korean government to grant to Japanese subjects equal walking privileges on the eastern coast as has been granted to Russians since 1895, including 3 stations on shore, early May.

Emperor opens the diet, 12 May, financial measures passed; for Formosa, compiler money loaned to the whole empire; diet closed 4 June.

Increasing excitement over the Manchuria question in Japan, reported.

Dispute between Japan and Korea respecting the opening of Wiju, for which Japan presses and Korea relies on ground of Russian objection.

Cabinet changes, the marquis Itō closes his connection with the Sotō Kai, and accepts office of president of privy council, which will in future assume great importance in state affairs; the marquis Yamagata and count Matsunaga appointed privy counsellors; the premier resumes office; end of crisis.

Pressure put upon Corea for the opening of Wiju, plea that Russian objects require the intervention of the whole of the statesmen, and of which "permanent peace in Asia" will be secured.

July, Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister, arrives.

Budget presented, 23 Dec.; withdrawn, 25 Dec.


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Death of prince Konatsu, aged 61, the representative of Japan at the coronation of King Edward VII., chief of the Japanese guards in the Saturna
JAPAN.

Russian government decides to float another large subscription of 20,000,000 yen (2,000,000,000 yen), with the issue price of 4½, redeemable in five years, and bearing 5 per cent interest.

Prospectus issued of the imperial Japanese government loan 6 per cent, sterling loan for $100,000,000, offered for subscription in London at 93½ per cent; bonds payable 5 April, 1914, with an option to the imperial Japanese government to redeem them at any time after April, 1912, in six months' notice.

Japanese subsides on foreign capital, and the cruiser Faizah, Japanese vessels escape without injury.

Japanese troops land at Chemulpo, securing the naval base.

Another attack made by the Japanese fleet;

Russian battleship Poltoma, and the cruisers Brinn, Ushib, and Nord, seriously damaged.

Russian squadron of seven warships sunk by the Japanese squadron under adm. Urini at Chemulpo.

For events of the war between Japan and Russia.

Chinese minister at Tokyo addresses a note to baron Komura, Japanese foreign minister, intimating the detention of China to maintain neutrality in the war.

British minister at Tokyo presents the emperor with a silver model of the battleship in Windsor castle, valued at £7,000,000.

British officers receive presents from, and are thanked and decorated by the emperor for their services in navigating the Nishin and the Kongo.

National loan subscribed twice over; subscriptions amounted to 25,000,000 yen (2,500,000,000 yen), reported.

Japanese government issues a reply to the note of Russia to the powers (issued 22 Feb.), justifying her action in commencing the conflict.

General election concluded, having passed off quietly.

Revised against the emperor summoning the diet to meet in special session on 13 March, the session to continue for ten days; principal clause to be introduced, one recommending an increase of 14 per cent. on the land tax, another doubling the income tax.

Cabinet in an extraordinary session discusses the tax legislation to be submitted to the diet, providing for an increase of taxation in the amount of 20,000,000 yen (200,000,000 yen); in addition to the increase of income tax, the income, land, and land tax, duties to be increased on spirits, tobacco, and certain commodities to be created.

House of representatives expresses itself as "thoroughly satisfied with the declaration of war.

House of peers, and house of representatives pass resolutions of thanks to the navy; all political parties join in supporting the government programme of war taxes.

Gen. count Sata Katsura, premier, states that the social and national policy of Japan was the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East, and the improvement of the condition of the empire by promoting friendly relations with the great powers, and by respecting their national rights.

House of representatives passes all the war-tax bills, except the duties on salt and silk, and reduces slightly the proposed increase on the land tax, giving an increase of 9,000,000 yen (90,000,000 yen), instead of 20,000,000 yen, as proposed by the government; premier, baron Arisugawa, expresses his acceptance of the proposal.

After settlement of the war programme, on the following basis: foreign and domestic loans exchanged at the rate of 6,000,000 yen (60,000,000 yen) for £250,000,000; rice crop-estimated at 110,000,000 yen (1,100,000,000 yen); barley, silk, and wheat promise an excellent yield; 70 per cent. of the expenditure on the war remains in Japan.

Emperor proceeds in state from the imperial to the Shilla palace to receive the visit of prince Charles of Hohenzollern; dinner given at the German legation at which the prince meets the members of the Japanese cabinet and a number of generals and admirals and the older statesmen.

JAPAN.
JAPAN.

Internal 5 per cent. loan of 50,000,000 yen (60,000,000 yen) decided upon by the government; price of issue, 22 Sept., 1904.

Serious earthquake in Formosa, 75 persons killed, 23 injured. 28 Sept.

Draft of war-tax measure government proposes to submit to the diet shows a proposed increase of import duties amounting to 1,500,000 yen (150,000 yen) divided among a large number of articles, including revenue in brilliancy of buildings situated within the foreign concessions; the powers interested claim that those buildings are exempt by reason of the perpetual lease under which they were acquired. 6 Nov.

Court of arbitration meets at the Hague, 21 Nov., to pronounce judgment in the dispute between Japan and Gt. Britain, France, Germany, and Italy; referred to the house tax levied by Japan on buildings situated within the foreign concessions; the powers interested claim that those buildings are exempt by reason of the perpetual lease under which they were acquired. 13 Nov.

Diet opened: emperor in his speech says: "Our expeditious forces have been victorious in every engagement, and by displaying an increased brilliancy of valour have secured steady progress in their work. Piling full confidence in the loyalty and devotion of our subjects, we expect that the ultimate object of the war will be attained; and we trust that you will endeavor, in concert with us, to conclude with harmonious cooperation the duty that is incumbent upon your majesty." 22 Nov.

New recruits join the colours under the conscription act. 1 Dec.

Budget for 1905 presented, showing a total war revenue required of 750,000,000 yen (78,000,000 yen), including provision of interest on outstanding loans. Of this sum the government anticipated that it would be only necessary to borrow 450,000,000 yen (45,000,000 yen). Ordinary revenue required was about 22,000,000 yen, making a total revenue of 2,000,000 yen (230,000,000 yen). Proposals of the government unanimously voted, 4 Dec.

The political parties endorse the government's scheme of increased war taxes, but reduce the land tax by 1,500,000 yen (1,340,000 yen), making additions amounting to 4,500,000 yen (4,530,000 yen) in other directions. 12 Dec.

Special committee of the lower house, examining the draft of a new mining law, decide by 11 votes to 4 to recommend the abolition of all distinctions of nationality in regard to the ownership of mines, experience having proved the benefits of foreigners participating in Japanese industries. 23 Dec.

Return of admirals Togo and Kamimura to Tokyo, enthusiastic reception by the people; adm. Togo refuses the proposal of the citizens to organize a demonstration in his honour. The emperor presents both the admirals with a number of articles, including watches formerly worn by himself. 31 Dec.

Capitalization of Port Arthur (which see) 3 Jan. 1905

Mr. H. P. Collins, a British subject of Portuguese extraction, publicly tried at Yokohama, sentenced to 13 years' hard labour on the charge of disclosing military secrets to the Russians. 21 Dec.

Japanese government 47 per cent. loan for 350,000,000 yen (340,000,000 yen), on the security of the tobacco monopoly issued in London and New York, and is expected to come on the market many times over in May and June. 21 March.

Arrangements for successfully financing the war during the current year reported to be completed. 14 April.

Baron Komura, minister for foreign affairs, gives a banquet to Mr. H. W. Denison in honour of the 25th anniversary of his appointment as adviser to the Japanese foreign office;隆重举行 the event by gifts to Mr. Denison 1 May.

Popular excitement in Japan caused by the Russian adm. Rezhbestevsky's abuse of French neutrality. 2 May. 25th anniversary of his appointment as adviser to the Japanese foreign office;隆重举行 the event by gifts to Mr. Denison 1 May.

Hague tribunal met to examine the dispute between Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan with reference to the house tax levied by Japan in the foreign concessions, give judgment in favour of the foreign powers. 15 May.

Grand Formosan trunk line from Kikun to Takat opened. 15 May.

News of adm. Togo's victory in the Tsu Shima straits, 27-28 May, received with great enthusiasm in Japan. 28 May.

Note by president Roosevelt to Japan asking them to open direct negotiations for peace, 8 June.

Rusia agrees to the nomination of Washington as the place of meeting of the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries for the consideration of possible terms of peace. 8 June.

Baron Komura and Mr. Takahara appointed as peace plenipotentiaries for Japan, and M. Muraviesoff (resigning owing to ill-health, M. Witte appointed in his place) for Russia, with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty subject to the ratification of their respective governments. 1 July.

M. Bongouin, a French subject, and Maki, his interpreter, sentenced to 10 years hard labour and 5 years without hard labour respectively by the district court of Tokio for violating the law for the preservation of military secrets (M. Bongouin subsequently paroled by the emperor). 10 July.

Japanese government 47 per cent. loan (second series) for 30,000,000 yen, subscription in London, New York and Germany at 90. Loan secured on the annual net revenue of the government tobacco monopoly, subject only to the charge in favour of the loan of 30,000,000 yen. 10 July.

Mr. Taft, U.S. secretary for war, and party accompanying him on his visit to Japan enthusiastically received; Tokio in full, the entire city decorated with flags and illuminated. 17 July.

Baron Komura and the other members of the peace commission arrive in New York. 25 July.

Mr. Taft, with Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the U.S. president, and party leave Tokio for Kobe; are received on their arrival with great demonstrations of welcome by the governor, the mayor and other officials, 1,500 students and the representatives of the women's war societies, and the general public. 29 July.

Japanese and Russian envoys arrive at Oyster bay; received by pres. Roosevelt on board the Mayflower; after formal introduction they are entertained at luncheon by pres. Roosevelt and the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries arrive at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; are formally received by the local authorities. 30 July.

First meeting of the peace conference held at Portsmouth; Japanese present in writing their terms of peace, which M. Witte undertakes to consider and reply to in writing. 31 July.

Two meetings held; M. Witte hands Baron Komura the Russian reply to the Japanese proposals, accepting some, and rejecting others. 1 Aug.

New Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance signed in London (see Jibh 18th). 1 Aug.

M. Witte intimates that Russia cannot entertain the Japanese demands for an indemnity, the cession of Sakhalin, the surrender of the internal Russian war ships, and the limitation of the Russian naval strength in the Far East. Envoy proceed to discuss other proposals, and agree to the articles affecting Manchuria and Port Arthur, the former to be evacuated by both powers, and the principle of the "open door" to be recognized; the lease of Port Arthur by China to Russia be transferred to Japan. 1 Aug.

Japanese press adopt a firm tone with regard to the question of peace, and exclaim in expressing surprise at the moderation of the government. 1 Aug.

Impeach between Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries on the question of "reimbursement of the Japanese expenses of the war; adjourned till 25 Aug.

Baron Rosen, at the express invitation of pres. Roosevelt, visits him at Oyster bay, and has a long interview 18 Aug.
Meeting of plenipotentiaries: 4 of the 7 protocols drawn up are signed; conference adjourn to 20 Aug.

Russian foreign office, through its recognized press report, states that Russia will not pay an indemnity. 20 Aug.

Car's final reply to press, Roosevelt, who had entered into personal negotiations with the Car with the view to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the peace negotiations, conveys an unconditional refusal to entertain the Japanese claim for indemnity. 20 Aug.

M. Witte, at the peace conference, declares that "half Sakhalin, and no indemnity" were Russia's final words; Baron Komura's proposal to adjourn the conference till 20 Aug. agreed to by M. Witte.

Specially summoned council of cabinet ministers and elder states-men meet under the presidency of theMarquis Hibiya, to consider the latest and final phases of the conference at Portsmouth.

Peace conference meets: Japan withdraws her claim for indemnity; Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries agree to the following terms: no indemnity to Japan in any shape or form; the division of Sakhalin, no compensation payable to Japan; Russia to evacuate the exiles of Russian prisoners of war, but nothing for any other purpose; Japan withdraws her demand for the limitation of Russian naval power in the East, and her demand for the exchange of prisoners on the other terms of agreement previously agreed to (see p. 31).

Ministry, signed by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to take effect when the treaty of peace is signed.

Emperor telegraphs to press Roosevelt: "We have received with gratification the message of congratulation conveyed through our plenipotentiaries. We thank you warmly for it. To your disinterested and unselfish efforts in the interest of the two nations, we return the high value which is their due. We assure you of our grateful appreciation of the distinguished part you have taken in the establishment of a peace based on principles essential to the permanent welfare and tranquility of the Far East."

Treaty of peace between Japan and Russia signed at Portsmouth, N.H., by Baron Komura and M. Witte.

Great dissatisfaction throughout Japan with the peace terms held in the Hibiya park, Tokyo; resolutions passed declaring that the nation had been humiliated, and demoting the terms of peace; grave rioting ensued; the government formed a bodyguard against the crowd; mob attack the offices of the "Koyinshu" and burnt the house of the minister of the interior; two persons killed, many injured.

Mai meetings to determine the peace conditions held at Osaka, Nagoya, and Kobe; resignation of the government demanded.

Renewal of disturbances at Tokyo; mob burnt and destroy Christian churches and a mission-house school; electric streetcars kept by the rioters; 26 arrests made; barriéres' associations decide to defend gratis all persons arrested; 6 deaths reported.

Imperial council, recommended proclaiming martial law in Tokio; publication of the journals "Hyoke", "Yamato", and "Nihon" suspended.

Tokio municipality pass a resolution denouncing the terms of peace, and declaring in the name of the abandonment of the treaty.

Disorder at Kobe, a statue of the marquis Kii pulled down and dragged through the streets.

Count Katouma holds an informal meeting with members of both houses of the diet, in which he makes a formal statement with regard to the peace negotiations, and states the substantial character of the advantages gained by Japan.

Ministry urging the necessity of martial law in Tokio in view of the riots; crave the imperial judgment whether they should remain in office; emperor replies advising the ministers to retain their offices.

The Mikado, flagship of adm. Togo, burned at Sasebo, stated to be due to a defect in the electric apparatus; by the explosion of a magazine a hole was blown in the port side of the fleet on the course down the waterline, causing the Mikado to sink; 5 men killed, 29 missing, 343 injured.

Count Katoura, premier, addresses the provincial governors and representatives to the peace treaty; he urges them to assist in preserving order, and to use their efforts to direct the national energy, effect and expand development commensurate with the extent of the victories gained by Japan.

Important organization, representing 23 firms presided over by the millionaire Mr. Isaac, formed for the development of the industries and expansion of the foreign trade of Japan, especially with Corea and China, reported.

Eleven peace delegates and Japanese representatives to the memorial to the government criticizing the failure of the authorities to prevent the recent disturbances in Tokio.

Settled accounts for year ending 31 March, show a surplus of 9,000,000 yen (1,000,000), the result of administrative economies and growth of revenue, reported.

Armistice commissioners meet at Shao-tsing; protocol signed provides that hostilities shall be discontinued throughout Manchuria, and establishes a neutral zone, 13 Sept.; armistice becomes effective.

Resignation of viscount Yoshikawa, the minister of the interior, tendered in consequence of the Tokio riot; succeeded by the Marquis Kiyosumi, minister of agriculture, appointed his successor.

Committee of the lower house hold an investigation into the disturbances in Tokio; have an interview with the premier and demand the abdication of martial law on the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the conduct of the police during the riots.

Commander islands occupied by Japanese, who hoist their flag, reported.

Memorials presented to the throne against the abdication of the emperor giving his personal consideration, reported.

Great satisfaction expressed in Tokio and throughout Japan in the conclusion of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance; public buildings and many large business houses in Tokio illuminated.

Ri-jo-Hansen peace treaty passed by the national council.

Martial law abrogated at Sasebo, Nagasaki, Tsu, Osako, Shima, and Hakodate.

Death of adm. Sato of the naval instructing department.

Treaty of Peace signed by the czar and emperor.

Adm. Togo makes his formal public entry into Tokio to report to the emperor the return of the Japanese fleet from the war; great enthusiasm displayed by vast crowds assembled to do him
honour on his way to the palace, where he is received by the emperor, who reads the admiral's report, and warmly praises the services of admirals, officers, and men.

Great triumphal review in Tokio bay, in which the British and American fleets, under the guidance of British and American officers; fleet (170 vessels) illuminated at night; immense crowds witness the review.

Triumphal entry of adm. Togo into Tokio; he receives magnificent welcome from the entire population of the city.

Visit of the British fleet, under adm. Stephen C. Newbold, to Japan; adm. Togo, enthusiastically welcomed. 6 Oct.; rejoicings and festivities continued, 7 Oct.; adm. and party of officers visit Kioto, part of 500 blue-jackets also visit Kioto, 8 Oct.; squadron arrives at Yokohama, 11 Oct.; adm. Noel, with his officers and about 1,000 sailors, visits Tokio; adm. and officers received in audience and entertained at luncheon by the emperor; entertained given to the sailors by the municipal authorities, banquet given at the Maple club to adm. Noel and officers, 13 Oct.; banquet given by count Katsura, premier, to receive the visit of the British fleet, 17 Oct.; magnificent banquet given by the business men of Tokio to adm. Noel and British naval officers, 21 Oct.; emperor confers the order of the rising sun on adm. and other decorations conferred on principal British officers; adm. Noel and officers attend a reception given by business men at Osaka.

Grand ceremony held at the Awajumon cemetery, Tokio, for the naval officers and men killed in the war.

Prince Arthur of Connaught appointed by king Edward VII. to proceed with a special mission to Japan to confer the order of the Garter upon the emperor; British legation at Tokio raised to the dignity of a mission.

As the result of the marquis Ito's mission to Corea the emperor of Corea accepts the Japanese programme the main feature of which is the transfer of the control of the foreign affairs of Corea to Japan.

Emperor visits the shrine of ise to report the successful conclusion of the war with Russia to the spirits of his ancestors; returns to Tokyo.

New 30,000,000.5 foreign loan at 4 per cent. arranged; 25,000,000. reserved for the conversion of Japanese foreign debts by the British government, issued in London, Paris, Berlin and New York.


Japanese ministry in London raised to an embassy.

Budget for 1906 includes 800,000,000. of war expenditure; ordinary expenditure, 3,000,000,000., leaving a surplus of 1,200,000,000.; government proposes to reduce the war debt at the rate of 1,000,000,000. yearly.

 Marshal Koyama and his staff make a triumphal entry into Tokio; gen. Kuroki received with similar enthusiasm.

New organised system for the appointment of a resident-general in Corea passed by the privy council.

Chino-Japanese treaty signed.

Armoured cruiser Tsukuba, the first entirely built in Japan, launched at Kure in the presence of the admiral and a large party of British admirals.

Admiral Togo and Kunitake arrive at Tokio and receive an enthusiastic welcome.

Sir Claude MacDonald presents his credentials to the emperor upon his promotion to rank of ambassador.

Foreign trade of Japan for 1905 shows a great increase, the imports reaching a total of 435,000,000 yen (45,000,000.), the exports 321,000,000 yen (32,100,000.); Mikado gives a new year state banquet at the imperial palace and proposes the health of the sovereign and rulers of the world.

Italian legation at Tokio raised to the rank of embassy.

Condition of the population in the famine-stricken districts reported.

M. Sakutani, minister of finance, states his proposal to convert war taxes amounting to 160,000,000 yen (16,000,000.) into permanent imposts and to estab. a debt consolidation fund, for the service of which the sum of 110,000,000 yen (11,000,000.) is to be devoted annually; interest on the latter set apart for the same purpose; both proposals meet with strong opposition in the house; report submitted to the diet by the financial minister.

The actual war outlay from the outbreak of hostilities to Sept. 1905; army expenditure, 99,000,000 yen (99,000,000.); navy expenditure, 160,000,000 yen (16,000,000.); principal items under the former head include provisions 30,000,000 yen (28,000,000.), arms 170,000,000 yen (17,000,000.), clothing 140,000,000 yen (14,000,000.), 25 Jan.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives at Tokio.

Prince Arthur on behalf of king Edward VII. invests the Mikado with the order of the Garter.

House of representatives passes the budget with a single concession on the part of the government, which consents to a reduction of 300,000,000 yen (30,000,000.) from the bill for the debt consolidation fund and 1,000,000 yen (1,000,000.) on the bill for the repair of the fleet.

Mr. Kato, minister for foreign affairs, resigns office in connection with the government bill introduced for nationalising all railways at present in private hands; the vacant portfolio is taken by the marquis Saisonji, the premier.

Prince Arthur of Connaught returns to Tokio, after making a tour in Japan.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and the other members of the Garter mission have for England.

Terrible earthquake at Kagi, in Formosa; many hundred persons killed and injured, and a large number of buildings destroyed; estimated damage 600,000,000 yen (6,000,000.-).

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese ambassador, leaves London.

Lower house of the diet passes the railway nationalisation bill; estimated cost of the purchase of the home railways 500,000,000 yen (50,000,000.); house of peers passes the bill with amendments; bill again presented to the house of representatives, and after violent opposition, the house adopts the bill as amended 28 March.

Explosion in the Takatsuna coal mine near Nagasaki; 250 killed.

Fatal earthquake in Formosa.

Government redeem the balance of the hereditary pension bonds, amounting to 40,000,000 yen (4,000,000.).

Great triumphal review held at Tokio, all the forces that took part in the war represented, 45,000 troops present; the parade commanded by marshals Takagi and Togo, and the mikado and the crown prince. Of the foreign attaches, only the British invited to take part in the procession.

Baron Komura accepts the post of Japanese ambassador in London.

Great floods in the central parts of Japan; railways interrupted; 6 freight cars fall into the famous Hotsu rapids; Kuro district converted into a huge lake; many casualties; houses amount to many million yen; thousand of persons take refuge.

19 Jan.

23 Jan.

25 Jan.

27 Jan.

28 Jan.

29 Jan.

23 Jan.

25 Mar.

28 Mar.

29 Mar.

28 Mar.
JAPAN.

The JASMINE II

in the temples and theatres. 4,000 houses flooded at Watsamato, one river bank destroyed for a length of 2,000 ft.; copper mines under water, newspapers compelled to suspend publication, last flowing mountain rivers rise over 20 ft., during the flood, reported. 18 July, 1906.

A hurricane visited the southwest part of Japan; 12,079 total feeling beats sunk, and about 1,000 Japanese lost.

New battleship, Settsuna, of 10,000 tons launched at Yokosuka. 15 Nov.

Operations in Formosa having ended successfully; large tracts of arable land, camphor forests, and tea plantations have been added to the area under civilized rule, reported. 11 Nov.

Administration of Nanchang handed over to China. 1 Dec.

International conference of the world’s subject Christian federations opens in Tokyo. 500 delegates, representing 20 countries. 3 April, 1907.

Franco-Japanese treaty. 10 June.

Operations in Formosa; chief native stronghold captured. 10 June.

Return of Prince Choshii to Tokyo; friendly demonstration towards C. Britain held, 14 July.

Russian-Japanese convention, maintaining the integrity of China, signed in St. Petersburg, 25 July.

Commercial and fisheries agreements with Russia signed in St. Petersburg, 22 July; ratified, 9 Sept.

Explosion on the battleship Kobashi during target practice; 600 officers and men killed. 20 Sept.

Final ceremony of the distribution of war rewards; admiral Toccit created a count. 24 Sept.

Maiden speech in Tokyo. 1 Oct.

Launch of the armoured cruiser Toshi, the keel of which was laid in May. 21 Nov.

Count Hayashi, addressing the diet at Tokyo, states that the question of emigration to Canada is definitely settled, Japan agreeing that the emigration shall be restricted within reasonable limits. 22 Jan, 1908.

The Tosa Mara case settled; China promises to pay Japan 2,470,000 yen for the arms which formed the cargo of the Tosa Mara, which she will retain, and will pay also 5,000 yen for demurrage. Japan agrees to adopt and enforce strict regulations to prevent the traffic in arms and ammunition from Japan to China. 14 Mar.

The Tosa Mara, a Japanese vessel, had been seized by China in Portuguese waters.

Loss of the Musa Mara, which was sunk in collision with the Hudsoni Mara, near Hakate, early in March.

The training cruiser Metakohiga sunk off the Pescadores owing to the explosion of a projectile; 4 lives lost. 20 April.

The Yacht treaty agreement with China signed. 16 May.

Two conventions with the United States, concerning the protection of inventions, designs, trademarks, and copyrights of American citizens and Japanese subjects, in China and Korea, respectively, signed. 10 May.

Forty fishing boats wrecked off the coast of the Amakusa. 24 June.


Japanese lighting fleet reviewed by the emperor at Kobe; 111 vessels, exclusive of submarines.

Agreement between Japan and the United States, to encourage the free and peaceful development of commerce in the Pacific between the two countries signed. 19 Nov.

Great fire at Toba destroys 1,000 houses and sweeps a length of two miles. 11 July 1, Aug. 1899.

The Manchurian convention, and the Korean boundary agreement, with China, both signed. 8 Sept.

Prince Ito (Born 1841) murdered by a German at Kharbin. 29 Oct.

The budget for the fiscal year 1907-08 shows total revenue (estimated at 5,000,000 yen, ordinary revenue 4,500,000 yen, extraordinary revenue 400,000 yen, in cash) of which sum ordinary revenue stands at 4,670,000 yen, and extraordinary revenue at 60,000 yen. Gross expenditure exactly balances the revenue.

JAYA.

Foreign trade returns for 1904 show that exports were 4,250,000, and imports 4,000,000, being an increase of exports and a decrease of imports, respectively.

Budget estimates for 1906-07: ordinary revenue 4,500,000 yen, extraordinary revenue 500,000 yen, ordinary expenditure 4,400,000 yen, extraordinary expenditure 400,000 yen.

Postal communication to China signed. 9 Feb.

See also Russo-Japanese War, Rebellion Emperor or Mikado.

Mutsun Hito, born 3 Nov., 1582; succeeded his father, Komei Tenmei, 13 Jan. 1587.

His Imperial, prince Yoshii Hito, born 31 Aug., 1874, installed 3 Nov., 1885; married princess Satoko, 10 May, 1900; son born 29 April, 1901.

JAPAN SOCIETY. London, was founded by lord de Saumarez, Mr. Arthur Dossy, professors W. Anderson, Church, and others, to promote the study of Japanese art, science, finance, commerce, language, literature, etc.; instituted Jan.; inaugural meeting, 29 April, 1842.

JARGONIUM, a new metal discovered by professor A. Church in combination with the zirconium of Ceylon. The spectrum was shown by Mr. H. Sorby, 6 March, 1869.

JARNAC (W. France). On 18 March, 1869, the duke of Aumon, afterwards Henry III, of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Comine, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquiou. The victory was, without years of age, on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen king of Poland.

A journee Stroko; a term of oppression, is derived from the Seigneur de Jarnac, who, in a duel with La Chataignaye, for a great insult, disabled his antagonist by an unexpected wound in the hand.

JASMINE or JESSAMINE (Jasminum officinale), native of Persia, &c., was brought hither from Creassia, before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies, in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1659.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1579, 1756, and 1828. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here, 9 Jan. 1792. Population, 1910 (est.), 85,000.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1525. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619; see Batavia. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, 18 Sept. 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1815. Java was restored to Holland by treaty in 1814, and given up in 1816. The English promoted free labour instead of forced; but the Dutch reverted to the old system, and in 1839 abolished free labour, introducing the "culture system," by which the government controls the cultivation of the land and buys the produce at its own price. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers here, aided by the natives, mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death. The diminished prosperity of Java led to warm discussions in the Dutch chamber in 1866.

Java has a great many volcanoes, and has frequently been devastated by eruptions and earthquakes; those
of 5 Jan. 1899, 31 Oct. 1876, and 16 June, 1877, were very destructive.

Java and neighbouring islands desolated by a series of violent eruptions from about two-thirds of its 46 volcanoes, beginning with Krakatoa, casting up immense quantities of lava, mud, ashes, and fragments of rocks, destroying trees from about 50 square miles. Mountains were split up, some disappeared, and many new craters were formed. Rumbling echoes heard 25 Aug., violent eruptions of Krakatoa 26 Aug. There was much submarine disturbance, and an immense "tidal wave" destroyed Anjer and other places, 27 Aug. The lighthouses in the straits of Sunda were swallowed up, and new volcanic peaks appeared, rendering navigation highly dangerous. Loss of life estimated at 35,000, 25-28 Aug. Great atmospheric, oceanic, and electrical disturbances for thousands of square miles.

See under 1879, 1882.

Serious volcanic outbreaks; great destruction; about 500 persons perished, early May, 1875. Insurrection of the natives at Anjer; some Europeans and natives killed; the revolt checked by the police and settled, 16 July, 1883.

By a great eruption of the volcano of Galunggun in 1882 114 villages were destroyed, and over 4,000 lives lost; seven villages destroyed by another eruption, reported, 20 Oct. 1894. Eruption of Kelet, 121 deaths, about 23 May, 1901.

JAWAKIES, see India, 1877-8.

JEAN DE LUTZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and marshal Beresford, 10 Nov. 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On 15 June, 1858, the fanatic Mahometans massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen, with the Cyclops, bombarded the town, 25, 26 July. On 6 Aug., eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders afterwards.

Murderous attack on foreign consuls, for their sanitary regulations, by Bedouin; 1 man killed, 30 May; immediate punishment ordered by the sultan, as demanded by the powers, 1 June, 1859 [indemnity paid, 20 May, 1867].


JEDO or YEDO (the name was changed to Tokio about 1869), the eastern capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon. Here was signed the treaty with Great Britain, 26 Aug. 1858; see Japan, 5000 houses destroyed by fire, 8 Dec. 1873, and 2547, March, 1899, see Tokio and Japan.

JEHAD, see Jihad.

JELLALABAD, Afghanistan, defended by sir Robert Sale from 8 Jan. to 5 April, 1842, when the siege was raised by general G. Pollock, who destroyed the fortifications.

JE MAINTIENDRAL. "I will maintain," the motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "Dieu et mon droit," should be retained on the great seal, (1869).

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops drove out 10,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, 6 Nov. 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 3000. inundated through rise of the Meuse; 200 houses under water, 8-9 Feb. 1910.

JENA and Auerstadt (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, 14 Oct. 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded by Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust: the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (which see).

JENKINS' EAR. In 1731, an English merchant- vessel was boarded by a Spanish guardship, and the captain, Robert Jenkins, cruelly used; his wounded ear being torn off. He obtained no reparation by appeal to his government. He appeared before parliament in 1738, when the convention of the Pardo was severely discussed, and war ensued. Jenkins' story was verified by Admiralty Records in 1889.

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803; Jenner society established at Gloucester (which see), 1869. Jenner's celebration in Russia 6 Dec. 1889, see Vaccination and Preventive Medicine.


JERSEY. The chief island of the Channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, &c.), formerly held by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed Cæsarea. The islands were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John, at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their loyalty. Almost every war with France has been characterised by an attack on Jersey, the most formidable of which, under the baron de Rullecourt, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pieron, 6 Jan. 1781. Jersey became a place of refuge for MM. Rouher, Barrois, Drony de Lhury, and other distinguished French imperialists, Sept. 1879. Some of the Troubadours and other monks expelled from France, settle in Jersey, 1880-1. Philip Gossett, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for fraud against the state (£27,000), and a banking company, 8 May, 1886. Discussions in regard to the exclusion of the English language in the legislative assemblies of the islands, etc. Feb., 1882 to July, 1887, 500 laws, general and special, were enacted. The island was invaded by the Prussians, 26 Nov. 1813, and the French, 1814. The population of the channel islands in 1891 was 69,078. 1901, 96,841 (Jersey, 52,749). The Theatre Royal and 2 houses burnt. 29 March, 1789. Town militia armed burnt down; heavy loss.

JERSEY CITY, U.S.A., the capital of Hudson county, its site first called Paulus Hook. It received its present name and was constituted a municipality in 1838. Jersey city is situated on the Hudson river, opposite New York, of which it
JERUSALEM. called also S A L E M, 1913 B.C. (Gen. xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1056 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David; see J E R S A L E M, and Population, 1901, about 353,000. The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C., and solemnly dedicated on Friday, 10 Oct., 966. Jerusalem taken by Chosroes the Persian, A.D. 529, on the 17th, by the Stanes, 697, and by the Crusaders, when 7,000 models were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded 15 July, 1099. The size of Jerusalem is a code of laws, established by Leo X., 1516, and enforced by Clement XIII., 1754. The city taken by Saladin, 1187. Jerusalem and the neighbourhood surveyed by a party of French officers since 1870. German colony founded at Haifa 1865. Twelve miles partly surveyed by Wilson, 1868; the other part by Mr. Warren. Pool of Bethesda recovered 1846. Remains of the arch and opposite pier of the Tyropoeon bridge, discovered to the right below the west end of St. Charles Wilson. Wall of tribal division by Charles Warren 1856.99. Visited by the prince of Prussia, 4 Nov., 1866, the emperor of Austria, 9 Nov., 1866. Greatly benefited by Mr. Moses Montefiore, who visited it in 1870, when aged 60. Inception discovered in the great melange passage from the Virgin's fountain to the pool of Siloam, supposed to belong to the 3rd cent., A.D. Aug. 1870. Laid the great cornerstone of the Knights of St. John, erected during the Latin kingdom, had been during the excavations carried on 1753-55. Discovery of pavement attributed to Constantine 10 Nov., 1837. Abdin Hakim pasha appointed governor, 10 Nov., 1859. Mr. Carl Fischel's cyclopaedia painting of Jerusalem, 1865. Exhibited in York street, Westminster, 1865. A pavilion of Jerusalem, etc., exhibited in Victoria-street, Westminster, 1847. A railway from Jerusalem to Jaffa constructed by a French company, opened 3 Sept. 1868. The purchase of the reputed garden tomb of Christ, outside the Damascus gate, proposed by Mr. Henry A. Campbell-Mt., Mr. John Murray, the abbé de la Corderie, the bishop of Creil, Mr. Boreau, and others; much discussed, Oct., subscriptions were received, Nov., Dec., 1869; the purchase, with adjoining land, effected for about £3,000. For the April-June, 1870. Tekwah key撇n appointed governor, 27 Oct., 1870. Visit of the German emperor; dedication of the Church of the Redeemer; the site of the house of Mary on Mount Zion given by the emperor to German Catholics, 17 Oct., 1863. De Brevens appointed governor, 31 Dec., 1864. Conflict in the church of the Holy Sepulchre between Latins and Greeks, 4 Nov., 1865. Greeks, including 12 priests, sentenced from 1 week to 1 month's imprisonment, 9 July, 1892. The German emperor on the Mount of Olives inaugurated and the Ascension church consecrated, 9 April; the Roman Catholic church on Mount Zion consecrated, 10 April, 1871. Christian kings. Godfrey of Bouillon styled himself "knight of the holy sepulchre," 1099. Baldwin I. Baldwin II. Fulk of Anjou, 1113. Amalric (or Almeric), 1114. Baldwin IV., 1173, a leper, set aside; his sister Isabella, his heiress, 1185, on the suspicious death of her THROUGH, Baldwin V. crowned her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, in, 1186. Henry of Champagne. Amalric de Lusignan, 1194. Jeanne de Bourbon, 1210. Emperor Frederick II., 1229.31. Prebendal bishop at Jerusalem erected by treaty 7 Sept., 1244, under the protection of Great Britain and France. S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop, 7 Nov., 1841. Samuel Gobat, bishop, 1846; died 11 May, 1875. Joseph Barhyw, L.D., consecrated 25 July, 1879, died 22 Oct., 1881. [No successor appointed; the compact dissolved June, 1866; formally announced, 18 Aug., 1877. An exclusively Anglican bishop was proposed by the archbishop of Canterbury, subscriptions invited, Feb., 1867. Dean F. B. P. Bligh, April, 1877, was appointed bishop.] The Jerusalem, Cooper's Court, Cornhill, originally a coffee-house, opened early in the 17th century; burnt in the great fire 1666, and again in 1745, last rebuilt in 1756. “JERUSALEM DELIVERED,” the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580. JERVIS’S ACTS, 11 and 12 Vict., cc. 42, 43 (1848), relative to legal proceedings against criminals. JESTER is described as “a witty and jovial person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and of those of others, under the disguise of a jester.” The office of jester existed in the 5th cent. in the East, and probably earlier in India. The famous caliph, Haroun al-Raschid, had a jester, Bahalul, some of whose sayings have been preserved. Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters, among these Will Somers, the “fool” of Henry VIII. Rahe, the founder of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, London, 1538, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester, Archie Armstrong, at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., who was deprived of his office for his jests on the king, but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards. The last private person to keep a jester is said to be Lord Suffolk, who “frolicked,” said Dicky Piers, who was buried at Berkeley, 1728. JESUIT PORCELAIN, a Japanese porcelain of the 18th cent., now rare, which the Jesuits in Japan caused to be decorated with Madonnas, images of saints, and various emblems of the Christian faith. JESUITS. The society or company of Jesus was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pamplona, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris,
JESUS’S BARK. 781
JEWEL ROBBERIES.

15 Aug. 1531. He presented his institutes, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, 27 Sept. 1539. The number of members was not to exceed sixty, but that restriction was taken off by another bull, 28 March, 1540, and Pope Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII., granted many privileges. Loyola died 31 July, 1556. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brethren, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris; see PAROCHY AND JESUITS. The order still exists in many European states contrary to the laws.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1554, expelled from France, 1554; dissolved, 1628; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated, 1794. Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1799, 1824, 1826; and by the Catholic relief act of 1829. Expelled from Venice, 1667; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain, 1797. Abolished by Clement XIV. 27 July, 1773. Restored by Pius VI. 7 Aug. 1814. Father Pierre J. Beckx, elected general 1833; active and successful; retired, 1853; died 4 March, 1853. Expelled from Spain, 1858; France, 1873; Portugal, 1874; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1836; Italy and Sicily, 1850. The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances, 24 Oct. Report of the order; total number of Jesuits, 1872: 14,872 in France, 2422, in 1866; 12,097 reported Jan. 1892. In consequence of the activity of the French order in the half of the papal supremacy, a bull for its expulsion from Germany passed by the parliament at Berlin (1831-32), 19 June; promulgated 5 July, 1872. The headquarters of the order proposed to be removed from Rome to Malta, 1894; removed, 1873. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy, decreed 25 June; carried into execution, 30 Oct.—Nov. 1873. Father Curel, orthodox and eloquent, resigned (virtually expelled) for recommending some to submit to loss of temporal power, Oct. 1877; published "Il Moderno Dizionario di Commedia Italiana." Dec. 1877. Submits to the Pope in a humble letter; received by Sarto on 24 Oct., 1881. The order in France dissolved by decree, 30 March, 1838. Decree for expulsion of Jesuits and other orders from France, 30 March; carried out 30 June, 1838. A large gathering of Jesuits in the outskirts of Rome. Father Anderly appointed vicar-general Sept. 1838; dies 20 Jan. 1892. Father Martin elected general of the Jesuits at the monastery of Loyola, in Guipuzcoa, 1 Oct. The Jesuits leave France owing to the new associations law, July—Oct. 1893. Paragraph 2 of law of 1872, prohibiting Jesuits from settling in Germany, repealed 8 March, 1894. Father Francis Xavier, a German Jesuit, elected general of the society 8 Sept. 1894.

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood, from the cinchona or chinchona tree, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by him in the treatment of a fever, but generally known till 1552, or 1638, when the wife of the viceroy at Peru, the countess of Chinchon, was cured of a fever by this drug; hence termed pulvis commissive). She brought it to Europe in 1639. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was a child. It came into general use in 1680, and Sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant thrives in India, Jamaica, New Zealand, and other places. See Quinine.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR of the WORLD. 1 Tim. iii. 16. The following dates given in the English bible have been much controverted, and others have been proposed by various chronologers, as Hales and Clinton, and others (see Nativity and Crucifixion). The birth of Christ is dated, 4 B.C.: his baptism and first ministry, 26 A.D.: his crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension, 29 A.D. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was confirmed by the council of Nice... 325

See also LOGIA.

JEU DE PAUME (the tennis court). The king having closed the hall of the assembly at Versailles, the third estate (tiers-éclair) met here, and swore not to dissolve till a constitution was established, 20 June, 1789. (It is the subject of a painting by David.) Commemorated 20 June, 1883.

JEUNESSE DOREE, "gilded youth," a party name applied during the French revolution to certain young Parisians who sought to bring about the reaction or counter-revolution after the fall of Robespierre, 27 July, 1794. Called also petulantes, elegants, and innocentes. "Petulantes and innocentes," the term jeanne dorée now designates fashionable young men who dress in elegant style, and spend their lives in luxury and pleasure.

JEWELLERY was received by Rebekah as a marriage gift, 1857, n.c. (Gen. xxiv. 53). Pliny the elder says he saw Lollia Paulina (wife of Cn. Cesar, and afterwards Caligula) wearing ornaments valued at a sum equal to 3,320,000, sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Soler in 1634; and encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery, except wedding rings, was lowered by parliament in 1834. See GEMS. Sale of Mrs. Lewis Hill's jewels realised 94,805/. 15 April, 1867.

See Gems and Diamonds.

JEWEL ROBBERIES.
The countess of Dudley's jewels (value 2,000/.) stolen at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, 25 March, 1874. Messrs. Williams, of Hatton Garden, London, robbed of 25,000/. worth 25 March, 1876. Duchess of Cleveland, at Battle Abbey,Sussex, robbed of nearly 10,000/. worth early in Feb., 1877. Countess of Abercorn's (value above 5,000/.) stolen, Halstead Place, Sevenoaks, Kent, 16 Nov. Hatton-Garden Post-Office, London; stole suddenly extinguished at 5 p.m., two mail bags stolen, one containing diamonds, and other jewels, &c., in registered ledgers; value 15,000/. 16 Nov. Lord Arthur Hill Trevor's house, Bromley, Kent, robbed of jewels valued at 20,000/. Sunday, 4 Dec. Lady Milly's jewels (value 30,000/.) at Leith court, near Bristol, stolen 17 Dec. Baroness Schroeder's jewels (value 30,000/.) at Worlestone, near Bristol, 26 June, 1865. Countess Wilton's jewels at the Hatch near Maidenhead, 1 Aug. 1879. Mr. Sprat, of Antwerp, overpowered by choristers at 72 Hatton Garden, and robbed of diamonds, &c. (value 20,000/.), 11 Sept. 1874. Mrs. Langtry's, the Union bank, Sloane-street, to recover 5,000/. the value of 500 jewels deposited by her at the bank and delivered up to an unauthorized person bearing a forged order, 21 Aug., 1875; verdict for the defendants without costs, they agreeing to pay Mrs. Langtry 5,000/. 23 Nov. At the Diamond Merchants' Alliance, Piccadilly. Jewel robbery, estimated value 15,000/. 25 Oct. 1876. The dowager-duchess of Sutherland's jewels (value about 25,000/.) stolen at the Nord railway station.
JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSN.


The princess Leiningen's jewels (many hundreds), estimated value £2,000, stolen from a hotel at Leopoldstein, 22 April, 1894.

Lord Rothschild's jewels, valued over £50,000, stolen from a hotel in Piccadilly, 13 Sept. 1894; Julian Gault, 25, valet, pleads guilty, sentenced to 5 years imprisonment on 22 Oct. 1894. Lady Blythe's valuable stolen from her railway compartment at the Gare de Lyon, Paris (value £2,000). 18 Oct. 1894.

M. Trier, Knight, Frank and Ratley, of Goldsmiths' street, premises entered prior to value (value £2,000). 15 Oct.

Jewels, value £7,000, stolen from Messrs. Asprey & Co., Gerrard street, 15 March, 1895.

Series of mysterious thefts in Newport, U.S.A. Gold jewelry worth £40,000, stolen, total loss £150,000.


M. Glattener, of Glattener Bros., Paris, robbed of 30,000 worth of diamonds in a handbag while having accommodation made up in a chemist's shop in Birmingham; the thieves substituting a bag of similar appearance. 14 March, 1895.

Jewellery, value £6,000, stolen from the dressing-table, Mrs. Prinsep's house, W. Westminster, the best jewellery discovered buried in a field about 2 miles from Cambridge (Albert Chapman, night watchman, subsequently tried and sentenced to 10 years' hard labour). 14 June.

Pearl necklace (value £5,000) stolen from Christie's sale room, an invitation being substituted in its place; 21 June; Alice Grant (real name Green) sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for the robbery. 25 July.

Mssrs. Samuels' shop, at Croydon, ransacked, about £5,000 lost. 22 Aug.

Mrs. J. and Mrs. A. Holland-park-road, Kensington, robbed of jewels to the value of £7,000. Nov. 14.

Mr. Frank W. Bird, traveller to a London firm of diamond merchants, robbed of diamonds and jewellery contained in his sample case; value £6,000, at an hotel in Liverpool. Dec. 19.

Robbery of jewels, valued £8,500, from one of the stalls at the Australian exhibition at Earl's Court, London. 14 Aug. 1896.

Robbers of the Dublin regalia. See Dublin, 1892.

Debenham & Freebody's warehouse, Wigmore-street, entered by burglars, who carried off goods worth about £15,000. 22 Oct.

Lady O'Connell robbed of gems worth £2,000, in Italy. 19 March 1899.

Mrs. Oliva James robbed of jewellery, value about £3,000, at Bloomsbury street, W.C. 19 Mar. 1899.

At the Café Monico, London, jewels valued at £200 were stolen. 2 July.

Mr. Major and Webb's establishment, Queen Victoria-street, 1,000 lost (see Trials), 22 Aug.

JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION, registered as a company by the Board of Trade, Sept. 1891. Nominal capital, 2,000,000l.; promoted by Lord Rothschild, sir Julian Goldsmid, and to carry out Lord Hirsch's scheme for the emigration of distressed Jews from Europe and Asia to N. or S. America. Baron Maurice de Hirsch, born 1831; died in Hungary, 21 April, 1896.

First general meeting; amount subscribed 30,326l. (Messrs. N. M. Rothschild, 10,000l.; Messrs. R. Raphael, 10,000l.; Baron Samuels, 5,000l.; Mssrs. S. Montagu, Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore, E. L. Raphael, and Messrs. Stern, 2,000l. each), 14 Oct. 1891: 25,437l. received up to 23 Dec. 1891.

Negotiations with the Argentine republic for settlements. The arrangements placed under the command of lieutenant Albert Goldsmid. Dec.

Colony Hirsch formed in N. W. Canada. In 1892.

Early followers emigrated; good report by locum. 11 June, 1893.


Successful progress reported. April, 1898.

Annual report of the association held at Paris, states that great progress has been made in carrying out the objects of the association, especially in Argentina and Canada: 3,600 emigrants arrived at Montreal in 1902 and 1903; 4,000 provided with means in 1904; the agricultural colonies, fostered by the association, reported to be doing well, and in some instances to be self-supporting. 2 July, 1905.

JEWISH DISABILITIES, see under Jews, 1290-1897.

JEWISH ERA AND CALENDAR. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidae until the 15th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years. The Jewish year consists of either twelve or thirteen months, of 29 or 30 days. The civil year commences with the month Tisri, immediately after the new moon following the autumnal equinox; the ecclesiastical year begins with Nisan.

(A.D. 1536, A.M. 5857-5858)

The Year 5650 commenced September 18th, 1900.

1859.

Jan. 11 New Moon Shabat 1
Feb. 10 New Moon Adar 1
Mar. 12 New Moon Veadar 1
Apr. 21 Fast of Esther 13
May 25 2nd Fast of Esther 14
June 29 7th Fast of Esther 15
July 10 New Moon Nisan 1
Aug. 24 Festival of Passover 1
Sept. 23 2nd Festival of Passover 21
Oct. 14 Rosh Hashana 1
Nov. 8 New Moon Kislev 1
Dec. 25 Dedication of the Temple 25

Jewish festivals and festivals commence at sunset; the previous evening.

JEWISH REFORM UNION, to provide services in English for Jews to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal, formed 1901.

JEWS, successively called Hebrews, Israelites, and Jews, the descendants of Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1808 B.C. Gen. xvii. See Jerusalem. Computed number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland 2,052,546; New York 905,000; Africa 750,750; America 1,901,901; Europe 8,992,041; Asia 132,825; Palestine 100,000; Russia 5,082,342; London 150,000; Germany 607,802; Austria 1,235,112; Hungary 851,378. The following dates are generally the traditional
Jewish kings and prophets

**B.C.** *Kings of Judah*.  *Kings of Israel*.  *Prophecy*.

**783.**

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<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Kings of Judah</th>
<th>Kings of Israel</th>
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<td>897.</td>
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<td>896.</td>
<td>Ahaziah</td>
<td>Jehoram or Jeoram</td>
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<td>Amaziah</td>
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<td>Uzziah or Azariah</td>
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<td>863.</td>
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<td>Jehoiakim</td>
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<td>862.</td>
<td>Josiah</td>
<td>Zedekiah</td>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
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**791.** Daniel prophesies at Babylon.

**792.** Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refuse to worship the golden image, but are delivered by the angel.

**793.** Uzziah prophesies.

**794.** Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar.

**795.** The return from captivity.

**806.** Return from captivity.

**817.** Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple.

**828.** Haggai and Zechariah prophesies.

**839.** The second temple finished. 10 March. B.C.

**850.** The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther.

**861.** Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses.

**872.** Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Messiah.

**883.** The walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah.

**894.** Makkub the prophet.

**905.** [The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 444 B.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]

Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but it is said, on seeing Judah, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews.

**946.** Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter.

**957.** Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures.

**968.** The Sadduce sect formed.

**979.** Jews massacred at Alexandria.

**990.** Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants.

**1001.** Government of the Maccabees begins.

**1012.** Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews.

**1023.** Judas Hyrcanus Aristobulus assumes the title of "king of the Jews".

**1034.** Alexander Jannaeus suppresses a rebellion of Phari sees cruelly.

**1045.** Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey.

**1056.** The temple plundered by Crassus.

**1067.** Antipater made intendant of Judaea by Julius Cesar.
Jews.

784

The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France.

The synagogue in Duke's Place, London, E., consecrated.

The Jews in France emancipated.

The House of Commons (standing) synagogue constituted; centenary celebrated 24 Nov., 1857.

Sitting of the great Synagogue of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon.

Jews' hospital in London, founded.

London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews established.

Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, London, established.

Alexander of Rome grants lands on the sea of Athphil to converted Jews.

The brothers Rothschild made barons of the Austrian empire.

Jews' orphan asylum founded by Mr. (at) Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, the first Jew called to the British bar.

Mr. David Salomon elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act.

Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons,

Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by queen Victoria, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred.

Clase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it.

Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascas (see Damascus).

Jewish mission to the East under sir Moses Montefiore.

Congregation of British Jews formed (see below).

Sir F. H. Goldsmid founded the Jewish infant school.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, the first Jew made a baronet.

Dr. Nathan M. Adler installed chief rabbi of the Jews in the empire.

Act to relieve Jews elected municipal offices from taking oaths, &c., &c.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6669 votes.

His opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 1074.

Alderian Salomon elected member for Greenwich.

Neither permitted to sit.

The Jews' Oath of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons.

Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London; the general election took place 3 May, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and July, 1862.

Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm.

The Jewish Oath bill passed in the commons, 15 April, thrown out in the lords.

Alderman Salomon the first Jewish lord mayor of London.

The Jewish Oath bill passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords (see above).

Sir F. H. Goldsmid, the first Jew made Q.C.

An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by revolutionizing the house.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London.

Alderman Salomon elected M.P. for Greenwich.

Alderman Salomons elected M.P. for Greenwich.

Board of guardians for the relief of the Jewish poor, one of the grand institutions of the Jews in London, founded.

Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austro-Hungarian empire annulled.

Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian."
Persecution of Jews at Bucharas reported, July...

Jewish emancipation bill, Hungary, received royal assent, 29 Dec., 1867.

Benjamin Disraeli, of Jewish extraction, premier of England, 29 Feb., 1868.

Jews permitted to return to Spain, 29 Dec., 1877.

Jewish congress at Pesth opened by the minister of public worship, Budin, Dec., 1877.

It closes and presents the new statutes to the ministers, 25 Feb., 1869.


Alfred Davis, a Jew, a munificent benefactor of education, Jewish and Christian, died, 7 Jan., 1879.

"Hebrew Literature Society" established in London, 23 June, 1879.

Anglo-Jewish association constituted for the moral, social, and intellectual progress of Jews in con-nection with the Universal Israelitic Alliance, in Paris, First president, the late Mr. Jacob Waley, M.A., 2 July, 1872.

The emperor of Brazil attended worship at the Central London synagogue, 3 July, 1872.

Jews permitted to work on Sundays by a Workshops Act, 22 June, 1872.

Sir George Jessel, a Jew, solicitor-general, Nov., 1867; master of the rolls, 23 Aug., 1873.

Established Societies of Jews in Great Britain, 51,550; in Poland, 36,832, 1876.

Movement against the Jews in Berlin, &c. (Juden- hate); opposed by Mounisen, Vichow, and others; sanctioned by the crown, peace debates in the chambers; no vote, 22 Nov., 1879. Many Jews leave Berlin, Dec., 1880.

Anti-Semitic league formed; presents a petition to Bismarck to restrict the liberty of the Prussian Jews, 5 April, 1881.

Jews severely persecuted at Kiev and other places in South Russia, May, 1881.

About 60,000 Russian Jews request permission to return to Spain, granted, Dec., 1881.

Persecution going on in Prussia, the emperor interceding to stop it, Aug., 1882.

Severe restrictive edict against the Jews in Russia issued, but not fully carried out, increasing civil disabilities, May, 1882.

Committees formed at Berlin and London to receive money to help Jewish emigration, April, 1883; received in London, 22 Oct., 1883.

The Jews violently attacked at Presburg, Hungary; martial law proclaimed, 22 Sept., 1883.

Trial of Jews (see Hungary), 22 Sept., 1883.


Death of Charlotte, Baroness de Rothschild, great benefactress, 13 March, 1884.

Jews still persecuted in Russia, Aug. et seq.

Commission to enquire into the condition and rights of the Jews, 1884.

The Jews enjoy full citizenship in Europe (with the exception of Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Spain); also in the United States, 1884.

Sir Moses Montefiore completes his tenth year, celebrated by Jews all over the world as a very great benefactor (47th Jewish Calendar), 25-26 Oct., 1884; died, 27 July, 1885.

Estimated population of the Jews in the world, 6,377,632.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, son of Lionel, created a peer; takes his seat, 9 July, 1885; made lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, 24 May, 1889.

Exhibition of Anglo-Jewish antiquities at the Royal Albert Hall opening, 4 April, 1887.

Expulsion of Jews from Odessa and Finland decreed, 4 April, 1887.

Dr. Manchelier, chief rabbi, dies, 2 Jan., 1888.

Enforcement of the severe edict of May, 1882, against the Jews in Russia, about 2,500,000 said to be ordered, July; officially contradicted at St. Petersburg, 6 Aug.; many Jews expelled from Russia, Dec.

Dr. Hermann Adler chosen chief rabbi, 4 June, 1888.

Expulsion of Jews from S. Russia ordered, 25 May, 1871.

Relaxation of the persecution; enforcement of the decree of expulsion from St. Petersburg adjourned, about 12 July, 1871.

3,000 acres of land at Hulberton, New Jersey, purchased by Mr. Leon Lait, a Russian, for a Hebrew colony, about 25 July, 1871.

The Jewish Colonization Association (see above), 1872; Dr. Adler president, Messina, rooms, Piccadilly, 2 Feb., 1873.

Death of the grand rabbi Lazare Wogne at Paris, reported, 4 March, 1873.

Zionist congress (which see), 29 Aug., 1873.

Passport laws regarding Jews in the medical profession repealed by the czar, 3 Dec., 1874.

Sixth annual "Hannua" military service for Jewish marines and soldiers at the Hampton square; 1886.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, popular landlord, patron of art, born 1839, died (bequeaths over 127,000,000 to charities), 1895.

Baroness de Hirsch, philanthropist, died, 2 April, 1895.

Death of Dr. Israel Hildesheimer, an eminent rabbi, aged 70, reported, 17 June, 1885.

Persecution of Jews in Russia, May, 1885; Jews refused at the universities, 1 Sept., 1885.

Conference of Jewish literary societies meets, at Bloomsbury, 29 June, 1885.

Lord Hether is a list of 186 restrictive laws against the Jews in Roumania, Aug., 1885; which see, Sept.

Kishinev outrages on Jews, see Russia, Aug., 1885; 19-22 April, 1883.

Jewish congress at Manchester on the Kishinev massacres, 14 June, 1883.

Jewish Colonization Association act, royal assent, 21 July, 1885.

Zionist congress at Basel opens, 21 Aug., 1885.

Death of Theodore Herzl, the Zionist leader, 1 Nov., 1894.

Imperial ukase issued amending the provisions relating to the residential rights of Jews in Russia, 28 Sept., 1885.

Death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris firm of de Rothschilds, Feb., 26 May, 1887.

Interview, at Portsmouth, U.S., between M. Witte and Messrs. Jacob Schiff, Oscar Straus, and Isaac Seligmann, on the subject of the Jews in Russia, 15 June, 1887.

The first Jew elected to a professorship in Edinburgh university, Oct., 1887.


Great meeting held at Queen's hall, under the presidency of lord Rothschild, to protest against the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in Russia, 20 Dec., 1885.

Total sum passed through Messes. Rothschild, hands for the fund for the relief of the Jews in Russia, 48,000,000, up to... 6 Mar., 1889.

Terrible massacre of Jews at Bialystok (see under Russia), 19 Jan., 1886.

Another Russian massacre of Jews at Siedlce (see under Russia), 17 Sept., 1887.

Center celebrations of the London society for promoting Christianity among the Converts, at the Sion college, 9 Feb., 1890.

Zionist congress closes in Hamburg, 7 Jan., 1889.

Reformed or British Jews. In 1883 and 1884 a congregation was formed by Spanish and German Jews, for simplifying the ritual observances.
JEWS HARP, 786

by JOHN DOE.

JOAN of ARC, the maid of Orleans, born at Domremy, imagined that she had a divine mission to expel the English, who under the earl of Salisbury were besieging Orleans. Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of some French troops, and she raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, 26 April, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from 12 Oct. preceding, abandoned the enterprise 8 May following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, 18 June, 1429. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiegne, 25 May, 1430; and, after a trial, burnt for a witch at Rouen, 30 May, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, the work of the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, 13 Sept. 1851, and the 450th anniversary of the deliverance of the city was celebrated there on 14 May, 1895. The anniversary of her death celebrated, 30 May, 1878. See Patay. Her statue at Beaurevoir unveiled 6 Aug.; at Donmore 26 Aug. 1891; at Chillon, 14 Aug. 1893; at Joffre, 15 July, 1893; at St. Peter's, Rome, 24 Aug. 1892. Her beatification approved by the pope, 27 Jan. 1894. Her canonization proposed, Feb. 1903; beatification, Easter, 1906, at St. Peter's, Rome.

JOYNEUSBURG, the chief town and mining centre of the Transvaal. It has its origin as the site selected for a town, 1857, after the proclamation by the Transvaal government opening certain farms on the reef of Witwatersrand public goldfields, 1886. Since then Johannesburg has rapidly developed, a handsome stock exchange and other public buildings having been erected. In 1895-6 it was the centre of the agitation to obtain political and other rights from the Boers, and here the Jameson raid of Jan. 1896 was organised, leading to the S. African war (which see, and Transvaal, 1887 et seq.) of 1899-1902. Part of the town was destroyed by a dynamite explosion in 1896. Population 1910 (est.), 171,800. Military and police station at the Gisberg mine totally destroyed by fire, estimated damage 100,000.

Jockey Club. See Races.

JUDAISM, a religion war against unbelievers, although inaugurated in the Mohammedan law, was prohibited by the Shereef, and only permitted by the Somites in some cases; certainly not with any nation with whom they had made a treaty of peace. The Jihadd was preached by fanatics in India in 1874, and prohibited by government.

A Jihadd against the Russians was announced by the sheikhiq Sanad, at Constantiopole, about 26 May, 1877.
A Jihadd against the British in Afghanistan, proposed by Sher Ali, 14 Sept., 1873.
A Jihadd against the British was proclaimed by Arabi Pasha, about 24 July, 1872.

JINGO PARTY, a name given (in 1878) to persons who preferred war with Russia to submission to her aggressive policy.

JINGOISM, "a view of war," occurs in Jarvis's "Don Quixote," and the "View of Wakefield.

JU-JITSU, a branch of Wrestling.

Japanese wrestling introduced into England 1904; exhibits very popular at the music halls; subsequently taught to the police, etc.
JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, 787

and in 1285, 13 Edw. I., sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made delivery of the distress, to receive the prisoners, and order for the return of the property, if return was awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northeasterly point of Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1496.

The house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

JOHN, ST., see Newfoundland, Cambridge, New Brunswick, and Oxford.

St. John's Night, or Masummer Eve, 23 June: bonfires are lighted in England, and in some parts of Scotland, and thought to be the relic of a pagan custom resembling the Phœnician worship of Baal.

JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF, see Malta.

The Knights of St. John (Johniiter Ritter), a Lutheran order of high rank, formed by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 23 May, 1812, and reorganised 15 Oct. 1825. These knights were operated with the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and various bodies of rendering energetic assistance to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870-71; the chief officers being the present chief of the priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

The Russian and English orders claim connection with the original institution at Malta as two of its branches, the St. John Ambulance Association, founded and established by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1877: its objects are—1. The dissemination of instruction in "first aid," i.e., the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured; 2. Lectures to women on home nursing and hygiene; 3. The deposit in appropriate localities of material (such as stretchers, hammocks, splints, bandages, &c.) for the use by the medical officers on their arrival; 4. The development of an ambulance corps for the transport of the sick and injured. Upwards of 250 administrative "centres" and some thousands of "detached classes" have been formed all over the British Dominions, in India, the colonies, and elsewhere abroad; and over 1,000 certificates of proficiency have been awarded. Sir Edmund A. H. Leechmere, bart., M.P., chairman; John Parky, esq., honorary director of stores and manager of transport department; major-General Herbert D. Percival, M.C., chief secretary.

The prince of Wales installed at St. John's Gate as Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England incorporated by royal charter, 23 June, 1885. The prince of Wales (Grand Prior) unveils a monument in St. John's Church to the memory of the members of the brigade who died on service in S. Africa, 17 June; presents medals, &c., 14 July, 1902. New hall and ambulance rooms at St. John's Gate opened by prince of Wales, 6 July, 1907.

JOHN'S GATE, ST. (St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London), a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the Gentleman's Magazine was first published, 6 March, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends. The gate was purchased for the Order of the Knights of St. John, by Sir Edmund A. H. Leechmere, bart., secretary of the English league. The first meeting held here 24 June, 1874.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, founded 1873, by Johns Hopkins (1795-1873), who gave over $4,000,000 dollars to establish the university which bears his name. He also presented 3,000,000 dollars to found a free hospital, and gave a public park to the citizens of Baltimore.

JOHNSON'S CLUB, see Literary Club. A society for the study of Dr. Johnson's works, &c., was founded at Pembroke college (his own college) at Oxford, in 1871.

JOHNSTON'S INUNDATION, see under Pennsylvania, 1859.

JOHORE, a state and town in the Malay Peninsula. The sultan received by Queen Victoria, at Windsor, 21 Feb. 1891. During his visit, some territorial arrangements were made. He left England 15 March, 1891. In the case of Miss Jenny Mighell r., the sultan of Johore for breach of promise of marriage, made under an assumed name in England, queen's bench division, verdict for the defendant, as an independent sovereign. 4 Nov. 1893; he died in London, 4 June, 1895; succeeded by his son, Ibrahim, crowned 2 Nov. 1895.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) were very numerous during the nineteenth century (especially in 1823, 1846, 1866, and 1872). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1844, 1855, 1857, and 1858. An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and wind-up of trading companies, and other associations passed in 1862, was amended in 1867, and 1900; see Companies, and Limited Liability. 1852 new companies were registered in 1881-2; in 1883, 1,482; 1891, 2,686; 1896, 4,735; 1900, 4,466; 1903, 4,075; 1934, 3,931. There were trading in the United Kingdom in 1904, 30,040 registered joint stock companies: 18,675; 1909, 18,375; 1914, 17,600; 1919, 15,700.

On the register in the United Kingdom, 38,575 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of 1,869,648,292; for the year ending 30 April, 1904.

Committee of inquiry into the acts relating to joint stock companies appointed by the board of trade, sir R. T. Reid, k.c. (affd. lord Lonsdale), chairman . . . . 8 Feb. 1905.

JONATHAN, BROTHER. This national name for America is attributed to Washington's reliance for advice and support on Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, whom he termed "the first of patriots" (Trumbull died 9 Aug. 1785).—Brock.

JOPPA, see Jaffa.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, crossed by the Israelites n.c. 1451, when they entered Canaan. A plan for forming a canal from the Mediterranean to the gulf of Akabah was discussed at the British association, Sept. 1883.

JOSHUA, successor of Moses, led the Israelites into Canaan, n.c. 1451. (See Bib. ) Handel's 14th oratorio "Joshua" was finished in Aug. 1747, produced 9 March, 1748. It contained "See the Conquering Hero comes," afterwards transferred to "Judas Maccabaeus," 3 2
JOURNALISTS, NAT. ASSOC. OF. 788

JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, established at Birmingham, 1884.
The annual meeting at London was largely attended by members, on 2 Feb., 1888.
First annual conference held at Birmingham 27 Sept.
Two others since.
Lord Roberts unveils a tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of journalists who lost their lives whilst acting as special correspondents during the South African war, 14 Jan. 1905.

JOURNALS, see Newspapers.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1557, first order to be printed in 1552, when 5000l. were allowed to Mr. Harding for the execution of the work. The journals of the House of Peers (commencing 1595) were ordered to be printed in 1576.

JOWAKIES, see India, 1877–8.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, left on shore here by his captain in Nov. 1704, and lived alone till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709. He died lieutenant of H.M.S. Weymouth, 1723. A monument to his memory was erected on the island in 1858, then colonised by Germans. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, first published in 1719.

JUAN, SAN, a small island, near Vancouver's island. The possession of this island, on account of its commanding the straits between British Columbia and the United States territories, led to disputes between the two countries, owing to the doubtful interpretation of the treaty of Washington respecting the boundaries, 12 June, 1846. See United States, 1839 and 1849. The matter by the treaty of Washington, 8 May, 1871 was referred for arbitration to the German Emperor, who decided in favour of the United States, 1872. The island was evacuated by the British 22 Nov. following.

Destructive earthquake occurred, with great loss of life. 27 Oct. 1894.

JUBILEES (Heb. גבולם, the sound of a trumpet). The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (Lev. xxv. 8.) Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. It was ordered to be celebrated every fifty years by pope Clement VI.; and by Urban VI., every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V., every twenty-fifth year. Leo XIII. celebrated his pontifical jubilee, Feb. 1913, see Pope, National jubilee in England on account of George III., held in 1764. Hitherto the jubilee was celebrated in the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family, 1 Aug. 1814. Shakespeare's jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, April 8, 1757, Sept. 24, 1887. A Shakespeare festival at Stratford, April 24, 1887. A Shakespeare festival at Stratford, June 13, 1899. The Scott centenary celebrated the year was 15 Aug. 1871. International musical jubilee at Boston, U.S. (see Jubilee of the Kings of England, 1272). Queen Victoria's jubilee, 15 July 1887 (accession 26 June, 1837). Grand procession witnessed by many thousands. A great celebration in Westminster abbey, in the presence of the queen, the royal family, the kings of Denmark, Belgium, Greece and Saxony; the crown princes of Germany, Austria, Portugal, and Sweden; the grand duke Segismund of Weimar, Amadeus, duke of Asturias, prince Louis of Bavaria, the maharajah of Bukhara, and many Indian princes, the queen of Hawaii, also the dignitaries of the empire, and many persons eminent in science, art, and literature.

By her majesty's command, a picture representing the scene, was painted by Mr. W. E. Lockhart, R.A., and by her permission was exhibited at Waterlow & Sons, Full Mall (engravings were sold by Messrs. Dug & Co.)

Magnificent illuminations throughout the metropolis; two deaths recorded, and not many personal injuries.

Jubilee beacon fires throughout England and Wales, started on the Malvern hills at p.m., and seen from Cottington Hill, Hants; over 20 fires seen.

About 90,000 elementary school children entertained in Hyde park at the instance of Mr. Lawson of the Daily Telegraph. Queen Victoria presents a memorial cup to Florence Dymn, aged 12, of St. Mary's, Westminster; the prince of Wales and many of the nobility present.

Jubilee celebrated in India and all the colonies, and throughout the civilized world; by order of the pope (Mons. Ruhl-Seila), Japan and Siam.

Citizens' thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, after formal procession from Guildhall.

Queen Victoria issues jubilee proclamation, expressing her profound gratitude for the very kind reception of the vast multitude during her progress to and return from Westminster abbey, and her high admiration for the excellent order preserved.

Jubilee yacht race round the island (see Yachts), 22 June.

23,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Buckingham palace, 22 July.

Queen Victoria lays foundation-stone of the Imperial institute.

Queen Victoria reviews about 66,000 men at Aldershot.

Grand naval review by the queen (see Navy of England).

The presents given to queen Victoria exhibited at St. James's palace, rich, beautiful, and eccentric.

Medals presented to the metropolitan police for their conduct during the jubilee celebrations ordered.

Queen Victoria expresses her thanks for jubilee addresses from all parts of the empire.

Great number of addresses from municipal corporations, scientific societies, and other bodies.


Jubilee of the kings of France (see 1272). Jubilee of the kings of Spain (see 1272). Jubilee of the kings of Portugal (see 1272). Jubilee of the kings of Sweden (see 1272).

Queen Victoria thanks the mayors and municipal bodies for their presents: London Gazette 4 Nov.

Long official account of the jubilee proceedings, London Gazette 4 Nov.

Jubilee offering of the women of the British Empire (from 10th to 12th), 75,000l. presented to the queen 22 June; her letter of thanks published 2 July, 1887; sum increased to 214,167l. in March.

Queen Victoria presents a sum of about 70,000l. for the sick poor, and the benefit of nurses and nursing institutions. About 10,000l. was set apart for a colossal statue of the prince consort, and about 1,416l. for a personal statue to be worn by the queen; reported 20 April.

Statue of queen Victoria by sir J. E. Boehm, subscribed for by the graduates, unveiled by the prince of Wales, 9 May, 1888. Burlington-gardens, 8 May; one by L. J. Williamson, at the College of Physicians, Thames embankment, unveiled 24 May, 1889.

Picture of the emperor William I. and his family painted by Anton von Werner, presented to queen Victoria by the Germans residing in England.

Royal Victoria [Jubilee] hospital, Bournemouth, cost 5,000l., opened by the prince of Wales.

18 Jan. 1899.
The Jubilee opening of the officers of the British army.—A silver gilt centre piece, representing the greatness of the empire, designed by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., presented to the queen at Buckingham palace by the duke of Cambridge and a delegation, ... 10 May, 1897.
The bronze equeristian statue, by sir J. E. Boehm, was set up near Virginia water, Windsor great park, and was uncovered by queen Victoria, ... 12 May.

Jubilee statue of queen Victoria (as in 1837), by the princess Louise, in Kensington-gardens, unveiled by the queen, ... 26 June, 1897.

Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee: March of colonial troops from Victoria park to the Mansion house, ... 19 June, 1897.
The queen began her regal year completed. Solemn thanksgiving day (the bp. of Wakefield’s hymn, music by sir A. Sullivan, sung by request of the queen) at St. Paul’s, London, Westminster and Victoria received addresses of all classes throughout the empire, ... 26 June.

Diamond Jubilee ode by the post-lieut.-governor, and others, ... 21, 22 June.

State banquet, foreign princes, envos, and others received by the queen, ... 22 June.

Commemoration day: 22 June: route of procession: Buckingham palace, Constitution-hill, Piccadilly, St. James-street, Pall-mall, Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul’s, Cheapside, Mansion house, King William-street, London bridge, Southwark, Westminster bridge, Whitehall, the Mall, and back again to the palace.
The colonial, Asiatic and African contingents led by lord Rothschild, accompanied by the colonial premiers, left Buckingham palace, about 9 A.M. The royal procession consisted 11,115 officers and soldiery, led by queen Victoria on leaving the palace sent this telegram to all her subjects: “From my heart, I thank my beloved subjects: may God bless them.”
The procession included the naval and military forces, every foreign envoy, Indian imperial escort, British and foreign princes, the empress Frederika, the princesses and children; commander-in-chief lord Wolseley; queen Victoria, princess of Wales (then Alexandra), princesses of Wales, dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught and Cambridge; troops, and the Royal Yacht, with her consort.

At St. Paul’s cathedral, west front: Thanksgiving service, was held by the archb. of Canterbury and York, and other bishops.

Reception at the Mansion house: queen Victoria returned to Buckingham palace at 1:45 P.M.

Jubilee honours announced, Times, ... 22 June.

Illuminations and festivities throughout the British empire, and foreign states, ... 19-26 June.

Over 2,500 fires from with all the Kaiser, ... 26 June.

Colonial and foreign congratulatory addresses to the queen and the British nation, ... 26 June.

Queen received the mayoral processions of Great Britain and Ireland, and others; the house of lords and house of commons; reviews 10,000 school children in the Green park, who received medals and reproductions of the queen from their representatives, lord Londonderry, the hp. of London, card. Vaughan, and others; arrived at Windsor, reviewed the Eton boys; and received addresses, ... 25 June.

Lords of the admiralty and foreign admirals received by the queen at Windsor, the castle illuminated.

State banquet by the prince of Wales at Buckingham palace, to foreign princes and Envos, ... 24 June.

Jubilee dinners to 350,000 metropolitan poor, in 26 districts, initiated by the prince of Wales (see Mansion house, April); some dinners visited by the prince and princess of Wales, ... 24 & 25 June.

Queen Victoria inspects about 6,000 school children in Windsor on 22, and reviews the fire-brigades from all parts of the country, under the duke of Marlborough; sir Eyre Shaw, and others present; torchlight procession of the Eton boys, 25 June, 1897.

Prince and princess of Wales, the royal family, foreign princes and Envos, and others entertained at the Mansion house, ... 25 June.

Grand naval review at Spithead (see Navy), ... 26 June.

Queen Victoria visits Kensington, receives addresses, and gives a state garden-party at Buckingham palace; about 6,000 present, ... 26 June.

Grand army review at Aldershot (see Life), 1 July.

Fancy-dress ball illustrating the court dress, &c., of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, given by the duke and duchess of Devonshire at Devonshire house, the prince and princess of Wales and the royal family present, ... 2 July.

The house of commons and ladies received by the queen at a garden party at Windsor castle, ... 3 July.

The queen decorates the Indian officers at Windsor, ... 5 July.

450 soldiers and sailors who had fought in battle, between 1875-77, inspected by the prince of Wales, lords Wolseley and Roberts, and others, ... 5 July.

Letter of thanks from the queen to her people, 15 July; received by the house, 16 July.

The Diamond jubilee presents exhibited at the imperial institute, ... 16 Oct., et seq.

Princess Christian opens the (Diamond jubilee) Victoria recreation ground, over 17 acres, ... 20 May.

New (Diamond jubilee) hospital at East Ham (5,000, from Mr. Passmore Edwards) opened by the countess of Warrick, ... 12 June.

The Diamond jubilee described in the London Gazette Extraordinary, published 14 March, 1897, price 1s.

See Church House, Imperial Institute, Nurses, and Hospitals.

See Pops, &c.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary celebrates his diamond jubilee, ... 9 June, 1897.

See Austria 1904 and 1905.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro; celebration of 55th anniversary of accession, ... 31 Dec, 1897.

JUDAH, see Jews.

JUDAS MACCABEUS, Handel’s 12th oratorio, composed 9 July—11 Aug. 1749; produced 1 Apr. 1747. See Maccabees.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, and judge martial of all the forces, an ancient office, held by patent from the crown. He is the legal adviser of the commander-in-chief in military cases, and by his authority all general courts martial are held. An advocate-general accompanied the army to France in 1665, and the office was constituted soon after the restoration. fr. Samuel Barrow was appointed 1666.

John R. Davison appointed Dec. 1874; died 24 Apr. 1871.

Sir Robert Phillimore (cabinet judge) acted provisionally, 1870–71.

Acton S. Ayton, ... 21 Aug. 1873.

Stephen Cave, ... 28 Dec. 1874.

Geo. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, ... 23 Nov. 1875—May, 1876.

George Osborne Morgan, ... 24 May, 1876.

William T. Marshall, ... 6 June, 1876.

John Wm. Miller, ... 1 Nov. 1876.

William T. Marshall, July, 1876—1877; knighted April, 1882.


Thomas Milvain, K.G., ... 31 Aug. 1897.

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelite were in bondage, ruled from 1492 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1055; see Judges, Chancellor, Justices, Courts, Lords Justices, First-Chancellors, Privy Councils and Supreme Court.
JUDICATURE.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin, Hiempsal, king of Numidita, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave Adherbal a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then pro-

JULIAN ERA and YEAR. see Calendar.

JULIUS, a Prussian province; made a duchy in 1538, became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1810, was allotted to Neuburg in 1679; seized by the French in 1791, and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Anthony from Julius Caesar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. began in the Public Advertiser, 21 Jan. 1789.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. They have been ascribed to Mr. E. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ash- bury), Sir John Adair, the Rev. J. Rosenhain, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Byer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, Earl Temple, and Sir Philip Francis. The last named is generally considered to have written the author. Junius is said: "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." The work of Mr. Chabot and Lord T. B. Twisleton was considered decisive of Sir Philip Francis being Junius, May, 1857. "Junius is as much unknown as ever." - 3rd ser., 8 Sept. 1838.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. In 1823, 6th, and Mr. Fraser Rae, in 6 papers, 19 Feb. 1825, considered the book unsatisfactory.
JUNKER PARTY (Junker, German for young noble), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power under Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime minister, 9 Oct. 1862. Their political organ is the Kreuz-Zeitung.

JUNO, the planet discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal near Bremen, 1 Sept. 1864. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42 000 miles an hour.

JUNONIA, festivals in honour of Juno (the Greek Hera, or Hēra) at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUNTA. The Spanish provincial juntas or councils declared against the French in 1808, and invited the people to insurrection.

JUNTO, a name given to the leaders of the whig party in the reigns of William III. and Anne (1689-1714); the chiefs were admiral Edward Russell, John Sumners, Charles Montague, and Thomas Warton.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans. The discovery of the satellites, incorrectly attributed to Simon Mayr (Marinus) in 1609, was made by Galileo on 8 Jan. 1610; see Planets. Jupiter's moons were all invisible on 21 Aug. 1867; a very rare occurrence. A fifth very small satellite was discovered by Mr. Barnard at the Lick observatory, 9 Sept. 1892. Dark spots observed, 1901-2. Sixth satellite discovered at Lick observatory by means of the Crossley reflector, 6 Jan. 1905, another the 7th, at the same observatory by Mr. Perrine, assistant-astronomer, 28 Feb. 1905.—Jupiter's moon's temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyses' army sent against it perished miserably, 525 B.C. The Greek Zeus was the Roman Jupiter, contracted from Divus pater, the father of Heaven.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on 12 May following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxton heptarchy, mention being made of Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. Lambard. By most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886, which is not historical. In Magna Charta, juries are insinuated to as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, stat. 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, or a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, may challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. A new act respecting juries, regulating their payment, &c., was passed 9 Aug. 1870. The clause respecting their payment was repealed by an act passed 28 Feb. 1874. Laws respecting juries in Ireland amended, 14 Aug. 1871. New Juries bill brought in by the attorney-general, sir John Coleridge, Feb. 1873. Special juries bill passed, May 1898. Juries are sum-

JUNIONS

JUSTRY MILIEU" (moderation and conciliation to parties), according to Louis-Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

JUSTICE GENERAL, LORD, Scotland, see Court of Session.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are unpaid local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. Stow. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by ? Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1560. Hwinkins—see Stow.

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence; especially by William III., George I. and George II. (1095-1760). George III. never left England. In Sept. 1821, when George IV. went to Hanover, his lords justices were appointed, the duke of York being the first. No such appointment was made during the reign of queen Victoria, it having been decided by the law authorities in 1841 to be unnecessary when the queen went to France. Ireland is always ruled by lords justices when the lord-lieutenant is out of the country, or his office is vacant. The lords justices play a part in appeal in chancery, having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer, were appointed from 1 Oct. 1841, salary 6000l. For recent changes see Appeal and King's Bench.

1834. Sir James L. Knight Bruce, resigned Oct., died 7 Nov. 1866.

Robert Lord Crumworth (afterwards lord chancellor).

1833. Sir George Jas. Turner, Jan., died, 9 July. 1873.


JUSTICIARS.

1828. Sir George Mellish, July; died 15 June, 1877.
1829. Sir Richard Huggellay, resigned 1830.
1831. Sir Charles S. C. Bowen.
1832. Sir Edward Fox, 5 April, resigned 1832.
Present Lord Justices, 119.
1840. Sir John Fletcher Moulton.
1841. Sir George Farwell.
1842. Sir W. Renn Kennedy.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of Capitis Justitiae, or Justiciarius Anglic. These judges continued until the creation of the courts of king's bench and the common pleas. The first justices of England were Ethel, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborne, in 1067; and the last was Philip Bassett, in 1261, or Hugh le Despencer, 1263 (Henry III.). Authorities vary.

JUSTICIARY, COURT OF, see Court of Justiciary.

JUSTINIAN CODE compiled by a commission appointed by the emperor Justinian I. Feb. 528, wherein was written what may be termed the statute law (scattered through 2000 volumes reduced to fifty). It was promulgated, April, 529. To this code Justinian added the Digest or Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels, promulgated to Nov. 534. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (Corpus Juris Civilis).

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chone and isabund (Corchorus olitorius and Corchorus capsularvis), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July, 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwt.; in 1851, 904,062 cwt.; in 1871, 3,454,120 cwt.; in 1881, 4,628,865 cwt.; in 1887, 2,577,221 tons, of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom; in 1888, 313,828 tons; 1896, 346,649 tons; 1900, 250,744 tons; 1903, 306,433 tons; 1906, 369,789 tons; 1908, 354,028 tons.

JUTLAND (Denmark), the home of the Jutes who settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814. Great fire at Aarhus, estimated loss 2,000,000 kroner, 18 Aug. 1899.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. An act for their committal to reformatories was passed in 1852. Another act passed, 1901. Children's Act (1908) establishes separate courts for offenders under 16. See Children 1908.
KAABA. see Cauba.

KABBALA. see Cabbala.

KABYLES. see Algiers.

KADSEAH. see Farscees.

KAFFRARIA. A country in S. Africa, now included in Cape Colony. Our wars with the natives began in 1798.

The Kaffirs, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, attack Grahamstown; repulsed with much slaughter. 1839.

Again defeated, 1835, 1834.

The Kaffirs rise; sir Harry Smith, the governor, proclaims martial law, and orders the inhabitants to rise en masse to defend the frontier. 31 Dec. 1859.

Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof follow: colonel Fvoiey and several officers and men of the 7th regiment killed. 6 Nov. 1851.

Wreck of the Birkenhead with reinforcements from England (see Breeks). 26 Feb. 1852.

The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the government, Cathead, attacked and defeated them, 20 Dec.

The conditions offered by Cathead accepted, and peace restored. 9 March, 1853.

Death of Makomo, an eminent chief. 11 Sept. 1873.

Inscription of Langalibalele, suppressed; see Natal.

Kredi, a Galcika chief in the Transi territory, attacks the Fingoes and their British protectors; repulsed at Beeka and 29 Sept. 1877.

Sir Bartle Frere, the governor-general, with officers and volunteers proceeds to the spot: Kredi defeated by commander Griffith, his kraal burnt, 30 Oct.; deposed and his lands annexed. Oct.

Galicaks defeated and expelled. 2 Dec.


British advance; rebels defeated, 24, 26 Jan., at Quintana, 7 Feb., by gen. Theysker (about 400 Kaffirs killed; Sandilli escapes) 18, 19 March; again (capt. Donovan, hunt. Ward, and capt. Shawe killed) about 24 March; continued fighting, sometimes severe. 28 March-May.

Sandilli and other chiefs reported dead; his sons captured June.

Amnesty proclaimed to all surrendering rebels, about 2 July.

Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace. 1 Aug.

War still lingered on the borders during Aug.

Tick Macomo and Gagubhe condemned to death as traitors; reprieved. Sept.

All Kaffiria to the frontiers of Natal included within the bounds of Cape Colony. 1881.

For the war, see also Bechero Land, Transient, and Zululand.

KAGOSIMA. see Japan, 1853.

KAINARDJII (Bulgaria). Here a treaty was signed, July, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT. on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omar Pacha when they crossed the river, 28 Oct. 1853. In December, prince Gottschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from 31 Dec. to 9 Jan. 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, 6 Jan.; see Citate. Kalafat was invested 28 Jan. and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on 19 April, without success, and the blockade was raised 24 April.

KALAKH. ancient capital of middle Assyria; where many discoveries have been made by Layard and others. See Assyria.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of various transparent substances placed between, was invented by Dr. (afterwards sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh, in 1814. See Debusscscope.

KALENS. see Calunds.

KALEVALA. epic poem, see Finland.

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, 19 Nov. 1709, and here the Saxons, under the French general, Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingrude, 13 Feb. 1813.

KALI YUGH. see Cali Yugh.

KALMAR. see Calmar.

KALMUCK. see Tartar.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the British forces, and general Gillespie killed, 31 Oct. 1814; and again unsuccessfully, 25 Nov. It was evacuated by the Nepaulies, 30 Nov. same year.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galway in 1813, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morozov, a Cossack chief, 1667; taken possession of by Russia in 1689; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being winter. The able captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, 22 Aug. 1776, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula. Eruption of the Avatchinsky volcano, 20 July—4 Aug. 1891.

KANDAHAR, see Candahar.

KANDY. see Kandy.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by captain Cook, 22 June, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853; and since.

KANO EXPEDITION. see Nigeria.

KANSAS, a western state in N. America, organised as a territory, 30 May, 1854; admitted
KASHGARIA, eastern Turkestan, central Asia: subdued by China; annexed by Kien Lung, 1780; insurrection subdued, 1820 et seq. Muhammad Yakub Beg, during an insurrection of the Tungani, made himself ruler of Kashgar, 1860, and sent envoys to London, &c., 1867. He was at length attacked by the Chinese, totally defeated, and said to have been assassinated, 1 May, 1877. The capital, Kashgar, was taken, and the country regained by China, Nov. 2; and the war closed, Dec. 1877. Dr. Stein's excavations (1891, 1900) very successful, stereo sculptures, Buddhist shrines, MSS., &c., discovered, 1901.

KASHMIR, see Cashmere.

KASSALA, capital of the Egyptian province of Taika, near Abyssinia, captured by the Italians from the dervishes, see Massowah, 17 July, 1894, 1895.

KATANGA or GARENGANZI, a native kingdom near the head stream of the Congo, in central Africa.

The Katanga company was constituted at Brussels to develop the country and promote free trade.

KATZBACH, see Cashmir.

KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, ST., founded about 1118, by Matilda, queen of Stephen, and re-founded by Eleanore, queen of Henry III., 1275. The hospital was removed to Regent's Park in 1827, the site having been bought for £17,000 by the St. Katharine's dock company. The brethren are in orders, and not restricted from marriage; the sisters are unmarried or widows. A school, attached in 1829, was enlarged in 1849.

KEATING'S ACT, 18 & 19 Viet. c. 67 (1855) relates to bills of exchange.

KEBLE COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in memory of the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792, died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868; the building was dedicated 23 June, 1870.

KARACHI, a flourishing port in N. W. India, capital of Sind, was taken by the British, 3 Feb. 1839. Outbreak of bubonic plague, remedial measures adopted; deaths from Dec. 1899, 200 to July, 3,992; repects, Sept. 1899, 7, and in 1893.

KARAITES (or READERS), the protestants of Judaism, a remnant of the Sadducees, famed into use by Anan-ben-David, in the 8th century. They preserve adherence to the Scriptures alone. They still exist in Turkey, Poland, the Crimea, and other parts of the East.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, captured by the Russians under Parkesworth, 15 July, 1828, after three days' conflict. In 1855 it was defended by general Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Muravevich, with an army of 40,000 infantry and cavalry. The siege lasted from 13 June to 28 Nov. 1855. The sub-rings of the garrison were very great from cold and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on 29 Sept., but were repulsed with the loss of above 2,000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone. Soundings, Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

KASKEL, J.-hiibert von, 1826, 1827. Under the grand-duke Michael and Louis, Weilriff, defeated the Turks at Abdul Daghiche, 29 Oct. 1827. Kars taken, after 12 hours fighting, by surprise attack, 12 Nov. (Killed and wounded—Russians, 2,000; Turks, 500; with loss of 19,000 prisoners, 16 guns, &c.) Kars ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty, 14 July, 1828.

KAPUNDA, a territory of Southern Rhodesia, about 1,000 square miles, with a population of 80,000, of whom 20,000 are white; the remainder is of African extraction. A capital, Welwitschium, has been laid out. The chief exports are copper, oroblanco and copperite, coal, beryl, and ammunition.

KAPUNDA, see under WEEKS, 1887.

KARACHIT, a town in Asiatic Turkey, captured by the Russians under Parkesworth, 15 July, 1828, after three days' conflict.

KEBLE, W. F. (1811-1882), the son of a rector of Dursley, Gloucester, was educated at Charterhouse, and entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1829, where he studied the classics. He was ordained in 1836, and appointed assistant to the rector of Doneby, Northumberland. He was a fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from 1835 to 1839, and became the head of the college in 1847. He was a close friend of his father, John Keble, and contributed much to the "Christian Year."

KEBLE COLLEGE, founded by the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792, died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868; the building was dedicated 23 June, 1870.
the chapel, the gift of William Gibbs, was dedicated, and the library opened, 25 April, 1876.

**KEEPER OF THE KING’S CONSCIENCE.**

The early chancellors were priests, and out of their supposed moral control of the king’s mind grew the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. The bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king’s conscience for remedy in matters for which the king’s common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king’s conscience is therefore now the officer who presides in the court of chancery; see Chancellor and Lord Keeper.

**KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND** differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, is said to have been the first keeper under Ralph, in 1116. Foss says that the distinction between the two offices was made 1232. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1567. Corelli; see Chancellor. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland was established in 1708, after the union.

**KELLS, see Celts and Gaels.**

**KENILWORTH CASTLE** (Warwickshire), was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor. Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced 10 July, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000l.

After the battle of Evesham and death of Simon de Montfort, by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) his younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "Protector de Kenilworth," or "Bane of Kenilworth," enactimg that all who had borne arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for periods varying from 7 years to 6 months.

**KENNINGTON COMMON** (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, 10 April, 1848, took place on the common. It was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure-ground in 1852.

**KENSAL GREEN, see Cemeteries.**

**KENSINGTON:** the palace was purchased by William III., from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, 24 May, 1819. The state rooms restored at national expense; visited by queen Victoria, 15 May: opened to the public, 24 May, 1846. Kensington returns two M.P.’s by Act of 1885; a royal borough, 18 Nov. 1911 (10 aldermen, 60 councillors).

By permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington gardens on Sundays, Aug. 1843 (objected to; discontinued 1845).

New parish church erected by sir Gilbert G. Scott was consecrated 14 May, 1872. New market-hall by R. Walker opened by the duke of Teck, 2 Aug. 1839.

Free central public library opened by the princess Louise.

Queen Victoria unveils the statue of herself (as in 1537), by the princess Louise, near the palace (subscriptions for) 28 June, 1841.

Princess Louise (duchess of Argyll) unveils a column erected near St. Mary Abbot’s church, by the inhabitants of Kensington as a memorial to Queen Victoria. 10 Oct. 1914

A number of gold and silver Georgian coins found by workmen, declined to be treasure trove.

KERTCH.

May, 1817.

The south-west wing of the palace is occupied by princess Louise and her husband the duke of Argyll, and another suite by princess Henry of Hattenberg - 1949.

Population, 1911, 176,625; 1921 (est.) 194,285.

See South Kensington.

**KENT, see Britain and Holy Maid.** Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without issue in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1770, was father of queen Victoria, and died 23 Jan. 1820; see England.

**KENT, an East Indianman, of 350 tons burthen, left the Downs, 19 Feb. 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, 28 Feb. On the next day she took fire, and the captain, captain Cook, in distress, aided by Vera Cruz, providentially have in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The Kent blew up, 2 March.**

**KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheating and chopping of hands, common at the protestant meetings held in Kent, 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.—Kentish Petition to the house of commons, censuring its proceedings, was signed at Maidstone, 29 April, 1811. It gave much offence.**

**KENTISH TOWN, N.W. London, an old manor, church property, originally formed part of the great forest of Middlesex. Ever since 1855 it has been gradually built upon, and now forms a part of Greater London.**

**KENTUCKY, a western state of N. America, admitted into the union 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the union, 7 Nov. 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on 10 Jan. 1862, the Confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no Confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky capital, Frankfort. Population, 1890, 1,858,635; 1900, 2,147,174; 1910 (est.) 2,505,925. See United States. Murderous ten years load of vendetta at Mendocino, Rowan county, chiefly between Holbrooks and Underwoods, beginning with a charge of horse-stealing against John Martin, sometimes rising to actual war, closed by the sheriff killing Craig Toller and his gang — 22 June, 1877. By the fall of a new bridge between Caginvington and Newport, about 30 workmen perished, 13 June, 1877.**

**KERBEKAN, BATTLE OF, see Sunday, 10 Feb. 1885.**

**KERMADEC ISLANDS, north of New Zealand, annexed by the British government, May, 1886.**

**KEROSELENE, an anesthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U.S., was made known early in 1904.**

**KERTCH, formerly Taurianae, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosporus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenika, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) 24 May, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying
stores. &c. The place was dismantled by the allies, and most of the inhabitants removed.

**KET'S REBELLION:** a revolt in July, 1850, instituted by William Ket, a tailor, of Wymondham, Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclusions and the dismissal of civil counsellors. The insurgents consisted of 2,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket and others were tried 26 Nov., and hanged soon after.

**KEW (Surrey).** The palace was successively occupied by the Tapel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1750, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 4 Nov. 1818. The old palace ordered by queen Victoria to be opened as a public museum, the grounds being annexed to Kew gardens, Jan., opened 21 May, 1848. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contained a fine collection of plants, and were decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.

New bridge over the Thames opened by the king.

**BOTANIC GARDENS.**

Mr. Atten retired from his office of director, after fifty years' service .... 20 May, 1853

Succeeded by sir William Hooker, 1 April, 1854, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. The royal kitchen and forcing gardens incorporated with the botanic gardens .... 1857

Collections in the museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in 1830...

He died 12 Aug., 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. (afterwardst sir Joseph D.) Hooker, 1857, who resigned (succeeded by Mr. W. T. Thieboud) 1879, and by Mr. J. D. Hooker, 30 Nov. 1885.

The Meteorological observatory presented to the British association, 1857; purchased by J. P. Gossel for 12,000l., and presented to the Royal society .... 1871

Great damage done to conservatories and plants by storm about 2000. 21 March, 1857

Miss Marianne North's present of a collection of pictures of fruit and flowers of all nations, painted by herself, and placed in a building erected at her expense, opened to the public, summer, 1852.

[She died, Sept. 1875.]

Gardens first opened at night .... 1 April, 1853

The valuable bulletin first issued .... 1857

Institute of botanists planter-camara plantarum, et synonyma (the Kew index of plant names), 2 vols. 1858. This work, suggested by Mr. C. R. Darwin, who inexpensive money for its publication, was executed under sir Joseph Hooker, by Mr. Dayd in Jackson and the staff of the gardens.

The gardens enlarged by a gift from queen Victoria, April, 1854, and May, 1859.

**KEYS.** See Keys, Man, Is. of.

**KHARTOUM.** Capital of Kharga, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, built by Mohamed Ali, 1820. Its prosperity was destroyed by the rapacity of the governors. Population in 1857 only about 15,000; 1860 21,750.

After unsuccessful administration of Charles George Gordon, compelled to leave Khartoum, and returned to England.

In his defence of Khartoum against the Mahdi (Feb. 1854) he was greatly aided by colonel Hamil Stanley and Mr. Frank Power, second-in-command of the Tars (who were both massacred during an expedition, near Berber, Sept. 1854).

Khartoum was surrendered, and Gordon and his faithful followers killed, early on 26 Jan. 1855.

See under Sudan.

The British and Egyptian forces, 1874. 1200.

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE (undenominational) at Khartoum, founded 1878; by Stronches, Queen Victoria and prince of Wales, warmly supported by lord Salisbury and others, 30 Nov. 1856. Foundation-stone laid by lord Cromer, 5 Jan.; a "Hamilt Stewart" scholarship started by him, Jan.; the general council meets at the bank of England, lord Salisbury present, liberal subscriptions, 13 Jan.; over road from Canada, June, 1863; total, 12,178l. 12 Dec. 1863. Many gifts presented, Mr. H. S. Wellcome a scientific laboratory; education steadily progressing, 4 schools started.

The khedive visits Khartoum, 3 Dec.; holds a review and opens the new mosque. 5 Dec. 1901

First stone of the new markets laid. 17 March, 1902

Lord Kitchener warmly welcomed, opens Khartoum.

**GORDON COLLEGE.**

8 Nov.

Explosion of a magazine from spontaneous combustion; one Sudanese and 3 British soldiers killed.

20 Feb. 1902

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and his family visit Khartoum ...

14 March, 1910

KHEDIVE, or Kedervi, king or lord, a title given to the viceroy of Egypt, instead of viceroy, 14 May, 1807.

**KHELAT, see Bolsheviks.**

**KHERSION, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C.; and afterwards under that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. Justinian I. cruelly treated it. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spored, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol.

**KHERSION, a Russian city on the Dnieper, founded 1778. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here, 20 Jan. 1796, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory, by the czar Alexander I. New port opened here, 27 July, 1801.

**KHIVA.** (formerly Carasima), in Turkestan. Asia, successively formed part of the territories of the Seleucidae, Bactria, Parthia, Persia, and the Caliphate, till about 1052, when it was subjugated by the Seljuk Tartars, by the Moguls in 1221, and by Timour the Tartar in 1370, whose descendants ruled till 1511, when they were expelled by the Uzbegs, a Turkish tribe who still inhabit the country. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the climate in 1840. In 1875, colonel F. A. Burnaby reached Khiva, after a perilous ride, when his progress was stopped by Russian jealousy. Population, about 80,000; chief town Khiva, pop. about 5,000.

To obtain revenge for many outrages, a Russian expedition sent to Khiva. Feb. 1873

After several defeats the town, Khiva, surrendered unconditionally, 10 June.

The Khan died, but returned, and became a vassal of the czar. 5 July.

An insurrection against the Russians suppressed Aug. 2; Khiva annexed. 15 Oct.

The country disturbed by revolts. 1874

The Khan, Sayed Mohamed Rahim, received at St. Petersburg .... 1875

Jan. 1893
KIEL, a seaport of Schleswig-Holstein, and a member of the Hansatic league in 1309. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed here 11 Jan. 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden; see Norway. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here 9 Sept. 1850. By the convention of Gastein between Austria and Prussia, 14 Aug. 1866, the former was to govern Holstein, but Kiel to be held by Prussia as a German federal territory. This was annulled in 1866 by the issue of the war. Population, 1869, 69,374; 1910 (est.), 170,149.

Foundation stone of opening back of the canal from the Baltic to the North Sea laid by the emperor William I. 20 June, 1837. The canal was opened with great ceremony 20 June, 1855. The emperor William II., with his sons, in the imperial yacht Lobenhoffer, followed by 23 other vessels, German and foreign, passed the huge water-gates and entered the canal at Brunsbultel on the North sea at 4 a.m., and arrived at Holtema, on the Baltic, a distance of 64 miles, in 45 p.m., being much greeter by throngs of admiring visitors. At Holtema, the emperor of Russia, who had sent many salutes and other demonstrations from the foreign war-ships assembled in Kiel harbour.

The emperor dined on board lord Walter Kerr's flagship, the Souverein. Kirkland's flagship, the New York, was launched on 25 June, 1855.

Explosion on board a German frigate, 5 deaths, 23 July, 1891. Canton beach, battleship, launched, 23 July, 1891.

Visit of American squadron, emperor visits adm. Cotton on board the U.S. battleship Nevada, 23 June; banquet and speech by emperor, 26 June, 1893. King Edward VII. present at the naval review, 27 June, 1901.

Launch of the armoured cruiser Blucher, 14 April, 1907. Meeting between the emperor William and the Czar at Lake Amorfo in the Kiel canal, 5 Aug. 1905. Fifth German Repeal—first Improved Deep

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, 23 May, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDA. St. An island in the Atlantic, 52 m. W. of Harris, one of the Hebrides. Population in 1840 about 100.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the munificence of St. Bridget, said to have been founded by her in the 5th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the monks kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlubh, who died 574, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned to Hen. VIII., at £6, 11s. 4d. Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1824; see Dublin. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced, 23 May, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin and a number

The key-stone of the works at Holtema was solemnly laid by the emperor William, and the canal was named by him, in memory of his grandfather, the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. Kiel was for several days the scene of great festivities. The flags of 14 nations were floating in the harbour on upwards of 350 seagoing men-of-war, and over 300 yachts and steamers of various nationalities were present. Dr. von Boetticher, president of the committee of commerce, received much honour from the emperor for his great services in relation to this national work.
of other gentlemen were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1797. The Cúirt is now a military camp. St. Brigid's cathedral was opened, the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin present, 22 Sept. 1897.

KILFENORA ( Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachman. Cardinal Capara, in 1452, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1695 it was annexed to Tuam, and to Killaloe in 1752.

KILIMA-NJARO, a lofty volcanic mountain in E. Equatorial Africa, discovered by Rebmann in 1815.

Mr. H. H. Johnston ascended 12,019 feet from the summit of Kilimanjaro.

Dr. Hans Meyer (unsuccessful ascents 1874, 1875), with Herr Putschelder and one native, climbed up the left slopes to the highest pinnacle of the ridges of the volcano crater about 14,620 feet high, which he named, "Kaiser Wilhelm Peak." 6 Oct.; they left the snow on Oct. 15. Dr. Meyer gave an account of his travels to the Royal Geographical Society, 15 April 1892.

Moor von Wissmann establishes a fort at Kilimanjaro, in charge of lieutenant Witzleben 15 Feb.; 174 Germans defeated; fort abandoned 17 April; re-occupied without fighting, 2 July; its garrison being reinforced by 300 German soldiers, 15 July, 1890. Dr. Lent, botanist, and Dr. Kretschmar, zoologist, and several of their followers, killed, reported.

KILKENNY (S. E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1710. The castle was built 1695, by Wm. Marshall, earl of Pembroke. At the parliament held here by Lionel duke of Clarence 1697, the statute of Kilkenny was passed. After the town surrendered to Cromwell, 22 March, 1650, it was, on honourable terms, the duke and duchess of York well received, 15 April 1670 (174 p. (population, 1140) (est., 13,000).

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, 22 Aug. 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgent, and the battles of Castlebar and Cooly fought; and the French were defeated at Ballina, 28 Aug., the same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), an early see. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, says, "that in 431 he came to a pleasant place where the river Mudlas (May) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church called Killala, of which he made one of his disciples, Marshech, the first bishop." The see of Ardhuery was annexed to Killala in the 17th century; and both were united to Tuam in 1839; see Tuam and Bishop.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theoderic, consecrated at Rome by John IV. in 674, was also bishop. At the close of the 12th century, Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and Kilfenora has been held with it. Confort and Kilmaduchan were added in 1836.

* Enacted among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high treason. And again, "if any man of English race use an Irish woman in lechery, or any other gentle or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and he body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs; said never to have been enforced. It abolished the Brehon laws.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, 27 July, 1689.

KILMALDACH (Galway). This see was held with Clonfert, from 1202. St. Coleman was its first bishop, in the 7th century. It was valued, 20 Eliz. 1586, at 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum. It is united to Killaloe.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the public asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan in 1679.

The term Treaty of Kilmainham was applied to an alleged agreement between Mr. Gladstone's government and Mr. Parnell and other land-beggars imprisoned in the Kilmainham gaol on 13 Oct. 1881. The government is said to have entered into a negotiation with them while they were there, May 1872. See Mr. J. Morley's "Life of Gladstone," 1873.

KILMALLOCH (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Machado or Molach about 643; and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century. Haere. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1583. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1584, but the siege was raised by the earl of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642; see Fenian, March, 1867.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called lieutenants, from Britney, and sometimes Triburmes, from Triburna, a village; but in 1855, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedemid into a cathedral. Florence O'Connolly, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. 1, with Ardagh, at 100l. per annum. The see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

KILSYTH (central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 15 Aug. 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KIMBERLEY, see under Griqualand. Kimberley's Act, see under Crime.

KIMMERIDGE CLAY. Rev. H. Montg announced his successful use of this clay for fuel and gas-making, March, 1874; practicability doubted.

KINDBURN, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bog and Deipper. Here Suarrow defeated the Turks, 28 June, 1758. Kinburn was taken by the English and French, 17 Oct. 1855. Three flouting French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shelling, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Ozakofu, a fort opposite.

KINCHAI, BATTLE OF, 27 May, 1904, see Russo-Japanese war.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1839, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlightened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-garten," published in 1858; and
KINDRED.

has been largely adopted in English schools. The Frebel Society established 1874.

KINDRED, Table of, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1593; see Lectionary, chap. xviii., R.C. 1490.

KINEMATICS (Greek kineo, I move), the science of motion. "Kinematism" is a method of treating certain diseases by movement. See Motion. 

KINEMATOGRAPH or CINEMATO-

GRAPH, a machine invented by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, combining electricity with photography, by means of which the movements of the actors in a scene at the theatre (accompanied by their voices and the music) are reproduced upon a screen. The kinemagraph was described by Mr. Edison at New York 28 May, and in the press, 29 May, 1891; see Paris, 4 May, 1897.

M. A. and L. Lumière's Cinemograph (living photo) exhibited in London . . . March, 1896
M. Barriérell's invention of the colour system first described . . . 28 Oct. 1898

KINETOSCOPE. An apparatus invented by Mr. Edison, for the continuous photography of objects in motion: the first series of photographs were of the strong man Sandow, reported, New York, 7 March, 1894.

By the theatrescope, invented by Mr. Rohl, W. Paul, kinetoscopic pictures projected on a full-sized lantern screen, were exhibited at the Royal Institute, 22 Feb. 1896. A ship in motion, with spectators walking on the shore, and other scenes were represented.

KING. German Kino, equivalent in meaning to the Latin Rex, Scythian Reis, Spanish Rey, Italian Re, French Roi, Hebrew Rosch. Rex is thought to be connected with the Hindu raja, derived from the Sanscrit roga, the root of which is args, argam, to possess. Rex therefore means possessor. Nimrod was the traditional first founder of a kingdom, about 2245 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 Samuel viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1005 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were originally governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

KING OF ENGLAND.—The style was used by Robert, 188; but the title Rex gentis Anglorum, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy, see Britains. The plural phraseology, we, us, our, was first adopted among English kings by John . . . 1199
Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. 1521
Henry VIII. changed law of Ireland into king 1542
That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"Georgius Tertiis, in Gubernatione Regni, Fidei Defender," "George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) . . . 1 Jan. 1810
Hanover omitted in queen Victoria's style 21 June, 1837
Queen Victoria was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Indian and of the British dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the Faith, emperor of India, 
proclaimed 1 Nov. 1851

The national assembly decreed that the title of Louis XVI. "King of France," should be changed to "King of the French" . . . 16 Oct. 1792
The royal title in France abolished . . . 1792
Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" . . . 1814
Louis Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of "King of the French" in 1830
The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors in their own lifetime, politically obtained the title of "Empor of the German. The first emperor so elected was Henry IV . . . 1806
Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursted vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown) . . . 1829
The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother, 1340; discontinued by Geo. III . . . 1807
The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. for his son, born 20 March, 1811
The title "king of Italy" conferred on Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia by Italian parliament 17 March, 1861.
Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria assumes the title of king . . . 25 Oct. 1881

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND, see Hospitals.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, Birmingham, founded 1552; reorganised, 1878; comprises a high school for boys and a high school for girls; three grammar schools for boys, and four grammar schools for girls. Foundation freed from the control of the Endowment Commission by the Birmingham (King Edw. VI.) Schools Act, 1899.

KING-OF-ARMS: three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. 14-papering-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from Lanvel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter; see Garter. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards deceasing to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-of-arms. The office of Bath king-of-arms, created in 1725, was changed to Gloucester king-of-arms, 14 June, 1726. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-of-arms, by Edward VI., 1553; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S ADVOCATE, a title of the Lord Advocate for Scotland. First appointed by James III. about 1480. King's Advocate was first entitled Lord Advocate in 1568. See under Advocate.

KING'S BENCH, or QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the jurisdiction belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called Curia Regis Reis. The court of queen's bench sat for the last time, July, 1875 (see Supreme Court). Chief justice Cockburn received the freedom of London, 9 March, 1870; said to be the first of his kind. The Queen's Bench Division of the high court of justice till 1883 consisted of the chief justice of England and four judges. The chief justice of the king's bench division is now chief justice of England; the exchequer and common plea division were abolished in 1881.
KING'S BENCH PRISON.

in 1802 "for discontinuing the queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison." The buildings, used as a military prison, were pulled down and the site sold, 1879-80.

KING'S BOOK, or "Valor Ecclesiastici temp. Henrici VIII," the return of the commissioners appointed in 1534 to value the first fruits and tenths granted to the king.

KING'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000l. for the Maunday royal alms distributed by the lord high almoner, began early in the reign of George III, and continued till 10 George IV, 1829. See Maunday.

KING'S COLLEGES, see Aberdeen and Cambridge. King's College, London, incorporated 14 Aug. 1829, and opened 8 Oct. 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839. The dining-hall and kitchen fell in, through drainage, 5 a.m., 6 Dec. 1869; no lives were lost. In consequence of the width of the walls of the professorial buildings, the council of the college issues an appeal to the public for additional funds (50,000l.), 24 Jan. 1891: new buildings of the school at Wimbledon opened by the duke of Cambridge, 6 July, 1894. The Christian Knowledge Society votes 5000l. payable in instalments, 4 Dec. 1891. The government annual grant of 1700l. was restored, irrespective of tests, 1 April, 1896. New laboratories opened by lord Lister, 30 Oct. 1900. The council passes a resolution (22-2) abolishing religious tests, theology excepted, 13 June, 1902; an appeal for endowment issued at a meeting, 10 Nov. 1902. Rev. A. C. Headlam, principal (April 1903), in succession to Dr. Robertson, consecrated bp. of Exeter. Department for Women is conducted in Kennington-square: certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations. These are also in connection with King's College, Evening Classes in each faculty: certificates are granted to successful students. The Civil Service Department prepares students for the army and other civil services and other examinations, and for commercial life.

KING'S COUNTRY, (Ireland), formed out of confined property, and so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1539.

KING'S CROSS MARKET, N. London, opened 7 Aug. 1808; did not succeed.

KINGSDOWN'S ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 114 (1851), relates to wills.

KING'S EVIL (serofita), formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1068. In the reign of Charles II. 92107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially an-
announced in the *London Gazette*, 12 March, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

**KING'S LYNN,** see Lynn Regis.

**KING'S PROCTOR,** the name formerly given to a class of practitioners in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical courts. The king's proctor is the official, now the solicitor to the treasury, who intervenes to oppose a petition for divorce if collusion or fraud are suspected.

**KING'S REMEMBRANCER,** see Exchequer, Court of.

**KING'S SPEECH.** The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

**KING'S THEATRE,** see Opera-house.

**KINGSTON,** see Hull.—**KINGSTON, Jamaica,** was founded in 1655, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal; it was constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 50,000 people on 8 Feb., 1782. Another fire in 1843; another great fire; town nearly destroyed; estimated loss about 3,000,000l., 5 deaths announced, 11 Dec. 1882. See Mansion House. The bishopric was established in 1850. The city destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Jan., 1917; see Jamaica.

**KINGSTON-ON-THAMES,** Surrey, a municipal borough 12 miles from London. The town is of ancient origin and figures conspicuously in English history. Here was held the great council convened by Egbert, king of Wessex, and his son Ethelbert, 888. The coronation stone still standing near the market place records the crowning of seven of the Anglo-Saxon kings, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred II. King John granted a charter to the town, which he frequently visited, 1204-1215. King-ton-castle, now demolished, was taken by Hen. III. in 1245 during the civil war with Simon de Montfort. The town in 1647 was the headquarters of Fairfax in the civil war, 1642-1660. Gay's "Kitty," duchess of Queensberry, resided in the neighbourhood at Ham Common. The parish church contains some fine monuments; William Caxo the historian was once the rector. County council buildings were erected at the cost of 50,000l. in 1898. Population 1801, 4,438; 1841, 3,735; 1911 (est.), 3,812.


**KINGSTON TRIAL.** The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first, capt. Herve, earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Evelyn Povepoint, duke of Kingston, 15-22 April, 1696. She was found guilty, but, on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees.

**KINGSTOWN (Dublin).** The harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunberry in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, 3 Sept. 1821. Kingston railway from Dublin opened 17 Dec. 1834.
KNIGHTS.

**Princely Military, Religious, and Honorary Orders of Knighthood.**

African star, Congo state . 1888
Albert the Bear, Anhalt . 1896
Albert, Saxony . 1850
Adamstark, instituted about . 1816
Alexander Nevsky, St. Russia . 1724
Amusing, Sweden (female) . 1845
Andrew, Russia . 1848
Andrew, St. Scotland (see Thistle) . 2857, 1546
Angel’s Knights, Greece . 1377, 1191
Anne, St. Holstein, now Russia . 1735
Annunciation, Saxony about . 1140
Annunciation, Mantua . 1615
Anthony, St. Hainault . 1382
Anthony, St. Bavaria . 1882
Arms, Portugal . 1192
Banquets, see Banquets.

Bath, England, 1399. Revived (see Bath) . 1725
Bear, Switzerland . 1243
Beau-franc, St. Portugal . 1102
Black Eagle, Prussia . 1704
Blaise, St. Armenia, 14th century . 1668
Bogol of Christendom . 1366
Briget, St. Sweden . 1886
Brothers in France . 1177
Brothers of the Holy Neighbourly Love, Austria (female) . 1248
Cathedral, Castle, instituted by Sable III . 1238
Catherine, St. Palestine . 1063
Catherine, St. Russia (female) . 1714
Charles, St. Wales . 1410
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain . 1571
Charles XIII. Sweden . 1811
Chase, Wurttemberg . 1702
Christ, Lith. . 1208
Christ, Portugal and Rome . 317
Christian Charity, France . 1548
Cincinnati, America (soon dissolved) . 1623
Conception (see Virgin). Conception of the Virgin . 1678
Concord, Prussia . 1660
Constantine, St., Constantinoople, about 317; by emperor Isaac, 1192; Farno, 1699, since removed to Naples.
Crescent, Naples, 1266. Revived . 1494
Crescent, Turkey . 1601
Cross of Christ . 1317
Cross of the South, Brazil . 1522
Crown of Italy . 1658
Crown of Bohemia (female) . 31 Dec. 1777
Crown of Oak, Netherlands . 1741
Crown, Prussia . 1861
Crown Royal, France (Friesland) . 502
Crown, Wurtemberg . 1818
Crus and Michaelis, St., Bulgaria . 1379
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1217; revived by Christian V . 1671
Death’s Head (female), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Masburg . 1799
Denis, St., France . 1475
Distinguished service, British army . 1525
Dog, and Cook, France . 1500
Dove of Castile . 1379
Dragon, Hungary . 1414
Dragon Overthrowers, Germany . 1418
Ensign (see Black, M. red, White).
Ear of Corn and Ermine, Britain, about . 1442
Elephant, Denmark (about 1150), by Christian I . 1472
Elizabeth, St., Ireland and Brazil (female) . 1501
Elizabeth the True, Austria (female) . 1741
Empire of India . 1577
Esprit, St., France . 1757
Eustachius, St. Naples . 1850
Eustachius, St. Spain . 1831
Fidelity, Baton . 1715
Fidelity, Denmark . 1732
Feudo, Cleves . 1310
Francis I., Two Sicilies . 1529
Francis Joseph, Austria . 1849
Frederick, Wurttemberg . 1850
Friedland (for Cross Royal), Royal . 312
Garter (chick sex), England . 1472

Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson, Carlisle, and the "Almanach de Gotha;" the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

Generosity, Brandenburg . 1685
Gift, France . 1690
George, St., and the Realm, Naples . 1800 and 1819
George, St., Angelic Knights . 1193
George, St., Austria . 1470, 1794
George, St., founded by the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria . 1779
George, St., England (see Garter) . 1349
George, St., Hibernia . 1777
George, St., Hanover . 1799
George, St., Italian Isles . 1856
George, St., Rome . 1747
George, St., Brunswick . 1795
George, St., Spain . 1739
George, St., Venice . 1720
Geront, St., Germany . 1195
Gladia, Savoy . 1887
Glory, Turkey . 1837
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George). Golden Falcon, Japan (see see) . 1892
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, Austria and Spain . 10 Jan. 1430
Golden Lion, Hisse Cassel . 1770
Golden Lion, Nassau, and Holland . 1558
Golden Shield and Thistle, France . 1737
Golden Sun, by Pius IV . 1559
Golden Stole, Venice, before . 727
Goldeneible, St. Gregory, France . 1734
Golden TIurkey . 1835
Holy Ghost, France . 1579
Holy Sepulchre (chick sex) . 1696
Holy Vail (St. Benoit, France . 499
Hospitallers (chick sex), of Rhodes, 1306; of Malta . 1521
Hubert, St., Germany (by the duke of Juliers an.
Cleves), Brotherly Bee . 1444
Imperial Service, British Empire . 26 June, 1902
Ithunia (Turkey) . 1879
Italian Empire, British, 1578 enlarged . 1887
Iron Cross, Prussia . 1813
Iron Crown, Lombardy, 1835; revived . 1846
Iron Helmet, Hisse Cassel . 1814
Hermegnild, St., Austria . 1384
Hohenzollern, Prussia . 1859
Holy Ghost, France . 1579
Holy Sepulchre (chick sex) . 1696
Holy Vail (St. Benoit, France . 499
Hospitallers (chick sex), of Rhodes, 1306; of Malta . 1521
Jahnnnnus, St., Naples . 1735
Jerusalem (see Malta) . 1048
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII . 1320
Reformed as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V. 1615
Joachim, St., Germany . 1755
John of Avon, St. after . 1327
Mary Lousias, Spain (female) . 1795
John, St. Prussia . 1812
Joseph, St. Toscania . 1807
Julian of Avantara, St . 1856
Katherine, St., England (female nurses) . 1879
Knot, Naples . 1352
La Calza, Venice, about . 737
Lamb of God, Sweden . 1564
Lazarus, St., France, before 1154; united with that
of St. Maurice, Savoy . 1572
Legion of Honour, France . 1802
Leopold, Austria . 1795
Leopold, Belgium . 1868
Lily of Avon . 1410
Lily of Navarre, about . 2935
Lion, Holland, the Old . 1308
Lion (see Sun) . 1808
Lion of Zahringen, Baden . 1812
Lionesses, Naples, about . 1399
Lionettes, Lazio, about . 1837
Louis, Bavaria . 1687
Louis, Hisse Duramburt . 1807
Louis, St., France . 1880
Louisa Prussia (female) . 1859
Malta (see Hospitallers). Maria de Merced, St., Spain . 1715
Maria de Merced, St., Spain . 1715
Maria Theresa, Austria . 1757
Mark, St., Venice, about 1222. Renewed . 1568
Martyrs, Palestine . 1014
KNIGHTS.

Maurice, St., Saxony
Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria
Medjide, Turkey
Merit, Bavaria
Merit, Belgium
Merit, Hesse Cassel
Merit, Oldenburg
Merit, Prussia
Merit, Saxony
Merit, Wurttemberg
Merit, Military, Baden
Merit, Naples, 26 June
Mexican Eagle
Michael, St., Bavaria
Michael, St., France
Michael, St., Germany
Michael and George, Sts., 1818; re-organised, March, 1869
Moncloa, Jerusalem, before
Normandy Loyne, Austria (female)
Nicholas, St., Argonauts of, Naples
Noble Passion, Saxony
Oak of Navarre, Spain
Olaf, St., Sweden
Osmanie, Turkey
Our Lady of Montesa
Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Villas
Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre
Patatine Lion
Pau, and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Campbell
Passion of Jesus Christ, France
Patrick, St., Ireland
Paul, St., Rome
Pedro L, Brazil
Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg
Peter, St., Rome
Philip, Hesse Darmstadt
Plus, founded by Plus IV.
Plus IX., Rome
Polar Star, Sweden, Revived
Pomepine, France
Rats, Naples, about
Red Eagle, Prussia, 1705, 1712, 1724; Revived
Redmer (or Saxion), Greece
Remi, St., or Holy Vial, about
Rising Sun, Japan
Rosary, Spain
Rose, Brazil
Round Table, England, by Alfred (see Garter), 316 or 425
Royal Red Cross (female), 23 April, 1856
Royal Victorian, England
Rue Crown, Saxony
Rupert, St., Germany
Saviour, Aragon
Saviour, or Redmer, Greece
Saviour of the World, Sweden
Savoy, Italy
Scale, Castile, about
Scarfi, Castile, 1350; Revived
Scophue, Holy, Palestine
Scots, 1260 or 1264
Ship and Crescent, France
Slaves of Virtue, Germany (female)
Stanislas, St., Poland
Star, France
Star, Sicily
Star of India, British
Star of the Cross (female), Austria
Star of the North, Sweden
Stephen, St., Hungary
Stephen, St., Tuscy
Sun and Lion, Portugal
Swan, Flanders, about
Swan, Prussia (female)
Sword (or Silence), Cyprus
Sword, Sweden, 1525; Revived
Temples (see Temples)
Teste Morte (Death's Head), Wurttemberg (female)
Teutonie, Austria, about 1597; abolished, 1599.
Union Jack, re-organised
Thistle of Bourbon
Thistle, Scotland, 899
Thomass of Aven
Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece)
Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1419; Revived
Tunis, or Hungarian Knights, about
Two St. Swords
Vasa, Sweden
Victoria and Albert, India (female)
Vigilance, or White Falcon, Saxo-Weimar
Virgin Mary, Italy
Virgin of Mont, Carnal, France
Wends, Mecklenburg
White Cross, Tuscany
White Eagle, Poland, about 1225; Revived
White Falcon, Saxo-Weimar
Wihelm, Holland
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal
Wolfgang, St., Russia

KNUTSFORD.

Cheshire. The foundation stone of St. Paul's college for the northern counties here was laid, 23 Sept. 1873.

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from the Moors in 1140, by their stout resistance. Large immunities were granted to the women and the descendants. Several female orders appear in the preceding list. Ladies have been admitted to several male orders.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN and KERRY in IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzmaurice, who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by sovereigns in the 13th century. The 19th knight of Kerry died 6th Aug. 1869.

KNIGHTS OF THE SMITH, or of PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freetholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1265, and in a more formal manner, 20 Jan. 1266. There are writs extant as far back as 1 Edward I, 1276. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIGHTS OF LABOUR. A large secret trade union in the United States, said to have been originated by a man named Uriah Stephens in Philadelphia in 1866, for protection of workmen against capitalists. They were energetic in the promotion of railway and other strikes, especially in Missouri in March, 1866. Headquarters at Philadelphia, number about 400,000, May, 1866. The society is condemned by the pope. Decline of the order reported Aug., 1888; active in Aug., 1876. Knights of Industry active in regard to strikes, 1863.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire (the country round Sheffield) has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thistle." T. Hughes says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made fine knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming originally from Flanders. — Knife-cutting machines were patented by Mr. George Kerr, in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented, by Masters, Price, &c.; see Forks.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1854, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855).

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumption of the pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book.

A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called Knighthood of All People. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

KNOX, JOHN, the great Scottish reformer (1505-1572). Quincentenary of his birth celebrated in Scotland, 1905.

KNUTSFORD. Cheshire. The foundation stone of St. Paul's college for the northern counties here was laid, 23 Sept. 1873.
KOH-I-NOOR. 801

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light," the East India diamond; see Diamonds.

KOLA, a West African nut, from which is obtained, by grinding, a stimulating and sustaining drug, much used by the natives in long journeys, enabling them to endure thirst and hunger. Kola nuts are much prized in the Soudan, the presentation of some of these nuts being esteemed a special honour. Known to traders since the 17th century. Dr. Daniell in 1805 discovered that the nuts contained an alkaloid identical with that found in tea. Caffé, maté and guanima. Called also Guru nut.

KOLIN or KOLIN (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, 18 June, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KOLN, see Cologne.

KOMORN or COMORN (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians, under gen. Klappka, defeated the Austrians, 11 July, 1849, but surrendered the town 1 Oct.

KONIEH (formerly Leontium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pasha of Egypt, after a long sanguinary fight, 21 Dec. 1832.

KONIGGRATZ (Bohemia). Near here was fought the decisive battle between the Austrians commanded by marshal Benedek, and the Prussians commanded by their king William I., 3 July, 1866. Prince Frederick Charles halted at Kamminew on Monday, 2 July, his troops commenced their march at midnight, and the first shot was fired about 7:30 a.m. 3 July. The attack began at Sadowa (after which the battle is also named) about 6 o'clock, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result appearing uncertain, till the army of the crown prince of Prussia arrived about 12:30. When Chlam, who had been taken and lost seven times by the Prussians, was taken for the eighth time, the fate of the day was decided, and the retreat of the Austrians, at first orderly, became a hasty disastrous flight. About 40,000 men were engaged in this battle, one of the greatest in modern times. The Austrians are said to have lost 174 guns, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The Prussians lost about 10,000 men. The victory gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia, unity to North Germany, and Venetia to Italy; and led to the legislative independence of Hungary.

KONIGSBERG, the capital of east Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1357. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1355. University founded, 1544. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1577, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1581. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here king William I. and his queen were crowned, 18 Oct. 1867; his monument unveiled by the emperor, 2 Sept.; the emperor at a banquet ensures the nobles for opposing his plans, promises additional grants to the provinces, and declares that he gives the Divine right, 6 Sept. 1869. Population, in 1816, 117,847; in 1840, 221,070. Koningens-berg, etc. Germany, 25 July, 1874.

KONIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most opulent, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,467 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was walled in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's was said to hold 800 tons; see Heidelberg Tun.

KOOKAS, a warlike reforming sect in N.W. India, founded by Bahad Ram about 1815, and after his death, about 1855, headed by Ram Singh, who preached the restoration of the old Sikh religion, which venerated cattle and punished their slaughterer. After several outrages against the Mahometans, an outbreak of the Kookas took place near Loodiania, which was rigorously suppressed, 15 Jan. 1872, by commissioner Cowan, who ordered 40 prisoners to be blown from cannon, 17 Jan. Several others were tried and executed by commissioner Forsyth soon after. For this severity Mr. Cowan was ordered to be dismissed, and Mr. Forsyth removed to another station, April, 1872. The Kooka leaders claim 800,000 followers; but the probable number is about one-twelfth.

KORAN or ALCORAN (AL KURAN), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet (who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel, thirty years), and published by Abu-bekr about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. Gibbon. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1413, into French, 1647; into English by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages, 1763 et seq. It is a rhapsody of 6600 verses, divided into 114 sections; see Mahometanism, &c.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which had the charge of the Caaba, or shrine of the sacred stone of Mecca, and strenuously opposed the pretensions of Mahomet. It was defeated by him and his adherents, 623-30.

KOSSOVA, see Cossova.

KOSSUTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on 21 June was seized by a boat's crew of the Austrian brig Hussar. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, captain Ingerham, of the American sloop St. Louis, demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transported to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on 2 July. Koszta was then given up. On 1 Aug., the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KOYUNJIK, the site of the ancient Nineveh (which see).

KRAAL, a Dutch name for a South African village. See Zululand. Women visitors excluded from the Kaffir kraal in the Savage South African exhibition, Earl's Court (opened May, 1891), 28 Aug.; the action upheld by Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, 8 Sept. 1891.
KRAO, a hair female Burmese child exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Jan. 1883; thought incorrectly by some to be a specimen of the missing link between man and the anthropoid apes.

KRASNOI (central Russia). Here the French defeated the Russians, 15 Aug. 1812; and here they were themselves defeated after a series of conflicts, 14-18 Nov. following.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duc of Russia, about 1367. It was burnt down in Sept. 1812, and rebuilt in 1816; partly burnt about 23 July, 1879.

KRIEGSPIEL, see War Game.

KROMSCHRÖDER GAS, a hydro-carbon (air saturated with petroleum spirit), was tried in May, 1873, at Great Marlow, for street lighting, and reported successful.

KROUMIRS, see Tunis.

KRUPE'S CAST STEEL Factory, see Essen.

KRYPTON, a new gas discovered by prof. Ramsay by means of the spectroscope, reported 6 June, and exhibited at the Royal society, 8 June, 1898.

KU KUX KLAN, the name of a secret society in the southern states of the Union, principally in Tennessee in North America, bitterly opposed to the ruling men. Early in 1868, this society issued lists of proscribed persons, who, if they did not quit the country after warning, became liable to assassination. General Grant endeavoured to suppress this society in April. Its repression by the militia in Arkansas was ordered Nov. 1868, and it became the subject of legislation at Washington, June, 1871.

KULDIJA, a revolted province of China, was seized by Russia in 1871, and restored by treaty in 1879.

KULTUR-KAMPF, the conflict in Prussia respecting worship; see Prussia, 1873 seq.

KUNERSDORF, BATTLE OF, see Cunnersdorf.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, 24 Dec. 1443.

KURDISTAN, Western Asia (the ancient Assyria), subject partly to Turkey and Persia. In Oct. 1880, the Kurds, warlike and agricultural tribes, nominal Mahometans, invaded and ravaged Persia, and were subdued after fierce conflicts with their chief, Obeid-ullah, a Turkish sheikh, Nov.-Dec. 1880. In 1881 he went to Constantinople and was well received, but kept in a kind of honourable restraint, Sept. 1881. In Sept. 1882 he escaped to Kurdistan and incited the Kurds to revolt against Persia; captured by the Turks; rescued by his son, Nov. 1882; said to have died at Mecca in 1883. See Armenia, 1892 seq.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD, see Maimind.

KUSTRIN or CUSTRIN (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, 22 Aug. 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

KYOTO, KIOTO or MIANO, for over 1,000 years the capital of Japan, with many fine Buddhist temples, lies about 26 miles inland from Osaka. The singing girls of this city are famed for their graceful dances; and the pottery, porcelain, brocades, enamels, bronze work, &c., are greatly admired. Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught, who witnessed a display of jiyutsu. 8 Mar. 1906.

KYRLE SOCIETY (named after John Kyrle, who died 1724, exiled to Pope as the Man of Ross), started by Misses Miranda and Octavia Hill in 1875, and founded in 1877 by prince Leopold, princess Louise, the duke of Westminster, and others, with the object of "bringing beauty home to the people," by means of decorative art, gardening, music, literature, &c. First public meeting held 27 Jan. 1881.
LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1802, and rebuilt, 1872. In it were made the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, Frankland, Dewar, and Rayleigh; see Royal Institution. The Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, was reorganised in 1855. First state laboratory to detect adulteration in commerce, etc., near King's college hospital, 36 rooms, erected under Sir John Taylor of the office of works, reported 5 Oct. 1857; see Chemical.

LABOUR COLONIES, see Unemployed.

LABOUR COMMISSION. The relations between capital and labour having been greatly disturbed in recent years, especially since 1888, leading to many strikes, the government were induced to appoint a royal commission "to inquire into the relations between employers and employed, and to report whether legislation can with advantage be directed to remedy any evils that may be disclosed, etc."

At 14:2 the persons nominated, 13 April, 1891, were the following: the marquess of Hartington (duke of Devonshire), sir Robert Peel, the earl of Derby, sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Burt, sir F. Peacock, Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Plimsoll, with special chairman of public companies and employers of labour. Secretaries: Mr. John Barnett and Mr. Geoffrey Edge. Miss Orme, Miss Abra, Misses, Miss Cole, and Miss Irwin were appointed to subcommittees. March, 1892. First meeting, the marquess of Hartington in the chair. April, 1892. The first report laid before parliament. 1 May, 1891. Motion was carried, 1 May, 1891. Evidence closed, 1 Feb. 1892. Adjournment, see din. 14 Feb. 1892. The report of the 1st. report, issued 21 April, 1892, is the result of the study of the abundant evidence. The recommendations are negative or conditional in regard to legislation respecting the terms of labour and the settlement of disputes by means other than arbitration.

LABOUR QUESTION. The relations between capital and labour have been much discussed in recent years. See Germany, 1889-91; Berlin, Munich, Trades, Union, Shopping, Gas Light, Washington, Labour Day, 1 May, 1887-5, United States, 1 Sep. 1887-5, Unemployed.

The Independent labour party held its first conference at Bradford; 12 delegates of various opinions: Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.; selected president, study of theory programme; adopted, 14 Jan. 1894; conferences held annually since.

Labour Department (under the Board of Trade) established under Mr. Robert Laws; Lowndian Smith, commissioner for labour and 31 correspondents, 1 Jan. 1891.

The Labour Gazette, Nov. 1, published, 14 May, 1893. The Labour Department bill introduced by government, 29 Oct. withdrawn, 7 Nov. 1893.

Mr. Tom Mann, about to attend a labour meeting, expelled from Parliament, 14 May, 1893. Report of the newly industrial commission to the United States issued, 13 April, 1893.

Labour demonstration demanding the amendment and passing of the Unemployed Workers' bill held in Hyde Park, 9 July, 1895. Unemployed Workers' bill passes the lords 1 Aug., 1895, present, 11 Aug. Labour members returned to parliament at the general election, Jan. 1896. Independent labour members of the new parliament met at the house of commons, Mr. Keir Hardie elected chairman, Mr. D. J. Shackleton deputy-chairman, Mr. J. R. McDouall secretary and whip. Mr. A. Henderson second whip, 12 Feb. Number of deaths from industrial accidents during 1895, 4,757 reported, 14 April.

May day demonstration on the continent, many arrests in Paris and Rome, 1 May, 1897. Hired labour commission, to inquire into the subject of the employment of white and native labour in the Rand mines and the use of machinery as substitutes for native labour, appointed, announced (gazette), 3 May. Shipbuilding and engineering industry dispute of the north-east coast, prolonged for seven months, closed by the men agreeing to return to work, 6 Sept.

A strike forming a count of arbitration for the prevention of labour disputes; establishment of a standing count of arbitration announced, 15 Sept.

Dispute in the cotton trade owing to the masters imposing a reduction of 3 per cent. in wages; the spinners agree to accept the reduction from January, but the card-room workers stand out, and the mills close on 21 Sept.; the trouble was eventually settled by the postponement of the reduction to March, 1896; 9 Nov. 357 trade disputes in which 2,757,825 workmen were involved, with an aggregate loss of 10,566,650 working days.

In the case of Osbourne v. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, it was decided in the court of appeal that trade unions could not legally be a congressional body for the purpose of parliamentary representation even if within the rules, 29 Nov. 1893.

Coal Miners Eight Hours bill passed in the autumn session, 1896, comes into operation in Northumberland and Durham, January, 1897, and in the other mining districts, 1 April 1897. Labour exchanges bill receives royal assent, 27 Sept.

Labour exchanges, established under the new act, opened in various parts of the country, 1 Feb. 1897.

Death of Mr. T. Summerbell, labour member for Sunderland, aged 48, 10 Feb. 1897. The conference of the labour party concluded at Newport, 11 Feb.

Death of Mr. Peter Curran, labour leader, aged 50, 14 Feb. 1897.

LABOURERS, STATUTE OF, regulating wages, enacted 1349, 1357. A conference of philanthropists on the condition of agricultural labourers was held at Willys's rooms, Westminster, 28 March, 1893. Labouring Class's Dwelling Houses act, passed, 1855, May, 1896, Aug. 1903. Labourers' (Ireland) act, passed 1828. See Agriculture, Artisans, and Working-men.

A labourers' house was established to assist the labourers in the exercise of the rights given them by the Local Government act, May, 1893.

LABRADOR (North America), a dependency of Newfoundland, sighted by Sebastian Cabot, 1498; discovered by Gaspar Cortereal in 1500; made a
LABUAN.

LADY.

Moravian missionary station in 1771. Much distress through famine reported Sept. 1884. Failure of the fisheries, reported 2 Oct. 1896; and again Sept. 1897.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island, N. W. Borneo; ceded to the British in 1846, and given up to Sir James Brooke in 1848. The bishopric was founded 1855. Governor, John Pope Hennessy, 1867, Sir H. E. Bulwer, 1871; Herbert Taylor Usher, 1875;

Charles Conolly, 1879, P. Lays, 1884; C. Vandeleur Crouse, Nov. 1885. L. Paul Beaufort, 1893, Hugh C. Clifford, Dec. 1897; E. W. Birch, 1901; E. P. Gueritz, 1904. Labuan was given up to the Borneo company in 1898. By a proclamation dated 30 Oct. 1906, the boundaries of the colony of Singapore were extended to as to include the colony of Labuan, with effect from 1 Jan. 1907. Labuan has been incorporated for administratively purposes in the settlement of Singapore. Population of Labuan, 1910 (est.), 9,230. See Singapore and Borneo.

LABURNUM. Cytisus Laburnum, called also the golden chain, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about 1576. Ash.

LABYRINTHS. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Daedalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur; the second, of Arcinia, in Egypt, in the isle of Meris, by Psannicus, king of that place, about 665 B.C.; the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stelae-like grove; and the fourth, at Clusum, in Italy, erected by Perseus, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. Pliny. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond; see Rosamond. The Maze at Hampton Court was formed by William III. in the 17th century.

LAC, see Lakh.

LACE is said to have been made in the 14th century in France and Flanders. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483; but it was used in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Bruges have long been famous for their fine lace. An accurate statement as to the weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a model of applying his stockinet-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1758. Maceloch. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1800, 1817, &c.), Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1800 cost 17s. 4d. may now be had for 7s. (1853). Grev. The process of "gasiing," by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Lasford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1802. Irish lace exhibition at the Mansion House, London, 25 June-7 July, 1883. Scheme for encouraging the Irish lace manufacture supported by the government, June, 1884.

LACED-EMON or LACONIA (Tekauaitn), see Sparta.

LA CROUSE. Originally a game played by the Canadian Indians, it was adopted successively by the French and English settlers, and introduced into the United States and Great Britain. The game is played with an indiarubber ball, 8 or 9 in. in circumference, and a long stick, 5 or 6 ft. in length, curved at the top like a bishop's crook (crosse, whence the name), across which strings of deer-skin are stretched diagonally forming a net. The object of the game is to throw the ball through goals situated at each end of the field. The players are usually 12 a side. The rules of the game were systematized by Dr. Beers in 1860. In 1867 the La Crosse Association of Canada was founded, and an Indian team visited Great Britain. The principal associations in Great Britain are the North of England Association, formed 1880, and the South of England Association, 1882, and the English Union, 1892, which governs all international matters, including the laws of the game.


LACTEALS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), were discovered in a dog by James Aschlin of Cremona, 1622, and their termination in the thoracic duct by Perquet, 1651; see Lymphatics.

LADIES' COLLEGES, see under GIRTON COLLEGE.

LADIES NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION, formed to contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded in the Sudan and Egypt. Organized by the duchesses of Buccleuch, St. Albans, and Marlborough, the marchioness of Salisbury and others, Feb. 1885.

LADOCEA, in Arcadia. Here Cleomenes III. king of Sparta, defeated the Athenian league, 220 B.C.

LADRONES ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the Ladrone, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianna islands from the queen of Spain. See Spanish-American War.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly; and were therefore called Ladrons and Le- days—signifying bread givers (from lief, a loaf); hence Lords and Ladies. Wedgwood considers this fanciful, and derives the words from the Anglosaxon, ladorfe, a lord; and lade, a loaf. (March 25), a festival instituted about 1520, according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others; see Annunciation. The year,
which previously began on this day, was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, in France in 1894; and in Scotland, by the Colonial Office, on the 17th Dec., 1893, not in Eng-

LAND. About 18th August, 1899, great flights of these insects alighted on the S.E. coasts of England, and arrived as far as London; a similar event occurred in 1897.

LADYSMITH, a town in Natal, about 60 miles by rail N.W., Pietermaritzburg. It derives its name from the wife of a former governor. It came into prominent notice 1899-1900, during the South African war, when Ladysmith was isolated and invested by the Boers (Nov. 1899). Gen. Sir George White and his forces, and the naval brigade under Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) Latham, whose naval guns rendered great service, were shut up (but making gallant sorties during the interval) until relieved, 28 Feb. 1900, by the Natal Carbineers and Imperial horse, under Lord Durnford, see South Africa War. Visited by Mr. Chamberlain during his tour in S. Africa, Jan. 1901. The partial evacuation of the town by sudden and extraordinary rising of the Klip river, 22 Jan. 1901.

LAPFELDT, Holland. Here marshal Saxe defeated the English, Dutch, and Austrians, 2 July, 1747.

LAGOS, an island in the Bight of Benin (Africa), was assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, 26, 27 Dec. 1831. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1840, the place was ceded to the British government, and treated as a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman, first governor. Lagos was constituted a distinct colony in 1855, comprising several native kingdoms. Area of island 4 square miles, protectorate 26,700 square miles. Population, 1901 (est.), 45,189, Island, 41,000; protectorate 1,165,000. See Gold Coast Colony.

Treaty with the king of Jen securing freedom of trade signed at Lagos by delegates from Jen, 26 Jan. 1852. The Jen and Egba tribes are free at Lagos and the Gold Coast; checked by the arrival of troops under major Dudden and col. Scott, April; the Jen tribes resided in the island, before the Colonists' expedition, and their villages taken, 12 May 1869. Total defeat of the Jen, surrender of the king, Jen tele-occupied, army dispersed, 17-20 May. Absolute, the Egba capital, visited by sir T. Carter, reported, 12 June 1863. Colonial treaty with the Egbas, about Feb., confirmed, 15 Aug. 1863. Treaty of the governor with the chiefs at Jen Benin to abolish human sacrifice, 23 Dec. 1852, &c., 4 Nov. 1864. Destructive effects of the increased importation of cheap cotton cloths reported, 1855.

Native rising in the Hunteiland, Capt. Bowes de-
teats the king of Youba, and bombards Jen, 12 Nov. 1897; the king murdered, about 3 Nov. 1897. Bombs attack the British, and are repulsed, at March, 1897; defeated again with loss at Oku Ini, April; totally defeated, then chief Adam, killed in flight, early March, 1897. Great local meeting of chiefs and natives, 31 Jan. Various posts on the N.E. frontier occupied by the British; the French retire to Bosassa, a British force mistakes for French is attacked by Batuts, who are repelled (about 300 killed by Capt. Honfey) reported, 31 Dec. 1898. French encroachments: Saki and Hassi in Youba occupied by them, Nov.; they retire on the arrival of a British force; Ilesa and Ibadan occupied by the British, 27 Dec. 1898.

LAKE DWELLINGS, contain relics of the stone, iron, and bronze ages. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) described the Preonians as living on platforms in Lake Prakas. In 1853, Dr. Keller discovered the remains of lake habitations which had been supported on piles of wood in several ages ago. His book was published in England in 1866. Similar relics discovered in lake Constance, March, 1862; they have also been discovered in Britain and various parts of Europe, Africa, and South America; they are now considered to be evidence of a step in human progress. The artificial fortified islands termed "Crommages" discovered in some Irish lakes are attributed to the 9th and 10th centuries. They
LANCASTER.

LAMIAN WAR, 323 B.C. (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), between Athens and her allies and Antipater, governor of Macedon. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross-quarter-days of the year. Whitsun tide was the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such portion of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Ladyday, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. Lammas probably comes from the Saxon hlaumdesse, loaf mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat. Anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPEATER COLLEGE (Cardiganshire), was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachmas. Lamps with horn sides said to be the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the nineteenth century. On his principle are founded the lamps invented by Carell about 1803, and since 1825, the moderator lamps of Levassoure, Hadrot, and Neuhazer. See Safety Lamp. Paradin oil and naphtha spirit are now much used in lamps. The Water Safety Lamp invented by Mr. Dovell was tried and approved 2 June, 1890. The flame is extinguished by the water if the lamp is overturned. The Kitson oil lamp, in which petroleum is burnt as gas, used successfully in Portland-place, May, 1901. See Petroleum. Dr. Kostin's invention for the automatic lighting and extinguishing of gas lamps successfully tried end Jan., 1908.

LANARK (W. Scotland), was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

LANCASHIRE, was created a county palatine by Edward III, for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1362. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. Net revenue to queen Victoria in 1888, 30,000£.; total receipts, 86,287£.; total receipts in 1893, 81,747£.; net revenue, 13,460£.; total receipts 102,753£.; net revenue, 12,410£. Revenue in 1913, 105,776£.; 1914, 103,147£.; 1916, 103,488£.; 1918, 102,772£.; 1919, 103,220£. For chancellors, see Grey and other administrations. See County.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the Abbatium of the Prior and convent of Lancaster was granted by William I. or II, to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 17, and Nov. 17, 1745. It was
LAND.

Land tax and house duty (to 31 March), in 1875, 

1875: 2,149,000; 1876: 2,424,000; 1877: 2,413,000; 1878: 2,756,000; 1879: 1,975,531. (Duty only.)

Changes made in the land tax by the Finance Act, 1875.

Land tax, 1876: 2,484,000; house duty, 1,140,000; land tax and house duty, 1,624,000.

Land (Ireland) Act: Lord Broke's successful experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor rates.

The Land Registry office for transfer of land opened in 1872; reported to be a failure by a commission, 1879.

LAND TENURE REFORM LEAGUE held its first meeting, John Stuart Mill in the chair, 15 May, 1871.

Bill to facilitate sale and transfer of land by means of registration brought in by lord chancellor Colborne, 29 April, 1872, by lord chancellor Cairns, 26 March, 1874.

The transfer of land in Scotland facilitated by the Land Cemetery acts passed 7 Aug.

Agricultural Holdings act and Land Transfer act for England passed 11 Aug.

Bills respecting land introduced by lord chancellor Cairns, 16 Feb., 1873.

 Owners of Land in England and Wales (exclusively of the metropolis), of less than one acre, 70,1,483; one acre and more, 260,457. Estimated value, 14,581,889; of which 9,867,500 was confirmed as of importance.

Important land act passed (see Ireland). 

22 Aug., 1873.

Settled land act passed.

22 Aug., 1873.

Tenants for life acquire power to sell or lease and use the land they inhabit.

A new land commission unite in one body the Enclosure, Copyhold, and Tithes commissions.

New Agricultural Holdings act passed.

Nationalization of the land advocated by the Trade Union Congress 1882; negatived by the same at Nottingham (sec 23) 14 Sept., 1883.

The National Land Company founded by the dukes of Argyll and Westminster, the Earl of Ripon, and others, for the object of laying land to be sold in small portions to be farmed, 24 April, 1885.

Purchase of Land (Ireland) act passed, 11 Aug., 1852; sold for 50,000; worked well; another act passed, see Ireland, 22 Dec., 1833.

Allotments and small holdings association founded to carry out the Allotments acts of 1882, 1872-4; second meeting meeting 31 July, 1875.

The political cry "Three acres and a cow" much used during the elections of Nov., Dec., 1885 (and to have originated in a handbill printed at Birmingham, and have been acted upon by lord Tulliemort in regard to his labourers."

Free land league formed, supported by Mr. Arthur Arnold and others; it proposes the nationalization of the land and changes in tenancy and transfer 1885-93.

Ireland land commission; earl Cawser, lord Milwood, sir J. Card and others, announced 21 Sept., 1889; report presented 28 Feb., 1891.

Land transfer bill (England) read second time in the lords, 24 April, 1887 [dropped].


Allotments in Irish and Wales, 24,514 passed, 23 Aug., 1882; Allotments act enabling sanitary authorities to acquire land, passed 16 Sept., 1887.

Welsh land taxe abolished (see under Wales).

Large reduction in rents ordered by the land commission.

The lord ashburner's purchase of Land act passed (see Ireland) 14 Aug., 1882; another act Dec., 1882.

Land had been sold amounting in value to 70,727,521, up to 31 Dec., 1883.

The lord chancellor's land transfer bill dropped, 3 July, 1897; passed by the lords, 1893; again by the lords, 3 April, 1895; land transfer bill (tentative) passed 5 Aug., 1897.

New Allotment act passed 1897.
LANDSLIPS.

New purchase of land bill introduced by Mr. A. J. Ballour (see Ireland), 23 March, 1893; dropped, 14 July, 1893; re-introduced in two parts, 27 Nov., and read, 3 Dec., 1893; passed, 6 Aug., 1894.

[This act provides for the purchase of land in Ireland, and makes permanent the Land Commission. It also creates a Congested Districts Board.]


Mr. J. Morley's Irish land bill read a second time, 5 April, 1895.

Land Law (Ireland) act passed, 14 Aug., 1896.


Lands Valuation Act Amendment (Scotland) passed, 13 June, 1902.

Land Purchase (Ireland) act, royal assent 14 Aug., 1897. Land property sales at London average in 1903, 5,767,007; 4,396,879, in 1904.

Ireland—Evicted tenants bill, royal assent 23 Aug., 1897.

Irish land act enabling commissioners to dispose of mineral rights, royal assent 23 Aug., 1897.

The Land Club movement founded at Lingsfield, Surrey.

Royal commission on land transfer acts appointed, 1 July.

Taxes on land values. See Budget.

Results of sales by auction at the Mart and in the country, as well as sales by private contract, registered at the Estate Exchange during 1909, amounted to 6,314,212l. Times, 1 Jan., 1910.

The land union, an association of representatives of all classes interested in maintaining the security of private property in land, which is the very basis and foundation of all business security, inaugural meeting at the Grand Hotel, 5 May.

LAND CREDIT COMPANY (for Silesia), established by Frederick the Great; see Crédits Pionniers, 1765.

LAND LAW ACT, see Irish Land Law act.

LANDED INTEREST, a term given by sir James Caird, agriculturist, born 1816, died 1892, to all persons deriving profits from land, much depressed in the latter half of the 19th century.

LANDEN or NEERWINDEN (Belgium). Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, 10 July (N.S. 29), 1663. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from land and gravis, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1265.

LAND LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION, for amending the laws relating to land. Advocates the rating of ground values; abolition of copyhold and similar rights; conveyance of land by registration of title; the improvement of the status of agricultural holdings, and the healthy and adequate housing of the working classes. Offices, 21, John street, Adelphi, W.C.

LAND LEAGUE, see under Leagues and Ireland, 1879.

LANDLORD, see Rent and Ireland, 1887, 1889.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT (Ireland), passed 1 Aug., 1870.

LAND NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY, formed at Westminster 16 Jan., 1882. The object has been warmly advocated by Mr. Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty," published Feb., 1881, and since. He contends compensation. He met about 2,000 men at the Royal Exchange, London, 17 Jan., 1885. Annual meetings held.

LANDSCHUT (Bavaria), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, 23 June, 1760.

LANDSLIPS. Landslips are due to decay of the rocks or excessive saturation of the soil by rain.

Rossberg mountain behind the Rigi slipped down, burying villages and hamlets with above 800 inhabitants.

Lyne Regis, Dorset, a strip of chalk cliff three-fourths of a mile long, between 100 and 150 feet high, undermined by rain, slid forward on the beach.

Naini or Nynce Tal, a sanitary hill-station in the Himalayas, India, was destroyed by the descent of the mountain; about 30 British lives including major Martin Morphy, col. Fred. Sherwood, Taylor, and captains, E. T. Goodeve, H. S. F. Hayes, and A. Balderston and 200 natives perished, 18 Aug., 1903.

Elua, Guiana, about 30 houses; above 150 persons killed, 11 Sept., 1911.

Subsidence on the Furness railway, near Lindal; an engine blocked, no deaths, 19 Sept., 1911.

By subsidences in the western part of Sandgate (3 miles) many houses were shattered and families rendered homeless; damage to property, about 400£; much assistance was given by the military at Shornecliffe, the constabulary, and police, and relief was promptly sent from Folkestone and Hythe, 4-5 March; liberal subscriptions in London and throughout the country (about £6,000), 22 March, 1911.

Landslip at Vaerhalen, in N. Trondelag; over 70 buildings destroyed; 111 deaths, 18 May.

A train of railway wagons buried by a landslip, about 43 persons perish, between Magonia and Aales-Ravn, 17 Oct., 1911.

Serious landslip in the "Warren," between Folkestone and Dover; early Nov.

Landslip near Bantry, Co. Cork, reported, 3 Dec.

Landslip from the Suso Rossa, at Airolo; houses destroyed, 3 deaths, 27 Dec., 1911.

Landslips at Darjeeling, India, owing to a storm and other causes; 10 European children and about 100 other lives lost, 23 and 24 Sept., 1912.

Amalfi, Italy, a mass of rocks above the town slid down towards the sea, hotels and other houses buried; 10 deaths, 22 Dec., 1912.

Whitley, landslip owing to heavy rains; 2 houses destroyed and 2 lives lost, 19 Jan., 1913.

Great landslip in Parladio, plantations wrecked and 85 houses swept into the sea, reported, 13 Oct., 1913.

Landslips and floods; several hundred deaths reported, 18 Aug., 1912.

Landslip at Frank, Canada, estimated deaths 15, 28 April, 1913.

Landslip at New Tre legan, Rhymer Valley, Wales; 13 March, 1913.

Vast landslip at Spence's bridge on the Pacific railway, 30 persons killed, chiefly Indians.

Thompson river completely blocked by the fallen earth, water covers the railway and destroys village, 14 Aug., 1913.

Landslide at Haverstraw, New York; 2 houses buried, 25 persons killed and injured, 12 landslips at Petey, 38 lives lost, many injured, 17 Mar., 1913.

Landslides in the south of France, many persons killed, 9 Nov., 1913.

Landslide in Oregon at the village of Notre Dame de la Salette on the Lillooet river; the entire village was buried and 34 people killed, 26 April, 1913.

Landslip at Lyon, Regis, covering half a mile of cliffs, 14 June.

Big landslip at Pontarn, near Menthon, 21 Dec., 1913.

See Quebec, 1889, Himalayas, 1874, Brazil, 1856.
LANDWEHR. (German, land-defence.) A force so named was raised in Austria in 1806, and in Prussia in 1813, against the French. This force, the militia of Germany, especially of Prussia, was very effective in the war with Austria in 1806, and in that with France in 1870.

LANGDALE'S ACT. LORD, 7. Will. IV. § 1 Vict. c. 20 (1857), relates to copyrights, &c.

LANGENSALZA (N. Germany). Here the Hanoverian army on its way to join the Bavarians was attacked by the Prussians, who were defeated with the loss of about a thousand killed and wounded, and 912 prisoners, 27 June, 1866. The victory was of little avail, for the Hanoverians were soon surrounded by Fah-kenstein, and compelled to capitulate on honourable terms on 29 June.

LANGOBARDI, see Lombards.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, 13 May, 1588. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Frith, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, 10 May. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many modern philosophers. Some suppose that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech" (Gen. xi. 1). George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1750, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England.

The original European languages were thirteen, viz. Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian; the old Hebrew, spoken by the Jewish remainders in Capua; the Chaldee, in the north of Hungary; and the Funic, in east Friesland.

From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian.

From the Tartarian sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c.

There are 144 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world; of these, 127 are Asiatic; 27 European; 27 African, and 124 American languages and dialects.

Lasting in 1684 and 1687 professor Max Muller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London. He divides languages into three families: 1. Indian (Sanskrit, &c.); 2. Northern European (Indo-Frisian, and Fenn.; Sanskrit, dialects of India; Gipsy). 3. French (Farois, Attouchois, &c.).

Northern Division. 1. Celtic (Cymric; Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Scoto-Irish, &c.); 2. Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c. 1. * Emigrant Linguists—Anax Montanus, editor of the Antwerp Polyglott Bible (1526-58); Sir Wm. Jones (1745-94); Cardinal Giuseppe Mazzei (1747-1832) is said to have known 114 languages or dialects, and to well; in 1787 Neidhart (1822-1831) knew 20 languages in 1837, and more afterwards; Hans Conen von der Gabelentz knew many languages; he died 3 Sept. 1874, aged nearly 67. Solomon Cesar Malan (1827-94), eminent in Oriental languages, see Indian Institute.

Hlyric (Albanian); Helene (Greek, and its dialects); Wende (Lettic; Old Prussian; Slavonic dialects, Behemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, &c.); Tartic (High German, Modern German); Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian; English; Scandinavian; Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic.

H. Semitics: 1. Southern Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic); Middle Hebrew (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phoenician inscriptions). Northern, Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

H. Turanian (from Tur, swiftness). 1. Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; 2. Tartic; Samoyed and Finn; 3. Southern Division. Tair (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayas). Malayic (Polynesia, &c.); Gaugeric; Lusitic (Barbese, &c.); Munda; Tanimul.

Modern Language Association, founded in 1850; first president, prof. Max Muller; annual meetings held.

LANGUE D'OC, see Troubadours.

LANGUEDOC (a province, S. France), formed part of the Roman Gallia Narbonensis; was named Gothia, as having been held by the Visigoths 409, who were expelled by the Saracens, in turn driven out by Charles Martel in the 8th century. In the dark ages the country was called Septimania (probably from its containing seven important towns): afterwards Languedoc (from its dialect, see Troubadours), about 1270, when annexed to the monarchy. It suffered during the persecutions of the Albigenses and Huguenots.

LANDSWOLD, near Bath (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller was here defeated, 3 July, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not generally known, 872-901. Stow. London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander in 1839.

LAOCOON, an exquisite work of Grecian art, in marble, modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and other eminent statuary (about A.D. 70): it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil. Æneis, ii. 206. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Selle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA, see Seven Churches.

LAON (N. France). A succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, 9-10 March, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans 9 Sept. 1870. As the last man of the garde mobile left the citadel, a French soldier, in contravention of the capitulation, blew up the powder magazine, causing great destruction to the town and fortress. The grand-duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was bruised, and 95 German riflemen and 25 French garde mobiles were killed; general Theobald Du Hane, the commander, was wounded. The French attributed the explosion to accident.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the Boussole and Astrolabie under his command,
and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Peronse; but no certain information was obtained until Captain Dillon, of the East India ship Research, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which he brought to Calcutta, 9 April, 1822.

Lapland or Sameland (N. Europe), nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia. Several Laplanders were exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Nov. 1877.

La plata, the capital of the Argentine province of Buenos Ayres, which see, was founded in 1582. Population in 1882, 65,000; 1910 (est.), 80,000. See Wrecks, 1874.

Larcey, French, larcen; Latin, latrocinium; see Theft.

Larentalia, see Laurentalia.

Largs (Ayrshire, S. Scotland). Here the great expedition of Haco of Norway was finally defeated by Alexander III. after a succession of skirmishes, 3 Oct. 1263.

La rothière (France). Here the French, commanded by Napoléon, defeated the Prussian and Russian armies, with great loss, after a desperate engagement, 1 Feb. 1814.

Laryngoscope, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal cords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. It was invented by Señor Manuel Garcia, and reported to the Royal Society 21 May, 1855. One constructed by Dr. Turek was greatly modified, in 1857, by Dr. Üzerman, who exhibited its successful action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846. The British Laryngological and Rhinological Association was founded in 1888.

Señor Garcia received by king Edward VII. on his attaining his 50th birthday; event celebrated by a reception and banquet, 17 March, 1905.

Death of Señor Manuel Garcia, inventor of the laryngoscope, aged 84 (born in Madrid 13 Mar. 1821); 7 July, 1906.

La Salette, see Pilgrimages.

Lateran, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, "the mother of all the churches," was originally a palace of the Laterani, a Roman family, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1357.

Lathe. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Deucalion, about 1430 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodore of Samos, about 600 B.C. Great improvements have been made in recent times.

Lathom-House (Lancashire) was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Hertford. She was relieved by prince Rupert, 27 May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered 4 Dec. 1645, and dismantled.

Latin Kingdom, Empire, &c., see Latium, Eastern Empire 1224, and Jerusalem.

Latin Language, a member of the Aryan family, and one of the original languages of Europe, from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish; see Latinum. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581; and was first taught in England by Aedelmin, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in convervavmg and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Rome. The foreign pronunciation of Latin (q, uh; a, i, e, &c.) was adopted in English universities and many schools about 1875-6. For "Latin name," see Latium.

Principal Latin Writers.

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Latin Union (Monetary), that of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, to maintain the use of the same coinage, from 1874 et seq.; reconstituted in 1885; arranged to be continued from year to year, autumn 1889; renewed till 31 Dec. 1893, Oct. 1894; conference at Paris, 9 Oct. 1895; convention in Greece, Dec. 18, 1898.

Latitatum, an ancient writ, directing the sheriff to apprehend persons to be brought before the king's bench court, had its name from its being supposed that the person named therein, and not the bill, would not be found in the county to be taken by bail. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process act, 23 May, 1832.

Latitude. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 160 B.C. It is the extent of the earth or the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 69°20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 6943 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69493. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 6973; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 69743. Maloque, in England, made it 69458. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69412; and Biot, 69769; while a recent measurement in Spain makes it 6983—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be an oblate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Montfoucl, Euler, and others), instead of a prolate spheroid; see Longitude.

Latitudinarians, a name given to certain theologians who endeavoured to reconcile the church and nonconformists in the 17th century, such as Hales, Chillingworth, Tillotson, and Burnet.
LATIUM. 814

LATIUM, now CAMPANIA (Italy), the country of the Latini and their mythical king, Latinus, popular date, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital city, the reign of Latinus, Latinus was in the region of Latium, Latinus in that of Xanias, and Alba in that of Ascanius; see Italy, and Rome.

The Latin allies with Rome. (about) 670 B.C. 508 B.C.

Join Persaena to restore Tarquin II. 508 B.C.

Defeated by Romans near Lake Regillus; 496 B.C.

Defeated, the Romans, 494; desert them in trouble, 388; union restored. 359 B.C.

Defeated in war; before the great victory, near mount Venus, the consul, T. Decius Mus, devoted himself to death, 350; 339; subdued and incorporated with Rome. 339 B.C.

Obtain Roman citizenship. 290 B.C.

The "Latin wars" in the 1st century, i.e., included the colonies in Italy founded by the Romans in their conquered territories, as well as those founded by the Latins.

LA TRAPPE, see Trappists.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, see Mormons.

LAUDANUM, see Opium.

LAUDERDALE EARLDOM, &c. (dated from 1580). Major Frederick Henry Maitland's claim to it established before the House of Lords, 22 July, 1885. A romantic story.

LAUNenburg, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony, about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1669; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, 14 Aug. 1866; possession taken 15 Sept. following; see Gusten.

LAUTACH, Bavaria (S. W. Germany), was taken by the Prussians under Wranzcl, on 13 July, 1866, after a sharp action, in which the Hessians were defeated, the Prussian needle-gun being very efficacious.

LAUNCESTON, Cornwall. The granite church was erected in 1511; the new town-hall in 1887. Population, 1881, 3,808; 1910 (est.), 4,779.

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, was founded 1804; incorporated 1858; made a city 1890. Population, 1911, 7,776; 1910 (est.), 8,577.

LAUNDRY. London and Provincial Steam Laundry, Battersea, erected by a company; opened in 1890; and others since.

LAUREATE, see Poet Laureate.

LAUREL was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets, and generals of arms, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petarch was crowned with laurel. 8 April, 1341.—The (Praenuse laurus) was brought to Britain from the Levant, before 1629; the Portugal laurel, Prunus lauries, before 1688; the royal bay, Laurus indica, from Madeira, 1647; the Alexandrian laurel, Ruscus racemosa, from Spain, before 1713; the poisonous laurel, Laurus agrestis, from China, 1756 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Ace Laurentina, or Larentia, said to have been either the nurse of Romulus and Romyus, or a rich disolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. The festival commenced about 621 B.C., and was held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December.

LAURIUM MINES, see Greece, 1872.

LAURUSTINUS, Viburrum Tinmus, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596.

LAUSANNE, capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, originally a Roman station. The cathedral was consecrated in 1725, and the university founded 1555. Here Gibbon completed his Decline and Fall," 27 June, 1787. The International Workmen's congress assembled here Sept. 1897. Population, 1901, 47,030; 1910 (est.), 60,000.

LA VALETTE, see Malta.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE, Count Lavalette, for joining the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1814, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, 20 Dec. 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Michael Bruce, and captain J. H. Hutchinson, aiding the escape, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, 24 April, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDEE (W. France). The French royalists of La Vendee took arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the republicans, between 12 July, 1793, and 1 Jan. 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri conte de La Rochejaquelin, was killed, 4 March, 1794. A short peace was made at La Jaunay, 17 Feb. 1795. The war was terminated by Gen. Hoche in 1796, and a treaty of peace was signed at Lucon, 17 Jan. 1800; see Chouans.

LAVENDER, Lavandula spica, brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW, see Canons, Codes, Common Law, Civil Law, Crime, Digest, Supreme Court.

The laws attributed to Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos, were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 643 B.C. they remained in full force for about 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilized society.

The Roman laws of Servius Tullius 636 B.C. were amended by the Twelve Tables published in 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in . . . A.D.

Saxon laws of Jana published about . . . 690

Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about 886

Edward the Confessor collected the laws . . . 1066

Stephen's charter of general liberties . . . 1150

Henry II.'s confirmation of it . . . 1154 and 1175

The mainne laws of Richard I. (see Glorson) . . . 1195

Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 et seq. (see Magna Charta, and Forests Charter)

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of Justice," 31 May, 1764.

Many legal technicalities were got rid of by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100. The act for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice, passed 7 Aug. 1823.

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. . . . 1293
"No man of the law" to sit in parliament, by act of 46 Edward III. and 6 Hen. IV. 

This prohibition was declared to be invalid by Coke and unconstitutionai by Blackstone; attention was drawn to it in July, 1871; and the statutes were repealed.

Sergeants, the highest members of the bar, were done permitted to plead in the court of common pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of sergeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604.

Law Association charity for widows founded in 1817.

Incorporated Law Society of solicitors founded in 1863; plan enlarged, 1825: a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845: new charter, 1872. The building now in use, from the designs of Vullany, was commenced in 1829: provincial meetings are held, Manchester, Oct. 1831: controversy respecting the malpractices of certain solicitors; report of the committee; see Third, leader, 26 June, 1803: Trials, Jan. 1804; many solicitors struck off the rolls.

Juridical Society established in 1823.

Law Times, established 28 April, 1843.

Law Journal.

The establishment of a legal university strongly advocated by the lord chancellor and others, Jan. 1871.

The council of legal education put forth a scheme involving many changes, Nov. 1872: another scheme, Dec. 1874.

Legal Practitioners' Society, established Nov. 1873.

Draft charter of incorporation for the establishment of a school of law approved by the joint committee of the four bars of court, and of the law society, Aug. 1874.

See Barrister, Counsel.

LAW REFORM.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, founded in 1842. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Hardwicke. In 1845, the society introduced the principle of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on 7 Feb. 1858. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures proposed.

Royal commission to inquire into the operation and constitution of the English courts of law, &c., issued 18 Sept. 1867.

The Judicature Commission (appointed 1867) recommended the establishment of one supreme court divided into chambers, April, 1869. It issued its fifth and last report, Sept. 1874.

The High Court of Justice Bill introduced into the house of commons, 13 March, 1870, was dropped near the end of the session.

Royal commission on the administrative departments of Courts of Justice (lord Lisgar and others) appointed, 4 Oct. 1873.

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill introduced by lord chancellor Sebright for establishing a High Court of Justice, and a High Court of Appeal 13 Feb., passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Its operation deferred from 2 Nov. 1874 to 1 Nov. 1875.

The abolition of the house of lords as an Appeal Court rescinded. 1875.


International commission on judicial reform recommended the establishment of an international tribunal for dealing with foreigners, except in capital cases. May, 1884.

See Supreme Court for details.

Scheme of law reform issued by the bar council. Aug. 1897.

LAW-COURTS—Commissioners appointed in 1839 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane, which was selected. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000l., which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund, termed "soulers fund." Acts of parliament to carry out the plan were passed in 1854 and 1866.

Competitive designs were invited, and after much discussion (public and professional), Mr. Street's design was selected, 30 May, 1863: much attacked, but approved by the commission. Aug. 1873; contracts signed 17 Feb. 1874, and the works were begun immediately by Bull and Son, to be finished in 1884.

There were to be 28 courts, varying in size; a central hall, 231 feet long, 48 feet wide, 32 feet high; principal entrance in the Strand.

Offices in Eastern Block occupied 21 April, 1879.


Opened by queen Victoria, 4 Dec. 1882.

All the buildings constitute by statute the Palace of Justice.

The Courts occupied Hilary sessions, 11 Jan. 1873.

LAW REVIEWS: A new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on 11 March, 1865 (see Yearbooks).

LAW TERMS, abolished by Supreme Court of Judicature Act 5 Aug. 1873.

International Law, see Neutral Powers and International Law.

Expenditure for law and justice from the public purse exclusive of county rates, in the year 1866-7, 3,444,529l.

1874, 3,881,853l.

Court of Justice Salaries, &c., one year (to 31 March, 1877), 537,751l.


Cyclopedia of Scotch law 1875-6.

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (born 1881), was made comptroller-general of the finances of France, up to the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. See MISSISSIPPI. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France, and the decided rich subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty at Venice in 1729.—The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in 1720; see South Sea.

LAWN TENNIS is an offspring of tennis (which see). Major Whitelock is the reputed originator of the game introduced by him in 1854, under the name of Squashracket, a compound between tennis and badminton. Various modifications have taken place since. The national lawn tennis association, founded 1888, controls the laws, etc., relating to the game.

LADIES' SINGLES.

LAGARISTI (the Priests of the Mission), a congregation devoted to education, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 1625, were so named from their first establishment in a house which once belonged to the military order of St. Lazarus. They are also called Vincentines. See France, Oct. 1902.

LAZARO, ST. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sarabindia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, 4 June, 1746.

LAZARISTI, see Italy, 1878.

LAZZARONI (from lazaro, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the degraded beings in Naples, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a lazaro; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the lazarroni to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the
LEAD. 817 LEAP-YEAR.

goods brought to the market. In 1647, Masaniello held the market, and made an insurrection; see Naples. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as pikemen (sputoncieri), who generally favoured the court party; on 15 May, 1838, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city.—Collotte.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1373. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1529. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons per annum. British mines produced 65,520 tons of lead in 1855; 73,420 in 1870; 51,635 in 1879; 40,075 in 1881; 18,939; 1902; 17,704; 1904; 19,838; 1906, 22,135; 1917, 24,490.

Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1736.

1368. 25,500 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 14,441 tons exported; in 1866, 35,496 tons imported, 27,385 tons exported; in 1875, 79,825 tons imported, 73,978 tons exported; in 1880, 190,154 tons imported, 159,375 tons exported; in 1891, 105,649 tons imported, 55,357 tons exported; in 1901, 218,058 tons imported, 37,575 tons exported; in 1904, 245,508 tons imported, 24,900 tons exported; in 1867, 27,533 tons imported, 44,895 tons exported; in 1898, 237,592 tons imported, 49,248 tons exported.

By an explosion caused through ignited gas at the Mill Close lead mine, Derbyshire, five men were killed, 3 Nov. 1887. Explosions in lead mines are very rare.

The decayed manufacture of white lead greatly accelerated by the substitution processes invented in America and adopted by John Halls, Sons & Co. of Bristol in ...

Professor Mce Evar's new process was reported cheap, quick and safe; worked, Clapham, London, S.W.

Mr. J. B. Hall's process of manufacturing sulphate of lead reported innocuous. Jan. 1903

In a lead mine at Mazarron, Murcia, 27 men were suffocated, reported. Jan. 1902.

Seven men killed while descending a lead mine, near Shrewsbury, by the breaking of a roof of the mine. 16th Mar., 1903.

The report of a committee of experts referred to the serious damage caused by the use of waste lead in various manufactures, Dec. 1904; further investigations, 1905; report issued, with recommendations and restrictions. March, 1906.

LEAD, BLACK, see Graphite.

LEADENHALL MARKET, London, founded by Sir Richard Whittington, in 1398, and presented to the city. A granularity was added by Simon Eyre, 1479. The demolition of the old market began in Sept. 1880; first stone of new one laid 28 June; opened by the lord mayor, 15 Dec. 1891; cost 47,500£.

LEADVILLE. A high mining district in Colorado; highly successful results of excavations for the precious metals, 1878 et seq.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1473 A.D. (601.) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1513 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the Etolian, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 180 B.C., and the Achaean, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension. Hanseatic league, 1142. Lombard leagues against the emperors (see Lombard leagues) 1142, 1147 and 1226. Cadice league (which see) about 1567 et seq.

League of the Public Good was formed in 1464, by the dukes of Calabria, Brittany, and Bourgogne, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, under pretext of reforming abuses; an indecisive battle was fought at Montlhéry, 16 July. A treaty was signed 25 Oct. 1465.

League of Cambrai against Venice 1508.

Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. 1509.

League of Smalcald, 1530.

League of the Beggars (Genoa); the protestants so called (though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders. 1556.

The Holy League, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, and lastly, but principally, to henry embraced Romanism. 1567-1568.

League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants. 1569.

League against the emperor. 1569.

Solomon League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church (see Gough's Change). 1569.

League of Augsburg against France. 1569.

League in aid of Christians in Turkey formed; earl of Shaftesbury chairman. 27 July, 1576.

League of St. Sebastian instituted to oppose the restoration of his temporal dominions to the pope, about 1574; held 9th annual meeting in London 20 Jan. 1579.

National Irish Land League organised to buy up farms for the tenants; supported by Mr. Parnell and others, 1878; its enforcement of stringent rules against landlords and loyal tenants created a reign of terror; led to legislation. See Ireland.

1575-1801. Charged with complicity and outrages; dissolved by government.

New Irish Catholic league formed (see Ireland, 1832 et seq.) Organ United Ireland, 1880, 15 Oct. 1881.

See Home Rule, 1886, and National Federation.

Free land league, see Ireland.

Several other leagues formed to obtain home rule.

1874. The "National Land League of Great Britain" formed; Mr. Justin McCarthy, president, 29 March; met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29 Aug. 1888, and at other places since.

National league for the unification and consolidation of the empire, met at Westminster; strongly opposed to the free-trade league. 1877.

League of Mercy, to help the London hospitals; preliminary meeting at Marlborough house, the prince and princess of Wales present; report adopted, 18 Dec. 1879, See Mercy.

Twentieth century league, to promote healthy amusement for boys and girls in and about London, for use of clubs and institutions; first meeting at London house, St. James's-sect., 21 Nov. 1904; Victoria league to promote closer union throughout the empire, 1907; annual meeting.

1907. National Service League; Lord Roberts addresses a statement of the objects and policy of the league to the Times. 7 Feb.

League of illiterate founded 1914, to promote intercommunication within the empire with officers connected with education and the duties of citizenship. First conference between education departments of the home and colonial governments, 1907. Next conference fixed for 1911. to be called by the imperial government. The league has received a gift of £200 to produce text-books for the empire. The school affiliated, and composes a correspondence section, established 1912-13, number some 17,000 members.

LEAP-YEAR or BISSEXTILE, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cesar, 46 B.C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was

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LEEDS.

placed a day before the 23rd of February, the sixth of the calendar, which was reckoned twice, hence called bissextile or twice sixth. This added day with us is Feb. 29th; see Calendar. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year; to obviate this, 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not leap-years, but 2000 will be one; see Calendar and Time.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS, flourishing among the Greeks, under Pisistratus, 535 B.C., and especially under Pericles, 444 B.C., and still with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek reeuses caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before,—the period of the Renaissance. Leo X. and his family (the Medici) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the 15th century; when literature revived in France, Germany, and England; see Literature, and authors under Greek, Latin, English, and other languages.

LEASE (from the French laisser, to let), a kind of conveyance inherited by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1560 and 1838. See Leases, cis, see Trials, Jan. 1878.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordion knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, 23 Oct. 1778. Phillips. The duty on leather imposed 1667, produced annually in England, 450,000 lb., and in Ireland about 20,000 lb. It was abolished, 20 May, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1850. — Leather cloth (invented by Messrs. J. R. & C. P. Crockett, of New York, U.S., and patented in 1851) was unbleached cotton coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, and coloured. The Leather cloth company, London, successors to Messrs. Crockett, was established, 1859. An exhibition of leather manufactures at Northampton in 1873; at the Agricultural Hall, London, 15-23 Sept. 1880; 29 Sept. 1881; 15 Sept. 1882, and 30 Sept. 1895. Internat. assoc. of leather trade chemists, holds annual conferences.

International shoe and leather fair opened at the Agricultural Hall, London, 5 Nov. 1872.

LEBANON (white mountain), the mountain range between Syria and North Palestine, assigned to Israel, but never conquered, and long attached to Syria. Special ordinance for preservation of the ancient cedar forest, 5 Sept. 1881. The governor-general since 1884 has been appointed by Turkey, subject to the assent of the great powers. See Assyria, Darius, Medes, and Persia.

LEICH, a river, S. Germany, near which a village named Rain the cruel imperially general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, 5 April, 1632, and died of his wounds.

LECTOINARV, the name given to the Anglican table of scripture lessons; changes in calendar of lessons, made 1871, by sanction of parliament; see Common Prayer.

LECTURES. Those on Physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1532. Clinical lectures, at the bedside of the patients in hospitals, are said to have been given (by Dr. John Hethford) in Edinburgh, about 1718, in Dublin, about 1787; in London, by Sir B. C. Brodie (1813-17). Mr. G. Macclain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in Jan. 1795, were continued by an act of parliament. From the autumn of 1852, and since, many John Heth- ford, noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures unless with the consent of the lecturers. See Gresham College, Boyle's Lectures, Royal and London Institutions, Trials, 1857, &c.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Saxon Loedis, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1027. Population, 1609 (est.), 48,012.

Leeds bridge built 1377
Shenfield's grammar school founded 1552
coloured Cloth hall built 1758; White Cloth hall 1775
Library and Philosophical society established 1832
Enfranchised by the Reform act (2 members) 1832
Town-hall opened by queen Victoria; the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted 7 Sept. 1858
Musical festivals begun 1755
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there 8 Oct. 1866
An additional M. P. given to Leeds by Reform act, 1868
Exhibition of art treasures, opened by the prince of Wales, 19 May, closed 31 Oct. 1868
Yorkshire college of science opened 26 Oct. 1874;
new buildings opened by the prince of Wales, 1882
Yorkshire exhibition of arts and manufactures opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 13 May, 1875
Theatre Royal burnt 28 May, 1875
Exchange opened 31 May
Great amphitheatre burnt; loss, 30,000/. 2 March, 1876
New municipal offices and public free library opened, 17 April, 1884
Leeds returns five M. P.'s by act passed 25 June, 1885
Fine art gallery and museum cost 100,000/, opened, 3 Oct. 1882
Col. J. T. North presents Kirkstall Abbey and grounds to the Corporation; 1895
Sir Edward Raines, chief proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, M. P. for Leeds 1859; 74; knighted 1888;
liberal non-conformist; died, aged 82, 2 March, 1893
Strike of gas-stokers: the town darkened above 15,000 riders attacking the gasworks, repulsed after fighting; strike ends by concession to strikers, 3 July.

At a church bazaar, Oldfield, Wortley, 11 out of 15 children dressed in cotton wool, with Chinese lanterns, perished through fire. 31 Dec. 1879.
The dispute between the corporation and the gas-stokers annually settled 26 Feb.
Great fire in the stores under the railway arches; estimated loss, about 20,000/. 15 Jan. 1893
Leeds constituted a city, the mayor to be styled lord mayor 1893
The electric lighting works opened by abderman Ward, the lord mayor, 10 May
Great fire in the central market; reported base 2,000. 21 Sept.
Visit of the duke and duchess of York; new school of medicine, &c., opened 1 Oct. 1894
Destroyive fire at the Mechanics', Hopworth & Co., Clay pit; about 1000 out of work 22 Dec. 1895
Death of col. J. T. North, the "nitrate king." 28 May, 1895
Strike in the building trade begun May; ends (3d. per hour conceded to the men) 19 Sept. 1895.
Mr. Booth, Arbington gives over 50,000/., to charities, May 1900
New park of Potter Newton, opened by the lord mayor 12 Sept. 1901
LEEEK, 819

LEGITIMISTS.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' SOCIETY, for reforming abuses, &c., established Nov. 1873.

LEGATES (legatus). Roman ambassadors; and also governors of the provinces into which Augustus divided the empire, 27 B.C. Legates are also ambassadors from the pope. The legate's court in England, erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the states of the church, governed by legates, the term comes from the Latin legatus, and are now included in the kingdom of Italy; see Rome.

LEGHORN, Livorno, Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; and was entered by the French army, 27 July, 1790, but the British property had been removed. It was held by the French 1790-9 and retaken, 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrian occupied the city from the insurgents, 15 May, 1849, and quelled a small insurrection, July 6, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire; see Tuscany and Italy. Population, 1890, 104,960; 1910 (est.), 110,125.

LEGION, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, said to have been formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3,000 foot and 300 horse, about 720 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5,200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 182 B.C., it was 6,200 soldiers besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with 68 vexillaries, or standard, guarded by ten men. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. See Thundering Legion.

LEGION OF HONOUR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, 19 May, 1802, to replace the old suppressed orders of knighthood, &c. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1815, and its constitution modified in 1816 and 1851. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibitions of 1855, 1867, 1878 and 1889. The palace and offices were burnt by the communists, 23 May, 1871. The Legion comprised upwards of 54,000 members in 1887. The alleged traffic in decorations caused such excitement Oct. 1887, as was measured by the chamber, regimen, 16 July: plans for re-organisation proposed, Oct.; gen. Davout made grand chanceller of the reconstituted council, Dec. 1895; great outcry on his removal and the appointment of gen. Florentin, end Nov. 1901. See France.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, whose representative, Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called conte de Chambord, born 29 Sept. 1820, died 21 Aug. 1883. They held a congress at Luverne on 21-23 June, 1882, and agreed to continue a pacific policy. The party was active in Feb. 1871-5. Their efforts to recover power have proved ineffectual; see France.
LEMURS.

LEMURGO, a fortress on the Adige, N. Italy, one of the Quadrilateral. It was captured by the French in 1796, but reverted to the Austrians in 1813. It was surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866.

LEMAYNO, Lombardy. Here the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and the Austrians in 1176, and the treaty of Constance ensued in 1183.

LEICESTER (central England), a bishopric for a short time in the 8th century, returned two members in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, 23 Aug. 1485; and here cardinal Wolsey died, 29 Nov. 1530. During the civil war, Leicester was taken by Charles I., 31 May, and by Fairfax, 17 June, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1850. New town-hall opened, 8 Aug. 1876. New Abbey park opened by the prince of Wales, 29 May, 1882. Population, 1841, 211,581; 1911, 252,739.

Race occasioned by a strike, quelled by the police, 8-12 Feb.; end of strike, 11 Feb. 1830. Great opposition to vaccination 1830-1831; sanitary precautions strictly enforced, 1833-1839.


Water famine caused by long drought, Sept. 1803; relieved by great exertions and heavy rains, Nov. 1804.

Royal agricultural society's show held here in 1862; again, 22 Jan. 1879.

New reservoir and waterworks opened at Charnwood Forest, 10 Sept.

New art and technical schools opened by the bishop of London, 30 Oct. 1877.

Mr. & Mrs. Emily Bolton leave here about 1860, to Leicester charities; and, &c., to other charities, &c., 26 July, 1893.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of 25,000L. for a public library, accepted, 26 June, 1896.

New wing (memorial to Queen Victoria) to the infirmary, opened, 24 July, 1896.

Canon Clayton appointed dean of Leicester, 1 Jan. 1897.

 Trade union congress held here 1877; again 7 Sept., 1895; employed 23,900 of Leicester men; left the union 4 June, 1898; reached the metropolis, 11 June, 1895.

Death of Queen Victoria, 21 June, 1887.

Missionary exhibition, opened, 17 Oct. 1897.

LEICESTER SQUARE, London. See Globe. The square, after remaining some time in a disputed state, was renovated by Mr. Albert Grant (died, aged 68, 30 Aug. 1869), who bought up the enclosures, and presented it to the Metropolitan Board of Works, 2 July, 1874.

LEIGHTON (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Laurence, about 628. Burchard, the Norwegiun, the son of Gormund, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighton. Bishop Dorn, appointed in 1152, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged on the spot where the crime was committed. Burtiant. In 1689 Leighton was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Osory in 1835; see Fern and Bishop.

LEININGEN (or LINANGE), a principality partly in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, mediatised in 1869. The present prince Ernest, born 9 Nov. 1819, a captain in the British navy, is the son of prince Charles, the half-brother of queen Victoria; Frederick, dowager princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the queen's half-sister, died 23 Sept. 1872, aged nearly 65. Her son, count Gleichen, afterwards prince Victor of Hohenlohe, born 1833, died 31 Dec. 1891. He entered the British navy in Sept. 1848, and was long in active service, especially in the Crimean war. He was also an eminent sculptor. The first husband of the duchess of Kent, prince Emich of Leiningen, died 4 July, 1844.

LEANSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland. The abdication of Devorgilla, wife of O'Rara, a lord of Connacht, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1112, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1660. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1726.

LEIPSIC (Saxony), an ancient city, famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair (1458). At Breitenfeld, near here, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, 7 Sept. 1631; and the Imperialists were again defeated here by the Swedes, under Torgersen, 23 Oct. 1642. Here took place, on 16-18 Oct. 1813, "the battle of the nations," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (100,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 10,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear-guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family. The 200th anniversary was celebrated 18 Oct. 1883. The Leipsic book fair began 1828. The new Supreme Court for all Germany, opened here 1 Oct. 1879. Population in 1891, 333,272; 1910 (est.), 589,975.

LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, was burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French portions of Queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made, Jan. 1572. The docks were begun 1720. Leith was made a burgh in 1833. Population, 1851, 64,749; 1910 (est.), 84,333.

LEITHA, a river dividing the Austrian territories; see Austria.

LEIGHTON HILL, near Dorking, Surrey, said to have been a Roman station, and has a view of eleven counties, being about 1000 feet above the sea level. The lofty tower on its summit was erected in 1716 by Mr. Richard Hull the then owner of Leighten Hill Place. He died 18 Jan. 1772 and was buried within the tower.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Lucania about 1400 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Helenes, see Hellas.

LE MANS, a French city, department of the Sarthe. Here the retreating French general Chasny was overtaken and defeated by the Germans under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, after some conflicts: 10, 11 Jan. 1871. Le Mans was attacked 12 Jan. by the six days' fighting about 22,000 French made prisoners.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called Lores famuliariæ, and the unhappy, Lemures. The Roman festival, Lemuralia, kept on 9, 11, 13 May, is Mythically said to have been instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., to propitiate the spirit of the slaughteredRemus.
LENNIE MUTINY. See Mutinies, 1875.

LENT (from the Saxon, levecen, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Greek, Roman catholic, and Jewish churches from Ash Wednesday to Easter-day. The commencement of Lent varied, but in the 8th or 9th century Ash Wednesday became the first day. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercobenct, king of Kent, in 690 or 691. Baker's Chron. Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of shell meats, and proclaimed in 1533, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden; see Ash Wednesday, Quadragesima.

LEON, KINGDOM OF, see under Spain.

LEONARDS' ACTS, Lord St. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 55; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 58 (1859-60), relate to legal proceedings.

LEONINE CITY (Città Leonina or Borgo), formerly a suburb, now included in the city of Rome, was founded by Leo IV., pope 847-55, and named Leonis. It comprehends the castle of St. Angelo, the hospital of St. Spirito, the Vatican palace and gardens, and St. Peter's. Its possession was allotted to pope Pius IX. when the Italian royal troops entered Rome, 20 Sept. 1870. About 1500 inhabitants of the Leonine city voted for union with the kingdom of Italy, 2 Oct. 1870.

LEONINES, hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by pope Leo II. about 682.

LEOPOLD'S PRINCE, ANNUITY ACT (passed 7 Aug. 1874), provided for him 15,000l. a year, from 7 April, 1874, when he came of age.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), Battle of, 7 Oct. 1571: when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and completely checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin disease, described in Leucitcias xiii. (B.C. 1400), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

The great increase of leprosy in the Sandwich Islands compelled the government to isolate the lepers, and large numbers were transported to Molokai, where they endured much suffering. Since 1873 Father Joseph Damién (de Veuster), R. C. Belgian missionary, devoted his whole life most successfully to their general relief, and finally died of their disease, aged 50, 10 April, 1889 (succeeded by Father Wendelin). Other missionaries, male and female, are continuing his labours. The Father Damien Memorial Fund, under the auspices of the prince of Wales, was founded about 15 June, 1883; and on 29 June it was determined to set up a memorial statue of Father Damien at Kalawao, and to establish a fund for the medical treatment of the disease in the United Kingdom, and for the promotion of the study of it at home and abroad—especially in India.

Sir Henry B. Loch founds a hospital at Robben island, Cape Colony. 8 April, 1890
National Leprosy Fund; subscription dinner at the Hotel Metropole, the prince of Wales in the chair, 13 Jan.

The Albert Victor leprosy hospital at Calcutta founded.

The hon. sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit presents 100,000 roupies to found a leper hospital at Bombay, announced.

The British leper commission arrived at Calcutta, Nov. 1896; they report that there are about 100,000 lepers in India and Burmah; that leprosy is not increasing, and may probably be reduced by sanitation; that it is not generally hereditary or contagious, and originates chiefly in dirt; they recommend judicious isolation.

Miss Kate Marslen honoured by queen Victoria for her exertions among the Siberian lepers, about 24 Oct. 1892; her book published.

Mr. J. Hutchinson reports, from investigation, the primary cause of the disease in S. Africa the eating of badly-cured salt fish, March, 1902.

International congress at Berlin, prof. Virchow, discoverer of the leprosus cells, president, Oct.; commission appointed.

Segregation of lepers reported successful in India, April, 1899.

Dr. Armaner Hanson, the discoverer of the bacillus of leprosy, his bust unveiled at Bergen, 18 Aug. 1901.

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LÉRIDA, the ancient Herda, E. Spain, founded by the Carthaginians. Near it Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, 49 B.C. It was made the residence of the kings of Aragon, 1410. It was captured by Philip V. by the French under the duke of Orleans, 13 Oct. 1707, and by Suchet, 13 May, 1810.

LÉSE-MAJESTÉ, or leze-majesty, any crime committed against sovereign power; see (Germany, June, 1896).

LESSONS, see Common Prayer.

LETTERS, see Alphabet, Anonymous, Belle Lettres, Copying Machine, Epistles, Literature, Marque, and Privateers.

LETTRÉS DE CACHET, sealed letters issued by the kings of France since about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison or exiled. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, 1 Nov. 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad, she had to send to Holland or Flanders for lettuce.

LEUCTRA, in Beeotia, N. Greece, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, 8 July, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were defeated. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEIDES, from the German, Leute, people, native feudal vassals, faithful to the German and French sovereigns in the 6th and 7th centuries.

LEITHEIN (S. Prussia); see Lissa.

LEYANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, &c. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEYELLERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Murner and Sterck in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Murner commanded the sovereign
princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority, and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landscape of Hesse at length defeated him at Frankenhansen, 15 May, 1525; 700 of the enthusiasts fell in the battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1654, and their leader Lilburn was tried and acquitted. At the period of the French Revolution a secret society was formed in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them by John Reeves, Nov. 1702.

LEVELS. The great level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, 378. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reign of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works of a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I. who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1632. He also reclaimed much valuable land at Ashborne, in Lincolnshire, 1629-30, and many Dutch and French protestants settled here about 1631; and a few of their descendants still remain. There are the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels. The drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Bonne (about 1587), and of Telford (1831), and of other eminent engineers. The Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works.

LEXICON, see Dictionaries.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), Battle of, at the beginning of the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, 19 April, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—LEXINGTON, a town in Missouri, U.S., fortified by the Federal troops, was attacked by the confederate general Price, on 29 August, and after a gallant resistance by colonel Mulligan, surrendered on 21 Sept. 1861.

LEYDEN (Holland), Lingumum Batavorum, important in the 13th century. Between 31 Oct. 1573, and 3 Oct. 1574, when it was relieved, it endured two sieges by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1609 two thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it was said, was aggravated by its improper treatment by professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lb. weight of gunpowder blowing up and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, 12 Jan. 1607. The Leyden jar was invented about 1745, by Kleist, Muschenbrock, and others; see Electricity. Population, 1800, 34,421; 1810 (est.), 39,863.

The third centenary of the foundation of the university was celebrated jubilally, 3 Feb. 1875. The Spinoza museum opened at Rhynsburg.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III. king of England, watershed by Montfort, earl of Lancaster, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost; see Evesham. Population, 1871, 11,274; 1881 (est.), 12,600.

LIBEL, see Evulsion.

LEVIATHAN, see Steam Navigation.

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LEXICON, see Dictionaries.
LIBERALS.

expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale, 7 Nov. 1836. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house of commons against Mr. Stockdale. 1837-39.

Wendell's were given in his favour, and in Nov., 1839, the sheriffs took possession of Hansard's premises. This caused much excitement in parliament, and they were ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, and were formally committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, 21 Jan., but immediately discharged; the conflict was maintained by the law officers and the commons till . . . May, 1840. A law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed in the publication of its reports and papers 14 April.

The secrecy of the law in respect to newspapers relaxed by lord Campbell's act. 6 & 7 Vict., c. 66, 1843.

A bill relieving newspapers from actions for libel in reporting speeches at lawful public meetings, read third time in the commons, Aug, 1867, but dropped; read second time April, and withdrawn. 7 July, 1868.

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LIBERALS, a name given to the more advanced Whigs and reformers since 1828. The party held office under Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Earl Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and the earl of Rosebery. See Admi-

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LIBERTIA. the republic of freed and indigenes negroes on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded in 1820 by the American Colonisation Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816, capital, Monrovia. The independence of Liberia was proclaimed, 24 Aug. 1847; recognised by Europe in 1858, by America, in 1862. Presidents: J. T. Freeman, 1847-1872, Daniel Williams, 1872; Warner, elected 1864; James Spurges Payne, installed 6 Jan. 1868; E. J. Roy, president, Jan. 1870, was deposed, Oct. 1871; escaped from prison; drowned, Feb. 1872. J. J. Roberts re-elected Jan. 1872 and 1874; died 25 Feb.: J. Spurges Payne, elected 3 June, 1876; A. W. Gardner, 1878; A. J. ROBERTS, 1883; H. R. W. Johnson, 7 Jan. 1884; J. J. Cheever, 4 Jan. 1885; died 11 Nov. Wm. David Coleman, 13 Nov. 1890 (resigns 11 Dec.). G. W. Gibson, 20 Dec. 1900; A. Barclay elected, 1913, and re-elected till 1918 in 1914, again re-elected May, 1909, till Jan. 1911. Population, about 300,000 Liberians and 1,500,000 natives 1910. R. Venno, 1945, 46,000; expenditure, 59,760/. imports, 113,435.; exports, 111,398.; total debt, 105,250/. The territories largely increased by annexations, 1472 et seq., and by the adhesion of Maryland, a negro republic (founded 1818-23). The slave-trade defeated at Cape Palmas, 1786. Peace concluded at Cape Palmas, March, 1786. Kingdom of Medina which see annexed Feb., 1820. Martin Anna Ricks, a freed negro, aged 26, from Liberia, received by queen Victoria, 16 July, 1872. War with Cape Palmas native chiefs at Rock Town: the Liberians defeated about 3 Feb. 1893. Limitation convention respecting the French territories, signed at Paris, Dec. 23, ratified at Monrovia, reported 21 Jan. 1894. French encroachments on the territory, Feb. 1895. Limitation treaty signed 10 Aug. and several ports closed for transit-disturbances 10 Oct. 1895. Col. Cadwell, governor of Sierra Leone, in H.M.S. Alert, arrives at Monrovia, to protect British subjects, 23 Oct.; indemnity paid 1 Nov. Native towns burnt by Liberian troops 9 Feb. 1897. Treaty of extradition with France, signed 5 July, 1897. Subject. Daily Freeman and M. Paully, French explorers, murdered at Zombol, N. Liberia, reported 16 July, 1892. Chief Kafa invades British territory, and is defeated, Dec. 24, 1899. natives captured, reported 9 Feb. 1899. Big town raised by German Hausa, reported 29 Aug. Conference held at Monrovia, at which all the important chiefs sign a declaration of peace 11 Feb. 1904. French boundary agreement 10 May 1904. German disloyalism 5 July 1909. Weermann Linn (German) vessel hired on by German government. 15 Jan. 1914. Liberian government apology 4 Feb. 1917. LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin and Corin, about 1725, who held monstrous opinions. LIBERTY, see Trees and Trees. A colossal statue of Liberty, 150 feet high by M. Bartholdi, French sculptor (died 4 Oct. 1867), presented to the United States of N. America, was set up at New York Harbour and was publicly dedicated 28 Oct. 1886. LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE, formed by lords Eldon (since earl of Wemyss), Bramwell, and others, to obviate the effects of legislation since 1871. First meeting 5 July; first general meeting 26 Nov. 1882; annual meetings are held. LIBRARIES. A commodious and Chaldean libraries A Conference of British and foreign librarians met at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1847; again at the Guildhall, sir John Lubbock president, 13 July, 1857. It founded the Library Association of the United Kingdom, are said to have been formed 1700 n. C. the remains of those formed by Assyrian monarchs (744 et seq.) at Nineveh, &c., consisting of tablets of baked clay, were discovered by Botta, Layard, and others, 1843 et seq.; see Nineveh. Diodorus Siculus describes a library in the tomb of Osymandyas, king of Egypt. A public library is said to have been formed by Eumenes, about 540 B.C. Another was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Caesar set fire to Alexandria 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. Blair. The first private library was Aristotle's. Strabo. B.C. 324 The first library of Rome began by Lucullus in 1872. According to Pliny, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people. The Library of Appollonius, sent to Rome from Athens, by Sylla. 86. Library founded at Constantinople by Constantine, A.D. 355. Library at St. Mark's, Venice, begun, by gifts from Petrarch, 1352; enlarged by cardinal Bessarion, 1468. Matthias Corvins, king of Hungary, collected a library of nearly 50,000 volumes at Buda; died 1490. The first public library in Italy founded at Florence by Niccolo Niccoli, one of the most noted men of learning. At his death he left his library to the public, 1436. Cosimo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek and Hebrew MS. about 1470. The Vaticum Library at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V., in 1447, and improved by Sixtus V., (continued about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 MSS. in 1583). Imperial Library of Vicenza, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500. Royal Library of Paris, founded by John 1350, enlarged by Charles 1374, and contains 25,000 volumes and 48,000 MSS. in 1820; 1,200,000 vols. in 1876. A new reading room has been built. Royal Libraries founded at Copenhagen by Christian 111. about 1537. at Stockholm by Gustavus V. in 1640; at Munich, by Albert III. about 1550. Escomar at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of the palace, by Philip II. 1557. Harvard University Library (see Harvard). Massachusetts, U.S., founded 1639, endowed 1638. Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (principally the spoils of Poland), founded 1742. Astor Free Public Library, New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, by gift of 80,000d. 1839; he died in 1848, and the library was afterwards warmly supported by his wealthy son, Peter Brown. Blackhouse Astor died 1877, and his grandson, John Jacob Astor (died 1896). Sen. Camonas bequeathed 3,000,000 books to the National Library 8 Aug. 1857. LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Richard de Bury, chanceller and high treasurer of England, purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver 1547. University Library, St. Andrews, founded 1542. Glasgow University Library, founded 1543. Lumleth palace library founded by abp. Baxforth, 1616. Son College Library, founded 1626. Royal Society Library, founded 1667. Harleian Library (which see) began 1732. University Library, Cambridge, founded 1245; Geo. II. gave 30,000 guineas to purchase Dr. Moore's collection 1715. Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 1503; opened Nov. 1602. See Bodleian. Cottonian Library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1660, and appropriated to the use of 1742; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum (which see). Dr. Daniel Williams's Public Library. He died 1772, bequeathed his library and money for a building, which was opened at 43, Redcross-street, City, in 1729; it was successively removed to Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, 1854, and to Graf-
The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1803), the London Institution (1808), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have classified catalogues.

Library of the University of Dublin (1603), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1683), are extensive and valuable.

Library of East India Company, founded 1800

Royal Libraries in England: that of Edward IV., mentioned 1480, increased in the reigns of Edw. V., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., much enriched by Henry VIII., while librarian, 1549-1575; added to the British Museum by Geo. II. 1755; rich library of Geo. III., presented to the nation, 1823; deposited in the British Museum, 1829.

In 1669 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II., c. 33 (1668), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 5 June, c. 19 (1700), the number was increased to nine; by 1 Geo. III., c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 58 (1833); the British Museum, the Bodleian, the British Library, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Free Libraries since established, since 1830, at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. Many others formed under acts passed in 1845, 1850, &c.

On 5 Nov. 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support, but was re-opened 1 May, 1860.

The new city library, Guildhall (free) was opened 2 Nov. 1872.

Metropolitan Free Library Association formed 4 April, 1879.

The great library collected by Charles Spence and James Macpherson, the Earl of Sunderland, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, partly sold by auction (under the Blenheim Settled Estates Act of 1880) 11 Oct. 1883.

Library of Sir Francis Drake and family sold, Mar. 1883.

United Hamilton and Beckford libraries sold for 86,444/. 1883.

The Syston Park library (Sir John Hayford Thorold), formed by a Mazarin table, early printed classes, &c., sold for about 28,000/. 1893.

The last library of Michael Wodhull, collected in the last century, realized by 10 days' sale 11,073/. 4s. 6d. 1896.

133 free libraries established in 1877. [Many since founded and presented by Mr. Passmore Edwards and Mr. Andrew Carnegie.]

Lord Ashley's library realised, 10,754/. March, 1883.

The library of Lord Oxford realized 2,600/. 11 June, 1896.

Library of the late Mr. W. H. Darwin, 1930.

The library of Althorp, formed by George John, Earl Spencer, was privately sold by the present earl to Mrs. Rylands, widow of John Rylands, a cottonmanufacturer, and added to a public library, founded by her in Manchester as a memorial of her husband, Aug. 1892; opened 6 Oct. 1899.

The library of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, bart., an art dealer; collect of portraits, &c., &c., for a large sum. Selections from the MSS. (many transcripts) realized, 33,573/. 1893-1898; a further sale (5 days) realized 3,754/. 1900.

The library of Mr. Augustus Daly realised 34,500/. mid March, 1900.

Ashburnham Library, 20 days' sale, 62,271/. 79. 6d., closed, 14 May, 1898; MSS. "Appendix" realized, 8,959/. 1 May, 1899; the splendid MS. of the "Evangelia Quatuor" sold for 10,000/, by private treaty, 11 July, 1899; and 5,000/., including a 14th-century MS. of "San Giuliano" and "Lancret de la Lue," 1500/. 14 June, 1901.

Prof. Foxwell's library of Economic Literature, 70,000 books, bought by the Goldsmiths' Company for 10,000/., end June.

Lord Crawford's collection of Illuminated and other MSS. sold to Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, reported 3 Sept.


Mr. Andrew Carnegie makes large grants to aid and found free libraries; he purchased the late lord Althorp's library (1600,000 vols., 30,000 MSS.), and presented it to Mr. John Morley, announced, 31 July, Mr. Morley presented it afterwards to Cambridge.

British Museum, over 2,000,000 vols., 100,000 MSS.; Bodleian, Oxford, 600,000 vols., 50,000 MSS.; Cambridge, 550,000 vols., 5,000 MSS.; Edinburgh (Advocates), 430,000 vols., 3,000 MSS.; Dublin (Trin. Coll.), 100,000 vols., 1,000 MSS.; See Brevity, Costume's, in article Printing, and Circulating Library.

Presentation of the Dickens library and collection, formed by the late Mr. F. G. Kitten, to the city of London. 7 Feb. 1900.

Sale of Bishop Giffard's (Truro) library realizes 12,536/., a set of 4 first folios of Shakespeare unbound at 3,854/. 20 March, 1900.

Mr. Carnegie presents 10,000/. for a public library for Lisburn. 1 Sept. 1900.

Part of the Ambster library sold: 18,072/. realised, 17 Aug. 1900.

Playfair library, sold at Sotheby's. 15-16 Feb. 1900.

Antherl museum, second part, sold; grand total of both sales, 37,000/.; the sale closed, 27 March.


St. Denian's. See Glamorgan.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, founded at a conference of librarians at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1877.

LIBRO D'ORO (Book of Gold). The title of an ancient register of 44 ruling Scottish families before 1617 at the end of another book, dated 1596, recording the genealogies of the noble houses who ruled Venice till the fall of the republic in 1797.

LIBYA. Greek name for all Africa, but specially for the interior as distinguished from the north; it is mentioned by Homer and described by Herodotus. It was temporarily subdued by Cambyses, king of Persia, about 525 B.C. The country was explored for trade purposes by Ptolemy II., III., and IV.

 LICENCES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1100; but was then confined to such of the mobility as desired to enter the tournaments at seats. Compare Press and Litterer, Gammes and gaming houses licensed in London, 1620; Licence system for excisable articles enforced in various regions, from the 13th Charles II. 1660; Lottery office keepers to take out licences, and pay 50s. each. This reduced the number from 600 to 50. 1675.

General licensing act, 5 Geo. IV. c. 61. 1828.

Licences for public houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment houses, with wine licences 1867.

The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income tax, 1860. See on the subject, the reports of the Licensing Committee. 1870-77.

Licences for the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper were abolished and other licences modified by acts passed in 1866-75.

Licensing Reform Association. 1870-72.

Acts for licensing plays and playhouses by the lord chamberlain, were passed in 1776 (10 Geo. II. c. 28); and in 1843 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 56) for music and dancing in public-houses, in 1775 (25 Geo. II. c. 41).

See licensing act, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc., much opposed; passed and came into operation. 1867.

Another licensing act passed 30 July, 1874.

The licensing clauses of the local taxation bill dropped by the government in 1854.

In the case of Sharp v. Philpot, the house of lords, on appeal, decided that the licensing justices have the power of refusing to renew a licence to unsuitable publicans when they think fit. 29 March, 1873.
LIHEFIELD

Three bills on liquor law reform drafted by a committee of aldermen and bishops, approved at a conference of magistrates and others, text published, Times, 10 Aug. 1870.

LICENCES

1851, one, 1872.

Licences refused renewal in England and Wales.

National temperance conference held at Manchester;

recommendations of lord Pem's licensing report carried.

Marriage licences passed 27 July, 1872.

Superstitious licences refused at Fareham, Surry; admissions dismissed; 2 licences renewed under provisions of 4 Oct.

Writing on the licensing question, see Licenced.

LICENCING bill introduced by Mr. Asquith 27 Feb., would have led to the suppression of about 12,000 licences. More than 290 ununiform posted at Lichfield; House to consider the Licensing bill, 24 Nov.; the bill rejected in the Lords by 237 votes to 267, 27 Nov. 1898. See Budget, 2nd.

LIHEFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia (at Lichfield) was founded 675; restored to the see, 1073; to Coventry, 1102. In 1121 the see of Lichfield was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

In 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was added to the see of Worcester, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Roman Church: and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at £57, 18s. 2d. Present income, 4,212 £ sterling, 1851, 4,945 £ (est.), 1890.

Lichfield cathedral was first built about 626; the present structure was finished by Roger de Clinton, the 17th bishop, in 1145. Walter de Langton (bishop in 1299), built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the chapel and under bishop Hezworth (1428) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was severally injured in the parliaments in which its monuments, its fine sculpture, and beautifully painted windows, were demolished. It was repaired at the restoration, 1660, and in 1751, and by Robert G. Scott, 1860, and 1874.

In Lichfield the king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1327, when 2,000 tons of wine and 2,000 melons were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI. 1544. It was abolished to the county in 1782.

Visit of the prince of Wales, 2 May, 1840.

The 12th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson celebrated, 13 Sept. 1867.

Visitation of the see of Lichfield and Coventry, 1875.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1171. James, earl of Conwall. died 1248.


BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

1176. Samuel Butler, died 1 Dec, 1299.


1176. Aeg. Selwyn, late bishop of New Zealand, died 13 April, 1878.

1175. William of Acre, made bishop, 24 June, Translated to York, Nov. 1, 1278.


LICHEFIED HOUSE, COMPACT, said to have been made between the Whig government and Daniel O'Connell in 1815 at Lichfield-house, 23, St. James's-seat.

LICINIAN LAWS. In 373 A.D., C. Licinius Stoio and L. Sextius, tribunes of the people, promulgated various regulations or laws to weaken the power of the patricians and benefit the plebeians; one was to relieve the plebeians from their debts; another enacted that no person should possess more than 500 jugera of the public land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and the third, that one of the consuls should be a plebeian. After much opposition these were carried, and L. Sextius became the first plebeian consul, 376. Another law, 350 n.c., of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 105 n.c. (brought forward by P. Licinius Crassus), limited the expenses of the table.

LICK OBSERVATORY, see Observatory.

LIEBENAU (Bohemia). Here was fought the first action of the seven weeks' war, 26 June, 1856; when the Austrians were compelled to retreat by the Prussians under general Von Horn.


LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. After a seven years' war, 1555, the archbishopric of Aix-en-Provence was added to the see of Liege, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Roman Church: and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 55£, 18s. 2d. Present income, 4,212 £ sterling, 1851, 4,945 £ (est.), 1890.

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1175. William of Acre, made bishop, 24 June, Translated to York, Nov. 1, 1278.


LIEGBNITZ, see lyfjendendorf.

LIEUTENANTS, Lord, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI. 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. Their military jurisdiction abolished by Army Regulation Act, 1871. Charged with the establishment of territorial units under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907. Presented to King Edward VII. and congratulated on their work in this connection, 5 July, 1909. For the lords lieutenant of Ireland, see Ireland.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, passed 6 Aug. 1870, requires the companies to publish annual returns of receipts, expenditure, &c. See Insurance.

LIFE-BOAT, &c., see Wrecks.

LIFE-BOAT, &c., see LIFEROID.

Licentie granted to Mr. Lionel Linakin for a life-boat. 1785. A reward, offered by a committee in South Shields for a life-boat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Green, head of that town the reward (of 200l. from parlia-ment), 1789; it first put to sea 30 Jan. 1790.

Another life-boat was invented by William Woulfe- ham. His name was inscribed on a memorial erected in honour of Henry Greenhead on the pier at South Shields, uncovered 25 June, 1804.

The duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 75£, for a life-boat in 1839; obtained by Mr. James Bechling, of Yarmouth. 1841.
The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the Challenger, patented in Jan.: a cruise was made by him from South Shields to the Thames in 1852.

The National Life-boat Institution, founded in 1824; made royal 1826; its journal first published, 1823; the duke of Northumberland president from 1825, died 25 May, 1829. It was provided with a beacon of 10,000 vol. from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq., and of 30,000 vol. from Mr. Wm. Birks Rhodes, "the Hound's mizer," in 1835.

235 life-boats in the United Kingdom, 1867; 284, 1874; 303, 1875; 309, 1876; 295, 1877; 295, 1878; 327, 1891; 283, 1892; 286, 1893; 293, 1894; 260, 1896; 280, 1897; 290, 1898; 281, 1899.

Light.-

The American life-boat, composed of cylinders lashed together, sailed from New York, 4 June, 1867, navigated by three men, capt. John Miles and Messrs. Miller and Millane, and arrived at Southampton, 25 July following.

Life-preserver, the apparatus of capt. Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1858), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow shell of thick pasteboard, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuse is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 20 years, 52 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers have been saved. Capt. Manby died 18 Nov. 1854, aged 89. See Rockets.

The Boat-lowering Apparatus, in consequence of many being lost when boats were lowered from the Amazon in 1852, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, and has been generally adopted in the royal navy.

Capt. Kunstann's hooks were approved by admirals Sir Baldwin Walker in 1852, and by a committee on the subject in 1853.

Exhibition of life-boats, life-rafts, &c., at the London Tavern opened 15 April, 1873.

Hull Life-Boat reported good on trial in East India docks 1 Oct. 1874.

Capt. Boyton's life preserving dress (of India rubber), with means for signalling at sea, tried by him on the Thames south bank, 23 Jan. and 6 March, at Cowes, before queen Victoria; while in the water he fired rockets, caught fish, &c. 5 April, 1875.

Capt. Boyton crossed the Channel from Gravelines to the South Bank of the Thames in 24 hours last May, Christison's Life-saving raft tried on the Thames, could not be sunk. 17 March. Edmund Thompson's Life-raft, partially successful off Poplar 23 May, 1875.

Rev. R. L. Berthon's collapsible Life-boat taken out by the Esquiline, and proved to be successful 13 Sept. Wm. George, Imperial War Office, chief inspector of life-boats for 32 years. 18 Aug. 1875.

The Mexico wrecked near Southport; the Lytham life-boats saved 12 lives; the Southport and St. Anne's life-boats equipped without urging themselves; 25 of the crew perished 9 Dec. 1875.

The Storm King patent life-boat 30 feet long, with its inventor, capt. Jorgensen and a man named Nelesen, left London 12 Sept., 1879, encountered heavy gales; arrived at Cape Town 2 March, 1879.
light discovered by Reamur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer (1676) and Bradley (1725). Its velocity ascertained to be about 186,284 miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 670,616 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1047. The light of the sun takes eight minutes and a half to arrive to us: it is sent through space to the earth. See Emission Theory, Optics. Photography, Caramelence, Fluorescence, Koulen Rays, Radiation, Fuscin.

FEASIBILITY OF LIGHT. Direct determination by the tooth-wheel method by Fizeau agreed with a result of about 299,860 miles, calculated by Foucault, with the revolving mirror, gave 298,000 kilometres in a second of mean time. In 1874, Crookes's improved tooth-wheel apparatus gave 299,464 kilometres in a second of mean time.

Mr. C. F. Wool, Secretary (which see), considered that he had demonstrated the mechanical action of light by experiments with delicate balances, which for the first time placed the force of the sun's rays on the earth to be 234 tons to the square mile. 1875.

His apparatus was termed Radiometer (which see). After much investigation, Mr. Crookes admitted that the action was due to radiation, but to difference of heat-absorption and the reaction of residual air.

Mr. Crookes at the Royal Society announces experiments respecting an ultra-gaseous state of matter, supported by the emission theory. Dec. 4, 1875.

Dr. A. van der Mon, Secretary (which see), reported to the Royal Society that the electric light acts on vegetation like solar light.

LIGHT BRIGADE. See Bahadurca.

LIGHTHOUSE, called Pharos (now phare, French; faro, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, (which see); near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 283 miles. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fires. A coal-fire light was exhibited at Tynemouth castle, Northumberland, England. The first true lighthouse erected in England was the Eddystone lighthouse (which see) in 1758-60. Lights were exhibited in various places by the corporation of the Trinity-house early in the 17th century.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The light to a 4 years old, height 4 feet, weight 2 cwt, on the jetty at Sunderland, Durham, was moved forward towards 1 foot without stopping the illumination, for the superintendence of Mr. John Murray, october 10, 1609.

Glass reflectors were used in 1603, and copper ones in 1707. A common candle light was discovered about 1711. Fresnel's Duplex system of 1856, which was exhibited about 1735, was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Williams, at the direction of the corporation of the Trinity-house, July 3, 1735.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced derived from magnetoelectricity by a machine devised by Professor Holmes was first employed at the South Foreland, near Dover, on December 1, 1767, and at Dungeness in 1768.

Mr. Holm's arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Sturm, were shown at the International exhibition, London, in 1851.

Mr. B. While apparatus for producing a most powerful magnetic electric light, on trial in northern lighthouses, 1858.

Long light (which see) employed at the S. Foreland light, 1855.

Gas light tried successfully at Howth Bailey lighthouse, Dublin Bay, July, 1856.

Mr. Wigram's triflament glass light, fitted with a glass box, was used in the belt, and prisons forming a cupola: tried near Dublin: approved by Dr. Tymbull, July, 1857; further improvements by Mr. J. R. Wigham, shown, Dec. 1854.

C. W. Siemens' magnetic electric light used at the Lizard, June, 1858. The cost of erecting the three great British lighthouses viz., the Skerryvore (west coast), 155 feet high, £1,156; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, £1,576; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, £1,315.

Important experiments at South Foreland on electricity, gas, and oil as illuminants, June, 1858. Report adopted by Trinity House; electric light brightest, but most expensive; gas and oil nearly equal; oil recommended for practical purposes; electricity for special purposes. Bill to establish Headlands, etc., about 25 Aug. 1858.


Telegraphic and telephonic communication established between life-boat stations in Liverpool bay, lighthouses, &c., also between other stations on the Welsh coast, made by Jan. 1857.

New lighthouse on the Admiralty pier, Dover, completed, announced 25 Dec. 1856.

New lighthouse on Lundy island, Bristol channel, opened 16 Nov. 1857.

Little Crosby lighthouse on the Mersey destroyed by fire during a gale, 5 deaths, 2 Feb. 1858.

New lighthouse at Cape G_timer, N. France, opened 15 Feb. 1859.

Donghagie lighthouse burnt down, 12 May 1859.

New lighthouse at Pendine, Carmarthen, opened 26 Sept. 1860; and another on the Foreland, Bristol channel, 28 Sept. 1860; new one on Beachy Head, 14 feet high, opened, 2 Oct. 1863.

Lizard lighthouse illuminated with a single electric light, said to be the most powerful in the world, Oct. 1863.

Death of Mr. John R. Wigham, aged 73, inventor of the Wigham light, and of several kinds of fog signals and apparatus now in general use, 16 Nov. 1866.

Report of the royal commission appointed in 1866 to inquire into Lighthouse administration in the United Kingdom, issued as a parliamentary paper, 11 Feb. 1868.

New lighthouses: Beachy Head (1890) on fore-shore; in lieu of one on the cliff; Peeler Pt. Fog Signal Sta, near Plymouth (1892); Dungeness (1894), to replace old lighthouse; Portland Bill (1896) in lieu of two lighthouses on Portland; Berry Head, near Torquay (1896); Strumble Head (1898); Rileford Bar (1897); and Ramsgate, Northumberland (1900).

The new lighthouses at south and east ends of Lundy were established in 1859 in lieu of old lighthouse in the centre of the island.

LIGHTING UP (Towns, &c.), see London, 1834, 1835; Gas and Electric Light.

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS. were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. Richmann, of St. Peterburg, was killed while repeating these experiments, Oct. 1753. The first conductor was erected at Plymouth, Aug. 1752, and above 800 persons perished. In 1762, Mr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (afterwards sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1829 to 1854, and published a work in 1853, detailing his experiments.
LIGHT SHIPS.

In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted him $5,000. A lightning research committee formed, June 1792, with a view to the better protection of buildings, 2,200 observers in the United Kingdom, and others abroad.

LIGHT SHIPS, floating beacons guarding dangerous sandbanks and shoals. Those round the English coast are under the control of Trinity-house. The first English light vessel was placed at the Nore in 1825, and there were 51 in position off the coast of England in June, 1910.

Cable Ships are stationed at Haslido, Shipwash, Kentish Knock and North Goodwin.

Wireless Ships at Cross Sand, South, Tongue, East Goodwin, Gull and South Goodwin.

Submarine hills are established at the following light vessels - Spurn, Outer Dowsing, Cross Sand, South, Outer Gabberd, Tongue, East Goodwin, Royal Sovereign, Overs, Nab, Shambles, Breacks, St. Goven, and Morecambe Bay, also one on sea bottom. 1,950 miles from North Stack, Holyhead.

LIGNY (near Fleurus, Belgium), where Napoleon defeated the Prussian army under Blücher, 16 June, 1815; see Waterloo.

LIGUORIANS, or ReDEEMPtorists, a Roman catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, approved by pope Benedict XIV., 1749.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C.—The Ligurian Republic, founded in May, 1797, on the ruin of Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805; and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE, Syringa. The Persian Lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

Lille (formerly Lille), N. France, has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after three months’ siege in 1692. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lille sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, 7 Oct. 1792. Population, 1809, 188,272; 1901, 215,431; 1909, 205,022.

LILI-BURLEO, part of the refrain of a popular song ridiculing the Irish priests, 1808. The words are attributed to Lord Wharton, the music to Henry Purcell.

Lily, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1490; the martagon from Germany, 1570.

Lily-beam, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 270 B.C., and relieved by the Carthaginians 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

Lima (Peru). In 1531, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck by the beauty of the valley of Rímac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or city of the Kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, 26 June, 1547. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1580, 1673, 1857, and 28 Oct. 1746. In 1854-5, thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, 11 Aug., 1857; see Peru, 1872, 1881-3. Buildings injured by an earthquake, 20 Sept., 1897. The church of San Francisco, founded by Pizarro, 1535, burnt, 29 Sept., 1893; Earthquake of 1855 was experienced for 30 years, causes great damage, 4 Mar., 1904. Population, 1903, 105,000; 1909, 140,894.

Limburg (Netherlands), a duchy in the 10th century; acquired by the dukes of Brabant about 1288; added to Burgundy about 1429; passed to the house of Austria in 1717; became one of the United Provinces, 1679; conquered and annexed to the French republic, 1795; restored to the Netherlands, 1815; divided between Holland and Belgium, 1839; completely separated from the German confederation by treaty, 11 May, 1867.

LimE or LImEX TREE, probably introduced in the 15th century. The vines in St. James’s park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his “Fumifugium” (1661). A lime-tree planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called Drummond Light, after its inventor, Lieut. Thomas Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first-light in 1826, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland lighthouse in 1827. Lieut. Drummond was born, 1797; died 15 April, 1830. To him is attributed the maxim that “property has its duties as well as its rights.”

Limerick, anciently Lumnecath (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O’Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1250. Limerick obtained its charter in 1545, when John Spencer was its first mayor. In 1641, the king’s forces destroyed Limerick, and the chief of the town, Sir John Buttle became mayor, but was then driven from the city by Sir Maurice T集中. This event is commemorated in the “Limerick” song, which begins: “The winds that blow the soli-"...
LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF.

LIMITATIONS. Statute of, 21 James I. c. 16, 1623. By it actions for trespass or debt, or simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, and actions for assault, nuisance, or imprisonment within four years. The Real Actions Limitation act, 1874, came into operation 4 Jan. 1879.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 85 (1852), which was several times amended 1854-7, 1876-8. On 31 May, 1864, "39 joint stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 658 had ceased to exist." Much calamity in 1866 was occasioned by the abuse of the system. The Companies act of 1862 was amended in 1867, 1241 registered in 1874, 1791 registered in 1886; total 1862-89, 25042. The principle adopted by some joint stock banks in 1790. New Companies act passed, 8 Aug. 1862. See under Banks.

Companies act 1862, to amend companies acts of 1855-6, to render liable manager of companies law 1862, to consolidate the companies act of 1862 and the acts amending 31 May 1862, 27 July 1864; came into force 4 April 1869.

LIMOUSIN MURDERS, N.-central France. Several barbarous murders, especially of aged people, took place here, Jan., Sept., Nov. 1875, and Jan. 1877; several persons denounced, proved innocence. In June, 1874, one Petit, accused of similar murders at Nogent and other places, in Nov. 1875, and Jan. 1874. Executed at Chartres, 20 Sept. 1874.

LINCHELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, 18 Aug. 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of foot-guards.

LINCOLN, the Roman Lindum Colonia, and at the period of the conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate upon Lincoln plain was fought the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, 2 Feb. 1141. Louis, duc de Bourbon, by the discretion late 19th century, the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary battle (at Fair of Lincoln), 20 May 1217, and Louis withdrew. The battle of Hogwarts, 20 Nov. 1882. Population, 1881, 37,355; and, 1901, 31,222. Mr. J. H. Buxton, owner of Lincoln, prophesies 1877, "solvency to Lincoln charities. Jan. 1905. Lady Edwardes awards a memorial to Lord Buxton, 14 July, 1911. Rev. W. MacCarthy appointed the first bishop of Grantham, 29 Sept. 1914.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF, Sleaford or Lincoln and Sleaford, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by Bishop Remigius de Fescamp, who built a cathedral (1089), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is very large, although the dioceses of Ely (1109), Oxford, and Peterborough (1541) were formed from it, and were further enlarged in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065l. per annum; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894l. tros. 1d. Present income, 4500l. It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called Great Tom of Lincoln, weighs four tons eight pounds.

LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1441. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. William lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683. The square (formed in 1683) was enclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new hall and other buildings were opened, 30 Oct. 1843, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields was built in 1665; rebuilt in 1744; made a barrack in 1759, and pulled down in 1848. The fields (enclosed in 1735) opened to the public (cost 12,000l.) by sir John Hutton, L.C.C., 23 Feb. 1895.

LINCOLN TOWER. Westminster Bridge Road, was erected, by the united subscriptions of Hutton and Americans, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and of Abraham Lincoln, president. The foundation-stone was laid by general Schenck, then American minister here, 9 July, 1874; and the head stone was placed by the Rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey chapel, 28 Sept. 1875. The tower, which is 220 feet high, cost about 7000l. The church, named after the church of the same name, was opened in 1881.

LINDISFARNE, or HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 665. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 714, and the monastery destroyed by them in 875. The bones of the bishop, St. Cuthbert, who died in 687, were conveyed, among other places, to Chester-le-street, and thence to Ripon, 1059, and finally to Durham, where see.

LINEN. Pharoah arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 17:46 c.c. (Gen. xii. 42.) First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253 A company of linen weavers established in London 1356 The art of staining linen known about 1350 A company of weavers in the reign of James I. and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the northeast part of England, and established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. 1696 Hemp, flax, back-thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free. 1696
Lingam, an ancient Hindu god (much worshipped by women), who had many temples in Délhi, before the Mahomect conquer. One of his idols set in gold, diamonds, and other precious stones, was sold by Messrs. Phillips of Bond Street, London, for 2,450l., 5 Dec. 1888.

Linlithgow - Bridge (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, 14 Dec., in consequence of which defeat by the English at Solway Moss, 25 Nov. previous.

Linnean system of botany, arranged by Linne or Linnaeus, a Swedish, 1735-33. He classified the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnaeus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the Linnean Society in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated 26 March, 1802; at Milan, about 20 Sept. 1802.

The centenary of the foundation of the Linnean Society celebrated; gold medals were presented to sir Joseph Hooker, and sir Richard Owen.

Death of Mr. William Sawyer, F.R.S., aged 79, 24 May, 1833.

Darwin-Wallace celebration to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the famous joint contributions held at the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Lion and unicorn, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603. The lions is borne square at base of Nelson monument, designed by sir Edwin Landseer, were uncovered, 31 Jan. 1867.

Lions. True lions belong to the old world exclusively. They existed in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, but have long disappeared from those countries; their present country being Africa. A lion named Pompey died in the Tower of London in 1765 after 70 years confinement.

Van Amburgh was very successful in taming lions; he tamed 5 lions at Chatham; and Massaari (John McCarthy) was killed by a lion, 3 Jan. 1787.


Mr. Bostock, a famous lion trainer, attacked at Bostock's hippodrome, Paris, and dangerously wounded, 27 Oct. 1895.

Lippau, see Hussites.

Lippe, a constitutional principality (N.W. Germany). Population, 1900, 140,000; 1910 (est.), 140,000. In Troubridge captured 1 Sept. 1824; succeeded his father, Leopold, 1 Jan. 1851; died 8 Dec. 1875—his brother Waldemar, born 18 April, 1824, succeeded; died 20 March, 1895; Charles Alexander (deranged), brother, born 1831, succeeded; disputed succession; count Ernst nominated regent and successor by a tribunal, July, 1897, died 26 Sept. 1904. Lippe became a member of the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866. The federal princes memorialised by the count regent on a difference with the emperor regarding a point of military etiquette, see Borussia, 1898, Times, 12 Nov. 1898. Settlement of the controversy, disputed succession, &c. postponed, 5 Jan. 1899. Count Leopold of Lippe-Biesterfeld, the eldest son of count Ernst, assumes on his father's death the regency, 26 Sept. 1894. Emperor William of Germany intimated by telegram to the count that he refuses to recognise his assumption of the regency, and that he will not permit the military to take the oath of allegiance. Government of the Principality submits to the diet statement setting forth the situation respecting the regency in regard to the protest of the emperor and of the government of Schaumburg-Lippe, and affirming that no manifestations against count Leopold's succession can have any legal effect; view of the emperor, law passed by the diet in 1898. The proposals of the government referred to a special committee, 5 Oct. 1904. See Times, 6 Oct. 1904, and for history of the disputed succession, Times, 27 Sept. 1904. Prince Charles Alexander (see above) died at St. Gilgenberg, near Bayreuth, where he had been a patient with a mental disease, 13 Jan. 1905.

Lippstadt, see Lüden.

liquefaction. See Gases, Cold, Air, Hydrogen and Fluorine.

liquor traffic, royal commission, lord Peel chairman, sir Charles Cameron, the earl of Jersey, the bishop of London, sir William Houldsworth, and 10 others; hon. Sidney (att. lord) Peel, see, 31 March; first meeting, 10 May, 1896. Two reports, one by lord Peel, chairman; he resigned to sir Algernon West, 1897; much controversy, see Times, 1 May, 1896, final report issued, 4 July, 1897. See Lices. Joint convention signed at Brussels, June, 1896. Sale of intoxicating liquors to children acts passed, 1894, 6 Aug. 1896 and 1901.

The children's act, 1895, prohibited children under 14 years of age from entering public-houses.

Lisbon (Oli-sipo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs about 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1566. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, 1 Nov. 1755; in Great Britain about 180,000l. was subscribed for the sufferers; see Earthquakes. The court fled to the Brazils, 10 Nov. 1807, and on 30 Nov. the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, 21 Aug. 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 Aug. 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed; see Portugal. Population in 1890, 357,000; 1910 (est.), 416,000.

A pleasure boat on the Tagus upset, about 60 drowned, 15 May 1875. Lisbon State Tobacco Company, favoured by a decree of Sallabanda, ambassador in London, company promoted by baron Albert Grant and others; tramway could not be made; see Tram within. Great fire at the dockyard, 17 Oct. 1883.
LISMORE

Great excitement through the British ultimatum respecting East Minna (see Post Correspondent) Jan. 1894. Strike of bakers; 700 encamped outside the city, soldiers employed as bakers, 16 May 1894. The chamber of deputies destroyed by fire, 17 June, 1894. Explosion at a house next the opera-house, 4 Feb.; arrest of 25 anarchists, 5 Feb. 1895. British consular introduced, Feb. 1895. Sir Donnigton killed by dynamite at Alhambra, 3 April 1895. Strike of gas workers against employment of foreigners; city in darkness; ended by concession, 11 Aug. 1895. The 45th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's first appearance in India, 20 May, 1895. Dr. Pestana, director of the Bacteriological institute, dies of plague contracted during his researches at Oporto. 15 Nov. 1895. Express train, cathedral, &c., sitting before 3,000 discovered, and Aug. 1895. King Carlos and the crown prince assassinated while driving through Lisbon; the future Manuel was also wounded, 1 Feb. 1896.

LISMORE (S. Ireland). St. Carthagin, first bishop, 611, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which the first man of the world where a woman dare enter." The castle (built by King John when earl of M. reton, 1185), burnt in 1615, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 1694, was repaired by Cormac, son of Murchus, king of Munster, about 1193. The bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1193, and both to Cashel in 1197.

LISSA (or Leutheum, Silosi). Here the king of Prussia vanquished Charles of Lorraine; 60,000 Austrians were slain, 5 Dec. 1757.—Lissa, in Poland, was lost in rains by the Russian army in the campaign of 1757.—Lissay, an island in the Adriatic. Near here the Italian fleet, commanded by Persano, was defeated with severe loss by the Austrian fleet, commanded by Tergotzl, 29 July, 1796. The Austrians had 23 vessels, 11 of which were ironclads, and the Austrians had 22 vessels, 7 only being ironclads. Persano, when in sight of the enemy, quitted his ship, the "R. D. L." and hoisted his flag on the "Obliterations." During the action, the ironclad in the British fleet, and exploded, and all on board perished (except 12 out of 200 men). The flagship of Persano was captured and sunk by the Austrians. The "R. D. L." disabled the Austrian line of battle ship "Kiev," and compelled her to run aground.

Ablaut Persano was tried for misconduct and dismissed the service (see Persano), 15 April, 1805.

Cape Was Hope in the Essex, with two other frigates, the "Essex," and "James," and the "Satisfaction." 1776. — "Tirante," Man and his ship, Capt. "Monty," defeated by a Franco-Venetian squadron which attacked him; he was taken prisoner, and the "Tirante" was wholly nailed, 1 March, 1811.

LITANIES. Greek litanies (application), were first used in processions, it is said, about 300, others say about 340. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I, about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1533.


LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1764. Hawkins, Topham Beacker, Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennet Langton, were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. Many eminent men have been members of the Club, including H. Walpole, the marquis of Lansdowne, and Bishop Blomfield; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner, on 7 June, 1864.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1750, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams* the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and incorporated in 1818. First anniversary dinner of the Institution, Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart., in the chair, 1793; the king of the Belgians presided at the annual dinner, 8 May, 1872; the prince of Wales at the centenary dinner, 14 May, 1890; the duke of York, when chairman, 8 May, 1892, stated that among his predecessors were his great-grandfather, the duke of Kent, 1815, and his grandfather, the prince consort. The permanent fund was 15,000l, in 1817; 15,521l, 1898; 57,795l, 1902; 58,525l, 1919.

1805, 50 grants, 2,545l. 1805, 23 grants, 2,584l. 1805, 43 grants, 2,424l. 1904, 46 grants, 3,165l. 1904, 122 grants, 4,424l. Total sum distributed since the foundation of the society, 75,100-4,424 grants, 157,937l.

LITERARY PROPERTY, SOCIETIES, &c., see Authors, Copyright, Societies, &c.

LITERATURE, see Letters, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, and Spanish Language; comprehends eloquence, poetry, history, language, and their subdivisions.

LITHIUM, the lightest metal known (specific gravity 0.59; atomic weight 7), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed lita; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOFRACTEUR, or "STONE-BREAKER," an explosive material, a modification of dynamite (composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, with the constituents of gunpowder, and other substances), invented by professor Engels of Cologne, and made by Kr.Bs., in 1869. It was occasionally used by the Germans in the 1870 wars, and was brought into report of for power and effect in the Nant Mawr quarries, near Shrewsbury, 9, 10 May, 1871, and again on 20 Feb. 1872, before the government explosive committee, with similar results.

LITHOGRAPHY (drawing on stone). The invention is ascribed to Alois Senefelder, about 1790, and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801 et seq., but its general introduction is referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Senefelder died in 1841. Improvements have been made by...
LIVERPOOL.

Engelmann and many others; see Printing in Colours. "Wharf-litho," Mr. G. R. Hildyard's new process, 1869.

LITHOSCOPE. An instrument for distinguishing precious stones, invented by sir David Brewster; described by him Jan. 1864.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone, it is said, was performed by Ammonius, about 240 B.C. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The "high apparatus," was practised (on a criminal at Paris) by Colet, 1457; by Franco, on a child, about 1506; and in England, by Dr. Donglass, about 1519. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, and described by his pupil Marianus Sanctus, 1524. The "lateral operation," invented by Franco, much performed in Paris by Frère Jacques, in 1697, has been greatly improved.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Étiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

Prizes of 600 and 10,000 francs were awarded M. Jean Cuvial for his method of operation, 1827 & 1829.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N. E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1586, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized; Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir became king of that country. The countries were formally united in 1569. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITTLE ENGLANDISM, a term defined by sir Edward Grey as an unwise antipathy to the British Empire, 18 July, 1901.

LITURGIES (from the Greek leitourgia, public, and ergon, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish church recognises four: the Roman or Gregorian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Charalambus's, and St. Basil's, and several others. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, and St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420).

The present English Liturgy was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1543. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, and published 1549 and 1552.

At the solicitation of Calvin and others, this liturgy was revised and altered 1553. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1629, and was withdrawn in 1638. The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindal, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith.

John Knox is said to have used a liturgy for several years. The rev. Robert Lee, of Edinburgh, introduced a form of prayer in public worship, but gave it up when called to discontinue it in May, 1839, he soon after resumed it, and the discussion on the subject ceased only at his death, 14 March, 1868.

See Common Prayer.

LIVERIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs wearing clothes of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since. The nobility gave liveries to their retainers. See Companies.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name Bonemarie, or Sowndescet. Soon after the conquest William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Liverpool is the second city of the Empire. The agreement of the Estates of the Corporation 136, in 1672, now over 12,500,000.£. Changes in the leases, &c., proposed by the Corporation postponed, Jan. 1888. Garston, 16,914 acres and 17,288 inhabitants, included within the city boundaries, Oct. 1901. Population 1909 (est.), 760,557.

Liverpool made a free borough by Henry III. 1225

Made an independent port 1338.

Liverpool a " privileged town " (Lond.) 1559.

The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy 1571.

Separated from the duky of Lancaster 1687.

Town rated for ship-money since 1697.

Besieged and taken by prince Rupert 1643.

Made a separate parish 1658.

The old dock constructed, 1669; the first ship, the "Marlborough," entered 6 June, 1700.

Blue-coat hospital founded 1704.

Town hall commenced 1744.

City library established 1747.

Seamen's hospital founded 1752.

Salt-house dock opened 1753.

Liverpool library founded 1776.

House of industry founded 1776.

Theatre licensed, 1771; opened 1772.

Liverpool exhibits, at the commencement of the war against France, 128 privateers carrying 1586 guns, and 2754 seamen 1777.

First musical festival 1785.

King's dock constructed 1784.

The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.

The exchange burnt 1765.

The town-hall destroyed by fire 1767.

Athenaeum opened 1 Jan. 1769.

Union room's erected 1769.

The Lyceum erected 1800.

Active fire; loss exceeded 200,000l. 14 Sept. 1824.

Corn exchange opened 4 March 1825.

Royal Exchange completed 1830.

Statue of George III. commenced 29 Oct. 1827.

Fails of St. Nicholas' tower, 28 killed 11 Feb. 1810.

Royal Institution founded 1824.

Wellington-rooms built 1815.

Royal Institution opened by Mr. Rooke 2 Nov. 1818.

Prince's dock opened 15 July, 1821.

St. John's market-place 1822.

Royal Institution incorporated 1824.

Marine Hospital Society formed 1824.

New house of industry erected 1824.

Liver theatre opened 1835.

Old dock closed 1836.

Foundation of new custom house laid 12 Feb. 1835.

Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown 1 March 1839.

Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected 1823.

Clarence dock completed 1829.

- In other ancient records its appellations are Liverpoole and Liverpoo, probably in the ancient district the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name the Liver, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

- In March 1839
LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, 1834.

Liverpool and Manchester railway opened 15 Sept. 1830.
Zoological gardens opened 1833.
Lock hospital and Waterloo dock opened 1834.
Victoria docks and Rother dock opened 8 Sept. 1838.
Machinery institute opened 1837.
New fish market opened 8 Feb. 1846.
Apothecaries' company formed 1846.
Liverpool and Birmingham (Grand Junction) railway opened 4 July 1839.
Railway to London (now the North-Western) opened its entire length 27 Sept. 1838.
Statistical Society and Polytechnic society founded.
The Liverpool steamer, of 1,240 horse power, sails for New York 30 Oct. 1848.
Mention of the collegiate institute laid by lord Stanley.
Liverpool Philharmonic society founded.
Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid 1841.
Insurance fire, property worth more than half a million sterling destroyed 25 Sept. 1849.
Mr. Huskisson's statue erected 1 Oct. 1847.
Proceeding of Orangemen: fatal riot 14 July 1851.
Queen Victoria visits Liverpool 9 Oct. 1851.
St. George's hall opened 18 Oct. 1854.
Bread riots (20,000 persons out of employ through the first) 19 Feb. 1855.
Great landing stage for large steamers opened, 16 Aug. 1857.
Association for Social Science meets 1857.
Sailors' home (cost £5,000) burnt 29 Oct. 1860.
Free library, &c., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Bromwich, 14 March 1867; free library, &c., opened 15 Oct. 1867.
Free Museum opened 17 Oct. 1861.
Browlow Hill church and workhouse school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children) 8 Sept. 1862.
Explosion of 173 tons of gunpowder in the East End顶层 of the Liverpool wheel, in the Mersey, great damage 18 June, 1864.
Death of Sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor, 3 March 1867.
Additional M.P. (making 9) by Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.
Relief bank of Liverpool opened 21 Oct. 1867.
Greek steamer (Babylonia) in the Mersey exploded; about 41 lives lost 20 Nov. 1867.
A Greek church consecrated by the Greek archbishop of the British domain 16 Jan. 1868.
Panic through false alarm of fire at St. Joseph's Catholic church, 12 lives lost 23 Jan. 1870.
Stanley park, 340 acres (£10,000) opened 7 May 1872.
Explosion of 931 tons of gunpowder in the side of the East End tunnel, in the Mersey, great damage 7 June 1873.
Equestrian statue of queen Victoria unveiled, 3 Nov. 1874.
Smith's Orphan Institution founded 11 Sept. 1874.
Sovereign of the seas originated by Mr. Arthur, Edward 20 May 1874.
Great landing-stage burnt; loss abt. £10,000; 28 July 1874.
Duke of Edinburgh lays foundation of the Art gallery, 21 Sept. 1875; and opens the Orphanage, 6 Oct. 1876.
About 500,000, bequested to charities by R. L. Jones, a timber merchant 1 Jan. 1875.
Mr. Wm. Rathbone, eminent merchant, murdered, unmolested 1 Jan. 1877.
Robert's theatre burnt 6 July 1877.
Walker Art gallery ratified of the mayor, Andrew Walker, coat above two thousand, opened by the Earl of Derby 6 Sept. 1877.
Bodleian act, permitting the erection of a seat at Liverpool, passed 18 Aug. 1878.
Pleading the false alarm of fire at Colquhoun's theatre; 27 persons rescued to death 11 Oct. 1878.
Strike of dock labourers and sailors; riots suppressed about 28 Feb. 1879.
Mysterious disappearance of Miss Edwards, 8 Sept. 1879; found in London 16 Oct. 1879.
Bodleian established 24 March 1880.
Liverpool and Manchester railway opened 4 April 1880.
Foundation of University college 1880.
New waterworks in the valley of the river Mersey, 21 miles from Manchester, begun 14 July 1881.

* The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long.
The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1827, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, 1 Jan., 1828. The tunnel was completed in Sept. 1827, and opened 10 July, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who delighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, 12 Sept. 1830, inaugurated by the duke of Connaught starting a fountain at Liverpool 14 July 1892.

[Table of dates and events related to Liverpool from 1834 to 1893, including the founding of the university, the opening of new roads and railways, the establishment of educational institutions, and various social and cultural events.]

The ocean steamers, £5,000,000, passed through the Mersey 15 Jan. 1838.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened 4 April 1830. It was the first inter-city railway in the world, and it connected Liverpool with Manchester. The railway was 31 miles long, with 14 stations along the way. It was a significant milestone in the development of the railway system in Britain and had a profound impact on the transportation and economic growth of the region.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was a crucial piece of infrastructure that facilitated trade and commerce between Liverpool and Manchester. It enabled faster and more efficient transportation of goods and people, supporting the growth of industries such as textiles and shipping, which were central to the economic development of the region.

In 1848, the Liverpool and London Railway was opened, further expanding Liverpool's rail network and connecting it to the wider national railway system. This expansion continued throughout the 19th century, with the opening of new lines to Manchester, Manchester, Chester, and the Wirral, among others.

The introduction of the ocean steamers, £5,000,000, passing through the Mersey in 1838 marked a significant transition in maritime transportation. Steamers were the new wave of transport, offering faster and more reliable voyages compared to sailing ships. This event symbolized Liverpool's strategic position as a hub of international trade.

By the late 19th century, Liverpool had established itself as one of the premier port cities in the world, handling a vast volume of goods and passengers. The railway network played a crucial role in supporting this growth, enabling the efficient movement of resources and people across the country and beyond.
LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION.

New laboratories, the gift of the rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates to the university college, opened by Lord Lister (4,000l. subscribed to them by Mrs. G. Holt and daughter, reported 14 Oct. 1899.) 5 Oct. 1899.

The earl of Derby and Mr. Sutton Timms subscribe 1,000l. each to the Liverpool church house, Jan. 1899; foundation stone laid by the countess of Derby.

School of tropical diseases, (University college and Roy. Southern hospital); a ward opened at the Royal Southern hospital by lord Lister, 22 April; see Sierra Leone.

The duke of York opens the new general post-office and visits the new railway training ship, 19 July.

Mr. T. H. Ismay, shipowner, died, aged 61, 23 Nov.

Sir Henry Tate, a liberal benefactor to the city (see National Gallery), dies, aged 85. 5 Dec.

Church house (total cost 5,000l.), first section opened by alms of York.

The duke of Devonshire opens a new central technical school, 26 Oct.

Lord Derby's motion in favour of a university for the city, proposed 25 Jan. 1902.

Liverpool bank funds: see Trials, 17, 22 Feb.

Mr. Wm. Rathbone, philanthropist, 12 yrs. M.P. for Liverpool, dies, aged 23. 6 March.

Mr. Wm. Johnston gives 25,000l. for medical research in the new university.

Princess Louise, duchess of Argyll, opens a navy league exhibition, a church pupil teachers' college, and the David Lewis northern hospital.

LIVERPOOL BISHOPRIC established by order of the privy council, 24 March, 1880; St. Peter's church to be the cathedral; first bishop, John Charles Ryle, D.D. (died 10 June, 1900); Fras. Jas. Chas. consecrated 25 April, 1900.

LIVINGSTONE, see under AFRICA, 1836 et seq. LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, Leyton, incorporated 1900, to train missionaries in the elements of medicine and surgery; also a medical mission dispensary, a travellers' health bureau, and Clime, an illustrated quarterly journal of health and travel, published by the bureau, Knott's green house, Leyton, acquired by the college to form a memorial to Dr. Livingstone, total fund, 4,300l., reported at a meeting in Whitehall, 4 Dec. 1900. Livingstone exhibition opened at Westminster, 18 June, 1901.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1138. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721. Population in 1897, 38,660,000. 1898, 13,311,92.

LIVRET D'OUIVRER, a species of workman's passport, introduced into France by Turgot about 1781; abolished 25 March, 1859.

LLANDAFF (S. Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 157l. 14s. 10d. per annum. Present income 4,200l.

RECENT BISHOPS.

Lloyd's, (London), at the Royal Exchange about 1662. A coffee-house, kept by Edwd. Lloyd, Abchurch-lane, became a place of meeting of merchants. After several removals it was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1858, when it was removed to the present building which was completed in 1868.
LOAN SOCIETIES. The laws relating to them were amended by the act 5 & 4 Vict. c. 110; passed Aug. 1830.

LOBSTERS and CRABS. The size at which they are to be sold is regulated by the Fisheries act, 1877.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, passed in 1858, was amended in 1861. Scotch local government bill introduced by the lord advocate, J. P. B. Robertson, 8 April, passed 20 Aug. 1859.

Mr. Ritchie's Local Government bill (England & Wales) read first time 17 March; second time nom. con. 20 April; royal assent 15 Aug. 1855: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

Local Government (Electors) act passed 16 May, 1855. (Electors) bill passed, 6 March, 1856.

Irish Local Government bill introduced by Mr. A. J. Balfe, the provision made for the rights of minorities; read first time 17 Feb.; second reading 13 July; third reading 24 May; withdrawn, 13 June, 1852: Mr. Gerald Balfe's bill passed, 12 Aug. 1858: bill (No. 9) royal assent, 17 Aug., 1858. See local govt., 1854. See also board of works for the establishment of parish councils (which see) read first time, 21 March, 1853; passed, 5 March, 1854.


Parish councils (which see), guardians and district councils established, 1854. See London govt., 1837.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (a department of the government, comprising the supervision of the poor law board, including education, police, highways, &c.), was established in pursuance of an act passed 14 Aug. 1871.

LOCAL LOANS ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875. By the National Debt and Local Loans act passed 12 July, 1857, the local loans stock was created.

In 1874-5, local indebtedness amounted to £26,000,000; in 1875-6, £26,000,000; in 1876-7, 33,000,000; in 1877-8, 34,300,000; in 1878-9, 39,000,000. In 1875-6, £1,780,628 was borrowed to meet the expenses of the Poor Law board, including education, police, highways, &c., which was increased to £3,200,000 in 1876-7. The amount which is still increasing, being the result of expenditure by local authorities on important public works, frequently remunerative, such as electric tramways, water, gas, electric light, and also sanitary improvements. The debtors include all the great towns in the kingdom. See National Debt, 1875.
LOCAL PARLIAMENTS. The first of these mimic parliaments was opened in Liverpool, about 1834; a conference of about 150 delegates from 146 of these assemblies, with 20,000 members, in Great assemblies, met at the Crystal Palace, 20-23 May, 1833.

LOCAL RATES in England come from 26 sources.
Local self-government is a chaos of authorities, of rates, and areas. G. J. Gooschen.

The London Ratepayers' Defence League formed 18 Nov. 1891.

Rating act, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 54, passed 7 Aug. 1874; abolishes exemption from the Poor Law act, 43rd of Elizabeth, and provides for the rating of woods, vines, rights of fishing, fishing, &c. A bill for the rating of machinery was read a second time in 1899, 1892, 1893 and 1895.

Report on local taxation by Mr. Henry H. Forley (president of the Local Government Board), April, 1893.
He introduces a bill for the equalization of rates (London); read first time, 1 May; withdrawn, Sept. 1893; act passed, 25 Aug. 1894.

Royal commission on local taxation appointed; lord Sandal of Burleigh, lord Emlyn, Mr. J. B. Balfour, and others, met, 6 May, 1897; reports issued, 1 Feb. 1901; blue-book published 1 Sept. 1902.

Local Rates of certain large towns in England, 1900-2 (chiefly).-Harlow-in-Furness, 4s. 6d.; Bath, 43s. 5d.; Birkenhead, 5s. 3d.; Blackburn, 7s. 5d.; Bolton, 6s. 10d.; Bradford, 7s. 6d.; Bristol, 7s.; Bournemouth, 4s. 6d.; Cardiff, 6s. 43d.; Carlisle, 5s.; Cheltenham, 4s. 6d.; Chester, 4s. 6d.; Coventry, 5s.; Derby, 6s. 10d.; Devonport, 5s.; Dover, 5s.; Exeter, 4s. 10d.; Gateshead, 5s.; Huddersfield, 7s.; Lancaster, 2s. 4d.; Leeds, 7s. 2½d.; Leicester, 5s.; Lincoln, 6s. 10d.; Liverpool, 7s. 6d.; Macclesfield, 3s. 10d.; Manchester, 6s. 4½d.; Newcastle, 4s. 6d.; Northampton, 6s. 2½d.; Oxford, 6s. 4½d.; Plymouth, 5s.; Portchester, 5s.; Reading, 6s. 6½d.; Rochdale, 6s. 6½d.; Sheffield, 6s. 10d.; Stafford, 4s. 6d.; Southampton, 6s. 2½d.; Southport, 4s. 10d.; Stockton, 6s. 6½d.; Sunderland, 6s. 6½d.; Walsall, 6s. 10d.; Wolverhampton, 5s.; York, 6s. 1½d.

Rates in London Boroughs, 1900-10:-Kennington, 6s. 1½d.; Westminster (average), 6s. 3½d.; Paddington, 7s. 2½d.; Finsbury (average), 7s. 2½d.; Chelsea, 7s. 1½d.; St. Marylebone, 7s.; Stoke Newington (average), 6s. 7½d.; Hampstead, 7s.; Holborn (average), 7s. 1½d.; St. Pancras, 7s. 2½d.; Wandsworth (average), 7s. 9d.; Hackney, 8s. 1½d.; Southwark (average), 8s. 1½d.; Fulham, 7s. 4½d.; Hammersmith, 7s. 5½d.; Islington, 7s. 6d.; Lambeth, 7s. 6½d.; Deptford, 7s. 6½d.; Lewisham (average), 8s. 5½d.; Shoreham (average), 8s. 6d.; Greenwich (average), 8s. 9½d.; Woolwich (average), 8s. 4½d.; Bethnal-green, 8s. 6½d.; Camberwell, 8s. 10½d.; Battersea, 8s. 6½d.; Stepney (average), 8s. 5½d.; Bermondsey (average), 9s.; Poplar (average), 9s. 6½d.

LOCHELEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an isle in Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was the royal residence of Alexander III. and his queen when taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and 1334. Patrick Grant, first archbishop of St. Andrews, imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, died here about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It was the place of queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, 2 May, 1568.

LOCKE'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127 (1860), relates to legal proceedings.

LOCKE KING'S ACTS; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 113 (1854), and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 69 (1867), relate to mortgages.

LOCK HOSPITAL, established 1747; the asylum, 1757.

LOCKS, early used by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the Chinese. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381.
Barron's locks (on the many-tumbler principle) were patented in 1778; Bramah's, in 1789; and Chubb's "detector" locks in 1828.
Mr. E. Beckett Denison (aft. lord Grimthorpe, died 1893) invented a lock asserted to be secure against picking in 1852.
New locks have been produced by Messrs. Day and Newell, Yale, Andrews, and others, especially in America.
Mr. Hobbs, an American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal palace, in 1851. and showed great skill in picking others.
A "Key Beacon" to aid in the recovery of lost keys (large 1s. per annum) established in London in 1833. Chubb's "panic door lock" for easy opening of doors in the house announced Oct. 1857.
Mr. F. J. Biggin's tubular lock, manufactured by a syndicate in London, May, 1890.

LOCOMOTIVES, see Railways. The use of locomotives and mechanically-propelled vehicles on ordinary roads in Great Britain is regulated by acts passed in 1861, 1862, 1878, 1888 and 1903 (Motor Car Act). See Carriages, 1886.

LOCRIANS, an ancient people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Cheronna, 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS, one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (Erod. x.) The ravages of locusts in Cyprus greatly checked by the skill and energy of Mr. Richard Mattei and Mr. Samuel Brown, 1881 et seq. A swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated. 4 Aug. 1878. They invaded Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, 1757, 1816, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860; Algeria, severely, in 1866, 1874, 1880, and 1891-2; Sarabia in 1881; and Minnesota, blocks of lodging-houses, 1884; Cyprus, 1884 et seq.; X India, June, July, 1894; Morocco, Dec. 1891, June, 1892; Gibraltar, Algeria and Morocco, 20 April, 1893; Tokar, Soudan, Nov. 1896; Orange River colony, Dec. 1892. Poisoning with arsenic said to be successful in Natal, announced Sept. 1897.

LODGERS paying 10d. a year for a whole year for apartments without furniture, acquired the surcharge, by Reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Act to protect their goods from distrain, passed 16 Aug. 1871. The lodger franchise much increased by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration act of 1878; and by the new Reform Bill, 6 Dec. 1884.

The assembled judges decide that with a non-resident landlord the lodger is a householder; with a resident landlord he must qualify as a compound householder.

LODGING-HOUSES. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house erected by prince Albert appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by Baroness Burdett-
LODI. 838

Coutts and others. Mr. Pembury's donation of 12 March, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose; see Pembury and Rotman. On 10 Nov. 1863, the city of London voted 20,000£, and a piece of land in Victoria-street (now Farringdon-road) for the purpose. See London, 1845.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, under Beauharnais, after a bloody engagement, at the bridge of Lodii, 10 May, 1796. The republican flag floated in Milan a few days after. Monument to Victor Emmanuel inaugurated, 16 Sept. 1883.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by John Napier, baron of Merchiston, who published his canon, or table, in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1617-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called Napier's bones.

"LOGIA" (sayings or oracles) of our Lord, deciphered from a leaf of papyrus found at Oxyrynchus (Behnes) by Missess. Grenfell and Hunt, winter of 1894-7; fresh discoveries 1892-3.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, Novum Organum; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic, by archbishop Whately, sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

LOGHERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, &c. He died in 1846.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Donne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 30 feet bear to a mile.

LOGOGRAPH, apparatus invented by Mr. W. H. Barlow, about 1874, to give graphic representation of the vibratory motions of the air-waves of speech, somewhat resembling a telegraphic message.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the common words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. John Walter of the Times in 1785.

LOGRONO, see Najera.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French convention, 17 Sept. 1793, during the reign of terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a similar character, was passed, 18 Feb. 1898, shortly after Oresti's attempt on the life of the emperor, Napoleon III.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German lolten, to sing in a low tone, by others derived from the English verb to toll or lounge), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, the followers of Wykcliffe. The sect is also said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burnt for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtrey, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 12 Feb. 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive. Sir John Cobham, 100, Oldcastle, a follower of Wycliffe, was burnt in 1852 by treason and condemned, Sept. 1413. He escaped to Wales, where he was captured, and brought to London and burnt, 25 Dec. 1418. Lollards' tower, part of the bishop's prison, was near St. Paul's. Dr. Maitland.

LOMBARDISTS, disciples of Peter Lombard, the schoolman, bishop of Paris, author of the "Book of Sentences," who died in 1164.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. Anderson. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1220. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their numerous transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Lombards, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Albin, established a kingdom which lasted from 365 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was deposed by Charlemagne. (For a list of Lombard kings, see Italy.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first Lombard league, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On 29 May, 1179, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the treaty of Constantinople in 1188. In 1220 another league was formed against Frederick II, which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelf and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy; and from the 13th century to the present time, it has been, contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it with the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 with the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia in March, 1848; but they did not support him well, and were again subjected to Austria after his defeat at Novara, 23 March, 1849. An armistice for the military offences was signed; the Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria after 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30 May; Magenta, 4 June; and Solferino, 2 July. By the peace of Villafranca (11 July), the largest
Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Italy, to which Venice was also surrendered by the treaty of Vienna, 3 Oct. 1867. Population, 1891, 4,273,188; 1910 (est.), 4,600,350.

Lombok, an island in the Indian Archipelago, subject to the Dutch since 1863. See Holland, 1894, 4 seq.

Lonato (Brescia, N. Italy). Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Wurmser and the Austrians, 3 Aug. 1796.

London, the capital of the British empire. The earliest history is traditional. The Celtic name is said to have been Lyn-don, lake-forest; Tacitus, in the first century, calls it Londinium, and describes it as an important city; its site afterwards was called Augusta, an appellation frequently given to great cities; several other forms of the name appear in documents, such as Lundeniugyr, Londonia, and London-vic. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles (11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800); in 1880, 124 square miles; in 1905, about 700 square miles. London was constituted an "administrative" county by the local government act, 1888, including as rateable value seven-eighths of Middlesex, about two-thirds of Surrey, and nearly one-third of Kent. The population of the "city" in 1861, 1,508,859; 1881, 2,255,008; 1891, 3,052,700; 1901, 3,751,927. London and suburbs, 1891 of seq, see table in article Population. Census of 27 boroughs in the county of London, 6,527,848, 31 March, 1901. Estimated population, to the middle of 1900, 4,539,538 (total, with Outer Ring, 6,527,848), 31 March, 1901. Population of corporation, 1871, 685,397; 1881, 956,241; in 1891, 1,213,612; expenditure, 1,104,481; in 1905, revenue, 1,213,206; expenditure, 1,187,231; revenue, 514,565; expenditure, 509,329.

Annual rateable value (metropolitan district), April, 1881, 27,105,488; the "city," 9,533,361; gross value, 43,614,632; rateable value of the county of London (exclusive of the "city"), 21,099, 443,483. The "city," 5,141,587; total net value of London (excluding the rates) on March 31, 1898, was 10,903,231. Revenue (estimated) London county council, 1910, 11,482,607; expenditure (estimated), 10,824,094. Gross debt, 52,116,000. The metropolitan police district extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the city of London, enclosing an area of 404 square miles. The "city" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland. Tonnage entering and leaving the port, 1871, 1,700,000; 1885, 12,000,000; registered tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port for 1908, 1,405,814 tons, as against 2,588,920 in 1904. The "city" returns 2 instead of 4 members to parliament by the act of 1885. "London Statistics," published by London county council, 1893, 1908. See Dock, Mayor, Metropolitan Board of Works, London Council County, Treaties, and City's Cost.

The town appears to have prospered under British, Roman, and Saxon rules, and to have been much indebted to Alfred and his successors, but suffered greatly by the Danes; it was not attacked by William I, by whom the citizens were conciliated, and its corporate government was recognized by his son Henry I. The city received many favours from the Plantagenet kings, but frequently resisted their exactions. London is governed by the lord mayor, the court of aldermen, the common council, and other offices. London was not included in the Municipal Corporations act, 1835. The London county council was constituted by the Local Government act passed in 1888.

Annis Plantius invades Britain and erects a fort on the Thames.

Boudica, queen of the Iceni, defeats the Romans, and burns London; she is defeated by Suetonius and dies by suicide.

London held by the rebel emperors, Carausius and Allectus.

Conjectured date of the building of the wall.

Consecrated date of the building of the wall.

Cost vessels be employed in the port of London for the export of corn.

St. Paul's church founded by Ethelbert, about.

London termed the ecclesiastical capital of the East Saxons.

Melitus, first bishop (soon expelled).

A plague ravages London.

Great fire which nearly consumed the city.

London pillaged by the Danes, 834; these expelled.

Alfred repaired and strengthened London.

Fasterings settle in London before.

Another great fire.

Tower built by William I.

First charter granted to the city by the same king.

Another great fire; St. Paul's burnt.

900 houses and many churches thrown down by a tempest.

Important charter granted by Henry I.

St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Balbery, about.

London bridge built, 1204, burned with part of the city.

Charter granted by Henry II.

Old London bridge begun.

Henry Fitz-Allen, the last mayor (served twenty-four years), see before 1289.

The liberties and privileges of the city maintained and enlarged by Walter Harvey, mayor.

Tow called angage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair.

Henry le Walys and others first M.P.'s for London.

Water brought from Tyburn to West cheap.

Expulsion of the Jews by Edward I (1294).

The manor of Southwark conveyed to the citizens.

Charter granted by Edward III.

Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (0) citizens.

London sends 4 members to parliament.

William of Walworth lord mayor.

It is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is in a beautiful Saxon character, a slip of parchment six inches long, and one breadth, and is in English as follows: "William the king greeveth William the bishop, and gostith the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, French and English, friendly. And I acquit you, that I will that ye be all there law worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do any wrong God preserve you!

This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were such that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead, and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. The records of the City register the particulars and the results of the actions of the Charter house, where upwards of 90,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. Legh."
This proclamation or decree was dated from Norwich, 7 July, 1560, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The ordinance of the metropolis was deemed calculated to increase the size of the city, create a trouble in governing such multitude of souls, multiplying of beggars and idle people and an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, etc., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.
James Morison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich. 30 Oct. 1857.

Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts. 1 Jan. 1858.

Great Eastern launched (2 Nov. 1857); 31st of the Thames; Act for its purification passed. 2 Aug.

Panix on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures at reported French and Russian alliance against Aust.) April, 1859.

A strike among the building trades, and a backستان by the masters, 8 Aug.; the latter require the men to sign a deed, declaring that they were not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman; the strike was dying out in Nov.

Destructive riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on 6, 13, 20 Nov.; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired; a compromise was effected. 29 July, 1860.

Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of

Another strike in the building trades commences. 22 March, 1861.

A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater (temporary). 23 March.

Sale of the East India house. 11 June.

Meeting to establish the "City of London College," bishop of London in the chair. 2 Oct.

Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000l. to ameliorate the condition of the poor and destitute in London. 12 March, 1862.

The International Exhibition opens. 1 May.

Thames embankment bill passed, after much discussion. Aug.

Fights in Hyde-park between the Garibaldians and Irish. 22 Sept. & 5 Oct.

Public meetings there prohibited. 9 Oct.

The Metropolitan railway opened. 10 Jan. 1863.

Pneumatic dispatch company begins to convey post-office bags. 21 Feb.

The common council vote 20,000l. and a site in Victoria-street, E.C. (now Earring-road), for a lodging-house for the poor. 15 Nov.

New street between Blackfriars and London-bridge opened. 4 Jan. 1864.

Clearing Cross railway opened. 11 May.

First block of Peabody's dwellings in Spitalfields opened. 29 Feb.

Garibaldi receives the freedom of the city, 21 April.

The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars bridge. 6 Oct.

North London industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by carl Russell. 17 Oct.

Great bullion robbery in Lombard-street, 30th Dec.

Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill. 3-5 Feb. 1865.

The prince of Wales at opening of the main drainage works, southern outfall near Enfield. 4 April.

Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington. 10 May.

Cattle plague break out in cow houses near Barnsley, about 27 June.

Investigation into the state of the workhouse inmates from several pancers dying through neglect. Aug.

Many turnips in the S. umbra! abolished. 30 Oct.

Mr. Peabody gives 100,000l. to his gift of 1857. 27 Jan. 1866.

City industrial exhibition opened. 6 March.


Black-Friday; commercial panic; failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Discount Company (see Bank, 11 May); H. E. Gurney died Nov. 19, 1866.

Agra Missionaries' agency established. 6 June, cholera in east London (see cholera) July Sept.

Cannon-street railway station opened. 1 Sept.

Lord mayor entertained at Brussels by the king of the Belgians in London; great robberies. Oct.

Working classes industrial exhibition at Islington closed. 12 Nov.

Reform demonstration by trade-unionists; procession of about 25,000 to Bentinck-house grounds, Brompton. 3 Dec. 1866.

Severe frost; 40 lives lost by breaking in of ice on ornamental lakes in Regent's park. 1867.

London Street Reform Association organised. Jan.

Great distress in east London; large subscriptions: Mansion-house Metropolitan Relief Fund established. 25 Jan.

Metropolitan poor act passed. 29 March.

First stone laid of Holborn viaduct, 3 June; of new meat market. 8 June.

Elections for M.P.'s to have 3 votes only, by Reform act passed. 15 Aug.

County Court for the city established by act of parliament. 5 Aug.

Tailors' strike, began 22 April; over. 20 Aug.

Lord mayor's state coach not used. 9 Nov.

Common Council undertake erection of another cattle market (for foreign cattle). 12 Dec.

Premeditated explosion outside Clerkenwell house of detention to release Fenians (12 persons killed, many injured) (see Fenians). 28 Dec. 1867.

The queen lays foundation stone of the new st. Thomas's hospital. 15 May.

Western approach street, Holborn valley, opened. 15 June.

Part of the Albert (southern) embankment of the Thames opened. 30 July.

King's Cross market opened. 7 Aug.

Midland Counties railway station opened. 18 Aug.

Great meeting to relieve sufferers by South American earthquake (11,000l.) collected. 13 Oct.

New meat market, Smithfield, inaugurated by the lord mayor, 24 Nov.; opened to the public. 30 Nov.

Mr. Peabody gives another 100,000l. to the poor of London. 2 Dec.

London Association for prevention of poverty and crime founded. 17 Dec.

Statue of Mr. Peabody unveiled, prince of Wales present. 27 June, 1869.

Inauguration of the Holborn viaduct and the new Blackfriars bridge by queen Victoria. 28 Nov.

Inauguration of the Victoria (northern) Thames embankment by the prince of Wales. 13 July, 1870.

London ratepayers' school board association established. 8 Oct.

City library and museum founded near Guildhall. 27 Oct.

London education board elected. 2 Dec.

Foundation stone laid of general post-office, 10 Dec.

Mansion-house Relief Fund established for the French (24,000l. raised in 4 days). 18 Dec. 1871.

Royal Albert hall, kensington, opened by the queen. 23 March.

First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington opened by the prince of Wales. 22 Oct.

St. Thomas's hospital opened by the queen, 21 June.

Hampstead heath purchased by Metropolitan board of works for 45,000l.; act passed. 26 June.

The freedom of the city presented to prince Arthur (now duke of Connaught). 13 July.


Queen Victoria street opened. 4 Nov.

New lunatic asylum appointed. 1 Nov. 8 Dec.

National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales; the queen and prince go to St. Paul's. 27 Feb. 1872.

Strike of building trades begun, 1 June (see Strikes); lock-out by the masters begun. 16 June.

East London Museum at Bethnal-green opened by the prince and princess of Wales. 24 June.

Murder of Mrs. Squires and daughter in Hoxton (undiscovered) 25 June.

Failure of Gilberts & Co. (East India rice importers) nearly 20,000l.; announced. 22 Aug.

Builders' strike and lock-out ends by agreement. 26 Aug.


City Library and Museum at Guildhall opened by the lord chancellor. 5 Nov.


Forgery on the Bank of England to amount of 80,000l. detected. 5 Mar.
The City temple to replace the Poultry chapel founded near Holborn Viaduct. 11 May, 1873
London metropolitan district, contain 2,741,940 inhabited houses: population, 4,022,852. June
First Hospital Sunday (which see) 13 June
The common council vote 100,000l. to buy Upston Park, West-Maine. Nov.
Bank rate, 6 per cent, on stock exchange. 7 Nov.
National training school for music, South Kensington, foundation laid by the duke of Edinburg.
City liberal club, earl Granville, president, organized May.
The war entertained at Guildhall. 18 May
City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, opened. 19 May
First Hospital Saturday (which see) 17 Oct.
Frederick Westmacott presented J. Webbs with 22 Oct.
Lord mayor Stone and the sheriffs at the opening of the new opera-house, Paris. 5 Jan. 1875
Congregational Memorial hall, Elephant-and- parcel, opened. 1 Jan.
Arrival of Motoy and Sunay (see Revision) first meeting. 9 March
Lord Eredes's bill for municipal government withdrawn. 18 March
Failure of Alex Collie & Co. led to others (Collie absconded in Aug.)
Barrow and kings, burgomasters, prefects, &c., entertained by the lord mayor. 21 April
First pile of steam-boat landing-place from Wapping to Rother-stone stuck by birk-mayor Stone. 1 May
Prince Leopold takes up his freedom. 25 Oct.
Greers' company wing, London hospital, opened by queen Victoria. 3 March, 1876
Frederick presented J. H. Courtland with a medal. 21 March
Banquet and ball to the prince of Wales on his return from India. 16 May
Stock exchange very dull, new 3 per cent. consols, 83. 10 May
"Great Eastern-street" (from Shoreditch to Old-street), opened. 12 Oct.
Visit of municipal officers of Paris, to inspect railways. 31 March, 1877
Sir John Bennett three elected alderman, rejected by court of aldermen, third time, 14 Oct.; Edgar Reddell elected by court of aldermen 22 Oct.
Temple Bar removed. 24 June, 1878
Revival of trade; bank discount 4 per cent. 1 Aug.
Banquet to the ministers after the treaty of Berlim; reception of the lord mayor of Brunswick, and the marquis of Ailesbury. 3 Aug.
The Parochial Charities commission appointed (the duke of Northumberland, canon G. Gregory, pres., burgomasters, and others). 22 July
Bank discount raised to 5 per cent. 12 Aug.
Great Eastern-street completed and opened. 16 Aug.
Founding of the "Tennis, Football, &c." lawn through several clubs in Thames (see Memoirs of the "Footstool") 2 Sept.
Waterloo bridge opened toll free. 3 Sept.
City and county of London Institute for the advancement of Education, formally constituted. 1 Nov.
City Church and Children's Protection Society opened. 20 Nov.
The king of Greece takes freedom of the city. 19 Dec.
Municipality of London bill introduced by Mr. Firth absence. 27 Jan.
City Library company's subscription for library of Perth, duke of Hamilton, lord Chief-justice, lord Canning, &c. 23 July.
Temple Bar removed to 5 per cent. 7 Nov.
Mansfield house (which see); attempt to blow it up defeated. 12 Nov.
Meeting at Mansion House to raise 50,000l. to aid the Diamond jubilee, in establishing a great religious fund for the instruction and recreation of the poor of the city. 12 Dec.
Freedom of the city given to the earl of Shaftesbury, a life-long social philanthropist. 5 March, 1882
Proposed settlement of Oxford and Cambridge universi ty men in E. London to improve the quality of life. 5 May
Remains of Roman architecture, &c., discovered during excavations in Levis Marks, E.C. Aug.
The common council agree to the construction of a low-level bridge between the Tower and Horselydown, with lifting sections for the passage of ships, costing about 700,000l. 29 Aug.
Great meeting of unemployed social democratic federation on Thames embankment; proceed to local government board; dissatisfied and riotous. 24 Sept.
Tower bridge act passed. 14 Aug.
Foundation-stone of the Tower bridge laid by the prince of Wales 21 June, 1886
Funeral of the Duke of Edinburgh in E.C. 27 June
Parliamentary committee to inquire into charges of spending corporation funds to oppose municipal reform. 28 June. Report by the major. 2 May
Assessment for local improvements sustained in getting up metropolitan rate-payers' protection association; begins meetings and much agitation (1880). 8, spent in 1882-3, about 21 May.
House of commons declared not proved by the common council. 9 May
Queen Victoria receives the lord mayor and others with their jubilee article 8 Oct.
The queen proceeds from Paddington to Mile End to open the "People's Palace." 14 May.
Terrific storm, destructive of life and property. 15 May
Submarine cable began 8.30 p.m., lasting about 4 hours. 14 Aug.
Increased spread of scarlet and other fever. 15 Aug.
Freedom of the city of London conferred on the marquis of Hertford on the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the city. 15 Aug.
Sir Sydney H. Waterlow presents a park at South Hampstead (see Watch's Park). 12 Nov.
Lord Napoleon of Magdala dies 11 Jan.; grand military funeral in Hyde Park. 29 Jan.
The freedom of the city given to Mr. H. M. Stanley (see London, 1877 4 seq.) 15 May.
New art gallery of the corporation opened by the lord mayor. 17 June.
Temporary strikes of the post-office and police (which see). 17 June.
Excavation near the post-office, St. Martin's, Grand, discoveries of roman remains, the town ditch, &c. 10 Sept.
City and South London Electric railway opened by the prince of Wales on the 1st May. 29 May
Corporation medal commemorating the foundation of the majority in 1872, completed 1 Nov.
Financial crisis through the serious difficulties of Messrs. Baring Brothers, 21-200-2000, panic hardly averted. 3-15 Nov. et seq.
Baring Brothers constituted a limited liability company, principally by Mr. T. C. Baring, the late chairman, and the family (see London, 1877 4 seq. 24 Nov.
Great meeting in the Guildhall, London, appealing to the earl on behalf of the Jews, 10 Dec. 1879; memorandum of the hour may be sent to him, through the foreign office, by the Russian ambassador without comment. 7 Feb. 1871
The telephone system between London and Paris inaugurated (see London, 1877 4 seq. 7 Jan.
Freedom of the city presented to Mr. Liddel- lard, governor of the bank of England. 6 May.
O'connell strike (which see). 10-13 June.
State visits of the German emperor and empress (see London, 1877 4 seq. 10 July.
Death of Mr. Benjamin Scott, aged 72, chamberlain since 1858, died, 17 Jan.; succeeded by alderman Wm. J. H. Cotton.

London: number of arbitration first sitting at Guildhall, 23 Nov.

London Reform Union inaugurated, 13 Dec.

Royal commission respecting the unification of the administration of London appointed, May 1859, H. L. Courtney, chairman, sir Thomas H. Farrer, and others, March, 1859; preliminary meeting, 4 May, 1859.

Sir John Gilbert, having presented pictures to the city, on Monday, is voted to be一律 the common council, 27 April.

The king and queen of Denmark, the prince and princess of Wales and daughters of the marriage, and the person of the lady mayor Knill at the Guildhall, 8 July.

Corporation gifts to the duke and duchess of York, 11 July; to the Duke of Saxe, 15 Aug.

The corporation declines to give further evidence to the unification commission, 26 Feb.; report of a committee published, Times, 17 Feb., 1864.

The Autonomist club, Windmill-street, Toxteth-road, court-room, raised by police, anarchist documents found, many persons temporarily arrested; other houses searched and explosives discovered, evidences of a conspiracy.

Proposals for the unification of London presented to the royal commission by the London county council (a lord mayor, 18 aldermen, 111 councilors reported, 13 Feb. 25.

Report adopted, 16 March.

Col. Wm. Heywood, engineer, constructor of the Holborn viaduct and other works, aged 77, died, 24 April.

Tower bridge, which, see, opened by the prince of Wales, 30 June.


Report of the royal commission appointed in March, 1859; important changes recommended, viz., one governing body, with various independent local elected bodies; the whole area of London to be called the "City of London," a county in itself; the present "city" to be formed the "old city." The new governing body is composed of the "mayor, and committee, and citizens of London," to succeed the present corporation and London county council, issued, 29 Sept.

Liquidation of the Baring estate practically ended, report, 13 Nov.

The earl of Rosebery opened the Bishopsgate Institute, established by means of ancient "dole" money, 24 Nov.

Thunderstorm with snow; churches slightly damaged by lightning, at Bishopsgate, Bunhill, and St. Stephen's, Westminster, 23 Jan.

Vestey, Fclt receives the freedom, 11 July.

The incorporation of Southwark with the city, approved by the commission, 18 April.

Statue of queen Victoria on the Victoria Embankment, presented to London by sir A. Settle Haslam, unveiled by the duke of Cambridge, 24 July.

Bill for a vote for £500,000 for fortifications (London), read first time, 1 Feb.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen and others arrive (see North. E. & W. Postman), 3 Feb.; he lectures to the R. Geographical Society, 18 Feb., Professor Huxley, 25 Feb., Sir Frederick Todd, 6 March.

Nansen receives the medal from the prince of Wales; lent, Scott, Huxley, scientific head of the expedition, also receives a medal; photographs exhibited 2 Feb.

Thanksgiving day, 22 Nov; Victoria in great state accompanied by foreign princes, representatives of India and colonies, drove through city (see Times, 22 Nov.).

Meeting at the Mansion house, proposing national commemoration in 1891, of the death of king Alfred, 13 March.

Mr. Brenchley receives the freedom, 28 July.

City imperial volunteers, to serve in Africa, received at the Guildhall on Jan. 15, they receive the freedom; a service held at St. Paul's and banquet at the inner Temple, 12 Jan., and leave 13 Jan.; and and 3rd detachments, after receiving similar honours, leave, 21 and 27 Jan., 1890.

City subway between the Mansion-house, Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, partially opened, 8 Jan. 1900.

Death of sir Charles Hall, recorder since 1852; died, 9 March; succeeded by sir Forest Fulton.

Return of City volunteers from S. Africa, served at St. Paul's, the mayor, message read at the banquet in Finsbury by lord Wolseley, expressing the pride and satisfaction with which he had heard of their gallant and soldierlike conduct, and alluding in pathetic terms to the heroism of the volunteers, the names of those who have fallen (see, 22 Sept.). 27 Oct.

London Government bill came into force. By the act (see The Times, 22 Oct. 1890) (exclusive of the city), previously governed by over 100 local bodies (vestries, burial boards, &c.), was divided into 28 municipal boroughs, each with mayor, corporation, chairman, &c., so created were Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hoxney, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kennington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, South- wark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, and Woolwich. First elections.


Death of queen Victoria, Jan. 22; her remains transported through London (from Victoria station to Paddington, via St. James's park, Piccadilly, Hyde- park) Feb. 8.

The Horniman museum, which, see, opened at Forest Hill, 25 June.

Sir James Williams (see Advocate) receives the freedom and sword of honour, 26 June.

Lord Milner receives the freedom, 21 July.

The lord mayor opens new buildings to the queen's Jubilee hospital, Earl's court, 22 Oct.

The duke and princess of Cornwall welcomed home from colonial tour, 1 Nov.

The prince and princess of Wales (formerly duke and duchess of Cornwall) entertained at the Guildhall; the prince speaks warmly of the loyalty and attachment to the old country displayed by the colonies during his tour, and that of Britain, if she is to hold her own, "must wake up," 5 Dec.

Death of marquis of Dufferin and Ava, ambassador at Paris, former viceroy of India and gov.-gen. of India, aged 57, 12 Feb. 1902.

Mr. Chamberlain presented with an address at the Guildhall, expressing high appreciation of his ability as colonial secretary in welding together the "British Empire," the 2d Feb.

The lord mayor opens the Colonial Products exhibition, Royal Exchange, 17 March.

Peace rejoicings, illuminations and fireworks, &c., special service at St. Paul's, 18 March, attended by the lord mayor to the city of London school, 2 June.

Death of sir Richard Cotton, city chamberlain, aged 83, 26 June.

Peace thanksgivings; the king and queen receive the sword of the city at Temple Bar, on their way to St. Paul's, 3 June.


The king dangerously ill; coronation postponed, see England, 26 June.

Royal port and dock commission, lord Revelstoke, hon. Alfred Lindsay, sir Robert Giffen, sir John Wolfe Barry, appointed, 14 June, for 5 years, proposing a central authority to organise and administer the whole £5,000,000, for expenditure required, issued, Times, 14 July.

Prince of Wales visits colours to the new battle Royal Fusiliers, the "Old Seventh," 21 July.

Grand reception of the Indian princes, at the India office, by the prince and princess of Wales, 2d July.

The king's dinner (cost £50,000) to about 60,000 poor; his message sent to the lord mayor and all the boroughs, expressing regret at not being
present, and hoping his guests were enjoying themselves and passing a happy day; the news that the king was out of danger greatly alleviated their suspense. The lord mayor enters the abbey and bps at the Mansion-house 9, July.

Children's fetes at Kensington gardens, 25, in Battersea park; the duchess of Argyll present 26, June, at 11, July.

Empire coronation banquet at the Guildhall, 11, July.

The king's dinner to the blind of London at Chelsea town hall, the duchess of Argyll present 12, July.

Grand welcome to Lord Kitchener; afterwards greeted by the king and queen and presented with the new order of merit 15, July.

Queen's visit to the manxervant in various districts 17, July of this year.

Lord's Roberts and Kitchener presented with addresses and plate at the Guildhall 6, Aug.

Coronation of the king and queen at the Abbey: great rejoicing 21, Aug.

The Metropolitan Mounted Rifles from S. Africa arrived and entertained serenely at St. Paul's; afterwards entertained by the lord mayor at the Mansion-house 21, Sept.

Lord mayor's banquet to Mr. Ballon 18, Oct.

The museum (founded 1753) and bequeathed by the late Mr. H. S. Cuming to Walworth, public library, announced 18, Oct.

Royal procession to S. London; the king and queen entertained at Guildhall 23, Oct.

Mansion-house committee on the Port of London, meets 12, Nov.

Sir Joseph Dunshille, M.P., elected city chamber 12, Nov.

Death of Mr. K. M. Kerr, 42 years judge of city of London court, aged 81, 21 Nov.

The queen's Christmas dinner to 625 widows and 625 widowers who served in the S. African war, at the Alexandria Trust, City rd. 27 Dec.

Mr. W. W. Astor gives 10,000 in the hospital for children under 12, 1903.

Marriage of Mr. Broadie, secretary of state for war, with Miss Madeleine Stanley, St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Ballon's step-mother, 8 Jan.

Mr. Quintin Hogg, founder of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, died aged 67, 17 Jan.

Local act at Colney Hatch (see Fire, below) 27 Jan.

London traffic commission appointed 14 Feb.

Select body of the Home office, of Newgate prison, 4 Feb.

Demonstration of the unemployed in Tindal's square 14 Feb.

King and queen visit Woolwich, and open a new hospital establishment at the Herbert hospital and present medals to a number of nurses, 10 Feb.

Mr. Arthur Pollock elected city remembrancer in succession to Sir Troth (gold), retired, and Feb.

Appointment of Mr. E. E. Henry, former of the metropolitan police, on retirement of Col. Sir Edward Bradley, March 3, March.

Death of Dr. Bradby, ex-dean of Westminster, aged 73, 11 March.

Mr. Chamberlain enthusiastically received in the City on his return from S. Africa; presented with an address at the Guildhall and a search for the properties of radium given by Sir M. Crookes, at Royal society March.

Tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth's death celebrated by the Royal geographical society. 23 March.

London water board holds its first meeting 4, April.

Combat collection of pictures sold for 219,000. 24 May.

Arrival of the king in London from his foreign journey 28 May.

Visit of the lord mayor and sheriffs to Brussels where they are received 6 May; honours conferred by the king of the belgium 14, May.

South London electric tramway opened by the prince of Wales 14, May.

Deputation from the committee of the queen's nurses' uniform fund received by the king and queen, to whom they present £2,650, collected in England and Wales, and 5,970, collected in Ireland, as a women's memorial to the late Queen Victoria 21, May.

Marble hill-park, Twickenham, acquired for the public (see Fire), opened by lord Monkswell, chairman London county council 29 May.

The king and queen attend service at St. Paul's cathedral, special appeal on behalf of London hospitals 4, 9, Collected 7, June.

The Statoners' company celebrate the 500th anniversary of their foundation 14, June.

The king and queen open a new wing of the London hospital 11, June.

Members of the international telegraph convention received at the Mansion house 13, June.

Death of cardinal Vaughan, archbp., of Westminster, aged 71 19, June.

Royal agricultural show at Park Royal 23, June.

Visit of Miss Armstrong 24, June.

King's birthday officially celebrated in London and elsewhere, honours announced, prince of Wales homed 24, June.

Nominations made to the order of the bath 24, June.

Mr. Michael Baldwin, sir E. Lawson, Mr. T. Sotheran-Evans, and Mr. W. H. Watson Armstrong; P.C.'s, baronettes, and knighthoods also conferred 25, June.

Mr. Chamberlain entertained at the Constitutional club, speaks on preferential tariffs 26, June.

First meeting of the British academy 26, June.

Letter from lord Rosebery to lord Monkswell, offering on behalf of Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., 10,000, to provide technical education, if the London County Council endow the new technical high school with 20,000 per annum 26, June.

President L chest in London 9, July.

Burlington, Cotton and officers of the United States war-ships at Portsmouth received by the king at Buckingham palace, 8 July; entertained at dinner by the queen, who sent a cordial message to president Roosevelt, 9 July; luncheon at the London club 10, July.

French senators and deputies received at the Mansion house 23, July.

Tariff Reform league inaugurated, the duke of Sutherland appointed president 26, July.

Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N., appointed chief-officer of the Fire brigade, in succession to Capt. Wells, R.N.

Royal assent given to London education bill 28, July.

Memorial service for lord Salisbury held in Westminster abbey 31, Aug.

Excessive rainfall in London, 11, July and 1st Aug., 52 in. registered at Camden-square, 96 in. above the average.

Portion of old Roman wall discovered during the building of the new public library at the Euston road, 29, Aug.

Body of Miss Hickman, a lady doctor, who disappeared mysteriously 15, Aug., found in a plantation at Richmond park 15, Oct.

London county council elections, Progressive party Labour majority 19, Nov.

Visit of the king and queen of Italy to the guildhall, enthusiastic reception 19, Nov.

Death of Mr. Herbert Spencer, the great social philosopher, aged 83, 9 Dec.; cremated at Golders green 14 Dec.

First meeting of the tariff commission (see Tariff) held at the Hotel Metropole 18 Jan.

Trial of Mr. Whittaker Wright (see Trials) began in the king's bench division, 11 Jan. found guilty, and remitted to Her Majesty's pleasure 26, Jan.

Reconstruction scheme for St. Bartholomew's hospital approved at meeting in the Mansion house under the presidency of the lord mayor 17, Feb.

Banknotes 12,000, in value stated to be stolen from the Hotel Metropole (see Trials) 30, Jan.

King opens parliament in state 11 Feb.

Duke of Connaught borrows an Irish policy for the meeting in the Guildhall (see Free Trade), 8 Feb.

G.N.R. and City electric line from Finsbury park to Moorgate-street opened 11, Feb.

County council elections result in the return of 42 progressives, 2 moderates, and 1 independent candidate 14 Mar.

Queen Alexandra and the prince of Wales attended the centenary service of the British and foreign Bible society at St. Paul's cathedral 15, Mar.

Sir Donald Currie announces his intention of giving 200,000. for the incorporation of University
Ms. Whitelaw Reid, the new U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, arrives in London, 3 June; presents his credentials to the king at Buckingham-

King Alfonso of Spain arrives in London on a visit to the king, 3 June: state banquet at Buckingham-palace, 6 June; visit to the city and reception at the Guildhall, 9 June; state banquet at the opera, 8 June; leaves London for Madrid, 10 June.

King Edward receives at Buckingham-palace the Persian special mission, accompanied by the king an autograph letter from the Shah, and a fine Persian carpet, 16 June.

Prince of Wales inaugurates the London county council's stadium, 29 June.

25 Canadian manufacturers, accompanied by ladies, arrive from Canada to make themselves acquainted with British commercial and industrial institutions, under the auspices of the London chamber of commerce, 29 June.

Memorial statue of Dr. Crichton in St. Paul's cathedral unveiled by the abp. of Canterbury, 29 June.

King and queen attend the inauguration service of Southwark cathedral, 29 July.

Prince and princess Arising of Japen meet the prince of Wales at the Guildhall, 29 July; reception by the king and queen at Buckingham-palace, 29 July; luncheon at the mansion-house, 30 June; leave for Japan, 1 July.

Lord Roberts addresses a special meeting of the London chamber of commerce on "imperial defence, 1 Aug.

Adm. Calhoun and 30 French officers entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall, 3 Aug.; French and British petty officers and seamen entertained at the Guildhall, 11 Aug.; Adm. Calhoun and 15 of his officers lunch at Westminster-hall by invitation of the members of the two houses of parliament (see England), 12 Aug.

New Anglo-Japanese agreement signed in London by lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi, 12 Aug.

King Edward leaves for Marienbad, 14 Aug.

Mr. Milvain, K.C.C., M.P. for Hampstead, appointed junior-solicitor-general, 24 Aug.

King Edward returns to London from Marienbad, 25 Aug.

Lord mayor opens an electrical exhibition at Olympia, 21 Aug.

Alderman Vaughan Morgan elected lord mayor for 1905–6, 29 Aug.

Lord Rosebery, chancellor of the university of London, opens the Goldsmiths' college, 28 Sept.

Lord Selby, late speaker of the house of commons, presents with the freedom of the city, 25 Sept.

King, accompanied by queen Alexandria and princess Victoria, lays the foundation-stone of the new post office buildings in Newgate-street, 25 Sept.

King, accompanied by queen Alexandria and princess Victoria, opens Kingsey and Ablwhey, constructed at the cost of over 6,000,000l. by the London county council, 29 Sept.

Prince and princess of Wales leave London for a tour in India, 20 Oct.

Royal commission on London traffic appointed to 10 Feb. 1905; issues its report, June 1907; report of the advisory board of engineers to the commission issued, 20 Oct.


President (Dr. Brome) of the Paris municipal council and 65 members visit the chairman and members of the London county council, in London, 16 Oct.; received by king Edward at Buckingham-palace: entertained by the lord mayor at the Mansion-house, 17 Oct.; visit Windsor; reception at the French embassy, 20 Oct.

Mr. Choute, U.S. ambassador, presents his letters of recall to king Edward, 23 May; leaves London for the United States, 30 May.

LONDON.

Death of the duke of Cambridge (seeasco), 17 March; funeral service at Westminster-abbey, 22 March.

New wing of the law society's hall in Chancery- lane purchased by the king, 17 March; London university accepts the gift of the goldsmith's company of their institute at New Cross, valued at 100,000l., 23 March.

Lord mayor opens the newly-widened London bridge, 25 March.

Final meeting of the London school board, held under the presidency of lord Reay, 28 April.

New drain-bank, 22 acres, opened at Battersea, 29 April.

Centenary meeting of the British and foreign Bible society, held at Exeter hall, lord Northampton, 1 May.

Prince of Wales elected president of the court of governors of Christ's Hospital, 10 May.

Italian exhibition at Earl's-court opened by the lord mayor, 14 May.

Crystal-palace celebrates the jubilee of its foundation at Sydenham, 16 June.

Royal Agricultural show opened at Bath, 21 June.

Salvation army international congress inaugurated in a specially constructed building in the Strand; king previously receives "General Booth, and expresses his good wishes for the success of his mission, 25 June.

Harrow and Uxbridge railway opened, 4 July.

King lays the foundation-stone of the new buildings of St. Bartholomew's hospital (see sep. 6 July.

Newly-constituted liberal unionist council holds its first meeting; Mr. Chamberlain elected president, 14 July.

Freedom presented to lord Curzon, 20 July.

Prince of Wales lays the foundation-stone of the Union bank's main office in Waterloo-road, 22 July.

S. African memorial in St. Paul's cathedral to officers and men of the Coldstream guards who fell in the war, unveiled by gen. sir E. Stephenson, 24 July.

At Queen's club, Yale and Harvard athletes defeat Oxford and Cambridge universities by 9 events to 7, 27 July.

Fifian's portrait of Aristotle purchased by the National Gallery for 3,000l. (see Arts), 1 Aug.

Indian empire exhibition opened by lord Geo. Hamilton-Gordon at Whitehall, 20 July.

King and queen of Portugal entertained at the Guildhall, 11 Nov.

Lord Mountstuart presents bonds to the value of 10,000l., to the king's sick and hospital fund. 3 Jan., 1905.

King receives the rev. W. Carlisle, head of the church army, at Buckingham-palace, 13 Jan.

Sir Francis Jeune resigns the presidency of the proctor, doctors, and admiralty division of the high court, 28 Jan.; Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes appointed his successor, 1 Feb.

Queen Alexandra receives the rev. W. Carlisle at Buckingham-palace, 9 Feb.

Demonstration of the unemployed in Trafalgar-sq. due to the non-arrival of the wireless message, 1 Feb.

King, accompanied by queen Alexandra, opens parliament in state, 14 Feb.

Automobile exhibition at Olympia: exhibits to the value of 450,000l., from France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States, besides the United Kingdom, opened, 15 Feb.

Death of the earl of Morley, chairman of committee of car-owners, 27 Feb.

Duke of Devonshire presides over the first annual meeting of the union free trade club at the Westminster palace hotel, 10 April.

Death of abdernan sir Reginald Hanson, aged 51, lord mayor 1877, M.P. for the City 1577, 10 April.

Mr. Choute, U.S. ambassador, presents his letters of recall to king Edward, 23 May; leaves London for the United States, 30 May.
King unveils a memorial mosaic to the late Duke of Cambridge at the Royal military chapel, Wellington barracks.

Mr. R. A. C. Cormack, chairman of the London county council, received the honour of a knighthood.

General Booth presented with the freedom of the city on Oct. 24.

Death of Lord Ritchie at Birrart, 6 Jan.; his body brought to London by his sons.

Birth of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, a notable figure in London political and literary society, aged 76.

A London county council school for marine engineers opened at Poplar, Jan. 12.

Christ Church, Mayfair, destroyed by fire, Jan. 31.

New night shelter for men, opened in Middlesex-street, near Liverpool-street station, by the Bishop of London, 2 Feb.

Band of the Garde Republique, numbering about 28 performers, arrive in London for a fortnight's visit, 16 Feb.

Memorial service, for the late King of Denmark, held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and at Westminster Abbey.


New railway line from Island-street to the Strand, opened for traffic, Feb. 24.

Mr. Ballantyne elected M.P. for the city by 11,747 votes, 27 Feb.; declared elected for Mr. Bowley.

French colony in London entertain the band of the Paris Garde Republique at the Hotel Cordel, 2 March.

Mansion-house fund opened for relief of the sufferers by famine in Japan, 3 March.

Mr. Haden Corser, metropolitan police magistrate, dies, aged 61.

Baker street and Waterloo tube railway opened, 10 March.

Charing Cross railway station reopened for traffic, 27 March.

Rival value of London, by returns of real estate, 10 March.

St. Michael's, Burgh-street, Strand, with its freehold site, sold for 26,000/. 13 March.

Mr. H. B. Broom appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in place of the late Mr. Haden Corser, 15 March.

Paddy of 32 officers and 172 men of the Japanese navy arrive in the Thames to man the new Japanese warships, built at Barrow-on-the-Tyne, and are entertained in the city, 26 March.

Duke of York renders the Chinese imperial commissi9ers.

Hann in honour of lord Corson, given by the families of the judge at the Savoy on the 26th of April, 6 April.

Newfoundland naval reserve men visit London on their way to Liverpool, 29 April.

Death of gen. sir W. Stringf, lord of the admiralty, 16 May, 16 May.

Duke of Argyll opens a new borough reference library at Steney, erected at a cost of 30,000/., which had been given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, 21 April.

King Alfonso of Spain, with the princesses of Battenberg, visit London, preserving strict neutrality.

Lalnon Das demonstration in Hyde park, 1 May.

Austrian exhibition opened at Earl's court by the lord mayor.

Karl Eduard Carries in London on his return from the continent.

Thanksgiving service in Westminster abbey for the safe return from India of the prince and princess of Wales, attended by King Edward, the prince and princess of Wales.

Death of abbotman Howard Giffard March, aged 76.

Royal naval and military tournament opened by the king at Olympia.

Prince and princess of Wales entertained at the Guildhall on their return from their tour in India.

Visit of the German chief burgomasters, city councilors and municipal functionaries to London, 10 May; received by the king at Buckingham palace.

Death of sir James Vaughan, for 35 years magistrate at Bow-street police court, 20 May, 1906.

Princess Christina opens an Elizabethan fair at Ludlow's Inn and in the King's College hospital fund, 23 May.

Lord Milner entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, 24 May.

King Edward, accompanied by queen Alexandra, opens the new offices of the Hearts of Oak benefit society, in the Easton-road, erected at the cost of 10,000/., 26 May.

New Vauxhall bridge opened, 26 May.

Representatives of the university of Paris visit the metropolitan police headquarters in England, 5 June; by the king at Windsor, 7 June.

Visit of a party of German journalists as guests of the Anglo-German friendship committee, 26-22 June.

Heavy rains over 21 in. in less than two months began early, 28 June.

Mr. W. H. Dunn and Mr. Alderman Crosby elected sheriffs of the city, 28 June.

Mr. Arthur Hatton appointed a metropolitan police magistrate, in the place of Mr. Rupert Kettle, resigned, reported, 27 July.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, lord mayor of London in 1897, dies, aged 76, 30 July.

Number of French visitors from Dunkirk and Malo-les-Bains in connection with the International Brotherhood alliance entertained in Bermondsey, 20 Aug.

Great heat wave, 91 in the shade, registered in St. James's park, 1 Sept.

Memorial with religious service for the Jews killed in the recent Russian pogroms, held at the Shoreditch town hall, 29 Sept.

Return of the lord mayor and the civic party from their visit to Paris, 28 Sept.

Results of the municipal elections, held on Nov. 1, show a great victory for the moderate and municipal reform party.

New building of university college hospital, Great-street, erected at a cost of 200,000/., by the late sir J. H. Blundell Maple, opened by the duke of Connaught, 11 Nov.

Alderman sir W. Sykes, the newly-elected lord mayor of the city, admitted to office at the Guildhall with the customary formalities, 8 Nov.

Lord mayor's show appointed a metropolitan police magistrate, in place of Mr. Haden Corser, 15 Nov.

Death of queen of Norway entertained at the Guildhall, 14 Nov.

Queen of Neustria, at Buckingham palace, privately entertained with Lonsdale road, presented to her by the English nation as a coronation gift.

Bronze statue of Mr. Quintin Hogg unveiled by the duke of Argyll at the corner of Langham-place, Piccadilly, 21 Nov.


Mr. G. J. W. Wimazer, sheriff of the city of London, died, aged 65, 25 Jan.

1907 Duke of Abruzzi lectures on his exploration of Riwenzori at the queen's ball before king Edward, at 12 Jan.

Death of the master of the household, M. Wellwood, the "universal" provider.

M. Bossu, M.L., member of the French chamber of Deputies, to be ambassador to the French republic, 21 Jan.

Ruskin-park, Denmark-hill, dedicated to the public by the chairman of the trustees, 17 47. 2 Feb.

Fire in Wood Street, city; damage 19,000/., 4 Feb.

Parliament opened by king Edward, 12 Feb.

King Edward, accompanied by queen Alexandra, opens the exhibition of South African produce in the Horticultural hall, Westminster, 23 Feb.

New sessions-house at the Old Bailey opened by king Edward, 27 Feb.

Polling for the new county council takes place, 2 March.

Death of prominent Kempe, vicar of St. James's, Piccadilly, 30 March.

Large grant of 77,000/., to the municipalities in the House of Commons, 31 March.

Election of four law guardian municipal reformers secure a majority of 33 metropolitan council, 25 March.
LONDON.

18 Russian officers and 100 sailors from the Russian squadron at Portsmouth visit London, 26 March, 1937.

Opening of the colonial conference at the colonial summer palace, 4 April.

Balkan States exhibition opened at Earls-court by the lord mayor, 4 May.

Prince and princess of Wales visit Tottenhan and open new ward at the local hospital, May.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, receives an address of welcome at the Guildhall; luncheon at the Mansion House, May 14.

Visit of the French republican committee of commerce, industry and agriculture, 11 May.

Travel exhibition opened in Westminster, 18 May.

Mr. W. W. Ascher distributes 100,000, among four London charities, 3 June.

Visit of the king and queen of Denmark, 2-13 June.

Lord Lister presented with the freedom of the City, 13 June.

The Union Jack club, Waterloo-road, opened by king Edward and queen Alexandra, 1 July.

New city of London by-pass hospital opened by princess Christian, 1 July.

New clock-tower opened in St. George's churchyard, 1 July.

Hostel of St. Luke, Fitzroy-square, opened by queen Alexandra, 9 July.

King Edward leaves London for Marienburg, 13 Aug.: returns, 7 Sept.

Fire at Barnard's wharf, Rotherhithe: damage £3,000, 16 Sept.

Alteration sir J. Bell elected lord mayor for coming year, 25 Sept.

Arrival of the members of the Paris municipal council (67 in number), 6 Oct.: banquet at the Guildhall, 7 Oct.: return to Paris, 10 Oct.

Accident at the West Hampstead station of the metropolitan railway; 3 persons killed and 11 injured, 9 Oct.

Arrival of the king and queen of Spain with the infant prince of the Asturias, 25 Oct.

Death of elderman sir Jos. Rentals, born 1844, 1 Nov.

The German emperor and empress welcomed at the Guildhall, 13 Nov.

King Edward receives the Swazi deputation at Buckingham palace, 25 Nov.

Accident at Blackfriars bridge during the widening of the bridge: 3 lives lost, 26 Nov.

Princess Louise opens the new hall of the Scamen's mission, Pimlico, 7 Dec.

The German empress departs, 12 Dec.

Memorial service for the king and crown prince of Portugal at St. James's church, Spanishplace, 26 Dec.; and at St. Paul's cathedral, 29 Dec.

Business exhibition opened at Olympia, 19 Dec.

Fire in Blackfriars-road, at the factory of Messrs. Gossell & Co.; damage £20,000, 5 March.

Death of Mr. Rischauheim, benefactor, aged 77 or 79, 11 March.

The honorary freedom of the city presented to Miss Florence Nightingale, 16 March.

Queen Alexandra and the empress Marie visit the Union Jack club, 17 March.

Collapse of two houses in Castle-street, Oxford-street; 3 persons killed, 6 April.

New German sailors' home, provided by Baron Schroder, opened at Limehouse by princess Christian, 8 April.

New tramway subway from Abidjan to the Victoria embankment opened, 19 April.

King Edward and queen Alexandra leave London to pay official visits to the courts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, 27 April.

Lambeth town-hall opened by the prince of Wales, 29 April.

Hungarian exhibition at Earl's court opened by the lord mayor, 6 May.

Franco-British exhibition opened at Shepherd's Bush by the prince and princess of Wales, 12 May.

Burgomasters and councillors from the south German towns on a week's visit to London as guests of the British municipal society, arrive, 17 May.

The royal naval and military tournament at Olympia, 18 May.

President Pahliriev arrives, met at Victoria by king Edward and queen Alexandra, 15 May.

Leaves for France, 15 May.

The month of London, great military exhibition opened at the Agricultural hall, 24 May.

Rotherhithe tunnel opened by the prince of Wales, 12 June.

Woman-suffrage demonstration in Hyde park, 21 June.

Chelsea pageant opened by princess Louise (duchess of Argyll), 25 June.

Reconstruction of Victoria station completed, 1 July.

King Edward, accompanied by the queen, opens the new building of the royal national pension fund for nurses in Buckingham-street, Strand, 4 July.

Veterans' fete at Chelsea opened by the duke of Connaught, 7 July.

Visit of about 80 members of the French senate to London, 9 July.

Airship accident at the Franco-British exhibition, a woman killed and 15 men injured, 14 Aug.; one of the men injured died, 16 Aug.; a third death occurred, 18 Aug.

Terrorist day at Earl's court, 22 Aug.

Death of sir Eyre Massey Shaw, chief of the Metropolitan police force, 23 Aug.

Eucharistic congress opened at Westminster cathedral, 24 Aug.

Nine persons injured in a collision between three electric tramway cars in old-street, 24 Aug.

Great demonstration against the licensing bill held in Hyde park, 27 Sept.

Waterloo hospital—new degrees of Albany ward opened by the princess of Wales, 29 Sept.

Disorderly scenes in the neighbourhood of Parliament-square occasioned by demonstrations of suffragists and unemployed; 24 women and 13 men arrested, 17 Oct.


Sir Geo. Liddell leaves about £20,000 to make provision for old and disabled employees of the South metropolitan and South suburban gas companies—Times, 18 Oct.

Close of the Franco-British exhibition, 21 Oct.

Sir G. W. Truscott installed as lord mayor, 7 Nov.

Visit of the king and queen of Sweden to the city, 15 Nov.

Death of sir Ralph Littler, chairman of the royal pictures, 6 sessions, born 1834, 21 Nov.

Death of Mr. James Neilson, metropolitan police magistrate, born 1829, 12 Dec.

The port of London is declared fit for the improvement and better administration of the port, London, received royal assent, 21 Dec.

Dr. John Beilin gives an account of his exploration in Tibet at Queen's palace, 29 Feb.

Return of king Edward and queen Alexandra from their visit to Berlin, 2 March.

New royal gates at Marble-arch opened, 16 Feb.

Royal opening of parliament, 16 Feb.

Admiral Littinoff with 20 officers and 120 seamen of the Russian squadron visit London, 17 March.

Golden West and American industries exhibition opened at Earl's-court, 8 May.

Imperial international exhibition opened at Shepherds Bush by the duke of Argyll, 25 May.

Queen Victoria memorial: the base in the form of a fountain opened, 22 May.

(See St. James's Park.)

Mr. John G. Morris, large owner of city property, died, aged 91, 3 March.

Berlin municipal councillors visit London, 27 May.

May reception by king Edward, 24 May.

Fiduciary exhibition opened at the Whitechapel art gallery by Mr. John Burn, 2 June.

A party of members of the Russian duma and of the council of the empire visit London, 28 June.

King Edward and queen Alexandra present the dedication of the memorial chapel of the queen Alexandra military hospital, Millbank, 21 June.

New buildings of the Victoria and Albert museum opened by king Edward and queen Alexandra, 26 June.
LONDON.

Sir W. Cunton-Wyllie and Dr. Cæsar Lelaca shot dead by an Indian at the Imperial institute, 17 July, 1899.

The last stone of the new building of the Imperial college of science and technology at South Kensington, foot by King Edward, 18 July.

Prince and princess of Japan entertained at the mansion house, 19 July.

The Turkish parliamentary deputation, consisting of 12 members of the new Turkish parliament, visited London, 21 July.

The Turkish parliamentary deputation received at Buckingham palace by king Edward and the queen, 24 July.

Patrol of the London fire brigade in Hyde-park, certificates and good service medals distributed by king Edward, 29 July.

King Edward lays the foundation-stone of the new King's college hospital at Denmark hill, 29 July.

Biscuits sent from the fleet at Southend visit London and are entertained by the corporation, 21 July.

King Edward, accompanied by the queen, opens the new Royal national orthopaedic hospital, Great Portland-street, 4 August.

Visit of the fleet to the Thames, 17-24 July.

Blackfriars-bride; widened portion opened by the mayor, 25 Aug., 1874.

King Edward opens the jubilee extension of the National hospital for the paralysed and epileptic in queen-square, Westminster, 1 Nov.

Blackfriars-bride subway opened to the public, 26 Nov.

Fire at Clapham-junction, at the premises of Messrs. Arnold and Hobbs, drapers; eight lives lost, 13 Dec., 1879.

Combination postal and telephone service for London inaugurated, 8 Jan., 1910.

Dr. Ludwig Mond bequeaths £200,000, to the Royal society of London, for the encouragement of research in natural science, 17 Jan.

Fire in a tenement house in City-road; five children burned to death, 23 Jan.

Social welfare association for London holds its annual meeting at the mansion house, 4 March.

Death of Mr. H. C. Smith, director and ex-governor of the Bank of England, aged 72, 7 March.

Art and engineering exhibition opened at Olympia, 13 March.

Accident to a horse on omnibus in Dover-street, Piccadilly; 14 persons injured, 13 March.

New electric tramway on Highgate-hill from the Archway-station to the old cathechism, opened, 25 March.

An Ideal home exhibition opened at Olympia by princess Alice, 5 April.

Arrival of king Edward on his return from Karitza, 27 April.

Return of Sir K Shee, 6 May.

Arrival of commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, 9 May.

Death of Lord Egerton, 7 May, 1879.

Prince proclamation of the late George V., at St. James's palace, Grafton-terrace, and the Royal exchange, 9 May.

Return of the Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall from Egypt, 14 May.

The §§ueh§B§, the delicious period of Shepherds Bush, 30 May.

Arrival of exiles from Russian Russia, 25 May.

The body of the late Edward VII. received from Buckingham palace to Westminster hall by the lord mayor, 17 May.

Dorm of the late Edward VII. today was observed as a day of mourning.

Isis had resurrected in Magna at Chelsea, 28 May.

Mr. Roosevelt presented with the freedom of the citys of London, 30 May.

International horse show opened at Olympia, 2 June.

Royal naval and military tournament opened at 92,495, 3 June.

818 LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRN.

Army present in the grounds of Fulham palace, opened, 29 June, 1910.

[See English and English: and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF, is said traditionally to have been founded in the year of Lucius, about 179. Restitutus, bishop, is said to have been present at the council of Arles, 314. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. Mellitus was first bishop in 604; expelled 616; first successor, Cedd, 616. The see has given to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at 179, 8s. d. per annum.

Present income, 10,000/. In 1815 Hertford and part of Essex were taken from the see of London and added to that of Rochester.

RECENT BISHOPS.

J. 25-37 Beilby Porteus, died 14 May, 1809.

J. 26-40 John Rendolph, died 28 July, 1813.


J. 1849-56 John Jackson, from Lincoln, elected 24 Jan. (had consecrated 84 new churches, 1856-79), died 6 Jan. 1858.

J. 1858-86 Percival Metcalfe, translated from Exeter; Canterbury, Oct. 1896.

J. 1856-86 Mandell Creighton, translated from Peterborough, Nov, 1856; died, aged 57, 14 Jan. 1893.

J. 1893-99 Arthur F. Winnington-Ingram, bp. suffragan of Stepney, elected 25 March; confirmed, after some protests, 17 April, 1901.

LONDON BRIDGE. The first bridge said to have been built 934, was much injured by the Danes 1068 and destroyed by a flood 1091.

Another bridge, erected by command of William II., was burnt in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1270, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1299, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber which crossed the street.

A fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their spread by burning towards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned.

July, 1272.

The bridge restored in 1300, again destroyed by fire in 1411, 16 Feb. 1672, and 1 Sept. 1745.

All the houses pulled down.

July, 1272.

Waterworks begun, 1552; destroyed by fire, 1774.

The toll discontinued, 1774.

The corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge; that by John Rennie was approved, 1822, and the works were executed by his sons John and George.

The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, 15 March, 1824; the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt, 15 June, 1825.

The bridge opened by William IV. and his queen, 1 Aug. 1831.

The cost was 506,000/.

It was computed that on 17 March, 1839, there passed over London bridge 20,488 vehicles (of which 4184 were cabs and 286 omnibuses), and 127,740 persons (105,774 on foot, and 6,066 in vehicles). In April, 1837, in one day (24 hours) the number of passengers in 105,733 vehicles. Attempt to explode S.W. end, damage to property, not done; 500 reward offered.

13 Dec. 1838.

Widening of the bridge; roadway increased in width from 91 ft. 6 in. to 33 ft.; footways from 6 ft. to 14 ft.

Opened by the lord mayor, 28 March, 1844.

LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRN.

see London, Nov. 1892. Instituted to decide on commercial disputes, and to avoid the cost and
Proposals presented by the council to the royal commission, reported...
27 Feb. 1894

Third council elected (moderates, 92; progressives, 59); 2 March (moderates 12, progressives 18);
Mr. Arthur Arnold (knt. 1893) elected chairman; Mr. J. W. Benn, M.P., vice-chairman;
Mr. Dickinson re-elected deputy-chairman; Mr. Harris, July 14, 1894 (progressive majority),
15 March, 1895; 
Dr. Collins elected chairman, 61-59. 
5 March, 1897

Report of the council committee on the detection of accounts and jobbery, dismissal of Mr.
Holloway, manager, and Mr. Ruddle, agreed to, 17 Nov. 1897; special committee appointed, 24
Nov., 4 officers dismissed; the council appointed manager, 2 Feb. 1897; report of special
committee, fabricated accounts proved but no misappropriation of moneys, changes in management
recommended, 6 May, 1897; new standing orders adopted, 2 July, 1897.

Fourth council elected (93 progressives, 43 moderates);
Mr. T. M. Kinman Wood, chairman; lord Welby, vice-chairman; and Mr. H. P. Harris,
deputy-chairman (10 aldermen for yrs.), elected, 15 March, 1898; lord Welby elected chairman,
14 March, 1899.

Heavy expenditure, 11,000,000l. in 1899, reported, 9 Oct. 1901; over 10,000,000l. 1901;
4,316,271l. 1902.

Fifth council elected: 24 Progressives, 39 Conservatives and Unionists and 2 Independents,
3 March, 1901; Mr. A. Torrance, chairman; Mr. McDougall (knt. 1902), vice-chairman; lieut.-col.
Rotton, deputy-chairman; 8 Progressives, and 3 Moderates aldermen elected.

Lord Monkswell elected chairman; Mr. E. A. Cornwall,
deputy-chairman, and Mr. R. A. Robinson, deputy-chairman for 1903-4; 208,500l. to be ex-
pended on tramway under the powers of the Act of 1894, and on the new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand,
10 March, 1903.

Tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Shadwell, to cost 1,214,000l., approved 15 Oct.
sixth council elected: 28 Progressives, 22 Conservatives and Unionists, and 1 Independent,
3 March, 1902; Mr. J. W. Benn, chairman, Mr. E. A. Cornwall, vice-chairman, Mr. F. P. Allston, deputy-chairman,
6 May, 1904.

The powers of the school board for London transferred to the London education act of 1903 to
the L.C.C., 1 May, 1904.

Mr. E. A. Cornwall (knt. 24 Oct. 1903) elected chairman; Mr. E. Spicer vice-chairman; and
Russ. Probyn deputy-chairman for 1903-4. Statement of the estimated revenue for the next year would probably be 16,671, in the
taxes, an increase of 2l. 4s. 6d.; for other than educational purposes, 16, 6s. 8d., a decrease of 16.
11 April, 1904.

Highway committee submits a proposal that the L.C.C. acquire the remainder of the lease of the
north metropolitan tramway company, under which the council's lines are worked in N.
London, from 1 April, 1906, for 120,000l.; pur-
charge recommended with the view to the electrification of the northern lines at an estimated
cost of 4,500,000l., 16 Oct., 1904.

Scheme for acquiring a site on the S. side of West-
minster-bridge, and the erection of a new count-
yard and offices at a cost, including the site, of
about 1,200,000l., presented by the established
committee, 11 April, 1905.

Annual budget statement: total estimated revenue for 1905-6, 9,374,295l.; estimated expenditure
thereof, 6,044,125l. 16 May, 1905.

Prince of Wales inaugurates the L.C.C. steamboat
service by a trip in the Royal Alpness to West-
minster to Greenwich, 17 June, 1905.

Visit of the president and 50 members of the Paris municipal council to the chairman and members
of the L.C.C. (see London), 16-21 Oct.

Kingway and Strand road, constructed by the late
opened by the king, 16 Oct., 1905.

Chairman delivers the annual review of the council's work for the year 1904-5. Debts, 188,000,
17,753,362l. increased to 14,200,000l. 16 Dec.,
1888, 5,093,237l., increased to 16,176,000l.
1892.

Estimated loss of 5,235l. on the steamboat service to the end of the financial year, reported 24 Jan. 1906
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Recommendation of committee to provide apprenticeships for children attending the council's schools adopted.

17 Jan., 1909.

On the 7th March, the president of the Parliamantary council on behalf of the council submitted the following report:

Council accept the offer of a syndicate to build a theatre, concert-hall, and shops on the site now occupied by the Blackfriars and the Strand. Resolution was moved by Mr. M. E. Shaw, and seconded by Mr. H. W. Ward, and the chairman declared the resolution carried.

Rotherhithe tunnel, connecting Rotherhithe with Stepney, was completed by the council at a cost of 10,261,942/., opened by the prince of Wales, 15 June.

Roentgen rays department, necessitated 1,000/. to carry out the direct employment of labour, closed 12 July.

Visits to the Burmese Government of India to take part in the élection of a new President, accepted 1 April.

Weather report complete on 1 April.

The opening of the new Technical Institute at Manadal, opened by the council, 4 June.

Council on the 1st March submitted the following report to the council:...
LONDON LIBRARY.

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LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF.

and others, at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside, and incorporated, 1815. Prof. Pearson, the first librarian, died 25 Sept. 1808. The present building in Finsbury-circus was opened on 21 April 1819; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on 5 May following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (afterwards justice) (the inventor of the volatile battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1824-40. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory. Thomas Baring, M.P., long president, died 18 Nov. 1871; succeeded by Dr. Warren de la Rue; by Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, 2 March, 1886; sir John Lubbock, 1894 (lord Avebury, 1900); lord Aldenham, 1906.

LONDON LIBRARY (circulating), at first in Pall-mall, now in St. James's-square, was founded by lord Eliot, Thos. Carlyle, W. E. Gladstone, T. B. Macaulay, and others, 24 June, 1830, and opened 1 May, 1831. Catalogues were printed in 1835-88, and 1973; 24,000 books in 1845. New buildings opened by Mr. Leslie Stephen, the president, K.C.B. (June, 1902), 5 Dec. 1848; over 220,000 books in 1910. Complete catalogue, 1,026 pages, issued 1933, five supplements added, the last, in 1938. A subject index was issued, 1,254 pages, in 1900.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1795. In 1910 there were 295 European, and 902 ordained native missionaries; receipts in 1909-10 (financial year ends 31 March), 191,390/.

LONDON MUNICIPAL BILL, introduced by sir W. Harcourt, 8 April; withdrawn, 10 July, 1884.

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM. A league was founded 10 March, 1881, to promote one representative municipal government for the metropolis; meetings were held in Oct. and Nov., 1881; chairman of council, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P. for Chelsea.

The London Reform Union inaugurated by the earl of Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, home secretary, Mr. Acland, Mr. Childers, Mr. Hutton, chairman of the county council, and others, at Euston-hall, 15 Dec. 1880. The league presents the Municipal Reform League's report to the government, and recommends the amalgamation of the city government with the county council with enlarged powers. Annual meetings held.

Citizen Sunday, when sermons are annually preached in the London churches on the duties of citizenship, was instituted by the London Reform union; also, Citizens' Visits to places of interest in and around London.

London Municipal Society founded by unionists and conservatives for the reform of London government, and promotion of its well-being. First general meeting, lord George Hamilton in the chair, 20 July, 1880. Arranges lectures, debates, etc., on municipal subjects. The society devotes its attention to the promotion of municipal re-form on the L.C.C. and metropolitan branch councils. Has a branch devoted to Anti-social Economics. Society organizes a movement to check the rapid growth of London rates, July, 1905.

LONDON PARKS AND WORKS ACT, placed Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Gardens, Chelsea Embankment, and Victoria Park, under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1887.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was founded in 1841, for the distribution of bread and coal tickets amongst the poor. Gross income from donations, 1909, £9,681/; number of tickets issued, 157,094.

LONDON, PORT OF BILLS, 1904, 1905.

LONDON RAILWAYS, principal extensions and branches incorporated.

London and Blackwall, 1829; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 1829; London, Chatham and Dover, 1833 (working union with S.E.R. from Jun. 1899); London and Greenwich opened 1836; London and North-Western (formed out of the London and Birmingham Grand Junction and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways), 1847; see NorthWestern; London and South-Western (and Southampton till 1838), opened 1846; acts consolidated, 1857; Metropolitan, 1854; Metropolitan District, 1854; Midland, 1854; North London, 1856; South Eastern, 1856; City and South London Electric, 1860; extended northwards to the Angel, 1867; Waterloo and City Electric, 1867; Great Central extension to Marylebone, 1869; Central London Electric, 1869; Finsbury-park and Moorgate-street G.N.R. (electric), 1894; Great Northern, Piccadilly and Buckingham (Piccadilly and Buckingham (Territorial) Smith) (electric), 1896; Banker-street and Waterloo Electric, 1898; Charing-cross and Hampstead Electric (electric), 1897. See Railways.

LONDON RATES, see under Local Rates.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, formed after the dismissal of Mr. Surman, conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, 6 March, 1848; gave last concert 22 Dec. 1856.

LONDON SALVAGE CORPS, maintained by the Fire Insurance Companies, established 1866, when the London fire insurance companies transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organized.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, see Metropolitan School Board, and Education, 1870, et seq. Its powers transferred to the London County Council by the Education (London) Act of 1903, 1 May, 1904.

LONDON SHIPPING EXCHANGE, see under Exchange.

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon-street, then the centre of the city, 15 c.e. London stone was known by the time of William I, who removed it to the opposite side of the way in 1074; and again moved it to its present position in the wall of St. Swithin's church, 1798. It was against this stone that Jack Cade is traditionally said to have struck his sword, exclaiming "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF. The "University of London" was founded by the excreations of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, sir Isaac L. Goldsmith, and others; the deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1826. The buildings were commenced 29 April, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, 1 Oct. 1828. On 28 Nov. 1830, two charters were granted: by one the "University of London" was changed to "University college," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on 5 Dec. 1837 and 21 April, 1848. By another, granted in 1878, it received power to grant degrees, etc., to women, on the same terms as to men. Its offices were long in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, London. The university was enfranchised by the Reform act of 1867, and Robert Lowe was elected the
APPEAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR FUNDS TO BUILD AN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

21 Jan. 1904

Sir Donald Currie gives 8,000, for the new building of university college at Shrewsbury, and 5,000, for a nurse's home in connection with university college hospital, announced, 17 March.

Goldsmiths' company give their technical college at New Cross, which closed, at 2,000, to the London university; accepted 23 March, 1904; opened by Sir George Cockerell, as a training college for teachers by the London university, in connection with the county council of London, Kent, and Surrey.

29 Sept. 1905

Election of Sir P. Magnus as unionist M.P. for the university.

20 Jan. 1896

At the invitation of the senate of the university, representatives of the university of Paris visit the metropolis; reception at the foreign office, 5 June; by the king at Windsor, 7 June.

1907

Earl Rosebery, as chancellor, opened the library of the university, the most important part of which is Prof. Foxwell's unique collection of economic literature, numbering some 10,000 books and tracts, acquired and enlarged by the goldsmiths' company at a total cost of over 50,000.

26 Oct.

Transfer of university college to the university of London.

1 Jan. 1897

Transfer of king's college (except the theological department) to the university.

1 Jan. 1910

LONDON WATER SUPPLY, see Water.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2319 B.C. (Gen. v. 27). Colour McLean of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is mythically said to have kept 180 chickens in his pigsty and, after their death, 600 years, or 180 years, to have kept them in the reign of Charles 1.

In 1844 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 301 years (?) for. Thomas Farr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and said to be in his 1530th year and in perfect health; he died 15 Nov. in the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, 6 Dec., aged 169 years. See Anomalies.

Geffen Pascalis (the earlier of them probably false).

LON. 2196

1710 James Bowles, Killingworth

1710 Lady Lowther, Ireland

1721 John Bute, Earl of Bute, in 70 years, and in 1726.

1751 James Smith, Irish yeoman

1766 Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland

1792 Mrs. Ruth Livermore

1761 William Belloc, Dungarvan (who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim)

1797 Robert MacBride, Herries

1813 Mr. William Bate, Liverpool

1796 Mr. William Belloc, Dungarvan (who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim)

1847 Mr. Gould, of Durham

1847 Catherine of Jamaica

1851 Mrs. Meighan, Donogmore

1854 Mary Jones, Isle of Skye

1856 Jane Lawton, Oldbathfields, Cheltenham

1857 Mrs. Martha Dorrice, of Donegore, count of Kildare, 27 Aug.

1863 Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Ed. Labor Shield)

1875 Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Ed. Labor Shield)

1889 Usseron covert, Cork, 20 March

1893 James Nee, Knowlton, Cardew.

1893 Count Jean Fred. Wadbeck, painter; born at Prague, 18 March, 1766; died at Paris, April 1857.

1899 James Liu, London, at Middle college.

1905 Jacob M. Lavington, at London college.
LONGEVITY.

Died.
1876. Madame Hulsenstein, said to have been maid of honour to the empress Maria Theresa. 119
1877. Elizabeth Abbott, Ipswich, said to be 105
1878. Thomas Badger, Spitalfields, London 4 Aug. 104
1879. Margaret Crook, Durham. 112
1880. Sarah Way, Bristol. 104
1881. Martha Gardiner, Liverpool, 10 March 104 and 5 months

Aged.

Fanny Bailey, Worthing, 6 April 103
James Pinkerton, of Liverpool Campsfield, d. 15 June (born 22 May, 1877), died 5 Oct. 103
Archibald M’Arthur, Dunoon, born 1777 104
James Smith, St. Mary Gray, born 10 March 1877 aged nearly 105
Thomas Brandley, Hulston, Derby, born 29 Dec. 1877, died Dec. 105
Betty Morgan, Garth in Wales, died 26 Feb. 107
Stephen Lewis, Southampton, died May 106
Rhoda Dunn, Hunstanton, Norfolk 107
Sir Moses Montefiore, Ramsgate, died 28 July, 100
Miss Joanna Hastings (aunt of G. W. Hastings, M.P.), Great Malvern (born 14 March, 1782), died 27 March 103
Richard Holmes, Heathfield, Sussex, died 5 May 107
Sarah Marshall, Nantyglo, Wales, died 6 Aug. 107
W. Nicholson, Wenden, Essex, died 22 Dec. 107
The death of 31 alleged centenarians reported in 1887.

1888. M. Dufreyns Antipa, died Jan. 113 (0)
Caroline Heathorne, died 3 Feb. 107
Pattison Jolly, Dublin, died 2 Feb. 107
Thomas Eggleston, West Virginia, U.S., died 3 March 107
Mrs. R. Chapman, Lewes, died March 115
Mrs. Catherine Voss, Shortlands, died 17 July 104
Madame Ponfaull, or Roux, at Toulouse, died Nov. 108
Mrs. Edward Grubb, Bristol, died about 7 July 1889 108
Ann Telford, at Maryport, died 3 March 111
Mrs. Ann Starling, Birnham, died 30 Sept. 1889 109
Mary Ann Pinner, aged 117, died 19 Mar. 1890 109
Antonina Montoyer, naval veteran, born at Bordeaux, 1729, died near Lichfield, 22 April 113
Mrs. Major, Sutton Veer, Wilts, died 2 Aug. 115
Mrs. Sarah Thomas, Buarpport, died 28 (?), Jan. 1890 116
Mrs. Garland, Dublin, died mid March 105
Mrs. Thomas Young, Watford, died 10 Oct. 105
Mrs. Ann Smith, Worcester, died 5 Jan. 106
Mrs. Eric Eames, Hampstead, philanthropist, died Richmond, Surrey, 31 Oct. 116
John O’Brien, Illinois, died 31 Oct. 106
Mrs. Margaretta Green, Middlesbrough, died 16 June 102
Mrs. Mary Morgan, Marylebone, died 11 Aug. 102
Mrs. Betsy Moore, Bishop’s Stortford, died 14 Sept. 102
Mrs. Elizabeth Apley, Gosden, Guildford, died mid Jan. 107
Mrs. New, Gneswitz, died 4 April 116
Mrs. Joseph Poynter, Beverley, died 28 Aug. 107
Mme. de Paque, died 15 Oct. 116
Mrs. Mary Palmer Forster, died at Hetherington, near Norwich, 18 Oct. 108
Mrs. Chas. Green, Brighton, died 6 Jan. 1890 105
Henrietta Johnson, Kingstons-on-Thames, died Feb. 107
Mrs. Mary Parsons, Shaftesbury, died 18 June 101
Mary Campbell, Steartstown, Tyrone (authentically registered) 107
Many other centenarians died during 1895.
1896. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, died May 107
Joseph Jennings, of Colchester, Feb. 107
Rosanna Castle, at East Sheen, 25 Mar., died 104
Mrs. Eliz. Starling Waddell, of Glasgow, died 20 Apr. 104
Capt. Edw. Dumaresq, in Tasmania, “the oldest magistrate in the world”, 23 April 104
Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Patonhythten, Glamorgan, 24 April 104

Loom.

1896. Seba Manuel Garcia, 1 July 104
Mrs. Eliz. Ridge, at Stonehough workhouse, 24 Sept. 103
Mary Alexander, of Reigate, 22 Feb., died 1890 104
Mrs. Hastings Parker, of Swannington, 8 Mar. 104
Edmond Ryan, of Carrick-on-Suir, 12 May 110
Sir Hy. A. Pitman, 6 Nov. 100
Julia D. Smith, Westmesthan (aged 27 Nov). 1890
Johanna Leonard, at Farnam, Campanoire, 5 Jan. 118
William Wade, 6 Jan. 104
Mrs. Amelia Fidgett, Jan. 104
Dr. George Ellis, surgeon, at Dublin, end Jan. 109
Miss Jean Jardine, of Annan, Dumfries, 24 Feb. 100
Anne Williams, at Gomer workhouse, near Swansea, 25 Mar. 103
Mrs. Hannah Bursnall, of Shillington, Grantham, 25 Aug. 109
Norah Donovan, at Middlesbrough, 10 April, 109
Mary Ada Fitzgerald, lived 27 Nov. 104
Mrs. Johanna Fitzgerald, at Bantry workhouse, Dec. 104
Mrs. Mary Collins, near Skibbereen, Dec. 105
Mrs. Moore, Glasgow, Jan. 106
Richard Withers, Rolle, Oxfordshire, Feb. 104
Mrs. Ann Probert Kilby, of Clifton, Bristol, March, 106
Mrs. Mary Matthews, of Tywardreth, Cornwall, 13 April 109

LONG ISLAND or FLATBUSH (N. America), Battle of, 27 Aug. 1776, between the British troops under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners.

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 102 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward; see Harrison’s Timepiece. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Breguet, are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act enabling the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bayan des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONGMAN’S MAGAZINE, first published (to replace ‘Frazier’s’), Nov. 1882, dis-continued Oct. 1905.

LONGBOARDY, see Lombardy.

LONG PARLIAMENT met 3 Nov. 1649; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell 2 April, 1653.

LONGWOOD, in St. Helena (S. Atlantic Ocean), the residence of the emperor Napoleon from 10 Dec. 1815 till his death, 5 May, 1821.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken 22 July, by the allied army of Austrians and Russians, 22 July, 1812, the beginning of the great war. It was again taken 18 Sept. 1815. After a bombardment it surrendered to the Germans, 25 Jan. 1871.

LOOCHOO ISLES: N. Pacific; long nominally subject to Japan; with a newly independent king. Disputes between China and Japan respecting them, 1859; the isles annexed by Japan, 1879.

LOOM was used by the Egyptians. The weaver’s otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each per
day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807; see Cotton, Electric-loom, Jacquard, Power-loom.

The needle-loom, invented by a German family in the United States, substituting needles for shuttles, successful in weaving ribbons, &c., exhibited in London Nov. 19.

LOSHAIU S, a preatory toleue Indian tribe, about 300 miles east of Calcutta. They frequently robbed the British tea plantations, killing the planters and carrying off their children. An expedition to chastise them was successful, Dec. 1871.

LORD, see Lady. When printed in the English Bible in small capitals Lord stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 a.c. Exod. vi. 3. When Lord is in ordinary type, it represents Omnium, lord or master.

LORD ADVOCATE, CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c., see Advocate, Chamberlain, Chancellor, &c.

LORD OF THE ISLES. A title borne by a race of chief who ruled the western islands of Scotland, descended from Somerled, the lord of Argyll, on whom these islands were conferred by David I. of Scotland after he had expelled the Norwegian from Arran and Bute, 1155. John the 4th and last lord of the isles was deprived of his title and estates by the Scottish parliament of May, 1493.

LORD MAYOR, see Mayors.

LORD'S DAY ACT, 29 Chas. II. c. 7, see Sabbath.

LORD'S SUPPER, instituted by Jesus Christ (Matt. xxvi. 17), 33, see Sacrament and Transubstantiation.

LORDS. The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I.; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Cosi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferecles, earl of Derby; and Gherbod (a Fleming) earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was Lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Annandale by Malcolm III. 1357. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kingsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned ad consilium, to consult, in early reigns, and by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205; but the earliest writ extant is 44 Hen. III. 1263. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest; see Parliaments. The house of lords is the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, and some by election; others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with

* Peers of England are free from all arrests of debts, owing the king his hereditary counsellors, therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment may be levied against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or serjeants' terms; or, in case of a riot, from attending the peace commissioners. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See Baron, Earl, &c.

Ireland, 1801. In 1710, with the king's consent, a bill for hunting the power of the sovereign of creating peers, was introduced into the lords and twice passed, but twice rejected by the commons.—Scotland elects 12 representative peers, and Ireland 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords in June, 1919, consisted of 3 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 33 marquises, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 334 barons, 25 bishops, and 16 Scottich and 28 Irish representative peers; in all, 610.

House of lords at death of Charles II. 1685 376 peers.

... Will. III. 1704 172

... Anne, 1714 209

... Geo. II. 1727 229

... Geo. III. 1762 339

... Geo. IV. 1830 376

... Will. IV. 1837 456

... in the 18th Vict. 1855 445

... in the 19th Vict. 1860 523

Feb. VII. 1910 616

The king, barons, and clergy form the constitutions of Clarendon in ... 1164

Obtain Magna Charta in ... 1215

Hold the government ... 12645

House of lords abolished by the commons, 6 Feb. 1749 ... met again ... 25 April.

With the commons in making William and Mary king and queen ... 1689

Reject the great reform bill 7 Oct. 1831; pass it ... 4 June, 1832

The parliament house destroyed by fire ... 16 Oct. 1834

Take possession of their new house ... 15 April, 1837

Oppose successfully the creation of life peerages ... 7 Feb. 1836

 Voting by proxy abolished by standing order ... 31 March, 1868

New regulations respecting peers ... 2 April

Bankrupt peers not to sit or vote, decided 20 Feb.; settled by act ... 13 July, 1871

That peers cannot vote for M.P.'s affirmed by court of common pleas on appeal ... 15 Nov. 1872

The peers for life may be created by her majesty as lords of appeal in ordinary, to aid the house of lords as a court of ultimate appeal (see Supreme Court).

Lords Blackburn and Gordon created peers for life ... 5 Oct. 1876

Enlisted to sit and vote in parliament while appointed judges, first sitting 21 Nov. 1887

Lord Rayleigh (said to be) the first peer elected a professor of physics at (at Cambridge) 12 Dec. 1879.

Royal Institution, London ... 1857

Proposed abolition of the hereditary principle received (202-166) in the commons, 5 March, 1886; (223-162) 9 March, 1888; (201-160) 12, 18 March, 1887; (201-199) 21 March 1887

Lords Blackburn having resigned, permitted to sit by appellate jurisdiction act ... 1877

The Earl of Rosebery's motion for a committee to consider reform of the house of lords rejected (70-50) ... 19 March, 1888

Lords Dunraven's bill for reforming the constitution of the house of lords withdrawn ... 26 April

Marquis of Salisbury's bill for creation of life peers, and exclusion of those whom he termed "black sheep," read first time 22 June; second time on 4 July; dropped 7 July.

The lords of appeal are peers for life (see under Appeals).

Dr. Edmund Giese appointed librarian to the house of lords in succession to Mr. S. A. Strang (died 21 Jan.) ... 8 Feb, 1904

Lord Templemore, "Father" of the house of lords, ... 21 Dec., died ... 16 June, 1896

House of lords reform, see Parliament ... 7 May, 1917

* Peace for life only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, 10 Jan. 1636; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life; and on 25 July, 1636, it was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton. He died in 1656. A bill for creating life peerages was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1859, but afterwards rejected.
LOUIS, 27, 1693. 6...

LORDS JUSTICES, see Justices, Appeal, Common Pleas, and King's Bench.

LORDS JUSTICES, see Lords Lieutenants and Ireland.

LORDS OF THE PALE, see Pale.

LORETO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and said to have been carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The lady of Loreto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded by angels. The statue was taken by the French in 1797; the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, 5 Jan. 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridgeport off this port defeated the French fleet, 23 June 1795. The loss of the French was severe: that of the British inconsiderable. — The French flag-ship, L'Orient, blew up during the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished. Strike and riot, 4, 5 Aug. 1893.

LORRAINE (Lotharingia), formerly a French now a German province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; and was divided at his death, in 860, part of it being made a duchy. From the first hereditary duke, Gerard, nominated by the emperor Henry III., in 1048, descended the house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1739 Francis, then duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine, given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus L., for life, was, at his death, in 1792, united to France; see Nancy. Lorraine was the seat of war in Aug. 1870, and about the fifth part, including Metz and Thionville, was annexed to Germany at the peace, 20 Feb. 1871. Visit of the German emperor and empress, 15 Oct.; the statue of emperor Frederick (William) III., at Worth unveiled, 12 Oct. 1855.

LOIS ISLANDS, see Sierra Leone, 8 April, 1905.

LOTS. Casting lots, as an appeal to God, was sacred among the Jews, Deuteronomy xvi. 33: It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1441 B.C., by Joshua (XIV.), and in the election of Matthias the apostle, Acts v. 29. Acts i. 1. — Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see Wales, 1819, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1350, and to have been legalized in France in 1539, and soon became common. They were prohibited by pope Benedict XIII. (1724-30), and sanctioned by Clement XII. (1730-40). See Art Union under Arts and Paris (exhibition 1881).

The first mentioned in English history took place 27 day and night, at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral. It contained 40,000 "lots" at 10s each lot, the profits were for repairing the harbours, and the prizes were pieces of plate.

A lottery, granted by the king, in favour of the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's, 29 June-20 July, 1742. First lottery by means of money ballots, 1739. Lottery established (for more than 150 years) yielded a large annual revenue to the crown). 1753. Lottery in aid of the British Museum.

Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art, disposed of by lottery. 1775.

An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by auction. 1797.

Irish state lottery drawn. 1789.

Lottery in aid of Leverian Museum. 1795.

For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction, for 2,000 guineas.

May, 1802. For the collection of pictures of abbeys by Bellini, by act. 1804.

Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, Oct. 1826, the last drawn.

Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last. 1834.

An act passed imposing a penalty of 50l. for advertising lotteries in the newspapers. 1839.

Lotteries suppressed in France. 1793 and 1832.

Mr. Dethers' twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll-rooms.

Hauerton-square lottery. 28 Dec. 1856. Twelve million national lottery tickets of one franc each, sold at Paris to pay prizes to exhibitors, and expenses of working men visitors, 1832; 1st prize worth 10,000,000 francs, 2nd prize 5,000,000 francs, total 130,000,000 francs. Drawing began 26 Jan. 1857.

Missing Word Competition. In 1852, some weekly periodicals occasionally printed a sentence in which one word was omitted, and offered a money prize to the person who correctly supplied the deficiency: no copies being lost. This was condemned by sir John Bridge at Bow-street as a species of lottery, and several persons were fined. This sentence was confirmed by Mr. Justice Stringer in the Chancery Court in the case of Barkey and others v. Pearson (in relation to Pearson's Weekly), and he decided that the 2,500 francs, which had been paid into court, should be returned to Mr. Pearson, to be distributed by him to the claimants, to whom the court could give no help, as the affair was illegal, 9 Feb. 1854. This was done. —See Trials, 4 June, 1859. The commission on lotteries and related literature issued its report, 15 Sept. 1863.

LOUDOUN-HILL; see Drumtoll.

LOUIS-D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, struck by Louis XIII., in 1640; it was not legal, 1795-1814; superseded by the Napoleon, 1810.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; traversed by M. de Salle, 1682; settled by Louis XIV., from whom it derived its name, about 1668. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme, 1717. Ceded to Spain when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge; commercial capital, New Orleans. Pop., 1860, 1,310,625; 1890, 1,611,895.

Restored to France. 1808. Sold to the Americans, 1802; and made a state 1812. Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, 8 Jan. 1815. Seceded from the Union by ordinance, 15 Jan. 1861. Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans, 24 April 1862. Louisiana restored to the Union, 1865. The state disturbed by factions and civil war; at Grant parish many negroes massacred, 11 April, 1873. Lockport destroyed by a cyclone, 1873; 6 deaths, 7 Sept. 1893. See New Orleans and Mississippi.

LOUIS, ST., commercial capital of the Mississippi valley. Founded by the French in 1714. Population, 1900, 603,000; 1908, 751,125.

Terrible cyclones, preceded by utter darkness, bridges, buildings, and much shipping destroyed, followed by fires.
LUBECK.

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LUBECK, 1756.

Great floods, many deaths, 1896.

Some international exhibition buildings and
grounds dedicated by president Roosevelt, 20
April, 1901; exhibition opened, 28 April, 1901.

Collision between a passenger and a street car, 17
killed, 4 injured, 2 Sept., 1907.

Commemorative medal of St. Louis exhibition
presented to King Edward, 1 Feb., 1907.

LUBBOCK, chief commercial town in
Kentucky, U.S., founded 1773; named as Louis
XVI., France, 1780. The town suffered greatly by
a tornado, 27 March, 1890, when about 45 persons
perished; see Storms, Great fires and explosion,
about 25 persons perished, 8, 9, Dec., 1891.
Population, 1890, 204,511; in 1900, 245,000.

LOURDES, Haute Pyrenees, S. France, see
France, 1872, et seq., and Pilgrimages.

LOURENCO MARQUES, a Portuguese
settlement, E. coast of Africa. In May, 1894, a
treaty was agreed to permitting a railway to be
made to the Transvaal territory. Its ratification
was opposed in the chambers at Lisbon in 1891, and
led to a change of ministry. See Portugal, 1881,
and Delagoa Bay.

Kaffirs rising against the bat-tax; raids by the
natives, reported, 25 Oct., 1897.

Hostilities between the Portuguese and natives,
oct. 1898, Jan. 1899.

Terroristic attack on the Portuguese camp at
Manica; bent, Antonio, and many others killed,
2 Feb., 1878.

The rebels routed and killed in the
Kumatoi river, reported, 1898.

Kaffirs defeated with heavy loss near Mariqueen,
1899.

Defeat of the rebels; end of the revolt, reported,
24 May, 1899.

Natives defeated at Macque (10 killed), 3 Sept.,
1899.

Gungunhana's army defeated with great slaughter,

Mangaza taken, submission of tribes, 14 Nov.,
1899.

Gungunhana, and his son Godile, captured by capt.
Monshite, at Chaimbute, reported, 14 Jan., 1900.

Two German war-ships in Delagoa bay, 6 Jan., 1900,
withdrawn.

Defeat of the Portuguese government grant, 494, to
the British government, the loss during the native
risings, announced, 28 Feb., 1899.

Gungunhana, his son Godile, 2 Indians, etc.,
arrested, reported, 2 March, 1900.

Exploitation against the Namariees, reaches Monte
Poo, reported successful, 2 March, 1900; chiefs
submitted, reported, 29 March, 1900.

Rising in Gwado, against the bat-tax, rebels de-
defeated, 25 May; rebellion crushed, 17 Aug.

Major M. D'Aubuisque, gouvernor, in trouble
with the natives of the Limpopo, soldiers cap-
tured, reported, 10 Jan., 1901.

Thousands of fugitives from the Transvaal arrive,
reported, 1 Oct., 1899.

Portuguese troops return, after suppressing rising
on the Sambesi, 25 Nov.

Law revised, enacting prospects on all being
Portuguese territory, reported, 1 Jan., 1900.

Fire at the government offices, some destroyed,
16 May, 1901.

Majorie club settled between Portugal and Great
Britain, 25 Nov., 1901.

British military stores, estimated value 100,000
lms., destroyed by fire, 4 July, 1902.

Lord Milner warmly received, 11 Aug., 1902.

LOUVRE, in Paris, is said to have been a royal
residence in the reign of Dagobert, 648. It was a
prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in
1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles
VI. made it his palace (about 1384). The new
buildings, begun by Francis I. in 1528, were enlarged
and adorned by successive kings, particularly Louis
XIV.—Napoleon I., turned it into a museum, and

LOUTELL & SONS, 800 W. 14th St., N.Y. City.

LOVE FEASTS, see Agape.

LOW COUNTRIES, the Pays Bas, new Hol-
land and Belgium (which see).

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make
it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253; others
with that of Constantine, 325.

LOWESTOFT, a municipal borough, sea-
port, and popular watering-place on the coast of
Suffolk, in proximity to the "breeds." The older part of
the town, was built in front of the sea, is of
considerable antiquity, and includes the parish
church, 183 ft. in length, with a tower and spire, 120 ft. high, dating from the 14th century. Among
its vicars were Whiston, the famous mathematician
and translator of "Josephus," and Dr. Potter,
primate of all England. In 1349, 1547, 1579 and
1603, Lowestoft was visited by plague. During the
civil war Cromwell, in 1643, occupied the town.
It was partially destroyed by a great fire, 1644.
The Dutch were defeated in a naval engagement off
the coast, losing 18 ships, 3 June, 1665. On
14th June, 1756, George II., landed at Lowestoft on
his return from Hanover. It has a good harbour,
adjoining which is a dock constructed 1883; large-
fish market, a town hall, a hospital, and bellcube
park, opened 1874. A handsome pavilion on the
new south pier was erected in 1860. There are two
lighthouses erected respectfully 1870 and 1874,
one on the Ness, the most easterly point of land in
(1910, est.) 32,900.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter,
said to derive its name from the inferiority of its
solemnities to those of Easter Sunday; see Easter.

LOYALISTS, a term applied to the Royalist
party during the American war of 1775-83, and to the
supporters of the Union in Ireland in 1885.

LOYALTY LOANS were raised during the
revolutionary wars. The term was applied to one
opened in London, 1 Dec., 1794; in fifteen hours
and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen million sterling was subscribed; see National Association.

LUBBOCK'S ACT, Sir John, see Bank Holi-
days' Act.

LUBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the
four republics of the German confederation, was
built in the 12th century, and was chief founder of
the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till
1500. Lubeck was declared a free imperial city

LOUISVILLE.

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LUBBECK.

deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, sta-
tures, and treasures of art known in the world. The
magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I., and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, 14 Aug., 1857. The
library was destroyed and other buildings much
injured by the communists, May, 1871. Barones
Nathaniel de Rothschild bequeathed Grenze's
"Laîtière," a fine collection of Batterlids and others to the Louvre, 1847. Five new rooms, opened, 20 May, 1901; 111 pictures, 140 bronzes, given, Jan., 1912.

A statuette of the 2d century B.C., known as the
"Spanish statuette," which was exhibited at
salon Boulogny, stolen, 3 Nov., 1905; Mutilation of Polissius's picture "The Beige" in the
Louvre by a visitor, 7 July, 1907.

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residence in the reign of Dagobert, 648. It was a
prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in
1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles
VI. made it his palace (about 1384). The new
buildings, begun by Francis I. in 1528, were enlarged
and adorned by successive kings, particularly Louis
XIV.—Napoleon I., turned it into a museum, and
about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, 6 Nov. 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it with his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. It joined the North German confederation 18 Aug. 1866. The Elbe and Trave canal, connecting the North Sea and Baltic, opened by the emperor, 16 June, 1900. Population in 1900, 82,328; in 1905, 81,954.

LUCANIA, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 272; revolted after the battle of Cannae, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 190; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (central Italy), a Roman colony, 177 B.C.; a Lombard duchy, A.D. 1327; a free city about 1370; took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I, 1805. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Luisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847, was annexed to France, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy, in 1860.

LUCERNE (Switzerland) became independent in 1332, and joined the confederation. The city Lucerne is said to derive its name from a light (lucerna) set up to guide travellers. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murtrach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1793, and was for a short time capital of the Helvetic republic, which held the focus of insurrection against the French, was suppressed Oct. 1802. As a catholic canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844; see Switzerland. Population, 1888: canton, 135,360; city, 20,314; 1901: canton, 145,112; city, 30,200.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), first settled by the English, 1659; expelled by the natives; settled by French in 1659; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1793. St. Lucia was restored to the peace of the treaty; but Lucea, seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Area about 240 square miles. Population in 1871, 31,811; 710 whites. In 1880, 38,265; 1908, 55,105; chief town Castries, population about 8,000. Revenue 1918, 65,104l.; expenditure, 64,133l.; imports, 29,577l.; exports, 152,386l. See WINDWARD.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1841. Friction matches were invented by Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, 1829. In March, 1832, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1835, Schröter of Vienna produced his amorphous phosphorus (by heating ordinary phospheur in a gas which is not absorbed), by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less dangerous. Phosphorum (Greek) and Lucifer (Latin), both signify light-bearer.

Safety match introduced into America 2 May, 1872. Strike of women and girls at Bryant & May's, assisted by socialists, 5-17 July, 1888.

The Swedish match company formed in 1839 was unsuccessful, 6 March, 1839. The manufacture in France became a state monopoly, 1 Jan. 1839. See Phosphores.

White phosphorus matches prohibition act, 1858, makes it illegal for any retail dealer to sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any matches made with white or yellow phosphorus after 31 Dec. 1855. Jan. 1859.

LUCIGEN, a strong light for open-air work, produced by apparatus invented by Lyle and Hannay. The fuel is hydro-carbon oil and compressed air. It was tried at the King's Cross Station Dec., 1885, and was placed on the Forth Bridge Works. Exhibited at the Crystal Palace, 14 Sept. 1887.

Messrs. F. Braby & Co. patent a light created by a combination of heated oil, water and compressed air. The light is stated to be equal to 2,500 candles. It is used to light public works and large areas, Oct. 1887.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oudh, since 1755; see Oude, and Indus, 1857. Visit of prince of Wales, Jan. 1756. Lucknow nearly subjugated by an inundation, reported 13 Sept. 1847. A monument, recording the services of the 32nd Foot during the siege (1857), unveiled by lady Inglis, 5 April, 1899. Population in 1861, 263,551; 1910 (est.), 263,000.

LUDDITES, large parties of men under this designation, derived from Ned Lud, an idiot, who once broke some frames in a passion, commenced depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, 29 Jan. 1812. Serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of unemployed artisans committed great excesses in 1816 of sed. Several of these Luddites were tried and executed, 1813 and 1818; see Derby.

LUDGUNUM, s.s. Leopoli and Lyons.

LUMINOUS PAINT, invented by Mr. W. H. Bairman, of University College, London; patented by tunnel and Horne, of London. Phosphorescent materials; time and sulphur mixed with oil or water; clock-faces, statues, &c., painted with this mixture, exposed to light, remain luminous for some time.

LUNAR SOCIETY; Birmingham, about 1780. The members, Joseph Priestley, James Watt, Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Withering, and others, met near the full of the moon, to discuss philosophy and politics.

LUNATICS, Insanity (defined by sir Wm. Hamilton as "the paralysis of the regulating or legislating faculties of the mind"). The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. III. 1321 Marriage of lunatics declared void, 25 Geo. II. c. 30 Act regarding criminal lunatics passed August 1849 Lunacy act, S. & G. Vict. c. 103, passed 1849 The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 20, 1857 New lunacy act for Scotland passed 1855 An act to amend the law relating to commissioners of lunacy passed, to be in consequence of the Wyndham case; see Trials, 1861. Lunacy Regulations Act passed 1847 A trial of Lunatics' act passed 25 Aug. 1853 A stringent Lunacy bill introduced by lord chancellor Selborne, 28 March, 1853, was introduced by lord chancellor Herschell, 1 March, 1856; passed by the lords, 1 April, 1857; another bill introduced; dropped; 10 July, 1855.
LUNATICS.

LUNATICS, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, 19 Feb., 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. About 189 miners perished. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000 of, were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG, see Brunswick.

LUNEVILLE (France). Peace of, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, as far as the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognised the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, 9 Feb., 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival observed at Rome on 15 Feb., instituted in memory of Romulus and Remus, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 396, by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorders.

LUPUS, a disease of the skin produced by the bacillus tubercolae. Treated by the Finsen light, and also by X (Roentgen) ray (which see). Dr. Finsen, inventor of the light, died 24 Sept., 1904.

LUSATIA, a marquisate in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; ceded to Saxony in 1535; ceded to Prussia 8 June, 1815.

LUSCIUS, see Chiusus.

LUSIAD, the great epic poem of the Portuguese, written in honour of their discoveries in India, by Luis de Camoens, and published by him at Lisbon, 1572.

LUSITANIA, see Portugal.

LUSTREUM, an ancient expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken. Every fifth year was called a lustrem; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years, were commonly expressed by two, three, or four lustres. The last lustrem took place 74 A.D.

LUTE, an ancient instrument of oriental origin, (Arabic, al-adad); said to have been brought to Moesta in the 6th century A.D., and thence to Europe. J. S. Bach and others composed for the Western lute in the 18th century.

LUTHERANISM. the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the Formula Concordiae of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse. The Luther memorial at Worms was unveiled in presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, 25 June, 1868. Fourth centenary of Luther's birth celebrated at Halle, Elsleben (where he was born), Berlin, and throughout Germany; also at London.

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 10 Nov., 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1505; resisted the sale of indulgences, affixing his thesis against them on the door of the Castle church at Wittenberg (25 Oct., 1517); defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, 16 June, 1520; began his German Bible, 1521; married Katherine die Bora, 1525; published his German Bible complete, 1534; died 25 Feb., 1546.
LUTZEN.

Edinburgh, Dublin, and other places in the united kingdom; at Paris, and other places on the continent, 31 Oct.—17 Nov. 1893.

LUTZEN, or LUTZENGen (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the imperialists under Wallenstein, 16 Nov. 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, 2 May, 1813. The battles of Hatzten and Wurzen immediately followed (19-21 May), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, but, unfortunately for the French emperor, this did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG, a grand duchy held by the king of Holland till Nov. 1890. Luxembourg, the capital, once considered the strongest fortified city in the world, has been many times besieged and taken; by the French in 984, 1343, 1475, 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1685; restored to Spain in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, but ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a siege, from Nov. 1717 to July 1719, and was retaken by the allies in May, 1814. The population of the grand duchy, 1900, 236,553; city, 42,308; 1710 (est.) grand duchy; 260,199; city, 49,540.

The grand duchy was annexed to the Netherlands, still remaining a member of the Germanic confederation, the capital having a Prussian garrison 1815. A portion given to the king of Belgium in 1830. After the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the emperor Napoleon objected to the Prussian garrison, and offered to buy the grand-duchy from the king of Holland.

In consequence of the opposition of Prussia, a conference of representatives of the great powers met in London, 21 May, who, agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the province, the retirement of the Prussian garrison, and the dismantling of the fortresses of Luxembourg. 9 Sept. The Prussian soldiers retired.

The fortifications dismantled. 10 April. 1819. The people protest against absorption into Germany, 21 Oct.

They are accused of violating neutrality, and the abrogation of the treaty is meted by Prussia.

New treaty with Prussia: indemnity to be paid for breaches of neutrality; fortresses to be garrisoned by Germans 1821. Feb.

Fortifications transferred to civil purposes 1824. The duke of Nassau, on the severe illness of the king of Holland, assumed the regency of Luxembourg. 10 April. 1830. The king recovers and resumes the government.

The duke reassumes the government as regent, 6 Nov.; becomes grand duke on the death of the king, 23 Nov.; takes the oath and opens the parliament. 9 Dec. 1830.

M. de Xivry, the governor, assassinated at Arlon by a lunatic who afterwards shot himself, 20 Jan. 1891.


LUXOR, or EL-UKSIR, Egypt, see Thebes.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 39 B.C.), at Rome, was distinguished for inordinate luxury; see Stumpy-

Lycem (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Illissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he walked, his pupils were called peripatetics, walkers-about, and his philo-

Lycia (Asia Minor), subject successively to Cressus (about 500 B.C.), to the Persians (556 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his suc-

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LYCURGUS, see Laws.

LYDIA, or Mecenia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; the early history wholly mythical. Of a long dynasty of kings, the last was Cressus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Eos, the fabulist, Alonzo, the early lyric poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Americanus, Hermo-

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LYONYIN, see Athens.

LYNCH LAW. Punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities. The origin of the term is doubtful; the practice has been attributed to James Lynch Fitz-
LYNDHURST'S ACT.

Stephen, warden of Galway, about 1526, to Lynch, a farmer in Virginia, and to Lynch, a person sent to America to suppress piracy, 1687-8. "Judge Lynch" is thought by some to be a mythical person. This mode of administering justice still exists in the outlying districts of the United States.

Cases occurred at Savannah, Georgia, and near Bessemer, Alabama, and Gosi, Mississippi, Nov. 1890.

At Salina, Boulder county, Colorado, 21 Feb. 1894; New Orleans (1888); 14 March, 1894.

Eight men killed and many wounded in attempting tolynch a prisoner at Roanoke, Virginia, 1901, 20, 10%;

Five men lynched at Versailles, Indiana, 24 Sept. 1897.

Five Italians lynched at Tallulah, Louisiana; the U.S. government expresses sincere regret to Count Vinci, Italian charge d'affaires, 23 July, 1899.

A negro burnt at the stake for murder at Cornith, Mississippi, 28 Sept.,

Lynching riot at Evansville, Indiana, mobdispersed by troops, 15 whites killed, early July, 1903.

Several negroes lynched in southern states, one found to be innocent of the crime (murder) while being burnt at the stake, 1875.

Nine negroes lynched in Texas in revenge for the murder of two whites, 4 June, 1905.

A mob of 6,000 persons lynched a negro and a white man at Cairo, Illinois, who were accused of murdering women, 11 Nov. 1909.

LYNDHURST'S ACT (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54), introduced by lord Lyndhurst, rendered valid certain marriages within the forbidden degrees (with deceased wife's sister) up to that time, but prohibited them for the future; passed 31 Aug. 1835.

LYNN REGIS, or King's Lynn, seaport of Norfolk, population, 1911, 20,108; 1910 (est.), 21,500. Was a port before Norman invasion and was called Lynn Episcop or Bishop's Lynn until Henry VIII., on renewing the charter granted by King John in 1204, changed the name to King's Lynn (Lynn Regis). It was taken by the parliamentarians (3 weeks' siege), 1643. Outbreaks of typhoid fever, attributed to bad water, 1892, 1900-06. New supply of water 1898. Thirteen businesses and other houses burnt down in the High-st., 27 Dec. 1847. The duke and duchess of York opened a new wing to the hospital, 27 May, 1893. New buildings of the King Edward VII. Grammar School, costing 30,000/, opened by King Edward and queen Alexandra, 5 Nov. 1906.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lucdunum, founded by M. Flamens, 13 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 50, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307. Population in 1641, 45,300; 1810 (est.), 475,500.

Battle near Lyons; Cledian Albans defeated and slain by Septimius Severus, 19 Feb. 197.

Two general councils held here (13th and 14th), 12 Oct. 1274.

Silk manufacture commenced, 1515.

Lyons taken by the republicans after 70 days' siege, 5 Oct.; awful pillage and slaughter follow; the Convention decreed the demolition of the city, 12 Oct. 1793.

Captulated to the Austrian, March, 1814.

Entry of Napoleon, 8 March, 1815.

Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life, 15 June, 1849.

Grand banquet to Louis Napoleon, 15 Aug. 1850.

A committee of public safety appointed here and the red flag raised soon after the revolution in Paris. M. Sainge, calling himself president, gen. Cluselet (expelled from Paris), and other extreme republicans, defeated in their endeavours to depose M. Challemel Lacour, the prefect of the Rhone, who was well supported by the national guard; gen. Mazure, the military commander, accused of treachery in action, was arrested, 25 Sept. 1870.

Armand, commandant of the national guard, murdered by the mob, after a week's trial, for resisting them, 20 Dec. 1882.

Assassination of president Carnot, see France.

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermes (in Latin Mercury), who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. It is said that Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C., and that Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.
MACADAMISING, a system of road-making invented by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He prescribed stones to be broken to six ounces weight, and the use of clean flints and granite chippings. He received 10,000l. from parliament, was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836; see Roads.

MACAO (in Quang-tong, S. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1580 (in return for their assistance against pirates), subject to an annual tribute, which was remitted in 1886. Here Cameos composed part of the "Luxad." The abuses of the Coolie trade by the Portuguese led to its abolition here by the British and Chinese governments in 1873. Outbreak of plague reported, 23 April, 1895.

MACARONI. This name, given to a poem by Theophilus Folengo, 1590, continues to designate thrilling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poems was so called from a nutritious preparation of wheat-four in tubes and threads. These poems, in Italy and France, gave rise to Macaroni academies, and in England to Macaroni clubs (about 1777), when everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a name of the Asmoneans, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C. Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny, and his son Judas Maccabeus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedaemonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic church; none by Protestant communions.

The magnificent Maccabee chapel at Geneva, founded in 1415, by the cardinal Jean de Brezziere, president of the council of Constance and the place of his sepulture. The building, much injured and desecrated at the time of the Riformation, was finally renovated in 1833 and fitted up as a museum.

MCCRITYITES, a name given to the Anti-Parnellites, see Parnellites, Dec. 1890.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire, was incorporated in 1260, disenfranchised in 1885. The church of St. Michael was founded by queen Eleanor in 1278; the grammar-school in 1502. Population, 1901, 34,934.

Macclesfield tramway bill agreed to 31 July, 1906
Brocklehurst memorial hall opened 13 May, 1908.

MACE a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation. 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, is said to have knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courier afterwards despatching him with his dagger. 13 July, 1347. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that bumbler," the mace, which was done, and the doors of the house locked, 20 April, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom is said to have been founded by Caranus, about 761 B.C. It was successively under the protection of Athens, of Thebes, and Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his political wisdom and warlike exploits made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, about 761: Perdiccas I. 729:
Argus I. 684: Philip I. 649 or 650:
Reign of Amyntas, 540: of Alexander I. 500
Macedon conquered by the Persians, 495; delivered by the victory of Plataea.
Reign of Perdiccas II.
Polemic, revolting, 433; retaken by the Athenians.
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs; seizes the throne, and improves the country, 413; murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage.

Pompeius reigns.
Reign of Amyntas II. after killing Panticas.
The Illyrians enter Macedon, expel Amyntas, and make Argus, brother of Panticas, king.

Reign of Alexander II., 391; assassinated.

Reign of Perdiccas III., 376: killed in battle.
Reign of Philip II. and institution of the Macedonian phalanx.

He destroys the Athenians and Illyrians.
He takes Amphipolis.
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly.
Birth of Alexander III. the Great.
Close of the first and second war.
Illyricum over-run by the army of Philip.
Thrace made tributary to Macedon.
Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander.
War against the Athenians.
Philip besieges Byzantium unsuccessfully.
Battle of Chaon: Philip victorious.

Philip is assassinated by Panticas at Egoi during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials; Alexander III. the Great, succeeds.

The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians.
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left.
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus.
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor.
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 450,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry.
Darius defeated at Issus (which he does not.
Alexander, on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months.

Darius is taken; Greece surrenders.
Macedon.

832

Agitation for autonomy and reforms, and art. 24 of the Treaty of Berlin kept by the Macedonian Committee was active in 1876.

Agitation continues in Bulgaria and Roumania (March 1877; 500 political murders during 1876; 400 reported). Further disturbances.

Bulgarian outrages suppressed by Turkish troops, April; another fight at Pabul, May 20.

Commission of inquiry as to the disturbed district recommends certain administrative reforms and reorganisation of the gendarmerie.

Bulgarian rising in Monastir and Salonika; severe fight at Podgora, April 22, killed, April 23 to 50. Another outbreak at Podgora, May 16.

Greeks murdered by Bulgarians, Aug.-Sept., reported.

Many conflicts reported.

Turkish scheme of reforms published, 3 Dec.; reported unsatisfactory.

Count Langsdorff, Russian foreign minister, negotiates at Belgrade, Sofia, and Vienna, on the Balkan difficulties.

Encounter between strong land of Macedonians and Turkish troops west of Lake Ohrida, the former defeated, reported.

Feb. 1933

Austro-Russian programme, consented to by the great powers, includes the appointment of an inspector-general of the organisation of the gendarmerie by European officers, an amnesty for political offences, and financial reforms, presented to the portc, 21 Feb.

Fighting between Turkish troops and Albanian bands.

Fech., March.

Rediffs and large supplies of ammunition sent from Asia to Vom. 26, March.

Increasing discord in the district between Turks and revolutionary bands; revolt in X. Albani against the revolt scheme, and conflict with Turkish troops. Attack on M. Stecherina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitsa, who, mortally wounded 31 March (died 10 April). The sultan tenders his regret to Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

Bomb explosion at Salonika by Bulgarian agitators; Ottoman bank destroyed, many lives lost.

April 28

Turkish troops mobilized in Macedonia, 25 battalions, each of 700 men, 37 squadrons of cavalry, and 28 batteries.

Early May

Attack of the Turkish populace upon Bulgarians at Monastir, 21 May, many Bulgarians killed. Occupation of Bulgarians in Macedonia, 6 May; panic, Turkish excesses reported.

11, 12 May.

Turks occupy strategic positions of the Kresovo, Monastir and Adrianople districts. Protests of Bulgaria to the great powers about.

July

The Austrian, Russian, and British consuls report terrible fighting between Turks and Bulgarians in the district of Adrianople.

July 28

Bulgarian peasants, men, women, and children, up to 25 June, had taken refuge in Bulgaria; the Revolt argument replaced in consequence of its excesses.

July

Revolution proclaimed in the vilayet of Monastir in conformity with the decision of the central revolutionary committee, reported.

Aug.

Dreadful outrages by insurgents on the railway between Saloonika and Monastir.

Aug.

General visit of Macedonian part of the administration to the vilayet of Adrianople; murder of M. Roselewsky, Russian consul at Monastir, by Turkish gendarme Halim. Part of Vasiliev on riot at the Black sea taken to be insurgent; principal government buildings blown up with dynamite; fearful atrocities stated to be perpetrated by Turkish troops in the vilayet; several armistices concluded, Aug. 29.

Sept.

Severe fighting reported near Monastir.

Aug.

Spread of the rising in Adrianople, train between Adrianople and Constantinople blown up, six persons killed, 53 injured.

Strained relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. Shocking reports of outrages by Turks and Albanians. Perturbation, Sept.

Frightful outrages perpetrated on inhabitants of Smililov, Armeotsko, Krusevo, and other places, reported.

Sept.

Alexander conquers Jerusalem, Egypt conquered.

The Persians totally defeated at Arbela, 10 Oct.

Alexander masters of Asia enters Babylon.

Sits on the throne of Pharnassus at Susa.

Thebes, last refuge of Alexander, is invested.

He puts his friend Paronymos to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false.

Greek confederate states of the East, Parion in Asia Minor, are disarmed, 328.

Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.

Returns to Babylon, 224; dies, 323.

Philip III (Achaeus) king.

Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 325; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy.

The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Crannon (which no).

Cassander reigns, 322; rebuilds Thebes.

Seleucus recovers Babylon, 322.

Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne.

Battle of Ipsus (which no); Antigonus killed, 321.

Near Antigonus, the Greek empire.

Death of Cassander.

Reign of Alexander V and Antipater, his sons.

Demetrius I, Ptolemy, son of Antigonus, murders Antipater, Diodorus, and Eumenes II, 284.

Achaean league formed against Macedonia, 284-243.

Governments of Ptolemy, 283; Lysimachus, 282.

Ptolemy's Cession.

Reign of Antigonus Gonatas; Ptolemy killed, 279.

Seleucus governs.

Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius.

Ptolemy invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.

Ptolemy slain; Antigonus restored.

Antigonus takes Athens.

The conflict in Macedon.

Revolt of the Ptolemies.

Reign of Demetrius II.

Philip, his son, 237; set aside by Antigonus before.

Philip V, 229; allies with Mithridates, 217; wars unsuccessfully against the Romans.

Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalae.

Reign of Perseus, his son, 178; war with Rome.

Perseus defeated at Pyrrhus, Macedon made a Roman province.

Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chapel of Emilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon, 168.

Inspiration of Andrians, calling himself Philip, son of Perseus, quelled.

Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 497.

Conquered by the Bulgarians.

Recovered by the emperor Basil.

Divided into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Bomba of Montfort, 1084.

After various changes, conquered by Amathus II., and annexed to Turkey.

A Macedonian Society formed to urge the execution of the Treaty of Berlin (1878) was active in 1875.

Macedonian outrages at Salonika, petitions to Paris, the Czar, and the court.

The country greatly disturbed; conflicts between the people and the Turkish troops, reported.

The village of Despot attacked and destroyed by a band of Macdonian, July 28.

The Macedonian committee met at Salonika, demanding reforms from Turkey.

Conflicts between Turks and Greeks, reported.

Tranquility reported.

Takes Macedonian chief, captures Krusevo, a strong Turkish position.

Conflicts between Serbs and Bulgarians.

Search for arms; torture and atrocities on Bulgarians by Turkish officials.

Feb., 1868.
MACEDON.

Identical note sent by Austria and Russia to Bulgaria and Turkey, stating their intention to institute a "more efficacious mode of control" in Bulgaria and the Balkans. 30 Oct. 1903.

Karamanita, on the Bulgarian frontier, attacked by the Turks, 8 Oct.; much fighting, work of denunciation and destruction continues, reported 16 Oct.

Turco-Bulgarian mobilization on the frontier, reported.

Turkish atrocities continued; great suffering among the Bulgarians, 6 Oct.; consequence of harbingers in the Raskog district, 2 Nov.

Great number of Bulgarians killed in European Turkey from 15 April to Nov. 1903; some 120 villages destroyed, over 60,000 persons homeless; acute distress, reported 13 Nov.

Austro-Russian amended invoice presented to Turkey (leaflet), 22 Oct., accepted by the porto.

Lt.-gen. de Giorgis, of the Italian army, appointed to take command of the gendarmerie, after pressure by the powers, 2 Jan. 1904.

Porte addresses note to Austria and Russia discussing in detail the demands of the powers, and defining to what extent it is prepared to accept them; stipulates that the subordinates of the troops should be accompanied by their official journeys of investigation by Turkish officials; and that necessary reforms should be enacted by the inspector-general when sanctioned by the porto and acting on instructions. Those conditions rejected by Austria and Russia. See Turkey for progress of the controversy.

Reports from Salonika state that there is no improvement in the state of the country; murders, outrages, and skirmishes between bands of insurgents and the military of daily occurrence; Macedonian Sarafoff reports to have proclaimed a fresh revolt for 23 March and 16 May.

Severe distress in the district of Ohridia, 6 June.

Macedonian News reports petition to the representatives of the great powers by a band.

Disbandment of Reliefs in Adrianople vilayet, 23 regiments dismissed; orders sent to Hilmi pasha to disbanded them also in the vilayets of Monastir, Skub, and Satunika; railway bridge near Deshtegach blown up by dynamite by insurgents, a passing train wrecked; unsuccessful attempt at breaking the train on the train line between Anmotovo and Karasuid, 10 July.

Skirmishes between bands of Bulgarians and Turkish troops near Yenikale, 15 July, and near Karatza; seventeen killed and wounded and 13 July.

Severe distress of some 7,000 refugees returned from Bulgaria to Adrianople, 28 July.

Confiscated land in Bulgarian Aug. 1903.

Bulgarian band murders an orthodox priest at the village of Brot, near Monastir, in church while celebrating mass; assassinates a Greek notable; the priest's wife burnt alive in her house, 9 Oct.

Macedonian secret committee at Athens announces the entry into Macedonia of Greek bands; conspiracies reported, 19 Oct.

Activity of Greek and Servian bands reported to be on the increase; situation stated to be growing worse daily, due chiefly to the conflict of the Turkish authorities, who, it is alleged, have deliberately allowed the religious and racial feuds of the Christians, 19 Oct.

Bulgarian inhabitants of village of Kuklitch savagely treated by Turkish troops and Molomians of the district; similar excesses at Zervi, the village destroyed by troopers and Bashiz-Razouks, 27 Mar.; Bulgarian band burns the monastery of Liboesto, in the district of Kastoria, 15 April.

Vilayets of Satunika and Monastir stated to be in a condition of great insecurity; conflicts with insurgent bands of frequent occurrence; contingents of foreign troops landed and despatched by committees at Athens; appearance in central Macedonia of secret Molomian organizations, headed by Turkish and Allaman chiefs, reported, 17 May.

Patriarchist villages of Baltina and Gradezhitza attacked by a Bulgarian band, the population murdered, 17 May, 1904.

Over 2,000 inhabitants of the Bulgarian villages in the zone of Macedonia, according to the Macedonians, 5 Oct.

Turkish troops attack the Bulgarian village of Mogila, near Monastir, several villagers killed; village saved from destruction by the intervention of an Austrian officer of gendarmerie, 27 Aug.

Marked increase in the activity of Bulgarians throughout Macedonia, 28 Aug.

Many conflicts between Servians and Bulgarians, Greeks, Macedonians, Turks, and Albanians, and excesses by Turks throughout the year.


Col. Yankoff, one of the leading Macedonian chiefs, killed in a skirmish with Turkish troops, confirmed.

Fighting for two days between Macedonians and Turkish troops in the villages of Steger and Britize in the district of Tchachbida; many persons killed and wounded, 14 May.

Turkish troops annihilate three Bulgarian bands in the Konquiska district, killing 27; Turks lose 26 killed and many wounded, 8 July.

Trial of the prisoners implicated in the murder of 23 Turks near Rokma; 21 sentenced to death, 14 acquitted, 9 July.

Village of Gorna Rodove in the district of Yedon, destroyed by a Turkish detachment under Hilmi Elliot, 6 Sept.

Local band of patriarchists killed 27 persons, severely wounded 7, and burned 10 houses at Karajo near Soz, 2 Nov.

Bulgarian government addressed, by the representatives of the great powers, a note giving an account of the recent massacre of Bulgarian peasants in the village of Krassan, 7 July.

Attempt to kidnap col. Elliot, British staff-officer of the acembale by a Bulgarian band, 30 July.

In the village of Bogash, near Monastir, a band of 20 Greek bands, accompanied by 40 local patriarchists, surround four houses, and, after blocking all means of egress, set them on fire; 26 persons, including women and children, were burnt to death, 13 July.

SIR E. GREY submits to the various cabinets a proposal for the appointment of a governor-general of Macedonia, or for a term of years, with the consent of the powers, 10 March.

The Ottoman commission in Sofia informs the Bulgarian foreign minister that the Turkish government, recognizing the justice of Bulgaria's complaints on the existing situation in Macedonia, has issued stringent orders for the destruction of the Greek and Servian bands.

A Greek band attacks the village of Vaskhi, murdering 8 women and 2 men and also wounding 2 women and a man, 29 June.

A Greek band kills 20 Hungarians and burns 20 houses near Monastir, 30 July.

Yovan Yorovitch, inspector of chancellors' books at Monastir, murdered in a Bulgarian house, 13 Dec. 1903.

MACEDONIANS, a semi-Arian sect, followers of Macedonius, made Bishop of Constantinople about 341. His appointment was greatly opposed and led to much bloodshed. He was expelled by the decree of a council held 398.

MACCHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES.

Machiavellian Principles, those of Niccolo Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his "Practice of Politics" and "The Prince." By some they are styled "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the wildest policy; by others as 'sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice commonly raised against them.' The author said that he taught princes to be tyrants, he also taught the people to
MADAGASCAR (S. E. coast of Africa), a large island (capital, Antananarivo), said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506. The people are called Hovas. Area 228,500 square miles. Population, 1908, 2,700,000; 6,955 Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1908 (est.) at about 1,583,750; imports, 1,283,750; exports, 425,000.

Portuguese settlement, 1438; destroyed by the French, 1422, on an arrival of a French general (669). The French attempted to settle at Antongil bay in 1771. Count Benouwsky supreme in the island, Oct. 1772. Killed in a duel by a Frenchman, May 1756. Their establishment at Fort Douphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1755. The settlements ceded to King Rattian, on his giving up the slave trade, 1818.

Radama I. king, 1816, who favoured Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died 1828.

A reactionary policy under his energetic queen Ranavalona, 1828. The English missionaries were cut off in 1828, obliged to depart. 1835.

The application of the native laws to the European with the consequence of an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English with the Mauritians, and the French from the island of Bourbon, June, 1835. Alliances between races; the native Christians suffer persecution, 1837-9.


French ultimatum, ordered and rejected, 13 June, 1831. The queen Ranavalona II dies about 15 July; succeeded by her niece Ranavalona III, July.

Treaties destroyed; state of siege at Tamatave; adm. Pierre orders the British, T. C. Trench, to quit within 24 hours, whores, 22 June. Mr. Shaw, missionary, arrested; capt. Johnson of H. M. S. Pegel insoltered; the British government adamant. French ultimatum is rejected 15 July; satisfaction ordered to be given. Aug. 1831.

Adm. Pierre reports repulse of two night-attacks on 18 June and 5 July. Release of Mr. Shaw about 22 June and 5 July.

Adm. Pierre dies 10 Sept.

The Hovas retake French posts, except Majunga, announced 6 Sept. 1831.

Mr. Shaw at Exeter Hall, describes his arrest, false charges against him, cruel usage and abrupt release. 27 Sept., 1831.

The French attempt is to give up the Hovas, 29 Sept. 1831, awarded to Mr. Shaw, and apology made to the British government by the French, 29 Oct.

Much British property destroyed. Nov. 1831.

French demanded 400,000l., paid 200,000l., by M. Alinons, 1834.


Desultory warfare and negotiations reported. French settlements in progress at Majunga, &c.; the Hovas prepare for war, Aug., 1837.

The French bombard Mahanoro, 22 Sept., 1837. Mr. T. Whitworth, missionary and trader, received from Antananarivo for newspaper correspondence, Nov. 1837.

MADAGASCAR.

Defeat of the Pihas at Farafata ..... 28 Dec. 1894
Murder of Mr. Surnay, a British subject, 25 Dec. 1894
Majunga bombarded and occupied by the French, 16 Jan. 1895
M. Le Myre de Vilers, dissatisfied with the queen's concessions, leaves, 27 Dec. 1894; arrives at Paris, 3 Jan. 1895
Nossi-Yey, island, S.W. coast, taken by the French, 14 Feb. 1895
Mr. Waller, formerly U.S. consul at Tananarive, imprisoned by French for aiding the Pihas; U.S. government protests; he arrives at Marcellin, 20 April (received at New York, 26 Apr.)
The French occupy Ambolombao after severe fighting, reported, 21 April.
Gen. Metzinger storms Madiane, the Pihas fled, 24 April
Murder of M. Grevé, naturalist, by the Pihas, reported, 25 April
Marovany stormed by gen. Metzinger; much slaughter; flight of the Pihas, 2 May
Gen. Duchesne, commander-in-chief, arrives at Majunga, 6 May
Defeat of the Pihas; successful advance of the French, reported, 19 May, 6-7th
Great mortality amongst the French from fever, reported, 21 May
Majunga occupied without resistance, 22 May
Bridge over the Betiaka completed; 300 feet long, 24 July
Capture of Andriamby by gen. Duchesne, 22 Aug.; story about the Pihas, the French government apparently incapable of preparing for defence or surrender; many French soldiers inabled and dying. Aug.–Sept.
The Pihas defeated with great loss at Tananarive, by gen. Duchesne, 13 Sept.
Antananarivo, the capital, bombarded and captured by gen. Duchesne; flight of the queen and court, 30 Sept.; treaty of peace ratified by the queen, 1 Oct.; she accepts the French protectorate, and is reinstated; the prime minister arrested, 4 Oct.; gen. Metzinger appointed governor, 10 Oct.
Hova works at Farafata captured, 1st Oct.
The queen holds an assembly, announcing the peace
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child murdered at a mission at Arivonimana, 22 Nov.
Rebels defeated with much loss, 23 Nov.
Estimated French loss during the campaign by disease, 3000.
M. Laroche appointed resident-general, 1 Dec.
Tribal risings against the Pihas, 1st Jan., 1895
Skirmishes with the French, 3rd April.
Several pioneer explorers murdered by brigands, 5th May
Antsirabe burnt by rebels, 3 days' siege of the Norwegian mission raised by M. Albez, rebel loss 200, about 4 June.
Murders, looting, and burning of villages, etc.
Prince Ratsimananana (the queen's uncle) and his ex-governor of Tananarive, tried and executed for rebellion at Antananarivo, 28 Oct.
Insurrection over, improved conditions, 30 Oct.
The queen exiled to Reunion (later leaves for Algeria), 29 Nov.
Two French protestant missionaries murdered in Ankarantra, 7 March
Skirmish on the Tsiarabina, 3 officers and others killed, Oct.
Siege raised at Imerina and Betiaka, mid Jan.
Natives repulsed with loss by the French at Ambiky, 22 Feb.
Lord Salisbury protests against the abolition of the rights of British commerce, 6 July
Amitra's soldiers, Andriamby plundered; they are disarmed and sent back to Diego Suarez, Nov.
Concessions demanded by Mr. Waller (see above), Feb. 1895; refused by the French, Nov.
Rising at Kongo, rebel position captivated, 24, 25 June, 1899
Successful operations against rebels in the south, Oct. and Nov. 1899

GOOD financial report, trade progressing, Sept. 1894
British government with withdrawal of British troops and the introduction of the customs tariff established in Madagascar after its annexation by France under the Anglo-French agreement of 18 March, 1894
Violent eyecatching letter is published
Buildings seriously burned; government buildings seriously injured, and archives partially destroyed; much damage done to villages. Estimated loss £400,000.
M. Angagner, governor, 29 Nov.
343 concessions for mining granted (335 for gold), 6 for iron, 19 Nov.
Gold produced, 22,532 oz. 10z., 1985; 5,532 oz., 1907; 101,257 oz., 1918
MADDER, the root of the Rubia tinctoria, highly valued for dying properties. See Hizarine.

MADEIRA, an island, N.W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1444, by Mr. Maeham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who died from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Aragon, which occasioned the report to Ferdinand II of Portugal, and the annexation of the island by the Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1410 or 1420, or colonise it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1804; and again by Admiral Hood and general Beresford, 21 Dec. 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been almost entirely ruined by the vine disease (oidium). Population, 1882, 13,395; 1900, 15,082; 1910 (est.), 17,500.
Opposition of the penasury to new taxation; fighting with bloodshed announced, 16 Jan. 1888

MADIAI PERSECUTION, see Tuscany.

MADRAS. (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chengapatam, colonised by the English, 1601. Population of the province, 1881, 30,812,745; 1891, 35,885,590; 1901, 38,209,000; 1910 (est.), 41,750,000; of the city, 1881, 495,848; 1891, 470,895; 1901, 509,937; 1910 (est.), 534,125.
1782 Fort St. George was made a presidency; English placed under Madras.
1798 Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency.
1798 Madras taken by the French, 14 Sept.
1798 Restored to the English.
1878 Vainly besieged by the French under Lally, 12 Dec.
1798 Ryder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty.
1879 Sir John Lindsay arrives, July.
1798 He is succeeded by sir R. Hartley, Sept.
1798 Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own counsellor, 24 Aug 1776; dies in confinement, 17 April, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 300, each.
1798 Sir Eyre Codr arrives, 5 Nov.
1798 He defeats Ryder, 4 July.
1798 Lord Macartney arrives as governor, 22 June.
1798 Lord Cornwallis arrives, 12 Dec.
1798 Sir C. Oakley succeeds gen. Wm. Meadows as governor, 1 Aug.
1798 Madras system of education introduced (see Bombay).
1795 General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysoore, 3 March; and arrives at Sharingsapatam, 5 April, which is stormed by the British, under gen. Baird, and Tippeco Saleh killed, 4 May, 1792.
1796 Appointment of thon Sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter, 6 Oct.
1796 More than 2000 cases in Madras burnt, Feb.
1798 The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poonah (see India), March.
MADRID.

The Eскорци built
Taken by lord Galway... 24 June, 1766
The old palace burnt down 1734
Maiden taken by the French... 28 May
The citizens attempt to expel the French; defeated
with much slaughter 2 May...
Joseph Benmarte enters Madrid as king of Spain
but soon returned 3 May
Madrid retaken by the French 2 Dec...
Retained till it is entered by Wellington 12 Aug 1812
Ferdinand VII restored 15 May 1814
Madrid pronounced for provisional government against Isabella II.
29 Sept, 1836
English protestant church authorised 25 Nov
Madrid (with Alcalá de Henares), a bishopric 1882
The bishop Martín Lope de Goicoechea raised to the see of the pre-cathedral by Cavanera Galvez, a priest
by him, 18 April: dies 17 April, 1836
Destitutive hurricane, about 32 persons killed and
about 320 wounded, 12 May: sufferers visited
by the queen 13 May
Grand Columbus celebration... 30 Oct. est. 1892
Much damage caused by the explosion of an
akordite, see Meteorites. 10 Feb, 1896
5 bombs exploded near the royal palace, no injury,
several arrests. 19 Feb.
A statue of Velasquez unveiled by the governor
regent mid June, 1899
First sod of new railway to Bilbao cut... 20 Oct, 1902
National celebration at Madrid of the tercentenary
of the publication of the first part of Cervantes' "Don Quijote".
June, 1905
Enthusiastic reception of king Alfonso on his
return to the capital; funeral of the Spanish
onart of the Basque Successors for his escape from assassination at Paris 13 June,
Marriage of king Alfonso with princess Ema of
Battenberg 8 Nov, 1906
Bomb outrage, attempted assassination of the
king; 25 people killed and 92 injured by the
explosion of a bomb thrown at the royal
chancellor on the 19th of July. 1895
A fire in the working-class quarter destroys 250
houses and leaves 1800 families homeless, 10 May, 1903
Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 22 May.
King Manuel of Portugal visits king Alfonso.
3 Nov, 1899
Triumphant return of the troops from Morocco, 22 Jan.
1910

See Spain, est. 1807 et seq.

MADRIGAL, an unaccompanied song for three
or more voices, of which fine examples are by
English composers. Madrigals, invented in the
Netherlands, were adopted in England, and first produced. Many were published by Morley, 1594; Willcocks, 1597; Wilbye, 1598; and Burnet, 1599. The Madrigal Society in London began in
1711. English Glee and Madrigal Union founded in 1831. Rimbault's "Bibliotheca Madrigalism"
published 1837. The madrigal, "Summer is eenum
in" is attributed to the 13th or 14th century.

MAESTRICHT (Holland), the ancient
Tractatus ad Maiorum, the capital of Limburg. It
revolted from Spain, and was taken by the prince
of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took
place.
In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after
a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the
Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673;
William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain
in 1677; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch.
In 1718 it was besieged by the French, who were
permitted to take possession of the city on condi-
tion of its being restored at the peace then nego-
tiating. In Feb. 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessful-
ly attacked by the French, but they became
masters of it, Nov. 1794. In 1814 it was made part
of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which now
belongs to Holland. Population, 1891, 32,255;
1900, 34,182; 1910 (est.), 43,000.

MAFEKING, SEIGE OF. See S. African
War. 1901, 13 Oct, 1899-17, 18 May, 1900. Maj.-gen.
Baden-Powell (who with the little garrison and

MADRID (New Castle), mentioned in history
as Magerit, a Moorish castle. Population in 1891,
54,996; in 1910 (est.), 62,873, 1910.

MADRID.
townspeople bravely held out against great odds) presented with a casket, by the mayor, 16 Sept. 1867. Duke and duchess of Connaught receive a municipal welcome 1 Feb. 1906.

MAFIA, a secret terrorist murder society in Sicily, comprising all classes; became prominent in 1860. It is opposed to the Camorra. Efforts for the suppression of both were made by the government in 1874-5. Murder trials (see Italy), Oct. 1891-July, 1902. See New Orleans, 1890-95.

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MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines, some of which are extinct. See Reviews and Newspapers.

Gentleman's 1731
London 1732
Scots 1736
Bel 1759
Court 1760
Gospel 1768
Lady's 1772
European 1782
Methodist 1784
Evangelical 1793
Monthly 1796
Philosophical 1788
New Monthly 1814
Blackwood's 1817
Fisher 1830
Metropolitan 1836
Penny 1834
Talk's 1833
Galton's Family 1853
Macmahan's 1864
Good Words 1866
Cornhill 1868
Tinkle Bell 1869
Quiver 1871
St. Paul's 1876
Nineteenth Century 1877

MAGDALEN, a very strong place in Abyssinia (which see). On Good Friday, 10 April, 1868, the troops of the emperor Theodore attacked the first brigade of the British army under sir Robert Napier, and were repulsed with great slaughter. On the next day all the European prisoners were given up, but Theodore himself refused to surrender; and on Easter Monday, 13 April, Magdala was stormed, and Theodore himself killed—it is said by his own hand.—British loss, 2 killed; 20 wounded: Abyssinian loss, about 500 killed and wounded out of about 5000. Magdala was burnt to the ground by the British, 17 April, 1868.

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Santa, 1321. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1392. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VII. in 1534. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1578, under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1760.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about 697. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was besieged and taken by the elector Maurice, Nov. 1550, and Nov. 1551; blockaded for seven months by the imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and barbarously sacked by Tilly on 10 May, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648, was taken by the French, 8 Nov. 1806; annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, 9 July, 1807; restored to Prussia, Nov. 1813. Valuable literary collection burnt 6 April, 1891. Population, 1900, 229,665; 1910 (est.), 268,000.

The Magdeburg Experiment is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitting air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. Braune.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans), was passed by Ferdinand de Magellanes (Magellan), a Portuguese, on 27 Nov. 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished from want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, near which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 4 June, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 7,500 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners. The French generals Esparre and Clerc were killed. The arrival of general MacMahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French, greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on 8 June following; MacMahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France. A monument erected here in memory of the slain was solemnly inaugurated 4 June, 1872. The red dye, rosamine, obtained by chemists from gas tar, is termed magenta; see Amuric.

MAGI, an order of priests and teachers among the ancient Medes and Persians, with much political power. One of them who on the death of Cambyses espoused the cause of Darius claimed the throne of Persia, was deposed by Darius Hystaspes, 521 B.C., and a massacre of the Mazi followed. They retained their religious position till the later Roman empire. The constitution of the order is traditionally assigned to Zoroaster, the Zarathustra of the Zendavesta, whose time and very existence are uncertain, the 6th century b.c. being mentioned. He is said to have taught the knowledge of Ormuzd, the supreme good principle, to the Mazi, whom he classified as learners, masters, and perfect scholars, the possessors of all spiritual power, and the science of the age, see Parsees. The name Mazi has been applied to the "wise men" of Matt. ii., and the Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Greeks or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC, see Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c. The invention of the Magic Lantern is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680. David Salomon in a discourse at the Royal Institution on "Optical Projection," exhibited an arrangement of the magic lantern, in which by the use of lenses magnifying up to 4.50 diameters, he stated that he was enabled to magnify a postage stamp to the size of 21 acres, 20 Feb. 1802.
MAGISTRATES. 868 MAGNOLIA.

MAGISTRATES, see Justices. Stipendiary borough magistrates may be appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1833; and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 97, 1853. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting magistrate for Westminster and Bow-street. There are 14 metropolitan police courts and 2 city courts. June, 1810.

MAGNA CHARTA. Its fundamental parts were derived from Saxon charters, continued by Henry I. and his successors. On 20 Nov. 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmondsbury. On 6 Jan. 1215, they presented their demands to King John, who deferred his answer. On 10 May they were censured by the pope. On 24 May they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield. The charter was sealed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, 15 June, 1215. It was many times confirmed, by Henry III. and his successors. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1225, and was assured by Edward I.; see FoRests. The original MS. charter is lost. The finest MS. copy, which is at Lincoln, was reproduced by photographers in the "National MSS." published by government, 1865.

MAGNA GREGIA, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, &c. Cumae, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 734 B.C., Pandosia and Metapontum in 724 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 210 B.C.

NAMEKIAN. (N. Italy.) Here Scherer and a French army were defeated by the Austrians under Kray, 5 April, 1792.

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor.) Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C. — Magnesia alba, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphry Davy in 1808, and since produced in larger quantities by Bussy, Daville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonnstadt, in 1824-3. Its light when burnt is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps made for burning magnesium wire were employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865. Lakin's magnesium lamp (in which the metal is burnt in the form of a powder) was exhibited at the Royal Institution on 1 June, 1864, and before the British Association at Nottingham in Aug. 1865.

MAGNETISM. The attractive power of the lodestone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have discovered the lodestone Magnesia in Asia, 1690 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its properties of pointing to the North (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1300; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266, and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150. See under Electricity.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about 1575. Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published 1600. Halley's theory of magnetic variations published 1701. H. W. observed that a suspended bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position 1722. Artificial magnets made by Dr. Gowen Knight 1746. The variation of the compass was proved by Boulle, about 1680; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; and on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to 1756. Colburn compiled a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michell, Enfer, Lambert, Robinson, and others, 1750-1800. The deflection of the magnetic needle by the volition current was discovered by Osted 1819. Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding ears, 1830. The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morelloni, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetised shown by Mrs. Somerville, 1825. Mr. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force, 1832. Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass, 1833. Magnetic north pole discovered by commander (after) James Clark Ross (during sir John Ross's second voyage) by Lamont, 1828; and verified by Dr. Buchan, 1831.

Electricity produced by the rotation of a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flames, air, and gases (published 1834), on diamaagnetism (1834), on magneto-crystalline action (1842), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force, 1851-1907. Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine 1840, seq. Prof. Toddall proves the existence of diaphagmatic polarity 1856. Mr. Archibald Smith described the results of his investigations respecting the deviation of the compass in iron ships at the Royal Institution, 9 Feb., 1866. Wm. Robinson patented a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by the help of magnetism, 1847, patented, July, 1867.

In the 19th century knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism was greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampere, Hanstein, Gauss, Weber, Poggendorff, Sabine, Lamont, Du Moncel, Archibald Smith, sir Wm. Thomson (lord Kelvin), &c. (see Animal Magnetism.)


MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery of professor Faraday; see under Electricity. Magneto-electricity has been applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes. The South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winter of 1838-9 and 1849-50 (the light removed to Dungeness in 1861), the Lizards, by Dr. C. William Siemens's magneto-electric light, 1878. See further.)

MAGNOLIA. Magnolia l paniculata, from Brazil, 1688. The rare-leaved Magnolia, Magnolia macrophylla, from America, 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, Magnolia pumila, from China, in 1789; and (also from China) the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1760; and the slender, 1804.
MAHDIP (Guided by God), a name assumed by several Mahometan fanatics claiming to be divinely selected successors. An example is found in Ibn Tun евр, the Almohade Mahdi in the 12th century. See Babylon, and for the latest Mahdi see Baudan, 1881, et seq. A Mahdi rose in Bokhara, named Mahomed Abdallah Ben Oman, May, 1884. See Derrisheh. "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp" by Father Ohrwinder, published 1880. Total defeat of the Khedives at Qudurnan, 2 Sept. (1883), again at Oudnehkuk, when he and his chief emirs were killed (see Baudan, 24 Nov. 1891), and consequent end of Mahdisms.

MAHOMEDPORE, see Mohedpore.

MAHOGANY, the wood of the Swietenia mahogani, a tree some 100 ft. high, native to the West Indies. The earliest notion of mahogany is in connection with the repairing of some of sir Walter Raleigh's ships at Trinidad, 1597. Said to have been brought to England at the end of the 17th century as balletst from the West Indies. First used for cabinet-work by a cabinet-maker named Woodston, and employed as a new material for furniture in the beginning of the 18th century.

MAHOMETANISM embodied in the Koran, includes—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predetermination, a last judgment, and a denial of the perfectibility of man. The Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent abstinence, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

The Mahometan year, 123-124. Months; Shawall (begins 11 Jan., 1492); Dulkadad (9 Feb.); Dulliegin (3 March); Muharram (10 April); Sperhar (20 May); Rabia 1 (2 June); Rabia II. (3 July); Jomada I. (6 Aug.); Jomada II. (4 Sept.); Rajab (2 Oct.); Shaban (5 Nov.); Ramadan (6 Dec.).

(The dates are given in the best abancards.)

Mahomet, Mohammed (the name is spelled many ways), born at Meccah, 570 or 579. Announced himself as a prophet about 581.

Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hegira) 15 July, 622.

Defeats his enemies (the Korkish, the Jauis, &c.) 623.

Defeats the Christians at Muta 629.

Is acknowledged as a sovereign 630.

Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jewess to test his diviné character 8 June, 632.

The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the Sunnis, or the Orthodox (which recognizes Abi Bekker's father, in law of Mahomed, in preference to Omar and Ali), and the Shiites (Sectaries), or Fatimites, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.

The former (also called Summites) recognize the "Sunna" (traditions) sayings of Mahomet (supplementary to the Koran) which the Shiites regard as heretical. Many of the Shiites were murdered A.D. 680, and a miracle play and a festival in their honour are still observed.

The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Sunnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs. Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.

Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in 732.

The Mahometan Arab, stern-faced and stern-eyed, conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the 7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the caliphate of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Granada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Moorish Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till 1609.

After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion.

Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 250 millions amongst its votaries.

Comorosleel Tabyhe, a Mahometan, admitted to practise as an attorney in England, having taken the oaths upon the Koran Nov. 1838.

Budroomleel Tabyhe, a Mahometan, called to the bar 30 April, 1867.

The first Mahometan mosque in England erected at Mayfurl, Woking, Surrey, completed by the extravagances of Dr. W. Lether (not a Mahometan), Aug. 1885; the aumr of Afghanistan, by his son, presents 900 to the mosque, 4 June, 1895.

The representation of a play called Mahomed on the English stage, was stopped by request, aided by the intervention of the sultan 30 Dec., 1890.


A conference of Moslems produced against attacks on their religion, &c., London 22 May, 1893.

300,000 persons of Ceylon resolve to memorialise King Edward, asking him to withdraw order compelling Mahometan advocates to plead without uncovered heads 11 Dec., 1905.

Mahometan congress in St. Petersburg forbidden 29 Jan., 1906.

Lord Minto received a delegation at Simla, who presented an address from the Mahometan community of India 1 Oct.

All Mahometans have long been prominent among Mussulmans of India, feelings of loyalty to Britain 23 Oct.

Inauguration of the Hedjaz railway from Damascus to the Holy city 1 Sept. 1908.

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt north-west of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. See India (1805, et seq.), Mahrattah and Indoars.

MAID, see Huna Maid, Elizabeth baron, and John of . Aire, maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria) where the French, commanded by general Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, 1 July, 1809.

MAIDEN, see Guillaumine.

MAIDENS of HONOUR. Anne, daughter of Francis II., duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France (1483-1485), had young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honour (1272-1307); queen Victoria had eight; queen Alexandra has four.

MAIDSTONE, Kent, a British town, anciently termed the city of the Medway (Cacer Medwand), a possession of the archbishops of Canterbury in 1067-77. It was chartered by several kings, from Edward VI. to George II. The royalist Kentish men were here defeated by Fairfax, 1648. The
archbishop's palace was built in 1348. All Saints' college, now in ruins, was founded in 1260 as a hospital for pilgrims travelling to Canterbury; it was suppressed during the reign of Edward VI. Hazlitt, the essayist, Woodlett, the engraver, and the rebel sir Thomas Wyatt were natives of the town, which previously sent two members to parliament, since 1885 sends one. Typhoid epidemic attributed to bad water: Farleigh water supply cut off, 2 Oct. 1875 (see Mansionhouse Fund. Population, 1901, 34,000).

MAIL-COACHES, for the conveyance of letters, were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, 2 Aug. 1774. They were employed for other routes in 1785, and soon became general in England. The mails first sent by rail in 1838.

MAILLOTINS (small mallets), a name given to certain citizens of Paris, who, in March, 1785, violently opposed the collection of new taxes imposed by the duke of Angouleme, the regent. They armed themselves with small iron mallets (taken from the arsenal), and killed the collectors; for which they were severely punished in Jan. 1383.

MAILING AND WOUNDING, see Enclosure Act.

MAIN PLOT, a name given to a conspiracy to make Arabella Stuart sovereign of England in place of James I. in 1603. Lord Cobham, sir Walter Raleigh, and lord Grey, were condemned to death for implication in it, but reprieved; others were executed. Raleigh was executed, 29 Oct. 1618.

MAINE, a province, N.W. of France, seized by William I. of England in 1646. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1641; was taken from John of England by Philip IV. of France, 1644; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1660. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481. — MAINE (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English, 1620. It forms the boundary state of the union in 1820. Capital, Augusta. Population, 1900, 691,406; 1910 (est.), 810,200. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the A-burton treaty, concluded 9 Aug. 1842. The Maine liquor law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851. In 1872, it was officially reported to have greatly decreased drunkards and rendered the trade unprofitable.

Great treat at Camden: — warehouses and colossus destroyed.

The open house of Bath first held on 1 Nov. 1692.

Maine, United States; crime, buried by explosion in Havana haurion, 2 officers and 27 men killed, 13 Apr. 1861.

Cont of inquiry finds no evidence to fix the responsibility, but attributes the explosion to a mine underneath the vessel, repeated times, with a dumdum message from the person, at 2 March; the Spanish commission, after the discovery of the explosion, which was from within, report received at Washington on 30 March.

At M. Desert, 27 deaths by the breaking of a ferry-ship.

MAIWAND, Afghanistan, about 30 miles from Candahar. On 27 July, 1880, gen. J. Burrers marched from the Nukhind, and attacked the army of Aoyob Khan, about 20,000 men, and after four hours' severe conflict was compelled to retreat. About 350 of the British with many officers fell (including Lieut.-col. Galbraith, major G.F. Blackwood, captains Garriott, McMath, Cullen, Roberts, and others), especially officers of the 44th regiment; with about 700 of the native troops killed or missing. The British commanders were censured. Ayooob Khan did not improve his victory, and was totally defeated by gen. sir F. Roberts, 7 Sept. 1880. See MAZRA.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. Voltaire. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1490, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

MAJORCA, see Baleric Isles, and Minorca. Majorca opposed Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, 14 July, 1715. Its first railway, from Palma, capital of the Baleric isles, to Inca, 18 miles, opened, 24 Feb. 1875.

MAJUBA HILL (see Tsmannad). On Saturday night, 26 Feb. 1881, above 600 men under sir George P. Colley marching from the camp at Mount Prospect, ascended Majuba hill overlooking Laing's Neck, where the Boers were encamped, to surprise them. The attack of the Boers began 10.30 a.m. of the 27th. Fierce conflicts ensued; eventually overwhelmed by numbers and deadly fire, the British were routed and fled. Sir George Colley fell with his face to the enemy. Boer loss unknown, some say only one man. About 350 British engaged. Loss: killed, 3 officers and about 82 men; many wounded, 122 prisoners, and some missing.

MAKALAKA, see Mashona.

MALABAR (S.W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601. A murderous attack on the Hindus by the Mophah Musulmans, punished by the British, 8 April, 1894.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was made a Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established here in 1640. The Dutch government exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1824, when it was placed under the Bengal presidency. It is now part of the Straits Settlements (which see).

MALAGA (S. Spain), a Phcenician town, taken by the Arabs, 714; retaken by the Spaniards, after a long siege, 1477; see naval battles, 1704. An insurrection against the provisional government was put down with much slaughter, 31 Dec. 1808. Population in 1887, 134,100; 1900, 150,197; 1910 (est.), 151,739.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated a redoubt, strongly fortified by the Russians during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on 17, 18 June, 1855, and after a conflict of forty-eight hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1120 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On 8 Sept. the French again attacked the Malakhoff at daybreak, the enemy's fire was heavy and, at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt; see Sebastopol. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.
MALARIA. The parasite of malaria—i.e., ague and yellow fever—discovered by Laveran in 1880. The theory that mosquitoes conveyed the disease held also by King, Bignami and Manso. Major Ronald Ross (K.C.B. 1902) began his researches on sir Patrick Manson's theory in India in 1895, and proved deductively and experimentally that mosquitoes of the genus called Anophelles Gyllisberg conveyed the disease, 1897-98; continued by profs. Koch and Grassi and Drs. Bignami and Bastianelli, Dec. 1898. See Sierra Leone, Aug. 1899.

Elephantiasis, a tropical disease, also conveyed by the mosquito, reported, 12 Aug. 1900. Major Ronald Ross proves that the prime source of mosquito infection is the native children, whose blood contains the parasites. Sept. 1900 (he received the Nobel prize, Dec. 1902).

Drs. Samson and Low live perfectly free from fever in the worst malarial part of the Roman Campagna, near Ostia, without taking quinine or any other drug, by merely keeping within a mosquito-proof hut from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise, Aug. Sept. 1901; success in their campaign, with similar results by profs. Grassi and others. Committee appointed jointly by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and the Royal Soc. in 1898 for the investigation of malaria and mosquitoes and allied insects in tropical countries: 3,000 specimens sent to the Nat. Hist. museum, Cambridge, reported Sept. 1902 (researches continued 1903). Drs. Stephens and Christopher report malaria to be an infectious fever present in nearly every native hut, and its suppression doubtful, Times, 4 Aug. 1902. See also under Great Theory of Disease, 10 Nov. 1897.

Outbreak in the Punjab; authorities issue quinine in affected districts. 1 Oct. 1906.

Continues to spread in the Punjab, being worst at Ambetkar, where 6,534 deaths occurred daily; cons-ervancy at a standstill, scavengers smitten and trade suspended; whole city in mourning. 23 Nov. 1907.

Anti-malaria campaign in India, British West Africa, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Jamaica, &c, 1909.

MALA VITA (evil life), the name of a secret society in south Italy; the highest of its three grades is the Camorrist. At Lavello, in Foggia, O.N. men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment (from 5 to 10 years), reported 2 Oct. 1891; see Camorra.


Floods in southern Malaya destroy 93 miles of the Johore state railway, 1 Jan. 1910.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 h. c., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was built by queen Boudicca, and rebuilt by the Romans; burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. Absorbed into the county, 1885. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the borough tenure on his father's death; see Borough-English.

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, &c., 1861.

MALINES, see Mechlin.

MALINS' ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 57, relating to the powers of women in regard to property, was passed in 1857.

MALMESBURY, Wiltshire, an old market-town. The abbey, founded about 1670, was several times destroyed by the Reptures and restored. Its chief was made a mitred abbey by Edward 111. Athelstan was buried in the abbey. Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, was born here, 5 April, 1688. By the act of 1855, Malmesbury was disenfranchised and absorbed into the county. Population, 1861, 2,854.

MALO, ST. (N.-W. France). This port, as a great resort of privateers, sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Bowes in 1603, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1605. In June, 1758, the British landed in considerable force in Canoeay bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is very difficult of access. Steamship 'lhibis, owned by London and South Western railway company, went ashore off harbour entrance in gale and snowstorm, 128 passengers and crew drowned, 18 Nov. 1875.

MALO-JAROSLAVITZ, near Moscow, central Russia: the site of severe encounters between the Russians and the retreating French army, 24 Oct. 1812. The latter were victorious, but with great loss.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French, commanded by mar- shal Villars, 11 Sept. 1707. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, but capturing Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1607; repealed but reimposed 1617, et seq. Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1868, the rates were suspended, and all maltsters licensed by the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to £273,277. In 1864 the duty was remitted on malt used for cattle feeding; and in 1865, an act was passed allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used. A parliamentary committee to consider repeal of malt tax was agreed to, 14 May 1867, without effect. In a motion to repeal the tax was negatived (244-17), 23 April, 1874. Tax abolished, 1880 (when it was 28½d. a bushel). It ceased 1 Oct. 1886.

Malt made and retained in the United Kingdom: in 1825, 36,205,453 bushels; in 1835, 42,290,698; in 1845, 35,307,845; in 1857, 44,545,096; in 1865, 46,106,000; in 1870, 56,775,614; in 1875, 61,001,670; imported, 1857, 8,314 cwts.; 1860, 9,224 cwts.; 1865, 4,950 cwts.; 1870, 11,210 cwts.

MALT (former Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Byzantines, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last ca-
obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1345. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims on the south corner of the Temple, at Jerusalem. They transferred their main establishment from Jerusalem to Rhodes, the island which they had captured, 1522. After the death of the grand master, Tommasi di Contar, in 1525, the order was governed by a deputation under the protection of Russia. In 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 22 December, 1530. The order was restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Cirkewweli, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1709. After the death of the grand master, Tommasi di Contar, in 1525, the order was governed by a deputation under the protection of Russia. In 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 22 December, 1530. The order was restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Cirkewweli, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1709.

The grand priory of the order of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England—sovereign head and patron, king Edward VII.; grand priors, prince of Wales; incorporated 22 May, 1888.

MAMELON, a hill, one of the defences of Sebastopol, captured by the French 7 June, 1855.

MAMELIESSES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan of Egypt as a body-guard, about 1620. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne of Egypt, May, 1260, and continued to do so until it became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the boys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Aramais, reconquered Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1803, Napoleon emboldened some of them in his guard. On 1 March, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pasha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo.

MAMERTINI, sons of Manners or Mars, were Companion soldiers of Agathocles. They seized Messina in Sicily, in 281, B.C., and when closely besiegéd by the Carthaginians, and Hiero of Syracuse, in 204, they implored the help of the Romans, which led to the first Punic war.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant (Elephas primigenius), the remains of which in the recent deposits of Northern Europe and Asia are sufficiently abundant to confirm the origin of fossil ivory. The first entire mammoth recorded is that recovered from the ice near the mouth of the Lena in 1860. Remains of this animal found at Harwich, in 1803, many disintegrated or washed out in great thaws in more recent years at places in
MAMMOTH CAVE. 873 MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Europe, Asia, and America. Mammoth, Mastodon, and Dinotherium are the three most prominent types of the fossil Proboscidea in the tertiary deposits.

Storms having displaced the shingle at Selsey, south of Chichester, fossil remains were found there in 1838, and 1839. by Dr. A. Smith Woodward, keeper of geology in the British Museum, and other experts, to be those of a young mammoth about the size of a small Indian elephant, reported 26 Mar. 1899.

MAMMOTH CAVE, Kentucky, 10 miles in length, consists of numerous grottos, rivers, caverns, and avenues, some of the last being covered with the most beautiful crystals of rock salt, temperature of the cave is about 59° Fahr. "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," by H. C. Hovey and R. E. Call, published 1867.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1836, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with remains of extinct animals in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France, and also in 1847, near Amiens. Similar flints have been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and in various parts of the world, demonstrating the remote antiquity of the human race.

Some burnt bricks found in the Nile are considered to be 30,000 years old, and some bones found in kasustrine deposits in Florida, 35,000 years old.

The "Engis skull" found by Schmerling in the valley of the Meuse, about 1834, is considered to be 35,000 years old.

Fossil human remains found in extinct volcanoes of St. Denis, near Puy en Velay, 1844.

A human jaw said to have been found in the drift at M. Abbeville, March, 1833. Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863 (4th edition, 1873), and Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," 1865 (4th ed. 1880).

The skeleton of a man supposed to have been contemporaneous with the mammoth and cave bear was found with polished flint implements by M. Riviere in the Cavliin cavel near Montenay, 23 March, 1877.

"In our day the quaternary man is a fact universally accepted; but the tertiary man is a problem under discussion."—Bucklow 1857.

Flint implements found in Eoz., probable date 500 B.C. (termed the "paleolithic age") reported 1863 (?). S. Q. S.

Two skeletons (man and woman) in excellent preservation, found by Mr. W. Raleigh, Whitfield, Charnormsire, in a tunnel in the sand dunes at Nethermawr, probably of the neolithic age, reported.

April 1874.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, about 620; by Magnus of Norway, 998; by the Scots, 1269; occupied by Edward at the wish of the inhabitants 1290; recovered by the Scots in 1313; but taken from them by Montacute, afterwards Earls of Salisbury, to whom Edward III gave the title of king of Man, in 1343.

It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV granted it in fee to Sir John Stanley, 1410. It was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1610 to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol. He received from parliament 70,000l. for the purchase of his remaining interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829.

The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces for a time in 1651. The queen's landing there (cost 24,000l.) inaugurated by the bent governor, H. B. Loch, 1 July, 1872.

Act relating to the harbours and coasts, passed June, 1872. The first railway (from Douglas to Peel) opened, 1 July, 1873. Population, 1871, 5,684; in 1891, 5,657.

Revenue, 1887-89, 64,824l.; expenditure, 57,016l.; 1891-93, revenue, 85,935l.; expenditure, 74,541l.; net, 11,394l.

The Bishopric is said to have been presided over by Ambphilus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447.

It was united to Sodor in 1143. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords; but Lord Auckland (bishop, 1847-51) sat by right of his barony.

Present incumbent, 1890.

The Tywandal, an independent legislative body, consists of two branches—1. The governor and council; 2. The house of keys; their acts receiving the royal assent. The house of keys was formerly elective; election by the people every seventh year was established by act of parliament, 1660; the property qualification for members has been suspended; houses of keys were granted in towns and villages conferred on women by royal assent in 1856.

New Customs Act passed in 1857.

According to Boucher, five hills, which had received the royal assent, one for the redistribution of seats in the house of keys, were promuluated to the legislature, in the open air on the Tywandal, on the 25th, by the governor, Spencer Worley, 23 March, 1874; ceremony shortened by bill passed, 7 Nov. 1895.

An electric tramway from Douglas to Laxey, opened 1894.

Outburst of poisonous fumes at the Smooch foul mines, Laxey, 20 deaths 1857.

Portrait of the queen painted by herself in 1800; the island of 142; Sir Sam. Drinkwater, 50 years, Deosmer (renewed, Oct. 1872), presented with an address, &c.

21,500 acres purchased by the handsome 1844.

Suspension of Dumbell's bank 2 Feb. 1899.

Charles B. Nelson, director (see Tribe, Feb. 1899). John Shimmon, manager; Win. and Harold Alfred and Joseph Rogers, auditors of Dumbell's bank, convicted of issuing false balances, Jan. 1896; C. B. Nelson and John Dumbell also convicted of appropriating the moneys of the bank, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, the rest to several months' imprisonment.

Isle of Man, is an act of royal assent 1856.

A. J. P. Visit of the king and queen 28 Aug. 1874.

ORDERS OF SIDER AND MAN.

1248. Claudius, bishop, died 1315.


1214. William Ward, died 1319.


1217. John Vostermans, trans. to Chester, 1346.

1218. Walter Augustus Shirley, died 1817.

1219. John Eden, lord Auckland, trans. to Bath, 1843.


1223. Norman W. Shute, consecrated, 1 May 1607.

1224. Thomas Worthley Hurry, consecrated, 10 May, 1807.


MANASSAS JUNCTION (Virginia, United States), an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named Bull Run. 1. It was held by the Confederacy in 1861, when it was attacked by the federal general Irwin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on 10 July, and gained
Manchester

visited

1838

1830

1760

12

1819

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1856;

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Manchester

Manchester (Lancashire), in the time of the Brunds, was one of their principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language, *Menye*, a stone. It was the residence of one of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Man cetum*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. The site of this, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 70, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Coloni Prioris Frisorum*, and called by them *Mancetum*: hence its Saxon name *Manchester*, from which its modern appellation is derived. Lewis. Manchester constituted a harbour and port, 22 Dec. 1681. Population 1835, 553,381; 1841 (est.), 655,455.

Manchesters was burnt down, 1759; re

New Bridge built

Assembly rooms, Mosley-street, built

Philological Society instituted

Lever hospital opened, 1803; Theatre-Royal

The weavers riot 24 May, 1816

Exchange and Commercial buildings erected, 1 Jan., 1824

Manchester and Salford water works established

Blanket factories established

Lock-hospitals established

Manchester reform meeting (called *Pechico*) of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assaulted by a charge of cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, the outlying districts occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were driven upon each other; many were trampled over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 4 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600

New Brunswick bridge built

Chamber of commerce established

Law library was opened

Natural History society projected

New Queen company founded

Mee and Dumb school instituted

Royal Institution for Mechanics' institution founded

Musical festival first held

At the landing a vessel which keeled up, and by 200,000 persons precipitated into the river; 33 perished. 29 Feb.

In a trial, a factory burnt, and much machinery destroyed. 3 May

The meet established

Manchester and Liverpool railway opened

Mr. Huskisson killed (see Liverpool) 13 Sept.

Manchester made a parliamentary borough (2 mem-

bors) by Reform act 6 July

Choral society established

Statistical society formed (the first in England)

Church Establishment refused

Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform act 1815

Manchester and Leeds railway act passed

Geological Society instituted

Charter of incorporation 23 Oct.

Manchester police act

26 Aug.

Great disorders in the midland counties among artisans: they extend to this town

Great free-trade meetings held here (see Corn Laws) 14 Nov.

Great anti-corn law meeting, at which 64,500, were subscribed in both houses 23 Dec.

The Queen's park, Peel-park, and Philip's park, opened

Manchester made a bishopric 10 Aug.

Opening of Owens collegiate institution, to which John Owens bequeathed 100,000/. 12 March

Queen Victoria's visit to Manchester 7 Oct.

Great meeting in the Free-trade hall, to give the "Kossoth"

The engineer's strike 3 Jan.

The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by the citizens 31 Aug.

Opening of the Free library 2 Sept.

Great Free trade banquet 2 Nov.

Manchester declared to be a city, and formally chartered 17 April

Great strike of minders and piecers 7 Nov.

Exhibition of Art Treasures determined on, 20 May, 1857; 1115 old paintings, 682 new paintings, 436 water-colours, 288 British portraits, &c. collected; opened by Prince consort, 2 May, visited by Queen Victoria 29, 30 June; visited by 1,355,915

Lunatic asylum founded

Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and puts up at the Bull inn.

The Queen's theatre rebuilt

Subscription concerts established

Riots against machinery 9 Oct.

Manufacturers' petition rejected

Philosophical society established

New Bailey bridge completed

Queen's theatre burnt down, 29 June, 1839; re-

New Bailey built

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persons; expenses, 99,900l., receipts, 98,900l.; closed.

Great county meeting: 73,000l. subscribed to the
Lancashire Relief fund.

Meeting of the Church Congress.

Great Reform Meeting: Mr. Bright there, 24 Sept., 1866.

Additional M.P. granted by Reform act, 15 Aug., 1867.

Trades' Unions commission opened; evidence ob-
lied of great outrages.

Two Fenians, Kelly and Deasy, forcibly taken from a
police-van, near Manchester, and Brett, a
policeman, killed.

23 pc. of Argyll united by the Liberal party at
Philadelphia.

Nov.: five condemned to death for murder; 1
Nov.; others to imprisonment; Allen, Gould,
and Larkin executed.

False alarm of fire at Lang's music-hall.

31 July, 1868.

New town-hall founded.

26 Oct.

Manchester Reciprocity Association founded, Sept., 1869.

Alexandra-park (provided by the corporation) opened.

6 Aug., 1870.

Owens college new buildings founded.

23 Sept., 1873.

The library at Athenaeum burnt.

24 Sept., 1873.

Athenaeum lecture-room opened by lord chancellor.

Cookham, the mansion of Salisbury, &c. 22 Jan., 1875.

Humphy ; Nichols, who had given about 100,000l.,

Libel charges, dismissed.

31 Dec.

Statute of Crown-well (by M. Noble), gift of Mrs.

Abel Heywood, unopened.

1 Dec.

New town-hall opened, by the mayor.

13 Sept., 1877.

Owens college male the nucleus of Victoria University
(which see).

July, 1880.

New school of art opened.

27 April, 1881.

Formation of ship canal by junction of the Mersey
and Irwell; Mr. William's plan approved.

26 Sept., 1882.

Fine art and industrial exhibition opened.

20 Oct.

Fire at Messrs. Wilkinson and Hodgkinson's, about
300,000l.

29 Oct.

New line art gallery opened.

24 Aug.

Manchester Geographical Society established Jan., 1885.

Manchester returns six M.P.'s by act passed 25 June,

Royal Jubilee Exhibition of manufactures, science;
and art opened by the prince and princess of
Wales, 3 May; closed 10 Nov.

14,765,137 persons admitted; receipts about 45,000l.
given to the Manchester Whitworth Institute, Dec.,
1889.

Sir Joseph Whitworth's trustees propose the establish-
ment of the Whitworth Institute of Art and
industry.

May, 1888.

Prince Albert Victor opens Birchfield recreation
ground.

29 Oct., 1891.

Manchester new college, Oxford, opened.


The Manchester Whitworth Institute chartered;
Nov., 1893; inaugurated by the marquis of Har-
borough.

17 July, 1890.

The Queen's theatre burnt.

17 Aug.

Messrs. Holland's cotton mill burnt, estimated
loss, 120,000l.

17 Aug.

Status of Mr. John Bright unopened.

10 Oct., 1891.

Earl Spencer installed chancellor of the Victoria
university.

25 May.

The title of "lord," granted to the mayor.

15 June, 1893.

The new Royal College of Music opened.

2 Oct.

Textile Workers' international congress opened.

24 July, 1894.

The Waterworks at Thirleore (cost 4,700,000l.)
opened; a fountain in Manchester started by sir
John Harwood.

Mr. Sam Weston bequeathed 127,000l. to charities in
the east end of Manchester, and ejected, 11 Sept., 1894;
the church payment begun on 9 Sept., 1895.

Death of Mr. Francis Wm. Crosseley, philanthro-
pist, aged 57, founder of Star Hall, Ancoats.

3 March, 1897.

Victoria theatre, foundation-stone laid by sir Henry
Irving.

28 Oct.

The John Rylands memorial library erected by the
major, opened.

6 Oct.

Messrs. Ferguson & 2 other factories burnt
down, houses buried.

23 Nov.

Fire at the post-office; telegraph communication,
&c., stopped.

1 Sept., 1895.

Epidemic of peripheral neuritis, or arsenical poison-
ing, attributed to adulteration in beer.

56

deaths between 25 Nov. and 10 Jan., 1868. (Royal commission appointed, see Appendix.)

Explosion at a hat factory, 13 deaths.

14 Jan., 1897.

A statue of queen Victoria unveiled.

10 Oct.

Mr. John Morley unveils a statue of Mr. Glad-
stone.

23 Oct.

Mr. J. H. Garstide endows Owens college with
10,000l., for scholarships of commerce and indus-
try, anonymous.

19 Oct.

The prince and princess of Wales open the new
Whitworth-hall, cost 160,000l., gift of the late
Dr. Christie's statue of queen Victoria by the dan-
cise sculptor, E. R. Deakin.

12 March, 1898.

Stone laid in Delamere forest for a sanatorium,
completed 1905 (at a cost of 230,000l. from Mr.
W. J. Crossley).

Nat. union of Conservative assess. meets; lord
Derby elected president for 1898; Mr. Balfour
opens a new school of technology.

14 Oct.

Celebration of publication by Dr. John Ruskin.

19 May, 1897.

First session of the new Victoria university opens.

1 Oct.

Speech of Mr. Balfour at Manchester, in which he
declares that the conservatives and unionists
are the party of fiscal reform.

15 Jan., 1894.

St. Chrysostom, Victoria-park, destroyed by fire.

19 Jan., 1895.

Banquet to commemorate the incorporation by
royal charter of the British cotton-growers
union.

12 Nov.

New public health laboratory of the university
opened.

27 Jan., 1895.

King, accompanied by queen Alexandra, opens
the new dock of the ship canal; unveils the
Salforth war memorial to townsmen who
in the S. Africa war.

13 July.

Mr. J. A. Walker, the contractor, dies 25 Nov.;
progress retarded by the bursting of the Mar-
sha-lock.

16 Oct.

Water of the Mersey first admitted into the East-
hall section of the canal.

15 June, 1895.

Collapse of part of the embankment near the
Easthall section; new embankment quickly con-
structed, 15 July; the first filiola of traffic from
Ellesmere port passed down the ship canal into
the Mersey at the atomic theory.

15 July, 1895.

Through the error of a pizzimans, George Pratt,
aged 15, a train of carriages conveying rock debris
and soil was precipitated down an embankment
60 feet deep, killing 20 men. 44 men on the train leaped from it and this escaped,
about 1 a.m.

15 July.

The Manchester Corporation lent 5,000,000l. to
1,000,000l. to the Whitworth corporation.

Money loans: Manchester corporation, 2,000,000l.
(additional); Salford, 1,000l.


Oldham agrees to lend 200,000l., at 3½ per cent.
and 5½ per cent.

17 Jan., 1898.

The company authorize the directors to
borrow 2,000,000l.

26 June.

MANCHESTER-BIRKENHEAD CANAL (WITH ATTACHMENTS) passed July, 1885; company formed, Mr. Daniel John-
son, active promoter, proposed capital 8,000,000l., Oct, 1886. T. Cobbold property of Bridge-
water Navigation Company. To occupy about 73,000 square miles. Contract for work taken by
Lipson and Aird for 50,000l. July; execution of the scheme suspended through non-subscript-
ion of capital announced 24 July, 1886; first section at Eastham by Lord Barham on 19 Sept.,
1887; the canal completed; length, 273 miles; width, 15 ft.; depth, from 26 to 28 ft.; total
outlay, 183,000l., 183,900l., inspection trips by the directors, &c., Dec., 1874; public open-
ing of the canal, a procession of steamers, &c. 1 Jan., 1894; the canal inaugurated by queen
Victoria.

22 May, 1897.

Revenue from all sources gradually increasing.

Manchester ship canal directors publish schemes for the readjustment of company's capital and its
relations with the local authority.

New arrangement with the corporation to reduce
the corporation interest from 5½ to 1½.

Bill authorizing the construction, and also for
deepening the canal, and other works, passed in
the session of

Visits of the Lyons municipal 07.25, 12 May, 1896.
MANN.

Mr. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech at the Manchester reform club, spoke regarding the Trades Disputes Bill and the Education Bill. Sept. 29, 1896.

Death of Mr. John Henry Tait, candidate of the Garfield side of the New South Wales elections, on Nov. 16.

The last visit of the colonists of the Manchester men who fell in South Africa, unveiled, 26 Oct. 1898.

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council on Oct. 1878, declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that the bishop of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created.

1870 James Fraser, Jan. 1858; died 22 Oct. 1870.
1886 Jan. resigned, 1887.
1897 Edmund Arbuthnot Knox (bishop suffragan of Coventry).

MANCHURIA. N.E. division of the Chinese empire. Capital, Mukden. The Manchus conquered China in 1644, and founded the present Ch'in dynasty. The French (1858) and British (1860) have missionary stations there. Population about 21,500,000. The Japanese invaded Manchuria during the war of 1894-5. Prosperity increased by Russian immigration, 1877-9. See Great. For the massacres here, see China, July 14, 1891. Great mortality from cholera, July 7 seq. 1902. The occupation of the province by Russia caused strained relations with Japan, and resulted in the Russo-Japanese war (which see). Mukden occupied by Russian troops, 28 Oct. 1905 (see Battle of Mukden, 1-10 March, 1905).

Peru. Fushan and T'ang-shan-Rio opened to trade and travel, 1 May; Mukden to be opened, June, 1906. Japanese troops withdrawn from Fengtien (Mukden) province, and T'ang-shan, Fung-ch'iao-tung, and Fort Stroott's, temporarily surrendered, transferred to international trade, announced, 15 Sept. Agreement for the transfer of Nanking to China announced, Aug. 30.

Ryots have agreement with Russia. China will open as international places of residence and trade, Kwang-ch'eng-tze, K'un, K'utshin, Tatschuk and Manchuria, to take effect 1 Jan. 1897; officially announced, 13 Dec. 1896. Executive of N. Manchuria announced by Russia, ordaining that a battle of Russian troops have already been opened, 24 Mar. 1903. Agreement signed between China and Japan settling their great dispute, 18 April.

Imperial order restoring the government and abolishing the last Chinese, first povoy, and Kang Sheng, last governor of Mukden province, issued, 5 Apr. 1904. Imperial order nisiuring the government and abolishing the last Chinese, first povoy, and Kang Sheng, last governor of Mukden province, issued, 5 Apr. 1904.

Diplomats in agreement signed by Sir Robert Hart and Mr. Havision.
Chinese telegraphic telegraph opened, 1 July.

MANDALAY, capital of Upper Burma; population, 1901, 1,824,088; 1910 est., 2,166,428. See Burma.

MANERY, near Puerto de la Reyna, Navarre. Here took place a conflict between the republicans, under Mirones, and the Carlists, under Octavio, both claimed a victory, 6 Oct. 1873.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and called Magnesia soralis, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kain and Winteri (1770), and Scheele and Bergman (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with potassium is called manganic chloride, from its rapid change of colour under certain circumstances. Forthofer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water; Dr. Angius hastily successfully applied this test to air in 1858. The oxide is the important ingredient in Condyl's "disinfecting fluid." Manganese bronze is a metal produced by Mr. P. M. Parsons, inventor of white brass, 1876. Manganese steel produced by Messrs. Pilk & Co., 1887.

MANICA, a territory in S. Africa in Mashonaland, near Mozambique, which on account of its mines, the Portuguese vainly endeavoured to acquire in the 19th century. See Zambesi.

The territory was acknowledged to be under the influence of Portugal by the convention of Aug. 1869.

Dispute with Great Britain; delimitation referred to arbitration of Italy, March, 1854; boundary settled 30 Jan. 1857; further concessions, 22 Feb. 1890.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, in Persia, about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of Apa Mene, and adopted the name of Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good he called light, the other bad he called darkness. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time; but afterwards banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, in 277. His followers dispersed, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (or Manila) (built about 1571), capital of the Philippine isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English, 6 Oct. 1762, when the bishop archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It was burnt to the ground in 1857, and partly destroyed by fire in 1886. In 1892, it was partly burned, and lost many lives. See earthquakes 1852, 1858, 1886. The destructive typhoon, 20, 21 Oct. 1882. Great fire; 4,000 houses burnt, many deaths. 1 April, 1893. Great fire, 30,000 persons homeless, reported 5 April, 1897; another fire, 200 houses burnt, reported, 7 February 1898. See Spanish-American War.


MANIPUR. Manipur, a small native state, N.E. India, adjoining Assam and Burmah; population, 1916 est., 2,25,000.

The state was for a long protected by the British from the attacks of the Burmans. In 1838, Gumblung Singh, the restored rajah, died, and was succeeded by his son, Chandra Kirti Singh, two years old. The regent, Nar Singh, a relative, usurped the government, and rebelled against the British. He was killed in 1856, when the young rajah was restored; a British resident being afterwards placed in the capital, with good effect. Much trouble was given by rival members of his family till 1864; he died in 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, a ward of the British administration. The eldest, Sura Chandra Singh, became maharaja, and appointed his eldest brother, Kula Chandra Phuya Singh, pahari, or lowest apparent, to act as his representative. He led several expeditions against the vassals. He was killed in 1897, and his brother, Tekendoji Singh, the senaputi, or
MANIPUR.

On 21 Feb. 1891, Mr. James W. Quinton, chief commis-

sioner of Assam, was directed to proceed with a

sufficient force to Manipur, to recognise the regent, and
to remove the senaputti. He entered Manipur

22 March, with 470 men and officers, civil and

military, and was received by the regent and the

senaputti, but could not succeed in getting

the latter to attend a durbar or court. Mr. Quin-

ton as an ultimatum required the surrender of

the senaputti, the letter being taken by Mr. F. S.

C. Grimwood, political agent, without any result, 23

March. On the 24th, colonel Skene proceeded with

250 men to arrest the senaputti at his house within

the fort, but was driven from the house and

the settlement after a sharp struggle, during which

Bracken-

bury was mortally wounded. The senaputti had

escaped. About 10 a.m., the Manipur army opened fire

on the residence, and about noon on the rear,

and shelled it. About 4 p.m. the troops were

drawn from the senaputti's house, and all the force

was posted in the residence, which was seriously

damaged by artillery about 5 p.m., and the ammu-

nation began to fall short. About 7 p.m. negotiations

were reopened by letter from Mr. Quinton, and the

field was accepted, but the conditions offered by the regent

could not be accepted. Having been invited by the

senaputti halfway between the residence and the

palace, Mr. Quinton took with him colonel Skene,

Mr. C. W. Grant, Mr. H. Goodison, and Lieut.

Simpson, unarmed, and without escort. After a long

parley, the party entered the fort and were seen

no more, and it was afterwards discovered that they

were all killed, wounded or otherwise. The firing

re-commenced about midnight. The ammunition

having been greatly reduced, it was decided to retie

from the residence, and to march across the country
to meet cattle. Colonel Grant and the advancing party

This was done about 2 a.m. on the 25th, the party taking

with them 17 wounded, and Mrs. Grimwood. There

was no firing during the march, but a few skirmishes occurred.

About 10 a.m. they met captain Cowley's party, who supplied them with food and

other assistance. They continued their march, ar-

riving on 30 March, at Lakhimpur on the Cuchar frontier.

Lient. C. J. W. Grant hearing, on 27 March, of the
disaster at Manipur, volunteered to attempt the relief

of the British captives, and marched with 80 natives

soldiers from the Burmah Horse, 25 March,entre-

ing himself near Thobal, 31 March, held out against the

attacks of the Manipurians (about 3,000) till 7 April,

and resisted negotiations judiciously, and 4 killed.

About 10 a.m. on 25 March, attacked and dispersèd by general Graham's party, captain

Drury being especially successful, 25 April; three

columns under gen. Graham and others from different
directions entered Manipur, which the natives totally deserted, the regent, senaputti, and other princes

having fled, 26 April; the palace had been blown up;

the heads of Mr. Quinton and his companions were

found in the enclosure.

Funeral ceremony was held over the slain bodies of

Mr. Quinton and his companions, 29 April; general

Collett was left in command at Manipur, some of the troops returning. The Manipur army returned

to their homes, May; the regent, his minister and

the senaputti, were captured, May, 1891.

The regent, the senaputti, and prince Anga buna,

a young brother, were tried for murder, and

sentenced to life, and of them six were executed.

The sentences of death on the senaputti and the

Tropical general, as implicated in the murders, were

confirmed. The sentences on the regent and his younger brother committed to transpor-

tation for life to the Andaman Islands; forfeiture of

all property, 16 March. Thereafter, 20 April.

The senaputti and the Tropical general hanged at

Mayapur.

13 Aug.

It was decided that Manipur should still be ruled by

a native rajah; and Oolah Chand, aged 5, great

grandson of Narsing, was appointed rajah, 13 Sept.; dignity to be hereditary, subject to

the government of India; an annual tribute to

be paid; declaration communicated, Oct.

Heavy rain, causing destructive floods and loss of

life. Lord Curzon held a durbar of about 4,250 here.

Rajah Chutia Chand installed to control 3, March, 1892.

MANITOBA, see Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay (N. America). Manitoba was made a part

of the confederation in 1870. Capital, Winnipeg.

Population, (1881), 154,447; (1891), 324,924; (1896), 593,085. Lieut.-governor, John C. Schultz; succeeded by J. C. Patterson, June, 1895; Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, 1899. A Fenian attack on the colony was suppressed by American troops about 12 Oct. 1871; for insurrection in the neighbouring provinces in March, 1885, see Canada. For the Red River War see 1870. Disputes with the Dominion government respecting the priviliges of the Catholic schools, March & May, 1895; negotiations closed, the difficulty settled by compromise, 17 Oct. 1895; bill passed, 25 March, 1897; Catholic schools of Winnipeg taken over by the school board by agreement, Sept., 1901.

Bill by Mr. Campbell, attorney-general, introduced into the Manitoba legislature providing that children under 14 cannot marry, and that when they are under 18, the consent of the parents is necessary.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the palatine of the Rhine in 1719, but its becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim, surrendered to the French, under command of general Fredegon, 20 Sept. 1795. On 31 Oct. the Austrians under generalWarmser defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the wars of Napoleon I. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by Sand, a student of Wurtzburg, 2 April, 1819. Population, 1891, 163,603.

MANNHEIM (Greek, mẠnvo, thin), an instrument for measuring the rarity of the atmosphere, gases, and vapours. One is said to have been made by Otto von Guericke about 1600, and the "statical barometer" of Robert Boyle was a simple manometer. Various forms of the apparatus were devised by Ramsden (about 1775), by Roy (1777), by Cavalié (1789), and by Borydon and others. A manometer was constructed for the investigation respecting the elasticity of steam conducted by Prony, Arago, Dulong, and Girard, 1830.

MAXORS are as ancient as the Saxon times, and imply a territorial district with its jurisdiction,

rights, and perquisites. They were formerly called

barons, and still are lordships. Each lord was

empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanours, and settling disputes between the tenants. Cabinet Lawyer.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE. Oxford, for the study of Nonconformist theology, opened in tempora-


MANSION-HOUSE. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situated at the east end of the Poultrey on the site of the ancient Stock-

market. It was built of Portland stone by George Dance the elder, 1759-55; repaired and redecorated, 1865-67; see Mayor and Hospitals.
MANSION-HOUSE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

ATTEMPT TO blow up part of Mansion-house; a box of gunpowder is discovered in a window, 20 May, 1882.

Public meeting in support of the Queen Victoria national memorial, the lord mayor presiding; 

22 March, 1891.

Mansion-house Funds — The principal Mansion-

House Funds are as follows:

French Relief Fund for the sufferers by the siege of Paris, opened 18 Jan., 1871.

British Relief Fund, begun 24 Jan. 1871; total received, 8,200/; closed, 27 July, when fund was closed.

Eastern War sufferers’ Fund, 1876; received up to 23 April, 14,700/.

Institutions Relief Fund; 1875, received, 11 Jan., 500/; closed, 14 Feb., 572/.

Indian Famine Relief Fund, 1877-8; total received, 10,500/; closed, 25 April 1878.

“Erewhon,” Fund (See “Worces’”, 24 March, 1878); for families of the men, 50/.

“Princess Alice” Relief Fund; opened 5 Sept., 1877; received, 2,000/; closed, 13 Sept., 1877.

Auburn Colliery Explosion Fund; opened 14 Sept., 1878; amount, 1,000/.

H. Sydney Truss Fund; opened 22 March, 1879; total received, 1,000/; closed, 29 April, 1879.

Zell War Fund; opened 31 March; received 2 April, 720/; 27 April, 102/.

Howland Hill Memorial Fund; opened 9 Sept., 1879; closed, 3 Jan., 1880.

House of Marlowin’s Irish Relief Fund; opened 22 Dec., 1879; total sent to Dublin, 94,423/; closed, 30 Aug., 1880.

Rusholme Institute Explosion Fund, opened 16 July; received, 7,177/.

Relief of Persicottan Russian Jews Fund; begun 1 Feb., 1882. Fund closed, 25 July, 1,425/; received, finally closed 7 July, 1886.

Fund for Exploration of the Unexplored, established 2 April; unsuccessful, closed 25 April, 1882.

Jamaica Fire Relief Fund, established 21 June, 1882; closed, 29 July, 1882.

Walthamstow Relief Fund; 21/.

Jamaica Fire Relief Fund, established 21 June, 1882; closed, 29 July, 1882.

Maudala Earthquake Fund; opened 9 Nov. 1882; closed 31 Oct., 1883.

Government Control Fund; opened 31 Aug., about 5,000/; closed, 9 Nov., 1883.

Aberdeen Institute Relief Fund; begun 17 July, 1883; closed, 16 Dec., 1883.

Guernsey Earthquake Fund (see Gordon Bank Fund) opened 21 June, 1873; closed, 10 Feb., 1874.

Relief of sufferers in Greece and Crete — Clarendon P.S., 2 Sept., above 6,382/; 20 Oct.

Corfu and Messina Earthquake Fund established as a fund for the sufferers by the earthquake of 12 Sept.; total received, 27,300/; closed, 23 Oct., 1883.

Relief during the Crimean Relief Fund; opened 24 Sept.; the fund closed 6 Dec., 1855.

Thomas Institution Fund; opened 2 April, 1825.

Guernsey Fire Fund; opened 12 Jan.; closed, over 3,754; received, 2,500/.

Glasgow Fire Fund; opened 24 Aug., 1850; closed 30 Oct., 1851; received, 18,500/.

Baptist Institution Relief Fund (see “Worces’”, 1882).

Barnard's Hospital Relief Fund; opened 17 May, 1883; closed, 17 June, 1885; received, 8,500/.

Moly Cobley Relief Fund; 13 May, 1883.

Mansfield and West Derby Memorial Fund; opened 26 Nov., 1883; closed, 7 Nov.; received, 75,000/.

SALOVA F POOR RELIEF FUND; 19 Sept., 3,773/; received, 7 Nov.; fund closed 8 Nov., 1899.

C. N. £ 100,000, Prince of Wales’s Jubilee Memorial Fund, opened Nov., 1897; total received, 5,454/; closed 10 Nov., 1901.

“Sparta” Week Relief Fund (see “Novy, 1890, set up) started by request about 20 Nov., 2,500/; closed 30 April, 1891.

Mauritius Relief Fund opened 30 April, 1892; closed 12,082/; 20 Sept., 1892.

St. John’s, Newfoundland, Fire Relief Fund for the sufferers started 12 July; 24,501/; Nov.

Park Sewer Colliery Relief Fund opened 29 Aug.; received, 4,450/.

Thornhill Colliery Explosion Fund opened 10 July; 12,699, closed, 3 Aug., 1893.

Greek Earthquakes Relief Fund opened 29 April; 7,350/; July; total, 5,282/; closed 16 July, 1894.

Mullion Colliery, Pontypridd Explosion Fund opened 26 June; 5,000/ received, 17 July, 1894.

Constantinople Earthquake Fund, opened 17 July; Ottoman bank, credit of 2,000/; 19 July; closed, 2,500/.

Rice’s Relief, closed 23 July.

Aberystwyth Disaster (14 Jan.) Fund opened 25 Jan.; total, 2,121, 117, 107.

Copenhagen Earthquake Fund opened 23 June (see “England, 22 June”; total, 1843, 67, 123, 732/; closed 29 May.

Buchan Land Relief Fund; total received, 14,140; opened 14 March, 1886.

Japan Earthquake Relief Fund opened 21 July; total, 3,553/.

Indian Famine Fund opened 2 Jan., 1897; total, 36,000.

Mostaerst Irrigation Relief Fund opened 16 Jan., 1897; total, 2,000/; closed 1 April.

Exxon Storm Relief Fund; 6 July, 1897; total, 28,700/.

July Mayors’s branch of the prince of Wales’s Hospital fund, 5,000/.

Poorest of the Poor London Relief Dinner Fund, initiated by the prince of Wales; reported total, 11,700/.

City Fire Relief Fund; for the workpeople.

Monsieur-epidemic Fund opened 9 Oct., 1897; total, 27,094/.

Institutional funds opened 2 Dec., 1897; including his royal relief fund, 27,094/.

Greece opened 12,067, 12, 80/.

16 July, 1893.

The Duchy of Teck Memorial (home of rest for poor women from London) opened 12, 80/.

Mauritius and the Red Cross. Relief Expedition Fund, opened 1 Dec., 1897; total, 30,000/.

Monmouth Memorial College, Khartoum, Fund opened 1 Dec., 1897; total, 30,000/.

April, 1897.

Newman’s and Lowestoft Fishery disaster, 7 April; fund closed 17 April, 7,000/.

16 June.

Hunters’ West Indies; Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nova Scotia group; relief fund opened, 18 Nov., 7,000/.

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8 Nov., 1890.

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MANSOURAH.

MESSINA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND; opened 29 Dec., 1901; £14,000, received to Jan., 1911.

QUEEN VICTORIA NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND; opened 26 March, 1901; total, £85,000, to Nov. 1910.

FUND FOR RELIEVING THOSE AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS IN PARIS; £65,000, raised up to 29 Mar.

The Queen's Unemployed Fund; opened in 1905, and spent in relief works, £13,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA, Jan. 1907; £2,000.

RED CROSS CRIPPLES' HOME; founded in 1906, and established at Alton, Hants; £60,000.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, 5 April, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom. Mansourah suffered much by cholera, summer, 1883.

MANTES, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, is situated on the river Sine, about 35 miles from Paris. It possesses a handsome Gothic church, and contains other objects of antiquarian interest. Here, while besieging the town, William the Conqueror received the wound that caused his death, 1066.

MANTINA (Arcadia, Greece). Here — (1) the Athenians and Argives were defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) And here Epaminonds and the Thebans defeated the combined forces of Lacedaemon, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. Epaminonds was killed in the engagement, and Thebes lost its power among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcmeon. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought near it.

MANTS, a genus of remarkable insects, whose forms and colours of their bodies and wings gratify the leaves and twigs that envelop them. The praying mantis (mantis religiosa) derives its name from the peculiar position of its anterior pair of legs.

MANTUA (N. Italy), an Etruscan city, near which Virgil was born, 70 B.C. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph II. It surrendered to the French, 2 Feb., 1707, after a siege of eight months; retaken by the Austrians and Russians, 30 July, 1709, after a short siege. After the battle of Marengo (14 June, 1800), the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians, who surrendered it to the French, 11 Oct., 1815, after the peace.

MAORIS, see New Zealand.

MAPLE-TREE. The Acer rubrum, or scarlet maple, was brought here from N. America, before 1650. The Acer Negundo, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the Acer saccharinum (introduced here in 1733) the Americans make good sugar.

MAPS, see Charts, and Mercator.

MARANON, see Amazon.

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on 28 or 29 Sept. 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 11,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to about 110,000. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain (about 6,700) is said to have been Hippias, who had been expelled from Athens, and was the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia; see Greece.

Investigations in 1750 on the presumed site of this battle led to the discovery of vases, and the probable grave of the 90 Athenians who fell. Marathon races, see Olympic games.

MARBLE. Diporum and Scyllis, statues of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, about 508 B.C. Pithoi. The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, erected at Buckingham palace, 1839, was removed to Hyde-park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven Years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the Roman year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. It is said that Romulus gave to this month the name of his supposed father. Though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but placed it differently in the calendar. The year commenced on the 23d of this month till 1753; see Year.

MARCHES. The old boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The Lords Marchers of the Welsh borders had vice-regal authority; the wardens of the Scotch marches were subordinate officers. These powers were abolished, 1536, and 1689.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug., 1278; see Bohemia.

MARCHONTES, followers of Marcion, a heretic, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. Ceres.

MARCOMANLI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus. They were defeated by the legion called, from a famed miracle, the Thundering Legion, 175; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, after crossing the Alps into Piedmont, attacked the Austrians, 14 June, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of general Desaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed 15 June, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 horses per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The number was afterwards greatly increased. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage; see Marshal.

MARGARINE, see under Butter.

MARGATE. Kent, Royal sea-bathing infirmary founded 1792; enlarged 1852. The town-hall was erected in 1820. Population, 1881, 2,887; 1910 (est.), 30,000. New park, presented by Mr. J. Wood.
MARIAN PERSECUTION. 880 MAROONS.

ward, opened by the lord mayor, 1 June, 1688. Mr. C. A. Swinhurne leaves 45,000l. to the Royal sea-bathing infirmary, April, 1842.

MARIAN PERSECUTION, see Protestant.

MARIGNANO (now MALEGNO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here—1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, 13 Sept. 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (which see), 24 February, 1525—3. After the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malignano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d’Hilliers with 10,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on 8 June. The Austrians are said to have lost 1,400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. See Biology.

MARINER’S COMPASS, see Compass, and Magnatism.

MARINES, soldiers serving on ship-board, were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1665, the third regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea service was not carried into effect until 1668, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1731 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,200, and there were frequently more than 3,000 supernumeraries. The officers, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" (so named 1 May, 1802), now comprehend artillery and light infantry. Several of the present regiments of the line (infantry were originally employed as marines). The vote for 1857 was for 14,000 marines, inclusive of 3,500 artillery. F. H. Nicolai, Strength of English Marine Institution founded in 1872. Officers of the marines made equal in rank with those in the army and navy. Dec. 1882.

MARINE SOCIETY (for the maintenance and instruction of boys for the navy), was founded by Jonas Hanway, 1736, and incorporated, 1772. It instituted the first training ship on the Thames, 1756. H.M.S. Worsn郛 burnt, no deaths, 3 Jan. 1857; and the boys were removed to the Compteur.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who resided here in the 5th century. Its independence lasted for a short time, to Caesar Borgia, 1503, and to the pope, 1579; was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. A convention with Italy, 27 March, 1867. New extraterritorial rights with Great Britain ratified 1 Oct. 1880. Population, in 1861, 7833; in 1871, 7810; in 1891, about 8000; 1906, 6430.

MARIOLATRY, worship of the virgin Mary, began in the 4th century, greatly increased in the 10th. 

MARIOMETTES, puppet plays. The fantoccioni, popular in Italy in the 15th century; in the 18th in England and Germany.

MARITIME EXHIBITION at Havre opened by representatives of the government 1 June, 1862; another at Havre, 7 May, 1857; a similar exhibition was opened at Naples by the prince of Piedmont, 17 April, 1871; at Paris, 10 July, 1875; at Liverpool, 11 May, 1886.

MARITIME LAWS, see Navigation Laws.

MARK, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name mark-lab is still retained in Denmark.

MARKET, see Smithfield, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Billingsgate, Londonderry, Exeter, and Covent Garden Markets. There are also the Borough and Spitalfields markets (vegetables), Cumberland market, Hampstead-road (hay), and Shadwell (fish). New market constructed by Great Eastern Railway Co. at Bishopsgate street; opened, 1 July, 1882. Wholesale fish and poultry market opened, 19 Oct. 1882.


MARK'S ST. (Venice). The church was erected between 1627 and 1643. The Campanile (bell-tower), 323 ft. high, 42 ft. wide at base, fell to the ground, 14 July, 1902; some art treasures damaged, but the church saved.

The restorations of the Palace of the Dues were completed and exposed to view Nov. 1889.

MARLBOROUGH, a town in Wiltshire; a royal manor mentioned in Domesday book. King Henry III. passed the "Statutes of Marlborough" in the ancient castle in 1267. Marlborough returned two members to parliament since Edward I. Abso-

ined into the county, 1882. The grammar school was founded by Edward VI. Population, 1901, 1400.—Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was let to the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1824; held by queen Adelaide, 1839-40, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863.

MARLOWE MEMORIAL, a committee determined to erect a memorial to Christopher Marlowe, the dramatist (1594-93), in Canterbury, Dec. 1888. The statue unveiled by Mr. H. Irving, 10 Sept. 1891.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Nestorians, Monothelites. About 1180 they numbered 200,000, living in the neighbourhood of Mount Libanus, and were of service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome soon after. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see Greece.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years’ duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1735 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and many were transported. Brande.
MARRIAGE.

MARRINGER, village, near Saarbruck. The Virgin and Satan said to have been seen by children; and miracles wrought, 7 July, 1876. The priest, Neureuter, acquitted of the charge of imposture, April, 1879.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were mostly written, it is believed, by John Henry, who was cruelly executed, 29 May, 1575, for writing seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1570. Some had very singular titles: such as: "An Amand for a Parrant," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1833.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, see Privater.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1505 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroys of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoca. The group visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral, Duperit Thouars, 1 May, 1842.

MARQUIS, a dignity, called by the Saxons marakin-reve, by the Germans markgräve, took its original from mark or March, a limit or bound (see Marche); the office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. Marquis is next in honour to a duke. The first Englishman on whom the title was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquis of Ormond, in 1476, without territories, afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (Gen. ii.), and confirmed by Christ (Mark x.), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (John ii.). Marital ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cerops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C. See Age, Affinity.

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome, B.C. 18.
Prioress forbidden to marry after ordination, A.D. 792.
Marriage in Lent forbidden, A.D. 368.
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1535, and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy.

Statute prohibiting marriages between certain persons within prohibited degrees 25 Hen. VIII, 1533.

The celebration of marriage, as a sacrament, in churches ordained by pope Innoence III., about 1199; and so affirmed by the council of Trent, 1547.

Marriages solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the commons, 1853.
A tax laid on marriage, viz.: marriage of a duke, 50s.; of a common person, 26d. 1695.
Irregular marriages prohibited (see Fleet Marriages), 1753.
Marriage again taxed, 1784.
New marriage act, 1822; partially repealed, 1823.
Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the church of Scotland, repealed 1834.
Act to render the children of certain marriages, within forbidden degrees (with deceased wife’s sister) legitimate; such marriages in future prohibited (Lancashire’s act, which was).
The present Marriage act for England, authorising marriages without religious ceremony, by registrar’s certificate, or in a dissenting chapel, passed 1836 and 1837.
Marriage Registration act, 1857.
Amendment acts passed in 1843 and 1856.
A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland (see Griffith’s act), 1806.
A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upward (see Dever). 1857
A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the marriage laws of Scotland, 22 March, 1865, reported strongly in favour of changes being made to insure uniformity, simplicity, and certainty. 1868
Consular Marriage Act, enabling acting British consuls to solemnise marriages, passed 16 July, 1838; amendment act passed 1842.
Married Women’s property act passed 8 Aug., 1870.
Marriage Law of Ireland amended by an act passed 29 Aug., 1870.
Matrimonial Causes Act (which act), passed 1871
An act to encourage regular marriages in Scotland passed 8 Aug., 1870.
Marriages with deceased wife’s sister made legal by the legislature at Melbourne, Nov. 1872; at Sydney, 1873; in New Zealand, 1876; Canada, 1882.
Subsequently in all self-governing colonies and colonies.

The Marriage Law Reform association instituted (to legalise a marriage with a deceased wife’s sister), 15 Jan., 1874. A bill for this purpose has many times been discussed in parliament but has always been rejected by either the commons or the lords.
Read 2nd time by the commons (237-135), 30 April, 1874; (see para. 11) was read a second time and committed, 19 July, 1874; rejected by the lords (269-142), 15 June, 1874; passed by the lords, 10 July, 1876; stopped in the commons.
Marriage Act passed 1865 extends hour of marriage from 12 to 1 p.m. in England and Wales.

Marriages abroad act passed 27 June, 1872.
The "World’s Great Marriage Association" (to provide men with rich wives), at a meeting in Westminster Hall, 29 Feb., 1872.
J. C. Skates, and John Abrahams convicted of conspiring to defraud Alfred Jordan and others; Skates sentenced to 5, and the others to 3 years’ penal servitude, 6 March, 1876.
Marriages Validity Act (Irish benzere made valid), passed 1879.

Marriage Act Amendment, passed, 6 Aug., 1890; marriages legalisation act, passed 1891.

Marriage with deceased wife’s sister bill again in parliament with no success in 1891 and 1892. Again in 1896 second reading carried, 1891 and 1894. Referred to standing committee on law, reported, with amendments, June 22, 1895. Bill dropped, session 1895. In 1877 the bill was read a second time in the commons by the lord, in the lords, after an amendment to make it not retrospective had been defeated, and one not to make it compulsory for a clergyman to perform the service in those cases was accepted, and the bill passed.

25 Aug., 1897.
Married women’s property bill passed 1898.
Natal marriages bill passed 1898.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750
49,300
1854
159,777
1860
73,228
1855 (Crimson War) 152,115
1870
80,457
1860
150,337
1875
191,046
1867
150,807
1880
96,855
1875
150,600
1885
126,378
1880
150,954
1890
132,457
1886
170,159
1895
123,063
1891 (Cotton famine) 161,579
1900
143,715
1905
164,020
1905
185,260
1910
185,833
1915
150,736
1920
150,593
See following page.

MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland 1866
1875
1885
1895
1905
1910
1877
1887
1897
1907
1917
1927
1937
1947
1957
1967
1977
1987
1997
2007
Of those marriages, it is stated in the registrar’s returns that 5% of brides and 3% of grooms were not white, and that they stood the marriage register with their marks.

1 Approximate, through, deleted returns.

J. L.
MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

England and Wales

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Ireland

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MARRIAGES BY AGE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Assena, daughter of Belshazzar, about 1430 B.C.

MARRIES MURDERS, see Ratcliffe Highway.

MARC'S INSURRECTION. John, earl of Marc, proclaimed James III. at Brechin, Aberdeenshire, 6 September, 1715. He was defeated at Sheriffmuir, 13 Nov., and escaped from Montrose with the Pretender, 4 Feb. 1716.

MARSEILLES, a planet, next to the earth in order of distance from the sun: the spots on its surface were first observed by Fontana, in 1630. Two satellites named Photos and Deimos, were discovered by professor Asaph Hall, at Washington, U.S., 11 Aug. 1857.

MARSBURYS. M. Dubois de Paris suggests, that these satellites may be planetoids attracted by Mars. Atheria and another of these bodies having disappeared about the time of the discovery.

MARSAGLIA (Piedmont, N. Italy). Here the imperialists under Prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy were defeated by the French under Catani, 4 Oct. 1705.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lisle, or L'isle, a French engineer officer, who, it is said, composed it by request, 1792, to cheer the conscripts at Strasbourg. It derives its name from a body of troops from Marsailles marching into Paris in 1795 playing the tune. This account is doubted by some (1879). The author was pensioned by Louis Philippe, 1830, and died in 1839.

MARSEILLES. The ancient Massilia (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phoecines about 600 B.C.; an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicerio styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools. Population, 1798, 517,498.

Taken by Julius Caesar after a long siege. B.C. 49
By Earl of Essex. A.D. 479
Sacked by the Saxons. Marseilles a republic 1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence. 1251
United to the crown of France. 1482
The plague rages. 1649
Carried off 20,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop himself, being so ably exercised himself to relieve the sufferers.

1793—2000 Revolutionary connections here. 30 April, 1799
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is relieved. 23 Aug. 1793
Distressful events between the French and Rhinos; much stabbing; three deaths; about 400 arrests. 3-18 June; city quiet 22 June 1821
Planco Chaturn and Ficht presented to the city, in the ex-empress Eugene, Dec. 1722; finally accepted. June, 1783.
MARTINESTI.

MARTINISTI, 

MARTIAL LAW, see Consul-Martial, and Military Law.

MARTINISTI, see Rimutik.
MARTINIQUE.

MARTINIQUE (French West Indies), discovered in 1493 or 1502; settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb., 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were taken, 19 Feb., 1793; restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802: again captured 23 Feb., 1809. A revolution in this island in favour of Napoleon was finally suppressed by the British, 1 June, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1766 and 1839; at other times; 200 shocks in 1793.

Great destruction of life and property was caused by a cyclone and earthquake about 18 Aug., 1831, estimated deaths 325, besides losses by shipwrecks. Estimated loss $20,000,000.

Strike riots, incendiary fires in La France, troops fired on the mob, 6 men killed, 5-13 Feb.; dispute referred arbitration.

4-14 Feb., 1909: Destruction of St. Pierre, about 40,000 persons killed. Mont Pelée, a volcano 4,427 ft. high, about 45 miles behind the town, caused some loss of life and property in 1766 and 1831, and began again to show signs of activity at the end of April, 1902. Plumes of steam were thrown out, and St. Pierre was covered with ashes, 3-4 May; a stream of lava (25 ft. high) swept everything away before it to the sea, the Guérin factory and over 150 lives destroyed; the sea-receded 500 ft. and, returning, flooded St. Pierre, 5 May; reassuring reports were issued by the government, 2 May, but the eruptions increased in force, and finally, a little before 9 a.m., "with a terrific roar a huge column of white-hot sand, burning cinders and stones was thrown up to a height of 1500 ft. to the sky, and the volcano burst (spreading out for miles round even as far as Fort de France), and within ten minutes St. Pierre became a city of the dead," and the whole (about 15 sq. mi.) district a desolation.

The governor, M. Mouttet, his wife, the British and American consulate and their families, and about 40,000 were killed. The brig Bete, a cable ship, with men, and about 15 other vessels were totally lost; the Sainte-Françoise, French gun-boat, picked up in the English Channel by means belonging to the British s.s. Bermuda and others) resting about on wreck; the British s.s. Edmund was saved by the pluck and fortitude of Capt. Ed. Wm. Freeman, who with the crew being in the large disabled, managed to steer it to a place of safety; but out of 44 on board only 1 survived, and most of these were injured; many reports issued; reported change of government, 19 July.

Seven ratsers active, 19 May; the volume of search continued, 19 and 22 May; a torrent of ashes and mud destroyed what remained of the Brise-Neige, 24 May; new active crater, 24 May.

12-20 May, 1909: Active and general sympathy in Edward, 1st, total land 10,200.

Special American, British and French expeditions were sent to Martinique and St. Vincent to investigate the volcanic conditions of the West Indies. Special transit by the U.S. Navy, 1892: sent by the U.S. Navy, 1893: returned Aug.

Fresh outbreaks, June, and 18 July; again, 18 Aug., 1899: two of great violence, 22 and 24 Aug., 1899; the latter mowing down a town and three villages, 14 miles square, and many, hopelessly injured to wave sea, 9-29 Sept., and about 15 miles round, including the capital, Port-au-Prince, and many miles over to the island, destroying land over a mile long. 44,000,000 tons of mud, and interior of the island hot water, 11-20 Oct. 1899. Many lives lost.

1877: island under the rule of the Church, and 5,688 acres at 10 per cent.

1871: a large parish, N.W. London. The name is corrupted from St. Mary the Bourne, or brook.—Tyebourne. It was chiefly pasture land in 1760. The manor was acquired by the duke ofPortland in 1815. The hunting-grounds now form Regent's park (which see). The parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington were made a parliamentary borough in 1832. By act of 1875 Marylebone alone returns two M.P.'s, constituted a municipal borough by act of 1859 (to aldermen, 40 councillors). St. Marylebone Churches Bill passed, 1835. Population, 1861 (est.), 1,235,668.

MASCAT.

MARTINMAS, 11 Nov., the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century, is quarter day in parts of the north of England and in Scotland. The high sheriff of England and Wales are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Nov.

MARTIN'S HALL, ST. (Long Acre, London), was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Halliwell, on 11 Feb., 1850; burnt down 26 Aug., 1866; rebuilt, (1871) opened as the New Queen's theatre, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, 24 Oct., 1877. See Westminster, 1899.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 33. The festival of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polyarch, who suffered martyrdom about 169. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286; see Persecutions, Protestants, and Dissolution Era. The Martyrs' Memorial, Smithfield, erected by the Protestant Alliance, was inaugurated 11 March, 1870. The Martyrs' memorial church, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, was consecrated 2 June, 1871.

MARY-ANNE. Secret republican associations, especially in France. The name was given to the republic of 1742, to the guillotine, and to little statues of Liberty.

MARYLAND, named after queen Henrietta Maria, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Columbia, in which Washington is situated. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The confederate army, under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, 30 Aug., 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on 17 Sept., at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The confederates retired into Virginia in good order, and it is said with much booty. Capital, Annapolis; population, 1850, 1,185,044; 1910 (est.), 1,380,000.

MARY-LE-BONE, a large parish, N.W. London. The name is corrupted from St. Mary at the Bourne, or brook.—Tyebourne. It was chiefly pasture land in 1760. The manor was acquired by the duke of Portland in 1815. The hunting-grounds now form Regent's park (which see). The parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington were made a parliamentary borough in 1832. By act of 1875 Marylebone alone returns two M.P.'s, constituted a municipal borough by act of 1859 (to aldermen, 40 councillors). St. Marylebone Churches Bill passed, 1835. Population, 1861 (est.), 126,027.

Marylebone graveyard—attached to the "Rose of Normandy," a place of public entertainment, opened in the middle of the 18th century; mentioned by Pepys; closed 25 Sept., 1755; a music hall erected here, 1835.

The Marylebone Minstrel—Miss Lucy Clark, dressmaker, aged 40, living at George-street, Portman-street, found murdered 23 Jan., 1835.

New higher grade and technical schools presented by Louis-Henry de Wadden and Osington opened 27 July, 1870.

New baths and washhouses opened by the duke of York, 6 March, 1857.

MASANIELLO, see Naples, 1647. Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portici," (1828), was produced in London as "Masaniello," 4 May, 1829.

MASCAT, see Muscat.
MASHONA. Makalakand and Matale lands, territories in south Africa. The country is rich in minerals, the Mashonas generally peaceful, the Matales described as warlike, aggressive and cruel. Lobengula entered into agreement with the British government, 11 Feb. 1888.

A deputation of two head men from him was received by Queen Victoria, 2 March, 1889, requesting protection against a syndicate, to which he had made a considerably conceded land. The concession was afterwards legally withdrawn. See Zanzibar, 1889.

The Imperial Mission conveying Queen Victoria's letter to Lobengula, recommending the British South Africa Company to purchase the lands immediately received by him at Bulawayo, the Matale capital, 25 Jan. 1890.

Successful progress of colonization, reported May, 1892.

Examinations of Mr. J. Theodore Bent; he discovers at Zambesi, an ancient fortress (probably Phoenician), a temple with ornamented walls, monoliths, the specimens of good pottery, relics of gold-mining, etc., June-Aug. 1891. Mr. Bent gave an account of his exploration at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 22 Feb. 1892.

About 400 oz. of Mashona gold exhibited at Cape Town, Nov. 1892.

Dr. Knight Bruce, first bishop, 1899.

Matabele and Matabele lands on the Mashonas; invasion on British settlement near fort Victoria, unauthorised by Lobengula; repulsed with slaughter, 5 July, 1893; Dr. Jameson, administrator at fort Victoria, and Mr. C. J. Rhodes, prepare for war; angry message from Lobengula, reported 1 Aug.; intervention of Sir H. B. Loch, Aug.; the chartered company directed to avoid aggression, 7 Sept.; reinforcements and volunteers dispatched from Cape Salisbury, Victoria, and Charter, 3 Oct.; an attack on the Bechuanaland border police (major Godd Adams, commander) by the Matabele on the Shuhi river, near Machonjio, 5 Oct.; the company's forces advancing to Matale border; a free hand given to Dr. Jameson, 7 Oct.; junction of all the forces, joined by volunteers from Cape Town regiments, 15 Oct.; major Forbes commander; skirmish at Intaha Zimbi (the iron mountain), 15 Oct.; 22 Matale killed; cap. Campbell wounded, 16 Oct.; two envoys from Lobengula shot by matabele at Tati, about 23 Oct.; Lobengula's army (about 5,000 strong) severely repulsed, with heavy loss, near the Shangani river, 24-25 Oct. [British loss, Watters, Burnett, cap. Godd, 2 officers, 3 men killed; other loss on Bulawayo attacked by Lobengula's picked regiments; the enemy defeated, with heavy loss, by deadly fire of Maxim guns, near the M-Bombein river; British loss, 31, Nov. 1893.

Major Forbes and Dr. Jameson occupy Bulawayo, 4 Nov. 1893.

Lobengula retreats towards Zambesi; ultimatum sent to Lobengula, 9 Nov. 1893.

Major Forbes stands in pursuit of Lobengula, 14 Nov. sends forward major Allan Wilson, 3 Dec, who is encountered by an ambush and cut off from the main force, 4 Dec. 1893.

Major Forbes adverse attack by the Matabele, and checked by the rising of the Shangani river, retreats; arrives at Tzthe, 15 Dec. 1893.

Major Allan Wilson and all his party killed, after severe engagement; capts. Fitzpatrick, Judah, H. Greenfield, Kirton, H. J. Bow; Lieuts. G. Hughes and Hofswell, and 22 others, died singing "God save the Queen," reported, 6 Jan. 1894.

Subsequent to the above campaign; success attributed to the energy and foresight of Dr. Jameson and Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. A. R. Colthoun 1st administrator of Mashonaland, Jan. 1894.

Submission of Matabele chiefs, 1 Jan. 1894.

Death of Lobengula by fever, 23 Jan., 40 m. S. of the Zambesi; most of his army surrendered, reported 9 Feb. 1894.

Settlement of the country proceeding, 27 Feb. 1894.

The officers and men of the Bechuanaland police exonerated from blame by the government respecting the shooting of Lobengula's envoys at Tati in Oct. 1893, reported, 13 March, 1894.

Some anonymous charges of cruelty made against the officers and men of the company's forces engaged in the war, which appeared in The Times, 15 Feb. 1894, a paper published in London by Mr. Ralston, M.P., and which he justified in the Times, 21 Feb., and 2 March, were repudiated, especially by the African explorer, Mr. F. C. Selous, in The Times, 19 Feb., and in a lecture at the Royal colonial institute, 13 March, 1894.

Dr. Jameson and the company's officers exonerated by a government commission of inquiry, July, 1894.

Temporary government administration; a council of three, and a judge nominated by the company, with the assent of the secretary for the colonies, March, 1895.

Col. Rhodes at Bulawayo, 6 April, 1894.

Davies and Wilson, of the Bechuanaland police, having suppressed a message of submission from Lobengula to major Forbes and appropriated a present of £1,000, thereby causing the deaths of major Wilson and his party, were tried at Bulawayo, and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude, 29 May, 1894.

Settlements in the Matabeleland country (Rhodesia, which include) open to claimants, 25 April; building proceeding, June—Aug. 1894.

Dr. Jameson, C.B., appointed administrator for the British S. Africa Company, 16 Oct. 1894; superseded, 5 Jan. 1896, see Troups, 1895.

Three of Lobengula's sons arrive at Cape Town, to be educated at Mr. Cecil Rhodes' expense, 13 Nov. 1894.

Native revolt, June 1896; suppressed 1897; natives display great loyalty during the S. African war, 1899-1902.

Mashonaland European population 6,354, census, 29 Sept. 1897; native population 197,621, 31 Dec. 1898.

Railway line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (350 miles) completed, Oct. 1899.

Railway from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls (385 miles), completed June, 1905.

Railway is being extended to the Congo border (130 miles), to be completed in 1908.

Rt. Rev. A. E. Campbell, bp. of Glasgow, elected bp. of Mashonaland 14 Sept., declines the bishopric, 4 Oct. 1897.


MASKS. Masks of painted papyrus are said to have been occasionally worn by kings and priests in ancient Egypt. Horace attributes them to the Dendraians; yet, both says, the custom and time of their introduction were unknown. — Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. See Iron Mask.

Mesorah (Hebrew, tradition), a collection of conjectural readings (Keris) of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, with critical, grammatical, and exegetical remarks by various Jewish doctors, written between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, who also furnished the Masoretic vocal points.

The first Hebrew Bible, containing the Masorah, Targums, and comments, printed by Bomberg at Venice, 1518. The "Book of the Masorah, the Hedge of the Law," first printed at Florence, 1579.

Masquerades were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1391; and in the reign of Charles II., 1660. Masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. They were revived and carried to a shameful excess in violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquarade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776. Mortimer. At the close of a ball masque, given by Anderson, the
Waziristan, 5 March, 1879. Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASQUES, precursors of the opera, introduced into England in the latter part of the 16th century; many were written by Ben Jonson, Beaumont and others; Hugo Jones designed the costumes, &c.; Wm. and H. Lawes, Bunster, Locke and others composed the music. A very costly one was held at the Middle Temple on the marriage of princes Charles, Duke of York, and Princess Maria, daughter of the Emperor of Portugal. The music by Henry Lawes, was represented at Ludlow castle in 1644; "Beauty's Awakening," arranged by Mr. Walter Crane and Mr. C. R. Ashbee, presented by the members of the Art Workers' Guild at the Guildhall, 22 June, 1897.

MASS, in the Roman church, is the office of prayers used at the celebration of the Eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the priests are rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 344; it was introduced into England in the 7th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1241. Dr. Daniel Rock, in "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), describes an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Edmund and others during the 12th century. The English communion service was adopted in 1549; see Missal and Retaliation.


Great fire at Lynn, a huge shoe-making town, 966 buildings destroyed, and about 150 persons instituted, estimated loss 3,000,000 dollars, at Nov. 29th.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable, probably exaggerated:

Before CHRIST.
Of all the Cæciliae in Sicily, 175. Ten thousand crucified and 5600 put to the sword for not surrendering unto Alexander, 311.
Of the Capuchins, friends of Humiliation, by Grenchus, 211. A dreadful slaughter of the Venetians and Ambassadours, near Ayl. by Marcus, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 177.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 67.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Comm., Manius, and Sentinus, 57. Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of veterans, 42.
At Persea, Octavianus Caesar ordered 20 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the mazes of Julius, 39.

After CHRIST.
At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 Jews were slain, thrown into the sea, or put to the sword, 1970.
The Jews, headed by one Ando, put to death many Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 30,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 175.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Catarsalis, 215.

The emperor Frederick is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
Of the Gothic devastation by Valentinian, 376.
Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 395.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 395.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1164.
Of the Albigensians and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet.
Of the French in Sicily, 1282; see Sicilian Uprising.
Of Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Bourbon, 1348.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II, 1580.
Of Protectors at Vassy, 1 March, 1632.
Of 7000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see St. Bartholomew), 24 Aug. 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
Of the Janissaries Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, at Moscow, 27 May, 1668.
Of Protectors in the Valteline, N. Italy 19 July, 1670.
Of Protectors at Thurin, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chamber of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interested to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailing.
Of Batavia, 15,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
Of the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, Dec. 1782; see Ismail.
Of French Royalists (see Septembrists), 2 Sept. 1793.
Of Poles, at Pozna, 1794.
In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, 29 March, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection of Madrid, and massacre of the French, 2 May, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, 3 March, 1809.
Massacre of Protectors at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1813.
Massacre at Sesto, 11 April, 1822; see Chios.
Massacre in Calabria, 14 June, 1826; see Calabria. (See Abduction, 1841). 500 Kabyles massacred in a cave in Algeria, 12 June, 1845; see Bavaria.
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 16 Oct. 1850.
Of 590 negroes at Mount Meadows, Utah (said to be by Mormons whom they had offended); a few children spared; 18 Oct., 1857.
[Bishops P. and G. H. Lee accused; Brigham Young exonerated, 1855. By Lee sentenced to death, Oct. 1856; shot, 23 March, 1857.]
Of many, by Prussians, in Lemberg, June, 1866; and of Christians by Mahometans, in Damascus, 9th July, 1870; see Persia.
Of 175 N.W. Indians (including women and children) as a chieftainship for marauders, outrages, and robberies, in major Baker, of U.S. army, Jan., 1870.
Of French insurrectionists and others, at Tien-tsin, 22 persons sentenced, 21 June, 1870.
Of foreigners by the native Janissaries in the Tangier district, Bocra Ayes, S. America, 1 Jan., 1872.
Of about 200 French colonists and others in New Calcutta, by natives, during a revolt, June, 1872.
Of about 2800 militia men, who had made a patriotic demonstration on 4 July, by whites, at Hamburg, South Carolina, 5 July, 1876.
Of Abdulkarim (see Afghanistan), 1879.
Alexandria (see Egypt), 11 June, 1882.
Of Christians in the Caucasus: 24,000 reported to be massacred, summer, 1875; and about 22,000 in Amnia by rebels, July Irec., 1885.
Of parts or massacre of all the inhabitants of the town.
Of missionaries and converts in China, which are.
Of Jews at Batavia in Russia; many hundreds killed and wounded 14 June; at Sitickee, see Russia, Sept., 1879; A. June, 1876.
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MASSORAH.

MASSOWAH,

a port on the Red Sea,

capital of the ancient
tribes of Ethiopia (Red Sea),

formerly

subject to Egypt.

Certain commercial

rights

secured to Abyssinia by treaty

of

England and Egypt, May, 1884,

Pop. 2,275 (524 Europeans)

(exclusive of the garrison)

and 380 Asaites, 1897.

Imports at Massowah 42,455; exports, 37,528.

Revenue entered, 145,126, 1897.

The Italian flag hoisted beside the Egyptian, 6 Feb., 1888.

The Abyssinians under Ras Amlou severely defeated the Arabs at Kufriet near Amlul on 23 Sept., 1888.

Government of Massowah assumed by the Italians, 28 Dec., 1888.

Abyssinian attack Massowah and Italian outposts,

but suffer loss and retire, 18 Jan., 1889.

About 300 Italians proceeding with supplies to

Salla, 15 March, 1889.

Negotiations with Ras Amlou with respect to release

of prisoners, 1 March, 1889.

Negotiations between Italians and Deber tribe, 18 March, 1889.

Major Savoiroux made a prisoner, April, released, Sept., 1889.

Proclamation issued declaring that a state of war exists in Massowah, with blockade of ports, 25 May, 1887.

The chief Kaillye submits to Italy, 28 Oct., 1887.

Italy notifies to the powers that it has annexed Massowah, 2 Nov., 1887.

Protection proclaimed at Zalla, 2 Aug., 1888.

Seven defeat of Italians at Sambu in the borders through native treachery; four Italian officers killed, Aug., 1888.

Keren occupied and annexed by the Italians 2 June, 1889.


About 1,000 dervishes severely defeated after the insurrection in Italian-protected country; captures and booty rescued, reported, 29 June, 1890.

Gen. Gondoli, new governor, announces the termination of military rule in the Italian possessions on the Red Sea (named Errita, 1 Feb.), 1 July, 1890.

Severe defeat of about 10,000 dervishes by the Italians, recorded, July, and arrival of about 4,000 dervishes killed, also Gen. Daret and 4 emirs, reported, 20 Dec., 1893.

The dervishes, after a numerous raid, pursued by the Italian, and repelled, Gen. Gustav, 20 Dec., 1893.

Massacre at the Kassala, July, 1894.

About 35,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion, Sir H. Ditton, 1776. In the first three or four days of the fearful or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed, Lord Clive, 1776.

Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 15,000 Protestants were massacred in the height, D'Achille, 1776.

Of the MacDonalds of Glenoe (see Glenoe), 13 Feb., 1802.

Of 28 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish at the farm of Neilanbeg, Ireland, in 1798. (see Notes.

Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see India), May and June, 1857.

Of Europeans at Kallangan, Borneo, 1 May, 1859.

Of the Europeans at Morant Bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, 11-12 Oct., 1865; see Jamaica.

Of lev. Holcombe and surveying party (about 70) in Assam on Naga hills; about 24 Feb., 1869.

Of Mr. Margaret and servants (withdrawn, Browne's expedition into Western China) at Manwye, by Chinese, Feb., 1872.

Of prof. Palmer and others; see Egypt, 1882.

Of Gen. Gordon; see Khorforn, 1885.

Of Mr. Quinton and others, in Manipur (which see), about 24 March, 1884.

Massagete. an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them the Cymri the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

Massorah, a port on the Red Sea, and capital of the ancient royalty of Eretria (Red Sea), formerly subject to Egypt. Certain commercial rights secured to Abyssinia by treaty with England and Egypt, May, 1884. Pop. 2,275 (524 Europeans) (exclusive of the garrison) and 380 Asaites, 1897. Imports at Massowah 42,455; exports, 37,528. Revenue entered, 145,126, 1897.

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MATTERHORN.

MATABELE LAND. See Mashona.

MATACÃO, a small island near Sierra Leone; secured to the British by treaty, 18 April, 1826. It was occupied by the French, March, 1879; and after some discussion was left by them June following.

MATCHES, see Lucifer.

MATERIALISM, the doctrine held by those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but is the result of a particular organisation of matter in the body. The term is rather loosely applied to the system of Epicurus, about 310 B.C.; Hobbes, about A.D. 1642; Priestley, about 1772; and many eminent men in the present day. It is not necessarily identical with atheism, see Animism.

MATERNITY CHARITY, ROYAL, Finsbury: founded 1757.

MATHEMATICS formerly signified all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity; see Arithmetic. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1655 A.D.; Barrow, died 1670; Laplace, died 1827; Euler, died 1783; Legendre, died 1833; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peachey, died 1858; Sir G. B. Airy, Bartholomew Price (died, aged 70, 29 Dec. 1818); J. J. Sylvester (died 15 March, 1897). J. Toddhunter (died 1884), and Prof. Arthur Cayley, born 16 Aug. 1821, barrister, 1856-99; wrote above 600 papers, 1852-91; much honoured abroad (died 29 Jan. 1895). Dr. Sophus Lie (born 12 Dec. 1842, died 18 Feb. 1899), the eminent mathematicians. Mary Somerville, born 1750, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," died 1876.

The London Mathematical Society was founded, 19 Jan. 1837.

John Thomas Crosley, author of the popular "Intellectual Calculator," died 24 April, 1829, aged 83.

Mathematical congress at Zurich, mid. Aug. 1897, met at Paris in 1898.

MATHURINS, see under Trinity.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The French Matins were the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24 Aug. 1572. The Matins of Moscow were the massacre of Prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, in the morning of 27 May, 1666.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT, passed (1859). By the act passed 27 May, 1858, a magistrate may grant judicial separation with maintenance to a wife suffering from a husband's violent usage.

The act was amended in 1884.

MATTER is held to exist in three states: gaseous, liquid, and solid. Mr. William Crookes (1832), considers that there is a fourth state, "radiant matter," subtler than any of these, 1879-80. See Light.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by professor Tyndall and other eminent climbers, in 1853, the summit was reached on 14 July, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the

MASTODON, see Mammoth.
connecting rope brake, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Cruickshank, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high. Miss Walker, with her father, ascended the Matterhorn, 22 July, 1871. Three gentlemen ascended without a guide, 21 July, 1870. Dr. W. O. Mosley, an American, was killed here, 14 Aug. 1879. Three persons attempting the ascent perished, 12 Sept. 1899; Dr. Bloch and Miss Bell killed here, 23 July, 1904.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from mundum, a hand-basket, in which the king was supposed to give alms to the poor of the kingdom by order of the keeper, from dies mandati, the day on which Christ gave his grand mandate, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. Wealthy. On this day it was the custom of our sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor persons as they were able. It was begun in England by Edward III., when he was first crowned, 1327, and continued. There is a picturesque ceremony every year on the Thursday before Good Friday in Westminster abbey. Money is now given in lieu of clothing and provisions. For the former, 1 l. 15s. to each woman; 2 l. 5s. to each man; and for the latter, 1 l. 15s. to each. In addition there is the Maundy money, and as many pence as the sovereign is 5 years of age, in silver pieces—one penny, twopenny, threepence, and fourpence.

MAUR, ST., see Benedictions.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 33 B.C. Augustus created (39 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Gutulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Sertorius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42, when it was made a province, divided into parts. The country was subjugated by the Vandals, 429, and Greeks, 553, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 660. See Morocco, and Moors.

The Mauretanian steamship of the Council line, 79 ft. in length, by 12 ft. 6 in. beam, of 325 tons, launched at Wollaston, 23 Sept. 1897; eastern passage record, 4 days 17 hrs. 51 min.; average speed, 2373 knots; arriving at queenstown from New York, July 24th, shortest time for westward passage, 4 days 10 hrs. 51 min., arriving at New York — 30 Sept. 1899.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it a name and one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, 2 Dec. 1810, and continued to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The bishopric was founded 1885. Sir Henry Barkly, governor, in 1883, succeeded by sir Arthur H. Gordon, 1870; sir George F. Bowen, 1879; sir J. Pope Hennessy, Dec. 1882; sir Charles C. Lees, Sept. 1880; sir Herbert E. H. Jerningham, April, 1893; sir C. Bruce, Jan. 1897; sir Arthur Guinness, 1891. Population, 1910 (est.), 414,350. Capital, Port Louis; population, 62,075. Revenue, 1918, 558,805.; expenditure, 541,420. Imports, 1,115,149.; exports, 2,239,000.; Debts, £41,351. Reports commenced 1866, 120 miles open 1908. By an awful hurricane, on 11 March, 1898, great damage was done to shipping and buildings, with much loss of life.


Discussions between sir J. Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the council, April; Mr. Lloyd removed (made governor of the Seychelles); sir Horace Robinson as royal commissioner investigates the affairs, and suspends the governor from action, announced 23 Dec., 1886. Sir J. Pope Hennessy reinstated with alms in July, 1887; arrives at Mauritius 22 Dec., 1883. Violent hurricane, great destruction of buildings, shipping and crops; one-third of port Louis destroyed, 29 April; total number of deaths reported, 1,239. Relief committees; lion of 100,000,000. to the colony guaranteed by the British government about June, 1882.

Destructive cyclone, with loss of life 23 Feb., 1894. Statue of queen Victoria unveiled at St. Louis, 22 June, 1867.

Sir Gélcourt Auguste Antoine, able financier born 1785, died 6 June, 1869.


Visit of the duke and duchess of Cornwall, foundation stone of the Queen Victoria memorial at Port Louis, laid 5 May, 1901. The Seychelles, hitherto a dependency of Mauritius, constituted a separate colony 7 Nov., 1903. Great floods at St. Louis and district, 71 lives, recorded in 46 hours at Moka; 44 in, in, at, industrial estate — 8-9 June, 1904. Death of sir War, Hy, Marshal, K.C.M.G., formerly aud;orgeneral, b. 1827 — 21 July, 1895.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death, 353, it is said she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed Mausoleum. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegie panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. (of, sir) C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by queen Victoria at Frogmore, 15 March, 1862. Queen Victoria and her Prince Consort buried there.

MAUVE (French for malva, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848, now produced from Anilin (which see).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated maiores; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grove of Egeria on May-day; see Mid-May-day. See under Working Men.

MAYENCE, see Mentz.

MAY-FLower, see Pilgrim Fathers.

"MAY LAWS," see Prussia, May, 1873.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE. (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000l. for the enlargement of the buildings and 20,000l. annually) was granted by parliament, June, 1845. This occasioned
MAYORS.

much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1890. By the Irish Church Act, passed 20 July, 1869, the annual parliamentary grant was to cease after 1 Jan. 1871; a compensation being made. The buildings were much injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1878; damage estimated at £40,000. The pictures and books were saved. The centenary celebrated, an international assembly of ecclesiastics present, 25-27 June, 1895. The king and queen visit the college (see Ireland, 1903), Mgr. Gargan, president since 1892, died aged 85, 27 Aug. 1903.

MAYORS ASSASSINATION.

Richard Southwell Bourke, earl of Mayo, was born 21 Feb. 1822. A lord Naas he was chief secretary for Ireland, in the Derby and Disraeli administrations, 1852, 1858-9, 1860-8. In Sept. 1868, he was appointed viceroy of India, and energetically fulfilled the duties. He was assassinated at Boor Bazar in the Andaman islands, on a visit of inspection, by Shere Ali, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872. The Indian government granted an annual pension of £1000 to the countess, and 20,000£, for the children; and 1000£, a year was added to lady Mayo's pension by parliament, voted unanimously, 22 July, 1872.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE.

The most of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called port-warre, afterwards softened into port-gaerre, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost, but in Henry II's reign the Norman title of mayor (from which mayor) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. In the City of London he must be an alderman, and have been sheriff. His duties commence on 4 Nov. In early times the mayor was always an M.P. for the city. The prefix baron is peculiar to the mayors of London, York, Rochester, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol (1882), Cork (1900), Sydney and Melbourne (1902), Cardiff (1904), and to the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dunfermline, Aberdeen and Perth. The dukedoms of Norfolk and Netherland, the marquis of Ripon, and the earls of Derby and Lowdale, and other peers were elected mayors, Nov. 1895. Many other peers-elect since then.

The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz Adam, held office for 24 years, appointed 1189 (see Sir Thomas Lacey, created lord mayor by Edw. III., 1334). Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1837, summarily entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; Charles, king of France; Alexander, king of Sicily; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. Nov. 1862. Sir John Norman, lord mayor, went by water to be sworn in at Westminster, and it is said instigated lord mayor's show.

The most costly pageant of the show had aside 1868. The lord mayor entertained the prime reagents of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank. 13 June, 1874. The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Exhibition, 1851. 21 March, 1859. The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French. 15 April, 1855.

The lord mayor, H. S. Phillips, entertained the king and queen of the Belgians, July; entertained by them at Brussels. Oct. 1866. The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the sultan, 18 July, 1873; the shah of Persia, 20 June, 1875; the czar. 18 May, 1874. Lord Mayor Nottidge died while in office (the first since William Beckford, who died 21 June, 1790), 11 April, 1885.

It is now the custom when foreign rulers visit England for them to be entertained at the guildhall by the lord mayor, and during 1895-10 many European royalties, including the king and queen of Portugal, the king of Spain, the queen of Greece, president Loubet, ex-president Roosevelt and others, have been welcomed by the City Corporation.

MAYORS OF LONDON.

1804-7. Sir John Keamer, bart.
1803-4. John Perring.
1805-6. Peter Percival.
1809-10. Sir James Shaw.
1819-20. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1821-3. Thomas Smith.
1824-5. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart.
1825-6. George Scholery.
1833-4. Christopher Smith.
1835-6. John Atkins.
1835-6. George Brydges.
1842-3. Anthony Houme.
1844-5. William Thompion.
1845-6. John Croxeter.
1847-8. Sir John Key, bart.
1848-9. Sir Peter Laurie.
1850-1. Henry Winsted.
1851-2. William Taylor Copeland.
1852-3. Thomas Kelly.
1857-8. Thomas Johnson.
1859-60. John Pite.
1861-2. J. Humphrey.
1863-4. Sir W. Magney, bart.
1864-5. Michael Gildes.
1867-8. Sir George Callow.
1870-1. Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.
1871-2. Thomas Farcome.
1874-5. Thomas Hunter.
1876-7. Thomas Chaliss, M.P.
1882-3. David Salomons, J.C.
1884-5. Thomas Quested Finnis.
1891-2. William Cubitt, M.P.
1894-5. William Cubitt, again.
1899-1900. Wm. Lawrence.
Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of sedition
letters in the lodgings of one of his friends, and then
gave information to the custom-house officers to
search for smuggled goods, 23 Oct., 1679. After
Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging
these letters, papers were found concealed in a
meal-tub at the house of a woman with whom he
cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn
to, accusing the most eminent persons in the nation
of treason,—particularly the ears of Shutesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield's
being whirled the last time, as part of his
punishment, 1 June, 1685, one of his eyes was struck
out by a barrister named Robert Francis. This
caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES, see Weights, and Measures.

MEAT, see Provisions.

MEAT-BISCUIT, said to have been invented
by Cecil Borden, 1850. See Milk.

MEATH (Ireland). Many episcopal sees in
Meath (as Conard, Duleek, and others of less note)
were fixed at Conard, before 1115-2, when the
division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by
John Paparo, then legate from Pope Eugene III.
Eugene was the first styled bishop of Meath, about
1174. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at
373/2. 128. per annum.

MECCA (in Arabi), the birth-place of Mu-
hamed, about 571, whence he was compelled to flee,
15 July, 622 (the Hegira). On one of the neighbour-
ing hills is a cave, where it is asserted he retired
to perform his devotions, and where the greatest
capital of the Koran was brought to him by the
angel Gabriel, 604. Mecca, after being vainly
besieged by Hoscem for the caliph Yazid, 682, was
taken by Abdalmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the
hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. They
were expelled by the g. T. of Egypt in 1818,
who retired in 1841. It is said that 100,000 pilgrims
visited Mecca in 1848, and only 35,000 in 1850.
The grand sherif was assassinated by a fanatic, 21 March, 1880. Pilgrimage to Mecca
still continues; annual average, about 300,000
in 1910.

Sultan reported to have decided to construct
a railway (the Hijaz railway) from Damascus to
Mecca, chiefly for the benefit of pilgrims: early 1900.
Line completed 25 miles 8. of Mezabir, 28 miles
from Damascus; earthworks completed 40 miles
further. Feb., 1902. Death of the grand sherif.
July 1, 1905. Inauguration of the Hijaz railway from Damascus to
the Holy city.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' INSTITU-
TION. See under Engineers, 1847.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical
powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the
axe, wedge, winch, &c. to Daedalus; see Steam
Engine, Motion.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about 350 B.C. The
properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by
Archimedes, who died 212 B.C. He had the foundations of nearly all these inven-
tions, the further prosecution of which is the
beast of our age. Wallis (1698) The
hand-mills or marts, were in use in the
Romans.
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The water mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the rivers in Armenia, and machines were made in Egypt, Sumeria, and Lydia in the 1st millennium B.C.

A water mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome, about 400 B.C.

Pupils wrote on mechanical boards about 400 B.C.

Hanging mills on the Tiber were in use in Greece, about 793 B.C.

Watermills were in general use in the 12th century.

Sulphur was obtained from a mill in Asia about 1400 B.C.

1. The enclosed-lenses mechanism investigated by Carabi about 1345.


3. The theory of the falling bodies, Galileo 1638.


5. Theory of oscillation, Huyghens 1685.

6. The first form of the balance, Roeumer 1719.

7. An account of animal mechanics, Borelli; he died 1717.

8. Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallel forces, laws of motion, etc., Newton 1666.

9. Solution of the catenary with the analysis, br. Gregory 1674.

10. Several and many other inventions by Mr. Hooke, published from 1670 to 1706.

11. Stevinus's researches on dynamics, about 1671.


13. First Dictionnaire de Mechanic applique to Architecture, laws of levels.

14. Many excellent modern manuals are now published.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.

An institution for learning mechanics was established in 1798, by Mr. Birkbeck in Glasgow, 1800; the first mechanics' institute, properly so called, was organized in Mr. Birkbeck's in London, 1824; and many others since on a wider basis, the original idea being to teach mechanics the principles of their various trades. From the mechanics' institutes have sprung numerous workmen's social and recreative clubs, and technical and other educational organizations.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, weekly; established Aug. 1823; was incorporated with Iron, June, 1825.

MECHLIN or MALINES (Belgium), renowned for its lace manufacture, was founded in 833; the town was captured by the Normans in 934; sacked by the Spaniards, 1522; taken by the French, 1537, and by the English, 1589; and frequently plundered in the 17th and 18th centuries, but retaining its ancient privileges and the evil fortunes of the country. A Royal Catholic congress was held here Sept. 1807.

Population 1861, 36,218.

MECKLENBURG (S. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent of the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The city of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is about 150 miles from Berlin. The city of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is about 60 miles from Berlin. The city of Mecklenburg-Thorn is about 100 miles from Berlin. The city of Mecklenburg is about 150 miles from Berlin.

During the Thirty years' war Mecklenburg was captured by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke, 1639. After several changes the government was settled in 1701, as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1813 the dukes were made grand dukes. The dukes joined the new North German Confederation by treaty, 21 Aug. 1866.

Both of the duchies of Mecklenburg becoming princely

15. See A. W. Duval, in Prussian, 1834.


18. Frederic Francis II; born 28 Feb. 1853; died 15 April, 1885.

19. Frederic Francis III, born 20 March, 1851, died 10 April, 1857; his brother, duke Johann Albrecht, regent during the minority of the heir; duke Frederic Wilhelm, half-brother to the regent, accidentally drowned, 22 Sept. 1857.

20. Frederic Francis IV, born 9 April, 1852; married princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneberg, 7 June, 1904.

GRAND DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1813. Charles; died 6 Nov. 1816.

1825. George, born 12 Aug. 1777; died 6 Sept. 1850.


The royal family of England is intimately allied with the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761.

MEDALS, see Numismatics.

The ancient medals resembled medallions. Modern medals began about 1553 in the 16th century with the works of Vitore Pisano, of Verona, who died 1456; and his followers. Charles I. authorized the presentation of a badge or medal for "forborn hopes" to soldiers, May, 1643. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn and Lawson) had maintained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1655 was bought by his majesty, William IV., for 50 guineas. In 1662 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to Lord Howe's victory, 1 July, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were struck for the victory of Waterloo; a general war medal (for the war 1793-1814) was ordered in 1817; and special medals were given after the Kaffir and Chinese wars.

Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, 18 May, 1855. Medals were presented to men engaged in the war in the Crimea, 1855; and after Egyptian war, 1882, described by the queen at Windsor, 21 Nov., 1882; medals for the South African war, 1887; and for the South African war, 1900.


Society of Medallists formed in the spring of 1825 by the hon. C.W. Craven, deputy-master of the Mint.

Jubilee medal designed by sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., issued.

Nunia-matica Londinensis," edited by Charles Welch, with photographs, 1855.

Diamond jubilee medals in gold, silver, and bronze issued by the Mint, June, 1887.

The Kaisara-Hind medal for public service in India, ordered, 11 May, 1898.

"British Empire," to commemorate the accession of Edward VII., struck, Dec. 1901.

Coronation medal for lord mayors and mayors, lord provosts and provosts, 29 June, 1902.

"Edward medal" for bravery in mines instituted 18 Oct. 1897.

New Indian medal to commemorate military operations in or on in India, 1897, 1898, and 1899, known as the "India general service medal," issued 12 Dec. 1903.

Tyndall medal, gold, awarded annually for inventions tending to diminish danger and preserve life among those engaged in mining operations. Announced by Mr. Tyndall—Times, 22 Feb. 1907.

The king's police medal, 7 July, 1909.
MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted, 711 B.C. Its chronology is doubtful.

Araxes, reputed founder of the monarchy about B.C. 842. Succeeded by eight kings (Chosi), or by four (Herodotes).

Darius, founder of Ecbatana, reigns 1021-594. Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries) 660.

Warlike reign of Cyaxares War with the Lydians (see Hylas) 632-594. Astyages reigns.

Astyages deposed by Cyrus, who established the empire of Persia (which see) 594.

MEDIEVAL, see Dark Ages.

MEDICAL ACT, see Medical Council and Royal Army Medical Corps.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, British, founded in 1832 for the promotion of medical science and the maintenance of the honour of the medical profession. It holds annual meetings at different places in the United Kingdom, and publishes the British Medical Journal weekly.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE, Royal (Epsom), opened in 1835 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL CONGRESS, International, have been held at Paris, 1867; Florence, 1869; Vienna, 1873; Brussels, 1875; Geneva, 1877; Amsterdam, 1879; London, 2-9 August, 1881; Copenhagen, 10 Aug. 1884; Washington, 5-10 Sept. 1888; Berlin, 4-9 Aug. 1890; Rome, 29 March, 1894; Moscow, 10 Aug. 1897; Paris, Aug. 1901; Madrid, 23 April, 1905; Lisbon, 1906; Buda Pest, 1909.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. The Medical Act, 1858, "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery;" was amended in 1860, and an important amendment act passed 1886. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were placed on a joint examining board. The first meeting of this council took place on 23 Nov. 1858, when sir E. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on 30 Nov. was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864; by Dr. George Edward Parget in 1870; and by Dr. Henry Wentworth Acland in 1874; Mr. John Marshall in 1887, and by Sir Richard Quain, bart., in 1891 (died, 1898); Sir W. Turner, 1898; Dr. D. MacAllister, 1903; Sir R. Douglas Powell, R.t., 1915. The first Medical Register was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopoeia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopoeia," in 1864. New editions have appeared since.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. That branch of medical science which deals with such subjects as the action of drugs in poisoning, bloodstains, insanity, &c., in determining criminal and civil responsibility in respect of legal questions.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, founded 1773. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, founded 1803.

MEDICI FAMILY, the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or signori of the republic of Florence from 1431, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he ruled for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. Giovanni de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. Rosee. From 1569 to 1577 the Medici family were hereditary grand dukes of Tuscany (which see). Cattarina de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1568. The Medici family became extinct 1737; on the death of Gian Gastone, 7th grand duke. In 1743 the electress palatine, the only sister of the above, died; the last of the Medici.

MEDICINE, see Physical, and Physicians.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, 15 July, 622; see Hegira. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804; retaken by the pacha of Egypt, 1818.

MEDINA, Bopora country, Africa, a kingdom annexed to Liberia by consent, announced Feb. 1889. It is rich in forests and African products, with gold, iron, and other minerals.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Valladolid, Spain). Here Bessieres defeated the Spaniards, 15 July, 1580.

MEDIOLANUM, see Milan.

MEDIUM, see Spirituality.

MEDUN, near Podgorita, European Turkey. In a ravine here, the Turks, under Mahamet Pacha, were severely defeated by the Montenegrins, 14 Aug. 1876.

MEEANEE. The Boscobees, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeane, were defeated with great loss on 17 Feb. 1843, by lieuten. gen. sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms.

MEERUT (near Delhi). Here the Indian mutiny began, 10 May, 1857; see India.

MEGALOPOLIS, a city of Arcadia, founded by the advice of Epaminondas, 371 B.C., long subject to the Macedonians. Having joined the Achaean League, 234 B.C., it was taken and plundered by Cleomenes of Sparta, 222 B.C. It was partly restored 221, but gradually decayed.

During the excavations carried on for the British school of Archeology of Athens, many discoveries were made, including the site of a great theatre, a tumulus with bones, ornaments, &c., reported April, 1863. An account of the excavations was published by Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, 1869.

MEGAPHONE, a form of telephone (see), invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, for the use of the deaf; announced 1878.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 6th century B.C. Periods suppressed a revolt, 415 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C. Megara became a free city 397, and joined the Achaean League, 228, and sent a second colony, 628 B.C. The Megarian Eristic or disputations' school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo; natives of Megara.
MEHADPORE or MAHERPORE (W. India). Here Sir Thomas Bishop and Sir John Malcolm defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, 21 Dec., 1817.

MEININGEN COURT COMPANY. See under Theories: Pragmabons.

MEISTERSINGERS, see Minnesingers.

MELANESIA, South-west Pacific Is. The rev. J. C. Patterson (son of Sir John), born 1827, was consecrated missionary bishop of Melanesia. He and the rev. J. Atkin were murdered at the isle of Santa Cruz, one of the Queen Charlotte group, by the natives. Sept. 1871. It is supposed in revenge for the kidnapping natives for slaves for Queensland and the Fiji isles, a measure which the bishop himself strenuously opposed.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on 29, 21 July, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bossi, who lost about 1000 men; Garibaldi's loss being 107. The latter entered Messina; and on 30 July the treaty was signed, by which it was agreed that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till 13 March, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria (which so . . . P. was founded by J. P. Fawkener, 25, March, 1835, and laid out as a town by order of Sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation continued till it caused widespread insolvency, in 1841-2. Population in 1851, 23,898; 1856, 28,420. Made a municipal corporation, 1842, a bishopric, 1847. First public exhibition of Victoria art, 1852. Great fire in great abundance about 20 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1854, and immense numbers of immigrants flocked there in consequence. The city greatly improved with public buildings, licentious shops, etc.

The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and how money is gathered in gold dust, deep pockets of the robbers was taken in Eng- land, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried Oct., 1854.

The first meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licences, followed by riots, during which 10,000 or 15,000 of the gold diggers raised, led to the formation of the military. 200 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded. 20 Nov.


Great siege set up at the Observatory early in 1856.

Theatrical festival 1 March, 1872.

International exhibition opened by the marquis of Anglesey 2 April, 1856.

The mail sent to Sydney completed, June, 1855.

Culminating exhibition to celebrate the foundation of the English colony. 24 March, 1856, a celebration opened by Sir Henry Conyngham, Lord, the governor. 4 April, 1856.

Great steeplechase, support Imperial Institute, 1 May.

First swimming baths, 4 June, women, killed. 10 June.

Meeting of Australian delegates respecting the letter sent by the Australian ladies, 24 Feb., 1859.

The first strike of miners and unemployed in shipment was taken, under the control of the union association, 22 March, 1852.

A meeting of employers formed, 7 Sept.; plenty of strikes.

The establishment of the bank of Melbourne, 27 April, 1856.

Attempt of workmen to kill the chief engineer, 10 Nov., 1851.

The first German, English, and French churches, consecrated 15 Jan., 1855.

The first Catholic church consecrated 17 Sept., 1856.

The first American, English, and German churches, consecrated on the Yarra, July, 1851.

The first Protestant, 9th, 1851.

The first Anglican church consecrated 26 May, 1853.

The first Jewish church consecrated 28 Dec., 1853.

The first Methodist church consecrated 22 March, 1854.

MELOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Melbourne murder: Frederick Bailey Deeming (alias Albert Oliver Williams), tried for the murder of Emily Matler, whom he married at Liverpool 17 Oct., and brought to Australia 12 Dec., and murdered at Windsor, near Melbourne, about 23 Dec., 1841; convicted 24 April-2 May; executed 24 May, 1842.

It was stated that in Feb. 1842, he married Marie James, went with her to Sydney, and was there convicted of fraud in 1843; that he killed Humphry Sills, Rainhill, near WInnes, Lancashire, England, 22 July, 1843; and there murdered his wife and four children about 26, 27 July, 1847; he was charged with the murder, by the verdict of the coroner's jury, 23 March, 1845.

St. Patrick's, R. C. cathedral consecrated 31 Oct., 1847.

Great fire, 25 buildings gutted, Elizabeth-st., Blunder-street, etc., burned down, 1847.

Extreme heat, many deaths, bush fires, Feb., 1848.

Great rejoicings on the arrival of the duke and duchess of Cornwall. 16 May 1848.

The police fire on the mayor, 23 Nov., 1849.

Jubilee celebrations of Melbourne university; lord Northcote, governor, of the commonwealth, and others, received honorary degrees, 26 April, 1850.

Great exhibition of Australian products opened by the governor-general, 16 Jan, 1853.

Death of David Syme, proprietor of The Age, 14 Feb., 1853.

Visit of the American battleship fleet, 26 Aug. and 2 Sept.

See Australia and Victoria.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.

On the retirement of earl Grey, 1 July, 1834, viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown, 15 July. When viscount Althorp became earl Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov., same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's command as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, 30 Aug., 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power; see Administrations.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834: resigned Nov., 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, first lord of the treasury.

Marquis of Lansdowne, lord president.

Earl Mulgrave, privy seal.

Viscount Althorp, chancellor of the exchequer.

Viscount Melbourne, viscount Palmerston, and T. Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Lord Auckland, admiralty.

W. C. Perceval (afterwards lord Melbourne), and C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham), boards of control and trade.

Lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces.

Lord Brougham, lord chancellor.


SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Viscount Melbourne, first lord of the treasury.

Marquis of Lansdowne, lord president.

Viscount Duncannon, privy seal, and woods and forests (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Jan., 1840).

T. Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer (succeeded by Francis T. Baring, Aug., 1835.)

Lord John Russell, home secretary (succeeded by marquis of Normandy, Aug., 1835).

Viscount Palmerston, foreign secretary.


Viscount Bick, secretary for war (succeeded by T. B. Baring, Sept., 1836)

Lord John Russell, home secretary (succeeded by earl of Minto, Sept., 1837).

Wm. Lamb, born in 1775; became M. P. for Westminster, 1822; secretary for Ireland, 1824; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1826; died 21 Nov., 1845.
MENSURATION.

Sir John C. Holhousen, board of control.
C. Poulett Thomson, board of trade (succeeded by Henry Labouchere, Aug. 1839).

Lord Holland, chancellor of Exchequer (succeeded by Earl of Clarendon, Oct. 1839).

The chancellorship in commission; Sir C. Petyt (afterwards Lord Cottenham), became lord chancellor, Jan. 1839.

MELEGANO. See Marignano.

MELÉNITE, an explosive invented by M. Turpin, a French chemist; approved by the French War Minister, Dec. 1886.

The missile landed, notice by the chamber of deputies, May, June, 1881. M. Turpin and captain Trifone sentenced to imprisonment, exile and fines for receiving money for communications respecting melinite to foreigners, 17 June, 1891.

MELFI (Apulia, S. Italy) was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Aug. 1851: about 600 persons perished.

MELODISTS' CLUB, founded in 1825 by admirers of Dibdin; prizes were offered.

MELODrama, in which dialogue was formerly interspersed with music, began in Germany in the 18th century, and was introduced here by Thomas Holcroft.

MELORA or MELORIA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near which the Pisian fleet defeated the Genoese, in 1241, capturing many bishops going with much treasure to a council. The total destruction of the Pisian fleet on 6 Aug. 1284, by the Genoese near the same place, after a most sanguinary conflict, was considered to be the just punishment of their impiety.

MELOS (now Milo), one of the Cyclades in the Egean sea, early colonised by the Spartans. During the Peloponnesian war the Melians adhered to Sparta, till the island was captured, after seven months' siege, by the Athenians, who massacred all the men and sold the women and children as slaves, 416 B.C. A statue of Venus, found here in 1820, was placed in the Louvre, 1834.

Many statues, etc., discovered by excavations, reported...

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (Charges and Allegations) ACT, passed 13 Aug., 1888. See under Ireland and Fertilizers.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1252 by the Livonian order. It was fortified by the Teutonic knights, 1404. It was almost totally destroyed by fire, 4 Oct., 1854.

MEMONEUM or RAMESELON (Thebes, Egypt), the first Egyptian monument (1455: Brugsch), the tomb of Osymandyas, according to Durckheim, now considered to be that of Rameses III., about 1200, Brugsch.

MEMORIAL HALL, see Independents.

MEMORY, see Macmonico.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes. It included several grand temples with the tombs of the kings. The invasion of Cambyses, 525 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 331 B.C., completed it. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, U.S., on the Mississippi, was taken from the Confederates by the federals after a severe conflict, 6 June, 1862.

The cyclorama of Memphis as it might have appeared at the departure of the Israelites from Egypt 1441 B.C., painted by Herr Edmund Börsinger, was exhibited at Niagara-hall, Westminster, Jan. 1892.

MENAGERIE, see Zoology, Tower.

Mr. Phineas Taylor Barnum's great menagerie at Bridgeport, Connecticut, burnt; a great many animals perish; loss about 150,000. 20 Nov. 1887. Mr. Barnum purchased the old Woodward's collection Jan. 1888. See Barnum.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the Isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, 59. In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, with fifty persons, chiefly Irish, 4 Dec. 1785. The road from London to Holyhead was regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this road by the London and Holyhead mail-coach route, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, finished in July, 1825, opened 30 Jan. 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1843-50; see Tubular Bridges.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and formed many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were reduced to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off. See Franciscans, etc.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. (See Poor.) The society has been much aided by the action of the Charity Organization society (which see), established in 1870; they agree to co-operate together, June, 1875.

MENDOZA, in the Argentine republic, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most awful recorded, 20 March, 1864; above 7,000 persons perished.

MENIPPE, see Satur.

MENNUNITES, four sects of Dutch, Flemish and German baptists: derive their name from Menno Simons (1505-61), formerly a catholic priest, who became a teacher and leader of the anabaptists, about 1537, and published his "True Christian Belief" in 1539; subsequently the division of the sects ensued. The Mennonites, objecting to war, emigrated from Prussia to Odesa, to escape military service, and went thence to America, 1878.

MENSURATION. The properties of cone sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, etc., about 218 B.C.; see Archimedes. The "Mensurator," a new machine for the solution of mensuration triangles, was invented by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Adams, at the British Association meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.
MOUNTA (near Monte Rotondo, in the old papal states). Here Garibaldi and his volunteers, after having intrenched his positions at Monte Rotondo and Montanuta on their march towards Tivoli, on Sunday 3 Nov. 1849, were totally defeated by the political and French troops under generals Kanizlar and Poldes, after a severe conflict, in which general Failly said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 2000 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Corse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.). See Rome. A monument to the Garibaldians who fell here was inaugurated 25 Nov. 1877.

MENTZ or MAYENCE (S. W. Germany), the Roman Magnaentiana, built about 15 B.C. The archbishopric was founded by Balneacc, 743. Many diets have been held here; and here John Fanst established a printing press, about 1449. A festival in honor of Gutenberg was celebrated here in 1857, another June 1869. See Printing. Mentz was given up to the Prussians, 29 Aug. 1866, 250th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, typographical exhibition opened by the grand duke of Hesse, 23 June, 1869. Population 1867, 94,170.

MEN, INSTITUTES of, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1744), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 92 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT was passed in Aug. 1850, and amended Aug. 1851.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS, said to have been constructed by Gerard Mercator or Kaulmann and published 1550, and applied to navigation by Edward Wright about 1590.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of trade-marks. Another act passed in 1887; reported effectual, 1890; amended 1891-94; reported partially effectual by a committee, July, 1897. See Trade Marks.

At an International Conference on the subject of fraudulent trade-marks, held at Madrid 7-14 April, 1889, a convention was agreed to. Report of the select committee on the Trades Mark bill, issued 3 Aug. 1895.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' COMPANY, established by the duke of Brabant in 1242, was extended to England in Edward III.'s reign, and was formed into a corporation in 1361. The MERCHANT-TAYLORS, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, was so called after the admission of Henry VIII. and his company, 1504, but were incorporated in 1497. Their school was founded in 1531. See.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT of 1854 was amended by acts passed in 1855, 1857, 1871, 1872, and 1877. The act suddenly passed 13 Aug. 1854, gave further power to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships. Other acts passed 1870, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1890, consolidated 1892; amended 1895, and 1897; merchant shipping (liability of shipowners and others) act passed 6 Aug. 1901; see Acts of State, and State.

The state of these laws having been changed in 1897, a new bill brought in by Mr. Joseph Chesham, presented the Board of Trade to prevent overcharging, under-manning, and over-insurance. 3 July, 1894. Royal commission to inquire into mercantile trade, especially shipping (earl of Abercorn, the duke of Edinburgh, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Hart, Mr. H. Green, Mr. J. S. Redford). Nov. 1899, 15 Nov. 1899. The bill was totally defeated by the political and French troops under generals Kanizlar and Poldes, after a severe conflict, in which general Failly said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 2000 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Corse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.).

MERCIA, see under Britain.

MERCURY, the planet nearest the sun, and the smallest known to the ancients. Schiaparelli asserts his rotation to be as long as his revolution in his orbit. The transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, of 1766 occurrence and first observed by Gassendi, 1631, was observed by Mr. James South, 1868, at Athens, 10 May, 1891; well observed by Prof. Barnard at Lick Observatory, California, 10 Nov. 1894. See Conrad. See also Plate and Quickilver. The Greek god Hermes was the Roman Mercury.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives among the Saracens, by John de Matha in 1385. See Héritage. Another order was formed by Pierre Sola in Spain, 1223. A League of Mercy (based on the plan of the guild founded by the late duchess of Teck), organized to further the objects of the prince of Wales's (then king Edward's) hospital fund for London; an "Order of Mercy," established in connection with the league, as a reward for free service to the sick and poor, the prince and princess of Wales, presidents, 1 March, 1892; succeeded by the present prince and princess of Wales, Nov. 1901. Order distributed yearly at Marlborough house by the prince of Wales.

City of London branch of the league of mercy—inaugural meeting at the Mansion-house, 21 Oct. 1899.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Gudin, after a severe engagement, 28 Oct. 1811. The British took Merida from the French in 1812, general Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MERIDIAN, see under Geology.

MERINO SHEEP, imported into England from Spain, 1758, are thought to be descendants of English sheep taken to Spain as part of the dowry of John of Gaunt's daughter Katherine, 1396.

MERIT, ORDER OF (British), created by Edward VII., for those who have won distinction in the army, navy, literature, art and science, 26 June, 1902. First members: earl Roberts, viscount Wolseley, viscount Kitchener, adm. sir H. Keppel, gen. Sir E. K. Seymour, lord...
MEROE. 897 MESSINA.


MEROE, an ancient city and country of Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacredotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C. The priest-king Ergamenes massacred the priests and became absolute, about 300 B.C. The ruins of the ancient capital were discovered by Caillaud between 1849 and 1852. Site of the ancient city discovered by Prof. Sayce, Jan. 1909.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752; see France and Mayors.

MERRIMAC, see United States, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his fanatical manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERSEY TUNNEL, see Tunnel.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., 21 Jan. 1236, held a parliament which enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863; see Estards. The statute of Merton also provides for the enclosure of common lands.

MERY, or Mere (the ancient Antiochia Moria), a town of independent Turkestán, Central Asia. It flourished under the Seljuk Turks, especially under Sultan Alp Arslan; it was sacked by the Mongols in 1221. It became subject to Persia in 1510; to the emir of Bokhara in 1787; to the Turkomans in 1836, and to Russia 1853-4. Nearly 10,000 Turcomans died of malignant fever, March-Oct. 1896. See Russia and Turkestan.

MESERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Merseburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, in a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proscytes and much money by experiments with and without metallic plates, producing effects termed then "animal magnetism," now "hypnotism." A committee of physicians and philosophers investigated his pretensions, and Bailly, in a paper drawn up in 1784, exposed the futility of animal magnetism. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1828, when Mesmer's direct pupils and others announced their belief in it. In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (afterwards lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents. See Animal Magnetism and Hypnotism.

The "New Mesmerism" exhibited in Paris by Dr. Luys and others, which included the alleged exteriorization of sensations and transference of sensation to inanimate objects, such as dolls, was well described in the Times, 28 Dec. 1952, and 5, 11 Jan. 1903, and by Mr. Ernest Hart in the British Medical Journal, Jan. 1893.

MESSOPATAMIA, the district between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates (which see, and Aram) successively held by Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Turks. Mesopotamia is mentioned in Gen. xxiv. 10; Acts ii. 9, and other places.

MESSALIANS, a sect professing to adhere to the letter of the gospel, about 310, refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENA (now Moncre-Metro), in the Peloponnesus, an ancient kingdom. It had long sanguinary wars with Sparta. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus it formed an inferior republic, under the protection first of the Thetians, and afterwards of the Macedonians.

The first Messenian war began 743 B.C. It was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Rhome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors.

The second war, to throw off the Spartan yoke, commenced about 685, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily.

The third war (the Messenian emigrate) 494 B.C.

MESSIAH, synonymous with Christ "the anointed," foretold by Daniel ii. 25, 533 B.C. "We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." John i. 41, "The Messiah," Handel's greatest oratorio, composed by him in twenty-three days (22 Aug.-14 Sept. 1741), was first performed at Dublin, 13 April, 1742, the receipts being given by him to the charities of that city.

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It was seized by the Mamertini (which see), about 281 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire; was taken by the Saracens, about A.D. 829. Pasquier, Roger the Norman took it from them by surprise, about 1072. Revolts against Charles of Anjou, and is succoured by Peter of Aragon. Revolts in favour of Louis XIV. of France, 1765; the Spaniards punish it severely 1773. Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna 1793. Nearly depopulated by a plague 1742. Half destroyed by an earthquake 1753. Dead quarters of the British forces in Sicily, prior to 1814.
METEOROLOGY.

SR W. Reed published his work on the "law of storms" in 1838. The works of Daniel (1845), Keuntz (1845), Muller (1847), and Buchan (1857) are also included.

The "British" Meteorological Society, established in 1861, has continued since then. It is a British society, and has a large membership. See: "The British Meteorological Society, established in 1861". The British Meteorological Society has a large membership, and has published many works on meteorology, including "Weather" and "Scientific Annals".

The Royal Meteorological Society's annual exhibitions began in 1889. Meteorological observatories have been erected in many other countries. The Meteorological Society of France, established in 1843, has continued since then. The society was founded by Laplace, and has a large membership. See: "The Meteorological Society of France, established in 1843".

Storm-warnings are sent out in the sea on the Board of Trade, and printed in the "Weekly Weather Reporter". The Society's annual report for the year 1867, published in 1871, gives a detailed account of the work of the society since its foundation, in 1861.

"Daily weather charts" were first issued by the Meteorological Office in 1864, and "Weekly Weather Reports" were first issued in 1876. The Society's annual report for the year 1867, published in 1871, gives a detailed account of the work of the society since its foundation, in 1861.

An observatory on Snowdonia Salzburg (1937) was erected in 1878, and daily reports for midland counties, 1836, 310. Absolute successes 247, absolute failures 26, and partial successes 2, annual, Times, 7 Feb., 1837.

Weather plates (Wernerian) exhibited by professor Nowack at Vienna. Changes in the weather said to be forecasted by alterations in the features of the sky, and by the phenomena of lightning, thunder, etc. See also "Wernerian".

The plant is grown in the Botanical society's garden, London, and many other plants possess this property. See also "Wernerian".

When the experiments were made at the Jeddeloh laboratory, Kew, by L. Oliver and H. Joseph Nowack in October, 1839, when many weather changes occurred, only one forecast was given by the weather plant, which therefore cannot be relied upon for practical purposes. Mr. J. F. Nowack maintains the success of his new system of forecasting atmospheric, etc., disturbances, by Dr. Franklin, 7 Aug., 1839. In 1839, the plant was tested at Denhamshall, London, and to its being influenced by earthquakes.

The 11th annual exhibition of meteorological apparatus, London, opened on 13 March, 1834.

State observatory established by prof. Assmann of Berlin on the Brocken, 7 Oct., 1834.

Observatory on Mount Wellington, Tasmania, begun May, 1835.
METEORS.

Mr. J. G. Synnyn, eminent meteorologist (see Beaufall), died on March, 1893.

Sir Cuthbert Pack, scientist and meteorologist, died, aged 46, 5 July, 1917.

Mr. Jas. Glashier, eminent meteorologist and mathematician, died, aged 73, 2 May, 1899.

International Meteorological Congresses, first at Vienna, 1873, have been held from time to time.

Ben Nevis observatory abandoned owing to cost of maintenance, 1892.

Treyson minute, dated 20 May, 1897, dealing with the constitution of the meteorological office, issued as a parliamentary paper, 21 June, 1895.

Scc. Eboracensis, Thermometer, &c.

METEORS, LUMINOUS, include shooting stars, fire-balls, and falling stones or aerolites. They were described by Halley, Wallis, and others early in the 17th century. The periodicity of the star showers about the 9th of August (termed in the middle ages St. Lawrence’s tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herrick in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return:—2 Jan.; 29 July; 3 and 9-12 Aug.; 14-16 Nov.; 10 Dec. R. F. Gregory. See August.

The magnificent continuous star-shower of 14 Nov. 1866, had been predicted by Professor Newton some time previously. A line display occurred on the night of 13 Nov. 1866, in the United States. A similar phenomenon has been witnessed by Homboldt at Guanima (S.A.), 12 Nov. 1799; and by Dr. D. Olmsted, at Newnfoin (U.S.), 13 Nov. 1833. They were well observed in Britain and Europe, 27 Nov. 1787; and in Southern and Western Europe, 27 Nov. 1837.

AEROLITES, falling-stones, accompanying meteors, are found in our museums. They contain iron, nickel, and other minerals.

Explosion of an aerolite above Madrid, windows shattered, houses damaged, etc., 9-29 A.M. 10 Feb., 1899; another exploded, 8, of Cyprus, 12 April, 1899.

Mr. Norman Lockyer (Q.B., R.M.S.), announced his theory, based on spectrum experiments, that all self-luminous bodies in the celestial spaces are composed of meteorites or masses of vapour produced by heat brought about by condensation of meteor swarms due to gravity; Royal Society, 17 Nov. 1837. A great meteor or fireball seen in England, 25 Jan. 1894.

Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney reported his studies of the November meteors, at the Royal Institution, London, 14 Feb. 1879, and 18 Feb. 1897.

The Leonid meteors well seen at Yorks observatory, Watson, 13 Nov. 1859.

Fall of meteorites at Mt. Zuma, 25 Jan. 1899.

The non-appearance of the November Leonids attributed to a change of orbit.—Times, 14 Nov. 1899; and aerolite or fire-ball seen in the S. of England, 13 July, 1902.

A meteorite, about rolls, in weight, fell at Crumlin, co. Antrim, 13 Sept. 1902.

Prof. H. A. Ward, possessor of the largest collection of meteorites in the world, died in Buffalo, 5, 1834, July, 1906.

METHOD (Greek, a way of transit), that which gives to knowledge its character.

METHODISTS, see Wesleyans.

METHEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made 27 Dec. 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It greatly favoured the importation of port wine into this country by lowering the duty, to the discouragement of French wines. It was abrogated in 1834.

METHYL, a colourless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained in the free state first by Frankland and Kolbe separately, in 1834.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1855 a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylaralcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1867 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by license.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see Calippic Period, Golden Number.

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constituent assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Meechain, and Prony. Delambre and Meechain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the metre, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (32808 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by low the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on 7 July, 1815, it was agreed that after 1 Jan. 1830, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, but not yet by Great Britain.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (deci, 10, hecto, 100; kile, 1000; metric, 10,000). The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (centi, 10; milli, 1000; micron, 10,000; quintillion, 1,000,000,000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament 25 Feb., 1824. A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the members of the exchange, Mr. Smee, Rice (since lord Montague), May, 1828. Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent mathematicians, and reported strongly in favour of the change) 29 June, 1843. A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect, 1 Aug. 1853.

Mr. Gladstone, omitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

Decimal Association formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system, June, 1854.

Another commission for inquiries appointed, consisting of lords Montague and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion, Nov. 1855.

An International Decimal Association formed in the decimal currency adopted in Canada 1 Jan., 1858. The new weights and measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed, 1854. An act passed "for tender permission the use of the metric system of weights and measures," 2 July, 1854 (repealed by weights and measures act, 1858).

A bill for the universal adoption of the metric system rejected by the commons, 20 July, 1871. International Congress to promote the universal adoption of the metric system 24 Sept. 1875. International convention for adopting metric system, signed at Paris, by representatives of Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, 

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METRONOME.

Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru, 26 May, 1834, England 1834
The system (to come into force in 1858) adopted by Sweden 1876
International congress on weights and measures met at Paris 31 Dec. 1878
Adoption of decimal system: negatived (628-28) 22 March 1883
Delegates from the New Decimal association, chambers of commerce, and other bodies, received by sir W. V. Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; he declares taking up the question.
26 Jan. 1893
Metric system adopted by Turkey; 1 March, 1897; by Russia.

Reunion on the working of the system in various European countries.

Till-cludes Del<*gat^8 Addition north city, I establishes tat sir polis, certain in'-orporated of exchequer Turkey, receivetl an action of Sweden generality colonies favour Unizil.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

1884. During

1897 another,

311 41,115.

1897, the board was empowered to receive into its hospitals any person suffering from fever, small-pox, or diphtheria; to provide an ambulance service, and to undertake the removal of patients from their homes to the hospitals. The provision of housing for the training of poor boys for sea service was sanctioned by an order of the Local Government board in 1875, made under the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867; and under later orders, dating from 1897, the board has been constituted as the central metropolitan authority for dealing with various classes of poor law children. The board has (in 1910) provided accommodation for—

Infirmary divisions—fifteen hospitals and bacteriological establishments.

Accommodation, 9,128 patients, 3,000 staff.

Infants—four asylums, including infirmary for age 1 patients, training school, and infants' colony.

Accommodation, 7,347 patients, 1,000 staff.

Poor-law children—one ringworm school, two ethical philanthropic schools, one infirmary, three sanatoriums or homes, seven homes and working colonies for mentally deficient, and one training ship.

Accommodation, 5,533 inmates, 550 staff.

Ambulances: eight ambulance stations and 150 ambulances and three riverside wharves, with 5 ambulance steamers.

The first asylum was opened in 1870, and the first fever hospital the same year.

The numbers of patients received by the board since its formation, and the numbers received in 1909, are as follows:—

Total received Total received since 1857.

Imbeciles ... 29,518 728
Fever ... 404,181 22,944
Small-pox ... 3,598 15
Training ship ... 10,920 511
Children ... 41,915 8,699

The expenditure in 1909 was as follows:—

Imbecile Asylums Infectious hospitals and ambulance service ... 199,217.

Fever 434,636.

Training ship 18,086.

Schools and homes for children 99,714.

Repayment of, and interest on, loans and general expenses ... 352,957.

Total ... 1,077,770.

This expenditure is met by precepts levied on the several Metropolitan boards of guardians, and is eventually charged to the rates.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855) ("For the management of public works in which the metropolitan has a common interest"), amended in 1892. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Thwaites as chairman, 12 Dec. 1883. Its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3d. in the pound on the property in the metropolis. It was also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1890 the board received nearly a billion pounds, and expended 190,000; see Science, and Thames, Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, died 8 Aug. 1870, aged 55. Much discussion ensued respecting the appointment of his successor; Mr. Bru c. the home secretary, having intimated the probability of the office being abolished by parliament, with other changes, 1st Aug. 1877. J. McNeil-Hoo (created Baron Magheramorne, June, 1887), a member of the board, was
elected chairman for one year, 18 Nov. 1870; annually from 1879 (he died 27th June, 1890). The board was empowered to borrow money by acts passed 1866-87. Its powers extended over 117 square miles, and 3,260,287 persons in 1873. It was composed of delegates from various local boards, &c.

Royal commission of inquiry into the working of the board appointed by the parliament, 1863. Lord Herschell chairman; charges against several; many dismissed.

June-July, 1853

The commissioners' "interim" report discloses cases of negligence, inefficiency, irregularities, and menace of corruption.

Nov.

The board accepted a tender for the construction of a tunnel from Blackwall to Greenwich for £2,260,815. March, 1859

The board was abolished by the local government act of 1888, and its powers, duties, property, debts and liabilities transferred to the London county council, beginning 21 April, 1889, carried into effect by the L.G.B., 21 March, 1889.

Final report of the commission issued 4 May 1853.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on 13 July, 1855.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Smithfield, erected in accordance with an act passed in 1860, was inaugurated by the lord mayor, James Lawrence, 24 Nov. 1868, and opened for business, 1 Dec.

METROPOLITAN POLICE ACTS, 1829 et seq., consolidated in 1887; amended 1898.

METROPOLITAN POOR ACT, "for the establishment in the metropolis of asylum for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor," passed 29 March, 1867; was amended in 1896; see Poor.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION, formed 1883, to acquire and lay-out open spaces in London, or disused churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, providing these with seats and planting trees, &c., the formation of public gymnasium and children's playgrounds. The association also actively opposes the encroachment upon commons and open spaces.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (Underground), at first between Paddington and Victoria-street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1855; the construction began in the spring of 1855; and it was opened for traffic, 10 Jan. 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the engineer, John Fowler (knt. 1858; died, 20 Nov. 1878), and the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865 there were 7,462,823 passengers. It has been continued and extended, and there is now an Inner and Outer Circle, and it has been supplemented by the Metropolitan District Railway. Acquired by the Underground company, registered April, 1902. Electrification of the line commenced in 1904, trains on the new system commenced to run, 1 July, 1905.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD, instituted by the Elementary Education act, 1870, was elected 29 Nov. 1870 (for three years). It included lord Lawrence, lord Sandon, professor Husley, lord Hordern, and Miss Davies. At its first meeting, 15 Dec., lord Lawrence was elected chairman, and Mr. C. Reed, M.P., vice-chairman. For history, &c., see Education, 1870 et seq. Its powers transferred to the London County Council by London Education Act, 1903, on 1 May, 1904.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134) "for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets," passed 20 Aug. 1867. A short act, modifying the clauses relating to costermongers and cabs, was passed 7 Aug. 1872.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD, see Metropolitan Water Act.

METZ, a fortified city in Lorraine, annexed to the empire of Germany, 10 May, 1871. Population, 1873, 60,419. It was the Roman Divodunum or Meto, capital of the Mediomatrici, a powerful Gaulish tribe, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia, or Metz, in the 6th century. It was taken by a siege in 1418. It was besieged by Charles VII. of France for seven months in 1444, and was ransomed for 100,000 ducats; was captured by Henry II., 10 April, 1552, and successfully defended by the duke of Guise against the emperor Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, 31 Oct. 1552 to 15 Jan. 1553.

Metz was ceded to France by the Peace of Westphalia, 24 Oct. 1648, and transferred by Vauxbon and Belleisle. On 28 July, 1790, the emperor Napoleon III. arrived at Metz and assumed the chief command. After the disastrous defeats at Woerth and Fornbach, on 6 Aug. the whole French army (except the corps of MacMahon, De Failly, and Donau) was concentrated here, 10, 11 Aug., and by delay was humiliated by the German Marshal, Marsdau, and the chief command, 8 Aug. The emperor departed with the vanguard, which crossed the Moselle early on 14 Aug.

Battle of Dange or Contreilles, gained by the first German army under von Steinmetz, after several hours' fighting, with great German loss, 14 Aug. 1870.

Bazaine was censured for not advancing on 15 Aug.

Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by the second German army under prince Frederick Charles, after twelve hours' fighting. By the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Prince of Reuss, and many German nobles were killed. The victory was at first claimed by the French. (This battle, the most sanguinary in the war, in which the French lost 15,000 men, and were actually defeated, but to which the victory was greatly due. Twice as many Germans were killed as at Koniggratz, the killed and wounded being estimated at 17,000. The French loss was said to have been equally great.) Bazaine masses his troops for a decisive conflict.

17 Aug.

Battle of Rospounville or Gravebotte, gained by the combined French and German armies, under Prince of Orange, by the king in person, after twelve hours' fighting. The most desperate struggle took place on the slopes over Gravebotte, which the Germans gained by nightfall, after repeated fatal charges; the fortune of the day being long in suspense. But the right of the French had been outflanked, they fell back fighting to the last, and retired under cover of Metz. The French are said to have lost 19,000; and the Germans 25,000. (The carriage is considered to have been unexamined; a large number of French prisoners were never made. The German army included Saxons and Hessians.)

2 Aug.

Bazaine repulsed in a sortie at Contreilles, near Metz (the claimed a victory).

26 Aug.

His whole army defeated by gen. Manteufel of the army of prince Frederick Charles, in a battle lasting from the morning of 31 Aug. to noon.

9 Sept.

von Steinmetz sent to govern Posen; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz.

24 Sept.

Vigorous but ineffective sallies. About 100,000 soldiers estimated in Metz. About 40,000 great sortie; the Germans surprised; about 45,000 were French engaged; they are reported to have taken 3 p.m. till dark; loss about 2000 French and 600 Germans.

7 Oct.

About 600 oxen and 500 sheep captured during a sortie.

28 Oct.
General Boyer arrives at Versailles to treat for terms of capitulation - 14 Oct., 1870.

Metz surrenders with the army, including marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and by Renault or Piechot, about 8,000 officers, 15,456 men, including the imperial guard, 450 pieces of artillery; too minarets; and 456 guns or standards - 27 Oct.

The capitulation was signed at Paris by generals Jarras and Stochle on behalf of the French and German commanders - 27 Oct.

General order to French army issued by marshal Bazaine, saying they were conquered by famine - 27 Oct.

Order to German army issued by prince Frederick Charles, recognising their bravery, great devotion, and duty - 27 Oct.

The Germans enter Metz - 27 Oct.

One cause of the fall of Metz was the great army returned - it might have been successfully defended by 20,000 men.

Marshal Bazaine was tried and condemned to death for surrendering Metz and the army, 6 Oct.; sentence of 20 years imprisonment, 12 Dec.; he escaped from Jede 8 - 31 Marzuceti - 1874.

The German emperor and empress were well received at Metz, 23 Aug. 1870; the emperor holds a military review - 18 May, 1901.

See France.

MEXICO, anciently Ahumada, N. America, is said to have been conquered by the Aztecs, who founded the city of Mexico about 1525. It was discovered in 1517 by Hernando Cortes de Cordova, and conquered by Fernando Cortez, 1519-21; explored by Alexander von Humboldt, 1777-85. It consists of 27 confederate states. It is stated that there have been above 200 insurrections in Mexico since 1821. Population, 1874, about 2,675,097; 1880, 4,553,492; city of Mexico, about 950,000, 1870; Porto de Veracruz, 28,000; Revenue 1874-75, $1,720,341; expenditure, $1,025,341; imports, $13,128,156; exports, $13,158,945; public debt, 1875 (gold), $22,254,341; Revenue (est.), Porto, $2,500,000; expenditure, $5,000,000; imports, by sea, $13,158,945; exports, $23,584,000. Outstanding gold debt, 30,070,537.

Montejo's emperor - 1520.

Cortez lands in Yucatan, captures the city of Mexico - 1520.

Mexico constituted a kingdom, Cortes, governor - 1528.

Medellin, first vicerey of New Spain, 1530; established - 1535.

Unsuccessful insurrections of Miguel Hidalgo, 1810; of Morelos, 1815; of Mina - 1817.

Mexico declared independent by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo - 1848.

Augustin Humboldt, president of a provisional junta - Feb.; Mexico formed into an empire, the crown declared by Smyth: Humboldt made emperor, May, 1822.

Compelled to abdicate - 20 March, 1823.

Mexican federal republic proclaimed - 1824.

Humboldt wrote to England, returns and embryos - 1824.

To recover his dignity, shot - 19 July, 1824.

Federal republic established - 1824.

Treaty of commerce with Great Britain - April, 1825.

Expulsion of the Spaniards declared - March, 1824.

Spanish expedition against Mexico suspended - 1825.

Revolution; the president deposed - Dec.

Santa Anna president - 15 May, 1825.

Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil - Jan., 1826.

Declaration of war against France - Nov., 1830.

The war terminated - May, 1848.

War with the United States - June, 1847.

The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto and at Matamoros - 5 May, 1847.

Santa Fe captured, 22 Aug., and Monterrey, 23 Sept.

Battle of Buena Vista; the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting - 22 Feb., 1847.

The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gorda - 18 April, 1847.

TheMexicans beaten in several actions; Mexico taken by assault by general Scott - 15 Sept., 1847.

Treaty of peace ratified - 19 May, 1848.

President Arista resigns, 6 Jan., and Santa Anna - 16 Dec., 1843.

He abdicates; Carera elected president - Jan., 1855.

Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort - Dec., 1855.

Property of empire sequestered - 31 March, 1856.

New constitution established - 5 Feb., 1857.

Beginning of a reformed Church by Aguilar and others - 1857.

Comonfort chosen president - 17 July, 1857.

Comp. dict. constitution annulled by the church party; Comonfort compelled to retire, 11 Jan.; general Zuluaga takes the government, 21-26 Jan., 1858.

Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz - 12 Feb., 1858.

Civil war; several engagements - Aug. to Nov., 1858.

General Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junta - 6 Jan., 1859.

Zuluaga abdicates - 2 Feb.

In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico - Feb., 1859.

Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters Mexico; deposes Juarez as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property - 10 April, 1860.

Juarez conquers the church property - 15 July, 1860.

Miramon and Juarez in an electoral party defeat the liberals under Colima - 24 Dec., 1861.

He besieges Vera Cruz, 5 March; bombards it - 24 June, 1862.

General Zuluaga deposits Miramon, and assumes the presidency - 1 May, 1863.

Miramon arrests Zuluaga, 6 May; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relations with the former, 10 May, 1862.

Miramon defeated by Negriado - 10 Aug., 1862.

He governs Mexico with great tyranny; seizes 150,000,000 belonging to English bondholders, Sept.; the foreign ministers quit Mexico - 1863.

He is defeated; compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, 11 Jan.; re-elected president - 13 Jan., 1863.

Juarez makes dictatorial by the congress - 20 June, 1863.

The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president - 31 Oct., 1863.

Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec.; it surrenders - 17 Dec., 1863.

A British naval and French military expedition arrives - 7, 8, Jan., 1864.

The Mexicans resist, and invade Vera Cruz; their taxes raised 25 per cent. - Jan., 1864.

Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral - 27 July, 1863.

In consequence of many gross outrages on the persons and property of the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of the indemnity by the French, these nations engage to combine armed forces against Mexico - 31 Oct., 1863.

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The French, induced by Marquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla . . . . 5 May 1862

Juarez quits the capital . . . . 3 May 1862

The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borge, near Orizaba . . . . 13 June 1862

The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation . . . . Aug.


Letitia, a sister of the Emperor Napoleon, to Forey, disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico; announced . . . . Sept.

Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans . . . . 8 Sept.

Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself . . . . Oct.

Ousting of the president of the Mexicans . . . . 19 Oct.

The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion . . . . 29 Oct.

The French evacuate Tampico . . . . 13 Jan. 1863

Forey marches towards Mexico . . . . 24 Feb.

Sera de Puebla, pursued and assailed, 26 March; severe assault, 31 March to 3 April; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega . . . . 18 May.

Juarez and the republican government remove to Santiago de Queretaro, 5 May

Mexico occupied by the French, under Bazaine, 5 June; Forey and his army enter, 10 June; provisional government . . . .

Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor; and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria, 13 July . . . . 27 July

The French evacuate Tampico . . . . 13 Aug.

Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France . . . . 1 Oct.

The archduke Maximilian will accept the crown if it be the will of the people . . . . 3 Oct.

The Mexican General Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans . . . . 12 Nov.

Successful advance of the imperialists; Juarez retires from San Luis de Potosi, 18 Dec.; it is entered by the imperialists . . . . 24 Dec.

The French occupy various places Jan. & Feb. 1864

The ex-president, general Santa Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing accession to the presidency established . . . . 27 Feb.; dismissed by Bazaine . . . . 12 March.

Juarez enters Monterrey, which becomes the seat of the republican government, 18 March

The archduke accepts the crown from the Mexican delegation at Mimmar, 10 April.

The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, 29 May.

The emperor visits the city of Mexico . . . . 12 June

The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press . . . . Aug.

The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro, 27 Dec.

Juarez, at Chihuahua, exerts the Mexican power to maintain their independence . . . . 3 Jan. 1865

The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle . . . .

Surrender of Oaxaca to marshal Bazaine . . . . 6 Feb.

A constitution pronounced . . . . 10 April

Anniversary of Mexican independence; descendants of Heriberto made princes; &c . . . . 16 Sept.

The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men; much indignation excited . . . . 2 Oct.

Jurist generals taken prisoners; shot . . . . 16 Oct.

Presidency of Juarez expires; he determines to continue to act; 29 Nov.; he flees to Texas, 26 Dec.

Negroes of the Rio Grande下周 American Jurists, 4. 5 Jan.; occupied by the American general Weitzel, 5 Jan.; his conduct disavowed; and Bagdad reoccupied by imperialists . . . . Jan. 1866

Emperor Forey agrees to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico between Nov. 1865 and Nov. 1867 . . . . April

Guerilla warfare going on; numerous conflicts, with varying success . . . . March-May

Matamoros captured by the liberals, under Escobedo . . . . 23, 24 June
MEXICO.

President Laredo de Tejada retires. Iglesias takes arms as president . Dec. 1897.


Brief rebellion; about 60000000 debased . Dec. 1897.

Insurrection of Negros: Diaz marches against him; becomes president . June 1899.


About 20000000 lost through precipitation of train on San Morales railway into the river near Caritha, through fall of bridge, night of 24 June . June 1898.

Incessant rain, increased by typhoons . June 1898.

Remains of an ancient city discovered in Sonora, near Magdalena, including a great pyramid, roots cut in a stone mountain, implements, &c. and hieroglyph inscriptions . Aug. 1898.

Diplomatic relations with Great Britain resumed, announced. Aug. 1898.

Concession obtained from the Mexican government by Mr. James B. Eade for 30 years for the construction of a railway for the conveyance of cattle across the isthmus; estimated cost, 150000000. . Aug. 1898.

Roads in Mexico city on account of conversion of English debt; blocked . 15 Nov. 1898.

Porfirio Diaz inaugurated president. Dec. 1898.

Impending state insolvency; an announcement . Jan. 1899.


Insurrection at Nuevo Leon suppressed, Dec. 1898; another insurrection, Guerrero province, insurgents Signally defeated; disturbances between the people of El Paso and the Texans; interference of the United States and Mexican governments, July 1899.

Inundations through heavy rains; great loss of life, especially at Leon and Sils, 17-20 June . 1899.

Wreck of an excursion steamer on Lake Chapala; loss of 5 lives, 26 March . 1899.

Two companies of soldiers, while bathing, massacred by Yaqui Indians from Sonora; the government sends 4000 men to punish the Indians, announced. 12 Oct. 1899.

Famine in the agricultural districts; government assistance given, reported . 12 Oct. 1899.

Insurrection: Gen. Lorenzo Garcia killed by his troops, who join the rebels under Garza in Texas; he captures 45 soldiers and kills 4 officers, reported 21 Dec. 1899; Garza's band dispersed, reported 2 Jan. 1899; Diaz re-elected president . 11 July 1900.

Indian rising suppressed, with slaughter, reported. 25 Oct. 1900.

Conflicts on the frontier, with varying success, about 20 Dec. 1900.

Gen. Ure shot as a rebel . 6 Feb. 1901.

Renewed war with the Yaqui Indians, reported . 13 June 1901.

Destructive storm in the gulf of Mexico; about 100000 lives lost . 26 June 1901.

Between Tomatlan and Tenango under-ocean railway a train goes over a precipice; 100000 lives lost . 26 Feb. 1902.

Boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala settled, reported . 2 April 1902.

Pres. Diaz re-elected . 1 Dec. 1902.

Boundary dispute with Britain settled, April 1902.

Joaquin Arana, for attempting the life of the president, 16 Sept.; acquitted by the public, 17 Sept. . 1902.

The Bancos Central Mexicanos, with a share capital of 80000000, debased . 16 Feb. 1903.

New percent. Mexican loan successful, reported . 22 July 1903.

Hostilities against the Indians in Zacatecas and Sinaloa. Sept. 1903.

The Yaqui Indians defeated in battle; much slaughter, reported . 26 Sept. 1903.

Recent deportations, reported . 30 Sept. 1903.

Diplomatic relations with Austria resumed, April, 1904.

Great progress, peace, and order, reported . Aug. 1904.

California election case settled by the Hague arbitration court; 14,652 dollars awarded to the United States; Mexico also to pay 4-50 dollars per annum . 14 Oct. 1905.

Sir W. Harvey & Son propose to establish an electric generator at a cost of...
MICHAEL'S MOUNT, Sr. (Cornwall), is considered to be the Iktis of Doderus Siculus, and an ancient resort of the tin merchants. Sr. Macraung was said to have appeared on the mount, 495 or 710; and the place, thus reputed holy, became the seat of a body of monks, who received a charter from Edward the Confessor, 1044, and many privileges from pope Gregory VII., 1079.

MICHIGAN, a north-west state of N. America, settled by the French, 1670; admitted into the union, 26 Jan. 1837. Capital, Lansing. Lumber trade and manufacture of furniture the leading industries. At Grand Rapids half-year fairs are held. Buyers come from all parts of the world. Population, 1898, 2,539,016.

About 500 persons perish and 50,000 made homeless by destructive forest fires on Great fire at Grand Haven, 41 buildings destroyed, 5 Sept. 1851.

Explosion at Messrs. Farrarwood's dynamite factory at White Pigeon, 16 men killed 3 Sept. 1891.

Subsidence in a mine near Crystal Falls; about 40 deaths 23 Sept. 1893.

Outbreak destroyed by fire, great loss 2,100 inhabitants destitute 25 Aug. 1896.

University founded 1837. Library contains 133,000 vols. 3,441 students.

Forest fires cover an area of 100 sq. miles; number of deaths, 50-100 1st Oct. 1898.

MICROBES, see Germ.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to measure any small distances and the minute objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c., invented by Wm. Gascoigne, who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, 2 July, 1644. It was improved by Huyghens about 1652. Sir Joseph Whitworth made a machine to measure the millionth of an inch, about 1858; the measurement of the 30,000th of an inch is now common. Dr. Carpenter measured a filament, the breadth being the 200,000th part of an inch, 1879.

Dr. P. E. Shaw explains to the Royal society an electrical micrometer which it is stated, can be made to measure the two-millionth of a millimetre, or the fifty-millionth of an inch. This microscope described by Dr. Whitworth, was in connection with the movements of a telephone diaphragm. The measurement was effected by means of an electric current connected with the micrometer and telephone 1st July, 1905.

MICROPHITE, a microscopic plant, especially parasitic; some phytopsychists consider bacteria and bacilli to be microphites, 1890.

MICROPHONE (Greek, mikros, little; phone, sound), a name given by Wheatstone, in 1857, to an instrument for rendering weak sounds audible by means of solid rods. The same name is also given to an arrangement invented (in Dec. 1877) by professor D. E. Hughes (inventor of the type-writing telegraph, born in London 16 May, 1831, died 22 Jan. 1900), and shown to the Royal Society, 9 May, 1878.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Jansen, in Holland, about 1590; by Galileo, about 1610; by Fontana, in Italy, and by Brehbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1730), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1762, and still greater during the 19th century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Hugh Powell, and others. Diamond microscopes were made by Andrew Phipps, in 1824; and the properties of "test objects" to prove the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A binoical microscope (i.e., for two eyes) was constructed by professor Riddell in 1851, and Wenham's binocular prism was made known in 1861. Naclet's stereoscopic microscope, invented in 1867; Abbe's orthoscopic microscope in 1881. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1849), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856 et seq.; 8th edition, reconstructed and enlarged by Dr. Pallinger, 1901), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856, 1875, and 1883), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established 20 Dec. 1839, and the Queen's Microscopical Club, 1865. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his spectrum microscope, by which the millihion of a grain of blood was detected.

The new Ashle-Finlayson comparator, an apparatus by means of which any two slides can be used simultaneously, the images of the slides being projected on to the same plane. A moment, exhibited at the Royal Microscopical Society 15 Feb. 1905.

MICROTOME, an instrument for cutting minute sections of organic tissue for the microscope, invented, 1885, by prof. Wm. Rutherford (who died, 21 Feb. 1890); improved by Dr. Paul Meyer and others.

MIDDLE AGES, see Dark Ages.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION AND SCHOOLS, see Education (1858, and 1865-8).

MIDDLE-LEVELS see Levels.

MIDDLESBROUGH, N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, a coal port and a chief seat of the iron manufacture, the first house erected by George Chapman, April, 1830. New dock, and literary and scientific institution opened, Oct. 1875. Mr. Henry W. F. Bolkow and John Vaughan, heads of great iron-works (Mr. Bolkow, the first mayor and M.P., died 18 June 1888) of the large Greatland district, which had greatly declined since 1874, began to revive in the autumn of 1879. See under Steel. Population, 1861, 18,992; 1891, 75,516; 1891, 91,317; 1901 (est.), 105,255.


A town hall &c. opened by the prince and princess of Wales (afterwards king and queen) 3 Jan. 1893.


Great distress in the district through the Durham miners strike, April et seq.; relieved by subscriptions in London, &c., May, 1879.

Boiler explosion at Warrengate nine deaths; estimated damage £2,000; 40 persons thrown out of employment 11 June, 1893.

Agricultural show 11 Aug., 1893.

Docks and shipyard, new graving 28 Aug., 1907.

Electricity, new supply scheme 14 Feb., 1906.

Mental festival held 30 April, 1906.

Garden city, projected establishment 3 July, 1906.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan county of England, was the seat of the Trincomelas in the Roman province. Flavia Caesariana, wife of Andrew, Middle-Sexe, or Middle Saxons, in the kingdom of East-Sexe, or Essex. Lionel Cranfield was created earl of Middlesex, 10 Sept. 1622; succeeded by his sons, James, 1645-51; Lionel, 1651-74, when the title became extinct. Charles Sackville was
made early in 1673; and his son became duke of Dorset in 1720. Area of the county formerly 181,320 acres; population, 1811, 305,012. By the Local Government Act, 1888, which came into force in 1902, 314,744 acres (including South Horsey) were given over to London, and 771 to Hertfordshire. Middlesex now has an area of 178,753 acres; population, 1911, 810,215.

Middlesex returns forty-eight M.P.s by act agreed

The Middlesex county record society was established in 1824. It has issued four volumes containing session rolls, &c. (1854 to 1878, 1892.
The Earl of Strathmore, lord lieutenant, president 1878.
The Middlesex sessions now held at the Guildhall, Westminster.

MIDDLESBROUGH HOSPITAL, London, patroon, H. M. queen Mary, and H. M. queen Alexandria; founded, 1745; incorporated, 1839. Foundation-stone of present building laid by the duke of Northumberland, 1755. The hospital (containing with its branches 396 beds) at one time formed an asylum for the French clergy and other refugees during the Huguenot persecution. It was the first hospital to make a specialty of cancer, a wing being furnished by the special treatment of cancer patients in 1807. The research laboratories, devoted entirely to the investigation of cancer, were opened in 1900. Since the foundation of the hospital the following additions have been made:—

Cancer charity, 1792; enlarged 1813, 1829, 1856, 1857.
Medical school, 1835; enlarged 1878, 1880, 1885.
Residential college, 1885.
Trained nurses institute, 1885.
Nurses' home, 1885; enlarged 1878, 1891.
Convalescent home (Cradowton-Sea), 1885.
Residential and bacteriological laboratories, 1900; enlarged 1905 and 1907.
Electric and light department, 1901.

MIDIAN, now ARZ MIDIAN, N. W. Arabia; anciently held by the descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham. Having entered the Israelites to idolatry, they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Camaan about 1249 B.C. and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

Capt. Richard F. Burton explored the ruined cities of Midian in 1857, and found the remains of ancient monuments, among which gold and silver. An expedition, equipped by the khedive of Egypt, and placed under his command, started from Suez, 5 Dec. 1877, and returned 29 May, 1878. It brought home 350 species of geological specimens, specimens of silver and copper ore, many coins and other antiquities, and photographs of the remains of ancient cities, &c.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE, BIRMINGHAM, incorporated 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION, St. Pancras, N. London, possessing one of the largest roofs in the world, 245 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet high, designed by Mr. J. Scott. The engineer was Mr. H. W. Barlow. The architect of the Gothic hotel was Sir G. Gilbert Scott.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, 460 B.C., is styled the father of midwifery, as well as of physic. It advanced under Celsius, who flourished a.d. 37, and of Galen, who lived 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the college of physicians, 10 Hen. VII. 1518. Dr. Harvey engaged in the practice of it, about 1663; Astruc affirms that madame de la Valliere, mistress of Louis XIV, in 1663, employed Julian Clement, a surgeon, with great secrecy. Midwives Act, royal assent, 31 July, 1692, enacts that any woman not certified under the act who, after 1 April, 1905, uses the name or title of midwife, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5l.; and that after 1 April, 1890, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this act; penalty 10l.

MILAN, Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 308 B.C. The cathedral, termed domo, was built about 1385, 1881, 414,551; 1862, 401,881; 1904, 581,000.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus a.c. 222.
Sort of government of the western empire a.c. 247.
Council of Milan 386.
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan 397.
Milan plundered by Aricta 452.
In the Ostrogothic kingdom, 496; in the Lombard kingdom 569.
Became an independent republic 832.
The emperor Frederick I., takes Milan, and appoints a podesta 1118.
Battles, is taken by Frederick and its fortifications destroyed 1162.
Reliqui and fortified 1186.
The Milanese defeated by the empi. Frederick II. 1227.
The Visconti become paramount in Milan 1277.
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke 1395.
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke 1450.
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France 1499.
The French expelled by the Spaniards 1575.
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain 1586.
Great plague alleviated by the archbishop Bonomos 1616.
Milan ceded to Austria 1714.
Conquered by the French and Spaniards 1743.
Revolt to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain 1718.
Seized by the French 30 June 1796.
Taken by the Austrians 1798.
Regained by the French 31 May 1814.
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here 26 May, 1805.
The Milan decree of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England 13 Dec. 1807.
Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the vicerey 18 March, 1848.
Surrenders to the Austrians 5 Aug.
Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia 5 Aug. 1849.
Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished 6 Feb. 1853.
Milan visited by the emperor of Austria Nov. 1856.
Annesty for political offences granted Dec. 1857.
After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, 4 June, Napoleon III. and the king of Sardinia entered Milan 8 June, 1859.

Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia 12 July.

Victor Emmanuel entered Milan as king 2 Aug. 1860

Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed 29, 30 April, 1861.
The Victor Emmanuel gallery opened by the king, 19 Sept. 1867.
The arts exhibition opened by the king 26 Aug. 1862.
Visit of the emperor of Germany 18-23 Oct. 1875.
The Milanah Memorial inaugurated by Garibaldi, 4 Nov. 1875.
National exhibition, opened by the king 5 May, 1881.

St. Gotard line to Milan opened 8 May 1882.
Visit of the emperor William II. 19 May, 1889.
United exhibitions opened by the king and queen, 6 May 1894.

Monument to Victor Emmanuel unveiled by king Humbert 24 June, 1896.

Electric tramways, 1893; 80 miles held by the corporation.

Great fire, much damage to property 8 Sept. 1903.
MILETUS.

Inauguration of the great international exhibition by the king and queen — 22-30 April, 1867.

Fire at the exhibition, which did considerable damage — 3 Aug.

Opening of the 15th international peace congress took place — 18 Sept.

General strike; mobs riot, collision with police, 11-12 Oct. 1897

See Italy.

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. The Milesians defended themselves successfully, 625-612 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (Acts xx.).

MILFORD HAVEN (S.W. Pembroke). The finest natural harbour in the kingdom. Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his way to encounter Richard III., whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The pagers from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1757. The dock-yard, established here, removed higher up the Haven to Pembroke in 1814. Milford made a bid for the American trade, which proved abortive. Now does an extensive business in fish.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first site was laid by the duke of York, 19 June, 1801.

MILITARY EDUCATION, see Army, June, 1868.

MILITARY EXHIBITION. ROYAL. Chelsea, president the late duke of Cambridge, was opened by the prince of Wales, with the princess (afterwards king and queen), 7 May, 1890; visited by queen Victoria 4 July. The exhibition consisted of the industrial work of the soldiers, artifices of military equipment, pictures lent, and other objects of interest; military sports, drills, &c. Mr. Spencer's strong war balloon ascended 10 May et seq. The exhibition was intended to promote the increase of soldiers' institutes in towns.

The exhibition closed — 1 Nov. 1890. The profits were reported to be 60,741/. 1 May, 1891.

Exhibition at Earl's-court opened by the late duke of Cambridge — 4 May, 1891.

A military tournament, profits devoted to military charities, was annually held in May at the agricultural Hall until 1905, at Olympia, West Kensington, annually till 1910. Arranged to return to Islington for 1911. See Riding, and Omnibus.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see Poor Knights of Windsor.

MILITARY LANDS ACT, passed 27 June, 1892; amended, 1897. See Commons.

MILITARY or MARTIAL LAW is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law. Sir Matthew Hale. It has been several times proclaimed in ports of these kingdoms, and in 1718 was almost general in Ireland, where it was also proclaimed in 1803. Military manoeuvres act passed, 1897. Military works act passed, 1897; another, 1898. The king's regulations and orders promulgated, 1901.

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872-901. See Army Defence.

Commission of array to raise a militia — 1122.

Revised by Henry II. — 1157.

Again revised — 1557.

Said to amount to 165,000 men — 1763.

The militia statutes — 1661 to 1785.

Supplemental militia act passed — 1796.

Irish militia offerd its services in England, 28 March, 1804.

General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802 — 1809.

Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed — 1814.

Acts to consolidate the militia laws — 1822-24, 1823.

Militia employed on account of the Russian war, 1854; on account of the Indian mutiny, 1857; and on account of the war in the Sudan, May 18, 1893.

Militia reserve act passed — 1852.


Militia volunteers' Enlistment Act, consolidating and amending the laws passed — 11 Aug.

A committee on the state of the militia reported, Feb. 1895, greatly increased efficiency since 1890. Militia employed on account of the S. African war, May, 1899: 60,000 were under arms 29,000 were sent abroad; Militia and Yeomanry bill passed, 16 Dec. 1892.

Total strength 96,676; reported, April, 1896.

Territorial and Reserve Force Act reorganizes militia, the old title being abolished.

Special reserves (enrolled strength of effectives) — 67,792. 1 Jan. 1899.

MILITIA OF JESUS, a society of Roman Catholic youth of France and Italy, formed to support the papal cause by moral agencies, became known in 1877.

MILK. The type of food as containing all things needful for the development of the animal body. A process for its condensation was invented by Mr. Gail Borden, near New York, in 1849, for which he was awarded a medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851, when he erected factories. He invented ice cream, 1859. The Anglo-Swiss condensed milk company was established in 1866; and since then many other companies.

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. June is said by the Greek poets to have split the milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hermes. In a horoscope (142) taught that the rue beton consisted of stars, which Galileo (1610-42) proved by the telescope. See Stars, 1892.

MILBANK PENITENTIARY, Westminster. The very unhealthy site was purchased of the Grosvenor family. The building, a modification of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon (which see), first received convicts 27 June, 1816.

In consequence of many deaths during a great epidemic the convicts were placed in Woolwich hulks, 1822-3. On 16 June, 1841, a committee reported the penitentiary and medical system were abolished in parliament, and the building styled Millbank prison: made a military prison, 1878.

The buildings ordered to be pulled down and site sold, 1888.

1888, it was finally closed 6 Nov. 1889.

Management of the site transferred to metropolitan board of works, by act passed in 1878.

1890, building taken up and blocks of artisans' dwellings erected by the London County Council, 1878.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act gave powers to raise a force not exceeding 30,000 men, of which number 10,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 20,000 in 1853; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.
MILLENIARIES. 908

MINES.

The National Gallery of British Art, the Tate Gallery, built and presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate (died 1858), enlarged 1899.

MILLERANES (or Chilists) suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the earth; see Rev. xx. The doctrine was very generally inculcated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr and others.

MILLENARY PETITION, presented to King James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of nearly a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would disable a man's life to pledge. *Dev. xxiv. 6. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills moved by water were erected by Sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792. See Mechanics.

MILWAUKEE. A town in Wisconsin, North America, founded 1835. The New Hall hotel was burnt 4 A.M. 10 Jan. 1883, when about 100 persons perished. Great fire at the Union oil works; 46 buildings destroyed; estimated loss about $529,000,000, 28 Oct. 1892. Population, 1900, 317,693.

MINCO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Bruni, 27 Apr. 1800; by Eugene Beauharnais, 8 Feb. 1814, near Valeggio.

MIND-CURE. A sect termed Christian Scientists in Boston, U.S., led by Mrs. M. B. G. Eddy, professes to cure bodily diseases by getting the mind into the body, Xxx. 1840, &c. See Trials, Dec. 1868. The sect is increasing in Germany; 1,000,000 cases said to be cured in the United States within 25 years, reported, 6 May, 1902.

MINDEN (Prussia). BATTLE OF, 1 Aug. 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French (under Marshal De Contades), who were beaten and driven to the ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards Lord George Germain), who commanded the British and Hanoverian force, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed, 22 April, 1768. He was afterwards restored to favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINERALOGY. The science of minerals, is a branch of geology; see *Geology, Mines, and Crystallography. It was not much studied by the ancients. George Agassiz in the 16th century made the first attempt to treat it scientifically. The study of mineralogy was advanced by Becker, Kircher, and Woodward in the 17th century.

A British Mineralogical Society established in 1800. Hauss's "Traite de Mineralogie" appeared in 1804. The Mineralogical Society held its first meeting in London, 7 Feb. 1807, and others since. Another society termed *J. B. G. Miller's symbol for the face of a crystal... 1826.

MINERVA, see Parthenon and Athens.

MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate great and small silver as among the products of Britain. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs in 1718. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In Edward I's reign, according to Mr. Rivington, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver had been extracted, were discovered by Sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.; see Coal, and the various metals. Average depth of mines (1891) 400 yards. Deep mines: Ashton Moss colliery, near Manchester, 2,850 ft.; part 3,000 ft.; copper mine, Calnmet, near lake Superior, U.S., 3,900 ft. (1890); silver-lead mine, Pribram in Bohemia, 3,412 ft. (1890).

Mineralogists and Mineralogical Society. 1855.


A Miners' Protection Association was proposed by Mr. William Gurney and others in March, 1862.

Value of the total mineral produce of the United Kingdom estimated at 29,153,705L in 1824; 31,805,588L, 1825; 41,527,051L, 1826; 64,094,660L, 1829; 60,000,000L, 1830; 88,049,457L, 1831; 53,653,569L, 1832; 100,552,657L, 1838; 80,000,000L, 1841; 78,716,947L, 1845; 97,716,947L, 1848; 117,309,936L, 1852; 166,004,800L, 1855; 128,159,665L, 1860; 122,555,312L, 1862; 117,435,357L, 1866; 115,513,436L, 1867. 125,980,000L, 1870; 185,542,515L, 1897.

Miners' conference, for amelioration of their condition, held at Merthyr Tydfil... Oct. 1871.


Royal commission on mines (see under Coal) appointed, Feb. 1879. Report issued Nov. 1881.

Miners' national conference on wages, &c., opened at Birmingham, 20 April, 1881; at Manchester, 29 Aug., and frequently at other places.

Miners' association of Northumberland voted against continuance of payments to their M.P.'s, Messrs. Hart and Penfold, 19 Sept.; vote rescinded, Nov. 1881; further agitation on the subject again rescinded March, 1883.

National Miners' Federation annual conferences, 1885; Birmingham, 22 Jan., &c. 1893; Birmingham, 3 Jan., 1896; Stoke-on-Trent, 1897; Birmingham, 11 Jan., 1891; Leicester, 16 Jan., 1894; Birmingham, 5 Jan., 1895; Leicester, 5 Jan., 1897; Bristol, 4 Jan., 1898; Edinburgh, 10 Jan., 1892; Cardiff, 9 Jan., 1892; Birmingham, 1 Oct., 1893; Southport, 7 Oct. 1892; Glasgow, 8 Oct. 1893; Swansea, 28 Oct. 1893; Chester, 6 Oct. 1895.


Institute of Mining Engineers met at Nottingham, 24 Sept. 1879; at other places since.


See Coal 1888 &c. See.

Persons employed in mines in the United Kingdom, 1835, 927,566L; 1851, 707,911L; 1890, 414,517L; 1892, 215,615L; 1894, 147,744L; and 1895, 54,387L.

Royal commission on mining royalties, earl Northcote, chairman, appointed, 1888; final report and evidence relating to the act of 1872, &c., signed... 24 March, 1893.
MINNEGLO. 909

MINSTRELS.

MINES and MINSTER.

The annual report on the mineral industry of the United Kingdom for 1894 by Dr. C. Le Nove was published, Jan. 1895; second part, Aug. 1895. Miners' conciliation board, 1st meeting, London, advance of 5 per cent. on the standard of 1893, concluded, Jan. 22, 1893. The mines (prohibition of child labour under ground) act passed, July 29, 1902. Royal commission on coal supplies concludes its revision of their final report, July 7, 1925. Serious accident at the Victoria pit, Blackwater, caused through the sudden inrush of water from a disused quarry; 4 men out of 7 working in the mine were unable to escape, but were rescued the following day, Feb. 5, 1925. Heavy rains flood the Rutland shaft at South Rode. Deep on the Ruld, 55 natives drowned, Feb. 4. Explosion in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.'s mine; 22 persons killed, mostly Indians and Japanese, April 23. Royal commission, lord Monkswell, chairman, to inquire into and report on questions relating to the health and safety of miners. Act of administration of the Mines Act, appointed, May 29. An advance of 5 per cent. in wages to miners caused by the coal making-up after. 13 Sept. 1897. "Edward viii" for bravery in mines, instituted Oct. 13. China clay adapted to be a mineral in a case brought before the Czar, against the Czar, United China Clay Co. July 24, 1925. Accidents in mines, see under Coal.

MINERGIA. The ancient Celts, mentioned in the legend of "Jason, the Argonauts, and the Golden Fleece." A province of Asiatic Russia, prince Nicholas having ceded his rights to the Czar in 1867. In 1887 the prince was spoken of as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

MINIATURE PAINTING was practised in England by Holbein, Isaac, and Peter Oliver, and others in the 16th century; by other eminent artists since. The new Society of Miniature Painters, president, Mr. Alyn-Williams, opened its first exhibition at 175, New Bond-street, London, 23 Sept. 1878. "The Society of Miniaturists," president, lord Ronald Gower, 1st exhibition, at the Graton Galleries, London, 14 Nov. 1878. Sir Win. Ross, 1791-1890, may be said to be the last miniaturist.

MINIE RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1835, by M. Minie (born 1810). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chief of ordnance. His rifle, considered to surpass all made previous to it, was adopted by the French, and, with modifications, by the British, 1852.

MINIMIZERS. A name given to certain writers who advocate the limitation of the sovereign power of the state as much as possible to the protection of life and property, which is styled by professor Huxley "administrative nihilism." They included W. von Humboldt, J. S. Mill (died 1873) (in his "Essay on Liberty"), and Mr. Herbert Spencer (died 1903) (in his "Political Institutions"), 1882.

MINIMS (from minimi, the least), an order of monks, founded by S. Francesco di Paolo (1410-1505), in Calabria, received their name, as professed admirers to the Minorites (from minor, less); see Francisca. St. Francis died in France in 1507, where he had established houses of his order.

MINISTERS, see Administrations.

MINISTERS in Scotland; church patronage was abolished in 1854.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the 12th and 13th centuries, who sang of love and war to entertain knights and barons of the time. The Meistersingers, their successors, an incorporated fraternity in the 14th century, composed satirical ballads for the amusement of the citizens and lower classes. Hans Sachs, a shoemaker (1494-1576), a poet of the reformation, was for a time their dean. His works were published at Nuremberg, 1590. "Owleglass's and Reynard the Fox," are attributed to the Meistersingers.

MINNESOTA, a western state of N. America, was organised as a territory, 3 March, 1849, and admitted into the union in 1858. On 17 Aug., 1862, the Sioux Indian tribe commenced a massacre at Acton in Mecessier county, desecrating the country and massacring about 500 persons, of both sexes, and of all ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins. Capital, St. Paul. Area, 83,753 square miles; population, 1880, 785,757; 1890, 1,175,833; 1900, 1,903,000. The great Tribune buildings at Minneapolis were burned, about 20 persons perished, 9 Nov. 1894; another fire, 3 deaths, estimated loss, 2,000,000 dollars, 23 Aug. 1893. Tornado, much destruction and loss of life in N. Paul and the neighborhood; the Steamer, on Lake Pepin upset, about 200 persons drowned, and many others in small boats; total loss about 500, 13 July 1893. Destructive tornado with loss of life, 15, 16 Jan. 1892. Destructive forest fires. us. Stats., Aug. 1891.

BILL passed forbidding the marriage of insane, epileptic and idiotic persons, and requiring a medical certificate of applicants for marriage licenses. April 1892. Dr. Whipple, bp. of Minneap., Friend and champion to the Indians, died, aged 79, about 9 Oct.

Great fire at Minneapolis, estimated damage, 2,984,900 dollars. (Minneapolis Tribune.) 14 Dec. 1894. Fire at the West End Hotel, Minneapolis; 9 lives lost.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic Islands (which see). Port Mahon in Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756, and admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it; see Bany. It was restored to the British in the peace of 1763; taken again, Feb. 1782; again captured by the British under general Stuart, without the loss of a man, 15 Nov. 1798 given up at the peace of Amiens, 25 March, 1802.

MINORITIES. In the new reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867, provision was made for the representation of minorities in constituencies with three members by limiting each elector to two votes. It was introduced as an amendment by lord Cairns in the lords, 30 July, and accepted by the commons, Aug. 1867. The principle was adopted in a new constitution by the state of Illinois, U.S., July, 1870. See Proportional Representation.

MINSTER, or MONASTERIUM, a place occupied by monks; see Westminster and York.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1500. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tuthbury in 1393. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even
MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America, explored by De Soto about 1541. Captain Glazier discovered its source, 1884. Its length 2,910 miles. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. Law's Mississippi scheme in France, commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000. The ruin of thousands followed. Population, 1910 (est.), 1,800,000. See Law's Bubble.

Population, 1880, 1,131,597; 1890, 1,289,660; 1900, 1,581,729; 1910, est. 1,884,000

The great Falls bridge at St. Louis opened, 4 July, 1874 About 35,000 persons made homeless. floods in the lower Mississippi valley, early in March, 1882. By the explosion of the boilers of the Cairo at Fort Hudson on the Mississippi, 43 persons perished.

The North American state, Mississippi, is settled in 1820; admitted as a state of the union, 1817; seated from it by ordinance, 3 Jan. 1824; submitted, 1856. Capital, Jackson.

• Missions, "a series of sermons, generally by a 'missioner,' or special preacher, often followed by confessions and communions" (a species of revivalism). were authorised in the metropolis by the bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, held 1869 and since.

MISSAL, or MASS BOOK, is the Romanist ritual compiled by Pope Gelasius I. 492-6. revised by Gregory I. 590-604. Various missals were in use till the Roman missal was adopted by the council of Trent, 1545-63. The missal was superseded in England by the book of common prayer, 1549.

MISSING WORD COMPETITION. See Lotteries, 1815, and Trials, 1849.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS, see under Bishops.

MISSIONS, see Mark xvi. 15. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., have missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1273. The Jesuits have missions in China (which see) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was established 1701, and the Moravian Brethren encouraged missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, 4 Nov. 1794 (1st meeting not to the South Sea Islands in the Bayf, 1796); centenary celebrated, 15 Jan. 1835. Most Christian sects now support missions, British Contributions to Foreign Missions: 1871, 855,742; 1900, 2,096,754. Over 3,000,000 spent in the world on missions in 1905; 5,071,254. in 1909.

Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the corvon Goa in Sept. 1898, on the Patagonia mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Mabhum, catechist, and four others, died on Piton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death; all his companions previously perished, 6 Sept. 1897.

M. Schöller, a missionary to Cochín-China, was publicly executed at Macao, by order of the grand mandar, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, 4 May, 1851. Great congress of protestant missions in London; a large number of new bodies represented; the eal of Aberdeen president, 8-19 May, 1885.

See also the various societies.

MINT. At the house of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 927. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry I. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stew says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coined, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of King Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assayer, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. I. 1311. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James after his abdication. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 200,000l. were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1810; it was injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect under Professor Thomas Graham, the warden; Sir John Herschell, master of the mint, died 9 Sept. 1809. By the Coinage Act, passed 4 April, 1870, the office was combined with that of the chancellor of the exchequer, the duties being transferred to the deputy-master (Sir C. W. Fremantle). K.C.B., 1 Jan. 1806; resigned, Sept. 1807; succeeded by Mr. Horace Seymour, made K.C.B. Jan. 1808, and died 25 Jan. 1810; succeeded by Mr. Macarthy appointed Jan. 1812. (Sir Wm. Robertson-Austen, chemist and assayer since 1870, died 22 Nov. 1892.) See Coin.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.


1832 Thomas Wallace. 1842 John George Clerk.

1837 J. J. Herries. 1850 John F. Herschell.

1838 Lord Auckland. 1850 A. H. Abbeville.

1844 James Abercrombie. 1855 to 1 Thomas Graham.

1853 Alexander Baring, 1876. Henry Labouchere.

By 13 and 14 Vict., c. 10, the office of master of the mint was to be held by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being. 4 April, 1870.

MINUET, a French dance, said to have been first danced by Louis XIV., 1653.

MINUS, see Plus.

MIRACLE PLAYS, see under Drama.

MIRIDITES, or MIRIDITES, see Turkey, 1877.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors of silver were introduced by Praxiteles 4th century B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1391; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1677. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, have cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1854; by M. Cioue in 1891, by Liebig and others.

MISCHNA. see Talmaid.

MISERERE (Psalms h) sung at Rome in the "Te Deum," the service in Holy or Passion Week, in a peculiarly effective manner, to old music. One arrangement is by Costanza Feste, dated 1517.

MISSAL, or MASS BOOK, is the Romanist ritual compiled by pope Gelasius I. 492-6; revised by Gregory I. 590-604. Various missals were in use till the Roman missal was adopted by the council of Trent, 1545-63. The missal was superseded in England by the book of common prayer, 1549.
MISSOLOGHI. 911

The Mississippi valley suffers much by frequent inundations; one was very disastrous in March, April, 1849, when thousands of square miles were submerged, many towns isolated, and communication cut off. Louis St. Louis nearly $100,000,000 voted by congress to relieve the sufferers.

Grenada nearly destroyed by fire, 25 April, 1890. Grenada nearly destroyed by fire, 25 April, 1890. Grenada nearly destroyed by fire, 25 April, 1890. Grenada nearly destroyed by fire, 25 April, 1890. Grenada nearly destroyed by fire, 25 April, 1890.

MOHENDA. The most castellated bridge, 3 miles long, at Modena, dividing Tennessee and Arkansas, completed, cost, 600,000, announced 28 April, 1892.

Destructive floods; about 250 lives lost, 13 April, 1893.

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Missolonghi, a town in Greece, taken from the Turks, 1 Nov., 1821, and heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by M. Botzaris, Oct. 1824. It was taken 22 April, 1826, after a long siege. Here Lord Byron died, 9 April, 1824. A statue of Byron was unveiled here, 6 Nov. 1851. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

Missouri, a south-western state in N. America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the Union, 10 Aug., 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson City, pop. 1880, 2,108,850; 1890, 2,670,184; 1900, 3,109,665; 1910 (est.), 3,524,450; see United States, 1861 et seq.—Great railway strike March, 1886. The University Library, Columbia, burnt, 9 Jan., 1862. Railway collision, 33 killed, 30 injured, 10 Oct., 1904.—For the Missouri Compromise, see Slavery in America. The Missouri river is 3,047 long. See Storrs, 28 Apr., 1881.

Mitchelstown, Cork, see Ireland, 9 Sept., 1887.

Mitridate, a medical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mitridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

Mitridatic War, caused by the massacre of 80,000 Romans, by Mitridates VI., king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many sanguinary battles, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mitridates having taken the conical Aequus, made battle on an eminence, though a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am the Aequus, consul of the Romans." He is said to have killed him by causing melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 88 B.C. Mitridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

Mitraeule, or mitrailleur, a machine-gun in which 37 or more large-bored rifles are combined with breech-action, by means of which a shower of bullets may be rapidly discharged by one man. It was invented in Belgium, and adopted by the French emperor soon after the Prusso-Austrian war in 1866, and was much used in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Its peculiar "dry, shrieking, terrible sound" was described in the bombardment of Saarbrück, 2 Aug., 1870. Modifications of the machine-gun have been made by Montigny and others. The Fosbery mitrailleuse was tried and approved at Woodstock, 11 Aug., 1870. It is mentioned in Grose's Military Antiquities that in England, in 1625, a patent was granted to William Drummond for a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the help of which two soldiers can oppose a hundred, and named, on account of its effect, "thunder carriage," or more usually "fire carriage." An English mitrailleuse, a modification of the American gunning, containing 50 cartridges, was tried at Woolwich, 18 Jan. 1872; fifty of them were ordered to be made by Armstrong.

Mitre. The chief cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1301 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." Exodus xxxix. 28. The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the 10th century, Fosbroke. Anciently the Cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

Mitleyene, or Lesbos, Egean Sea. Near here the Greeks defeated and Nearly destroyed the Turkish fleet, 7 Oct., 1824.

Mnemomics, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 377 B.C. He called his system "Mnemonics." "Mnemonics," was published by John Williams in 1618, and the "Memoria Technica" of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemomics was announced in Germany in 1866-7.

Moabites, descendants of Lot, a people living to the south-east of Judah. They were frequently at war with the Israelites, and were subdued with divine help by Ehud about 1336, by David about 1040, and by Jehoshaphat, 875 B.C., but often harassed the Jews in the decay of their monarchy. The discovery of a stone with inscription in Phoenician characters, relating to Mesha, king of Moab, referred to in 2 Kings, III., was announced in Jan., 1870, and impressions were exhibited soon after.

Mockern (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnais were defeated by the Prussians under Yorck, 3 April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, 16 Oct., 1813.

Models. The first are figures of living persons, and Brütades, the Corinthians, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, being about to be separated from her lover, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 855 B.C.

A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood. A model was made of a bridge over the Nen, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of the mountains of Switzerland, by general Pitreigny, 1810. M. Chodin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision. Fine models of Gibraltar, Quebec, and other fortified places, are displayed in the Rotunda at Woolwich. See Warwork and Lodging-houses.

Modena (formerly Mutina), capital of the late duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were
incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797, and with the kingdom of Italy, 1802. The archduke Francis of Erze, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Moderna, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on 18 March, 1860. Population of the city, 1871, 14,012; 1870 (est.), 15,715. Of the province, 1865, 322,017, 1910 (est.), 375,290.

**MONDEROS.** A political party in Spain, long headed by Ramón María Narváez, duke of Valencia (who died 23 April, 1868), who opposed the Progressists headed by Espartero and Prim. The party was reinforced by the favourers of Don Carlos, after his total defeat in 1870.

**MODERATES,** opponents of the Progressives (which see).

**MODOC INDIANS** (a few hundreds), dwelling in lands south of Oregon, were removed to other lands by the United States government. Not obtaining subsistence, they returned to their old possessions, and their able leader captain Jack defeated the troops sent to expel them, 17 Jan., 1873. During negotiations for a peaceful settlement, they decloved the United States commissioners into an ambush (11 April), and massacred general Canby and about 40 others. Fighting took place, 15-19 April, and the Indians retreated to almost imprisable positions. The troops were fired on, and suffered much loss, 27 April. The Indians were gradually surrendered. Jack and about twenty warriors held out desparately. Some surrendered, and he himself was captured, 1 June; tried, July, and executed 3 Oct. 1873.

**MOESIA** (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria), was finally subdued by Augustus, 29 B.C. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, A.D. 250, who eventually settled here; see Goths.

**MOGULS,** see Tartary.

**MOHACZ** (Lower Hungary). Here Louisking of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solymans II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suofected by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 29 Aug. 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, 12 Aug. 1687.

**MOHAMMEDAN,** see Mahometanism.

**MOHAMMERAH,** a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, 26 March, 1857. News of the peace arrived 4 April.

**MOHILEV,** or **MOHILE,** (Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under Marshal Davout, prince of Eckmühl, 23 July, 1812.

**MOHOCKS,** ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northwuck.*

The "scourers" of the seventeenth century resemble the Mohocks.

**MOHURRUM,** a Mahometan festival in honour of the prophet's nephews: at its celebration in Bombay, Feb. 1873, the Mahometans fiercely attacked the Parsees, and were quelled by the military.

**MOKANNA** (Hakim ben Allih), "The Veiled," prophet, founder of a sect in Khorassan in the eighth century. He pretended to be an incarnation of God, and therefore veiled his face, but really to conceal the loss of an eye. He rebelled against the caliph Almasdi, was for a time successful, but was subdued in 780, when he and the remains of his followers took poison. He is the subject of a poem by Thos. Moore, in "Lalla Rookh," 1817.

**MOLDAVIA,** see Danubian Principalities.

**MOLINISTS,** a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconcileability of the doctrines of predestination and free will, 1588.

**MOLLY MAGUIRE,** the name of a secret society in Ireland in 1834, and of another society (originally Buckshot, about 1833) in mining districts, United States (which see), 1877. It ceased about March, 1879.

**MOLOKANI,** a sect in West Russia, said to date from the 16th century, who maintain primitive Christian doctrines and practices; well described by Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace in his "Russia," published 1877. Dassajeff, a peasant woman, one of the sect, received by the empress dowager for her kind assistance rendered to her son, the Cesarевич, at his death at Abbas Tuman, 10 July, reported, 31 July, 1849. General exodus of the Molokani reported to be taking place in the Caucasus, due to the petty vexations inflicted on them by the local authorities, July, 1905.

**MOIJUCCAS,** an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly until the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them, till 1529, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1627, and have held them ever since,—except from 1790-1802 and 1816-1814, when they were subject to the English. Earthquake at Amboyna, the capital almost destroyed and 50 persons killed, 5 Jan. 1898.

**MOLWITZ** (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick H., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, 10 April (O. S. 30 March), 1741.

**MOLYBDENUM,** a whitish, brittle, almost insufible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Guinel.*

**MOMBASA,** chief town of the British East Africa territories. Possesses the finest harbour on the coast. *Territorial Magazine* (1916) 35,000. Kisawir, or Frere Town, is a thriving station of the Church Missionary society. See *Africa* (British East).*
MONACHISM. 913  MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.

MONACHISM (from the Greek monos, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Eljah, whose name means Divine Solitary, and his successors, the Essenes, as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called eremits, monks, and anchorites;* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylite (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are varieties of Benedictines. In 594, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were ineffectually ordered to be replaced by monks. Religious orders expelled from France, by decree, 20 March, 1880. Relieved of their vows by the Pope, 1881. See Abbeyes, and Benedictines.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimabdi since 698. By treaty on 2 Feb. 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The prince, Charles III., born 8 Dec. 1818, succeeded his father Florestan, 20 June 1856; died 10 Sept. 1889; was succeeded by Albert, born 13 Nov. 1848. He married, 1st, Miss Adelheid, daughter of 11th duke of Hamilton; and 2nd, Oct. 1888, the duchesse de Richelieu. Here, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870. A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed 9 Nov. 1895, was much discussed as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws. Petitions against Monte Carlo, the great gaming establishment, 1880-4; a 50 years' concession granted, reported, March, 1896. International sporting club opened, autumn 1903. Population, 1901, 15,180; 1910 (est.), 18,750.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon various grand monarchies—the Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Greek, Parthian, and Roman (which see).

MONASTERIES, see Abbeyes.

MONCONTOUR (near Poitiers, France). Here the admiral Coligny and the French Protestants were defeated with great loss by the duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), 3 Oct. 1569.

MONCRIEFF SYSTEM, see Cannon.

MOND BEQUESTS. Dr. Ludwig Mond bequeathed, subject to the life interest of his wife, the sum of 50,000l. to the Royal Society of London, to be employed in the encouragement of research in natural science, and 50,000l. to the university of Heidelberg to be employed for similar objects. To the National Gallery, London, Dr. Mond left, on certain conditions as to housing and exhibition, 50 pictures of Italian works of art. Reported 3 Jan., 1910.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, 22 April, 1799.

* The anchorites of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries must not be confounded with the anchorettes and anchorets, or eremites. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.


MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in Genesis xxiii., 1860 n.c., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. The czar Nicholaus I. struck coppers under parliamentary committee on money-lending, meetings, T. W. Russell, chairman, July, 1877. Mr. John Kirkwood refused to answer certain questions, admonished at the bar of the commons, 16 July. Money-lending act (regulating the business of money-lenders) passed 8 Aug., 1890. See Coin; Gold; Copper; Mint; Bank; Latin Union, &c. For Money Orders, see Post Office.

MONEYERS travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required; see Mint.

MONGOLS, see Tartary.

MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, a newspaper, established in Paris by C. J. Pancoucke, 5 May, 1789; daily paper, 24 Nov. 1793; the organ of the government, 25 Dec. 1799. It was superseded by the Journal Officiel, 1 Jan. 1809; resumed its official position about 23 Sept. 1870; and was again superseded by the Journal Officiel, Feb. 1871. It became the organ of MacMahon's government in 1875.

MONTORIAL SYSTEM (in education), in which pupils are employed as teachers, was used by Dr. Bell in the Orphan Asylum at Madras in 1795, and was also adopted by Joseph Lancaster, in London; see Education.

MONITOR SHIPS, see United States. The American monitor, Montauk, arrived at Plymouth in June, 1864, and excited much attention.

MONK, see Monachism.

MONMOUTH, Monmouthshire, was a Roman station, afterwards a Saxo-basilew. The ancient castle rebuilt by John, lord of Monmouth, 1225, became the property of John of Gaunt, and in it his grandson, Henry V., was born, 9 Aug., 1388. Monmouth was first incorporated in 1350. Visit of the duke and duchess of York, 21 Oct., 1900. Population, 1901, 5091.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, 9 April, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Wates, was banished England for his connection with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, 11 June, 1685; was proclaimed king at
MONTEBELLO, in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, 9 June, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where, after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, 20 May, 1830. The French lost about 670 men, including general Bouriat.

MONTE CARLO, see Monaco.

MONTE CARLO MURDER. Vare and Marie Godd, husband and wife, arrested for the murder of Mme. Levin while travelling from Monte Carlo. They were carrying in pieces in a trunk, when the smell attracted the attention of the porter, who communicated with the police, 6 Aug.; both Goodes make a confession, 13 Aug.; Mme. Godd sentenced to death and her husband to penal servitude for life, 4 Dec., 1907; the sentence of the woman was commuted to penal servitude for life, 11 Feb., the man transported to Guiana, 10 July, 1908.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529. After affording a refuge for many eminent persons, its monastic character was abolished by the Italian government in 1846, cure being taken for the preservation of its historical and literary monuments.

MONTEM. Taunton, 20 June; was defeated at Sedge Moor, near Bridgewater, 6 July; and beheaded on Tower-hill, 15 July.

MONTECH, a box of thin wood, with a bristle, over which is strung a wire or chord, said to have been invented by Pythagoras, about 500 B.C.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone; see Obelisk.

MONOPHYSITES. see Eutychians.

MONOPOLIES were formerly so numerous in England that Parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jan., 1624. Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell were punished for their abuse of monopolies, 1621. In 1690, Charles I established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was declared that no new trade should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I., 1690.

MONO-RAIL SYSTEM. see under Railways.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heræhus, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (see above).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, in his message to the congress, 2 Dec., 1823, not to permit any European power to interfere with the concerns of any independent state of North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, 1865, 1876-9. A resolution strongly affirming the doctrine proposed by senator Davis to the senate, 20 Jan., 1866. The action of Great Britain and Germany in their dispute with Venezuela, 1862-3 (see Venezuela) aroused considerable excitement in the United States as being contrary to the Monroe doctrine. See Capt. Mahan's article on the Monroe doctrine, National Review, Feb., 1893, and Times, 30 Jan., 1893.

President Roosevelt, speaking on the Monroe doctrine, at Wellington (N.Y.), says: "The Monroe doctrine was meeting with an increasing recognition abroad because it had not been allowed to become fossilised, but had been adapted to meet the growing and changed needs of America, which had shown that it was not less ready to recognise the obligations to foreign peoples than to meet upon its own rights."


MONTANA, a territory of the United States, north America, formed out of the western territories in 1864, and a state in 1889. Capital, Helena. Population 1900, 243,329; 1910 (est.), 315,000. Explosions of dynamite, &c., through a fire at Butte, 74 or 142 deaths; estimated loss, 1,000,000 dollars.

11 Jan., 1915.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Aruba, in Asia, about 171, who were reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter prophesied by Christ. He condemned second marriages as forbidden, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lent. The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the French Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Jacques Balmat in June, 1786, and afterwards by H. B. Sausser, aided by Balmat, on 2 Aug., 1857. The summit was attained by Dr. Hanuel (when three of his guides perished) in 1850, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Auble, Charles Fellows (1857), and of professor Tyndall (1857-8) have been published; see Alps.

Herr Roth and a guide killed by an avalanche 20 Aug. 1858. Accidents frequent.


By the events consequent on the fall of a glacier, the "Establishment des Bains" at St. Gervais and two villages were destroyed, and about 150 persons perished 11, 12 July.

An association was formed, and by its means, a wooden observatory was constructed at Meudon and sent to Clamounix to be conveyed to the summit of the mountain.

The observatory on Mont Blanc erected (to be transferred to a rocky point of the same altitude summer of 1858); observations on the spectrum of the solar rays by M. Janssen, 1893.

Clockwork registration apparatus set up by M. Janssen.

Predilect steps taken for the construction of a railway up Mont Blanc, to commence at the existing station of La Fayet, following the southern slopes of the mountain, and having its terminus at first at the Mouille du Geant, 1894; it, above the sealevel; the line to be subsequently extended 3000 feet higher; estimated cost, 24,16,000.

Society of the observatories of Mont Blanc formed 21 July, 1896.

Mont Blanc railway construction in progress, 1897.

Janssen observatory demolished 9 Sept., 1899.

MONT Cenis, see Alps.

MONTÉMONT. SUMMATION. 1. The French, 1860, and acquired his title of Duke of Montétemont; and where, after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, 20 May, 1830. The French lost about 670 men, including general Bouriat.

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MONTEVIDEO

MONTEVIDEO (Rack Mountain), inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers, irreverent enemies of the Turk; an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Sobieski in 1720. It rebelled in the 17th century, and in 1669 established a hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitsch Njeguz, permitted, but not recognised by the Porte. Area, 3,380 square miles. Population in 1910 of about 250,000. Revenue and expenditure, 1699, (est.) 121,125£; debt, about 342,250£. Capital, Cetinje; population, 4,500.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Danilo I., 1832; and began war with Turkey, 1832.

Montenegro put in a state of blockade, 14 May, 1852.

After indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army: he left the province, 29 Feb., 1853.

Blockade raised, 10 April, 1853.

War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grabezove, June, 1853; peace restored, Nov., 1853.

The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Danilo, who was shot at Cuttars 14th and died (aged 53) 12 Aug., 1866. Succeeded by his nephew Nicholas, or Nikita, (married) 8 Nov.

An insurrection in Herzegovina; the blockade of Montenegro, 4 April, 1861.

Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in Aug.

Many conflicts with various successes, but latterly in favour of the Turks; peace made, Turkish supremacy settled, 8 Nov., 1862.

Conflicts between Christians and Muslims at Polozgorita: 11 Montenegrins said to be killed by Turks near Baron, 20 Oct., 1874.

Threatened war prevented by intervention of the great powers, 1 Jan., 1875.

Some rides executed by 15 May, 1875.

Montenegro with difficulty restrained from intervention in Herzegovina, autumn and winter.

The prince declared war and joined the Servians, 2 July, 1876.

See Turkey and Russ-Turkish war, 1767-1876.

During the Conquest of Turkey, Cetinje abandoned by the Turks, 2 July, 1875.

The war becomes more memorable, 24 July, 1875.

Njeguz, the founder, from the cathedral to the monastery, designed by the prince of Naples; addresses by prince Nicholas and others, 6 Nov., 1875.

Marriage of prince Francis Joseph of Austria and princess Anna of Montenegro, celebrated at Cetinje, 1 May, 1879.

Successful European tour of prince Nicholas, returns to Cetinje, 5 Sept., 1879.

Conflicts on the frontier between Albanians and Christians, many killed, including women and children; over 500 houses burnt, 16 June, 1879.

National guard, under prince Mirko, organised, March, 1879.

Marriage of the crown prince and the duchess, Militza at Cetinje, 27 July: received by the sultan at Constantinople, 26 Sept.

Prince Nicholas assumes the title "Royal Highness" by request of his people, 19 Dec., 1881.

Conflicts with Turkish troops on the frontier, Feb., 1879.

Existing treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Montenegro prolonged until 1 Jan., 1874.

Repurted Assassination of gen. Martinovich, governor of Podgoriza, and M. Masiwoda, chief of police, by an assassin, who was killed, 29 April, 1877.

Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the birth of prince Nicholas; visit of the French squadron to Antivari, 31 Dec., 1879.

Commercial and shipping treaty with St. Britain ratified by parliament, 2 Feb., 1879.

PRINES.


1853. Nicholas, or Nikita (nephew), born 7 Oct., 1841; like his predecessors, a poet, and promoter of national education; married princess Milena, 8 Nov., 1860. Issue: 3 sons and 6 daughters (Helen, daughter, born 8 Jan., 1875; married the prince of Nassau, at Royal, 24 May, 1904. Hetie, Danilo Alexander, born 22 June, 1871; married the duchess Jutta (Militza) of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 27 July, 1896.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 April, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). On the bridge of Montreau, at his meeting with the dauphin, the John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtelet in 1410. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English. Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, 18 Feb. 1814.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexican, 24 Sept., 1846.

MONTEVIDEO (S. America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Aubrey, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, 3 Feb. 1807. It was evacuated 7 July the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres; see Buenos Ayres. Monte-Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1825. See Uruguay. Fire at celebration service for Garibaldi, about 25 killed, 11 June, 1882. Latin-American scientific congress held here, 29-31 March, 1901. Stone laid for the new harbour works here, 18 July, 1901. The Victoria (memorial) hall erected by the British, opened, 14 Nov. 1902. Pop. 1910 est., 52,000.

Visit of a British naval squadron, 4 Dec., 1858.
MONTFERRAT (Lumbardy). House of, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat, by Otto, about 957. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV, died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nine months, 1192. Violante, daughter of John II, married Anthonius Palaeologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palaeologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1539, and next to the duchy of Savoy.

MONTREAL, capital of Quebec, United States, founded 1857. Here the province convention passed the ordinance of secession from the union on 11 Jan., 1861; here the confederate congress met on 4 Feb., and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on 18 Feb. On 21 May the congress adjourned to meet on 20 July at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war. Population, 1899, 2,283,383.

MONTH (from mon, Anglo-Saxon moon), the twelfth part of the calendar year. See Year, Calendar, January and other months, French Revolution, and Other States.

Linear Months.—The period of one revolution of the moon (synodic) mean length, 27.3 days, 24h., 0m., 59s.

Sidereal Month.—Time of moon’s revolution from a star to the same again, 27.3 days, 24h., 50m., 59s.

Solar Month.—The time the sun passes through one sign of the zodiac, 27.3 days, 24h., 0m., 59s.

Information respecting the months of the Egyptians, Jowans, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other nations will be found in Sir H. Davy’s "Chronology of History." See under Jewish and Mohammedan.

MONTI DI PIETA, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Parma, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1492, et seq. The Franciscans, in 1543, began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1549. Monti di Piete, established in France 1777, were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1808; regulated by law, 1813. See Monti di Piete.

MONTIEL. Spain. Battle of, 14 March, 1521, between Pedro the First, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamara, aided by the French tailor, Bertrand du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

MONTIGNY. See under Firearms.

MONTLHERY. S. near Paris, scene of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," 19 July, 1765.

MONTMARTRE. Heights of, near Paris, taken by Broyer, 30 March, 1814. They were contested by the communistic insurrection, March, 1871; and retaken by the army of Versailles, 28 May.

MONTMIRAIL (Marne, France). Here Napoleon defeated the allies, 11 Feb., 1814.

MONTPELLIER. S. France, built in the 8th century, prospered as the neighbouring city of Magnolone decreased. It was married by marriage by the king of Arragon, 1204; by the king of Majorca, 1276; was ceded to France, 1349; given to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in exchange for Mantes, &c., 1365; sequestered by France, 1378. It was seized by the Huguenots early in the reign of Henry III., and held by them till Sept., 1622, when it surrendered after a siege, followed by a treaty of peace, 20 Oct. Sexcentenary of the University celebrated, president Carmont present, 27 May, 1890. Mme. Bonnison, widow of a professor, besought 1,000,000 to promote the study of medicine and theology, reported Nov., 1893. Valuable archives, pictures, etc., were destroyed by a fire at the exhibition, 18 Aug., 1895. Population in 1890, 77,114.

MONTREAL, the Birmingham of Canada, founded by the French, and named Ville Marie, 18 May, 1642. Population, 1881, 140,757; 1901, 262,730 (with suburbs nearly 330,000).

Surrendered to the English, 8 Sept., 1760.

Taken by the Americans, 12 Nov., 1775.

Relieved by the British, 12 June, 1776.

The church, convents’ college, prison, and buildings burnt down, 20 June, 1778.

Great military attack, 29 Sept., 1813.

Bishopric founded.

Riots against the government, 18 Nov., 1837.

The sectaries of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building on 29 April, 1849.

A bishopric established.

Great fire, destroying 1,200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling, 11 July, 1852.

An anti-popular lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost, 12 Dec., 1853.

The cathedral destroyed by fire, 10 Dec., 1856.

Victoria railway bridge (which 50) formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug., 1856.

Fire at the attempt to bury Joseph Guibord, a Roman Catholic, while under censure, in the Roman Catholic cemetery, Sept., 1875.

He belonged to the "Institut Canadien," accused for possessing a forbidden book; he died in jail, after much litigation, the privy council judicial committee affirmed his right to burial against the canonical authorities.

BNit at a memorial Romanist procession, 1 man killed, 26 Sept.

Guibord buried with military and police escort, 26 Nov.

Violent bread riots.

Fierce orange riots, with loss of life, 12 July, 1879.

Ice-cream carnival and riot held, 23 Jan., 1883.

Prevalence of small pox; riots against compulsory vaccination suppressed, 29 Sept., 1892. 1,633 deaths in October.

Great inundation through ice-orage of the lower town; about 50,000 destroyed, much privation, 17-18 April, 1896.

The Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum burnt, about 3,000 persons perished, 6 May, 1893.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught, 2 June.

Great fire at the Notre Dame St. Antoine church, the loss about $30,000.

28 July. 1896.

Visit of the comte de Paris, banquet, 24 Oct.

Destructive earthquake, no deaths, 28 July, 1893.

Attempted destruction of the Nelson monument, by dynamite, 2 militia officers arrested, 20 Nov., 1891; Mercier, Pollard and Demarzio plead guilty, fined 25 dollars each, 13 Jan., 1892.

Statue of John Macdonald unveiled by the Earl of Aberdeen, June 1895.

The Lachine rapids, 25,000 to 25,000 horse power utilized for electric lighting; works opened.

25 Sept., 1896.

Fire at a hospital in St. Hyacinthe, 13 deaths, 16 May, 1893.

McGill university; a new buildings founded and endowed by Sir Wm. C. McDonald, philanthropist.
MONTSERRAT. 917

"MOONLIGHTERS."

(But Dec. 1893) opened by lord Minto, gov.-
gen., 25 Dec. 1893; endowments by lord and lady Strathcona and others.

Great demonstration on the departure of the 2d (Fich and English) Canadian contingent for South Africa.

2 Jan. 1899

A statue of queen Victoria, by princess Louise, unveiled by the earl of Minto, 1 Nov.

Great fire: important buildings burnt, 50 deaths, estimated damage over 4,000,000$. 27 Jan. 1901

Visit of the duke and duchess of Cornwall (see Canada).

15, 19 Sept.

Lord Strathcona presents the king in London with an address and a gold medal from the citizens of Montreal.

14 April, 1892

Lord Minto speaks at a farewell banquet given in honour of the governor of Montreal. 13 Oct. 1901

Lord Grey pays his first official visit to the city as governor-general.

24 Jan. 1905

Visit of rear-adm. prince Louis of Battenberg; enthusiastic public reception given to the prince and the bluejackets accompanying him, 22 Aug.

R. C. cathedral at Nicolet: the old parish church, 85, Joseph’s Retreat; and a convent, destroyed by fire: damage estimated at $50,000. 24 June, 1906

Complete destruction of the engineering building of the McGill university by fire; loss estimated at $10,000. 5 April, 1907

The Royal Edward institute for tuberculosis opened by king Edward by means of a telegraph key.

21 Oct. 1909

Typhoid epidemic; 2,000 cases.

2 Jan. 1913

The building of the Montreal Herald destroyed by fire; 40 men and girls were killed and 70 to 80 injured.

13 June

MONTSERRAT, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has since times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

Dec. 1895, 75 deaths reported. 4 Dec. 1896: see Manitoba house, 1897. Terrible hurricane, 74 natives killed, see West Indies, 7 Aug.; great fire at Plymouth, reported, 23 Sept. 1899. Population, 1901, 12,215; 1910 (est.), 14,250. See Léward Isles.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost the corporation.

The statue is of black marble, consisting of 343 steps. Full of part of the stone coping, no one injured, 25 Sept. 1888; examined and repaired; re-opened 14 Jan. 1889.

Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English,—cut n 1881, obliterated by James H.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, 26 Jan. 1831. They produced pope’s indignant lines:—

“Where London’s column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.”

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, WHICH WAS CARRIED ON BY V. BUCHAN AND MALICE OF V. POPISH FANATIC, IN YEAR BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER IN YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO V. CARRY THE PROTESTANT PLOT THROUGH V. PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND V. INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, 25 June, 1758. A man named Thomas Crablock, a baker, frequently stated him, 25 June, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, 18 Jan. 1810; as did subsequently three other persons; in consequence of which a fence was placed round the razing of the gallery in 1839.

51,048 sightseers ascended the monument during the year ending . . . . . Sept. 1898

MONUMENTS, see Ancient. An act passed 22 July, 1878, empowers the Metropolitan board of works to take care of Cleopatra’s needle, and other monuments.

MONZA, or Monza, formerly capital of the kingdom of Lombardy, frequently besieged. The cathedral was founded in the sixth century. The iron crown of Italy (which see) was kept here till 1859. See Italy, Oct. 1891.

MOODKEE (India). Here, on 18 Dec. 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, commanded by general Gough, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. The battle preceded that of Ferozeshah (which see).

MOOLTAN (N. W. India), an ancient city, was stormed by Runjet Sing, 1818. Here his son, Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, 21 April, 1845. Several conflicts took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were beaten, and Mooltan taken after a protracted siege, 2-22 Jan. 1849.

MOON. Quality of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, and said that the moon borrows her light from the sun, 79 B.C. Deq. Lact.

Maps of the moon constructed by Hevelius, 1647.

Cassini.

Beer and Müller’s map published.

Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon." Photographs of the moon taken by Draper at New York, 1845; by Bond, 1856; by Mr. Warren de la Rue, 1857; by Rutherford, 1871. Hansen’s "Table of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, published at the cost of the latter, 1857.

The British Association "lunar committee" publishes two sections of a map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to her diameter. July, 1867.

The earl of Rosse made experiments on the radiation of heat from the moon, 1865-90.

Professor S. P. Langley, of Washington, U.S., published the results of experiments relative to the temperature of the moon. Nov. 1897.

Professor J. F. Julius Schmidt, of Athens, completed his map of the moon after 34 years’ work; diameter 2 metres.

Mr. James Nasmyth and Mr. J. Carpenter published the result of many years’ observations, in "The Moon" (new edition, 1885).

Mr. Edmund Neison published "The Moon and the Conditions and Configurations of its Surface." July, 1876.

Professor Schmidt’s map published at Berlin, 1878. Mr. C. V. Boys, of South Kensington, described at the Royal institution how he obtained evidence of the heat of the moon by means of his very sensitive thermopile composed of quartz tablets, according to the anticipations of professor Piazzi Smyth, 17 April, 1899.

Pro. Pickering imputes many of the changes on the surface of the moon to the growth of lunar vegetation; other distinct changes noted in the canals, &c.

M. Lucas published the 7th section of his "Ladies and Menus," 1872. Lunar photographs, forming the 5th section of Lévy and Pueaux’s great lunar atlas, issued 1894. See Edipus.

"MOONLIGHTERS," a name given to the perpetrators of nightly outrages in 1886. See Ireland, 1885.
MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 960, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 800 it was subdued by Bohemians of Poland, but re-occupied by Ursul of Bohemia in 1035. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was invaded by the Prussians in 1809, and they established their headquarters at Brunn, the capital, 15 July. The demand of the Moravians for home rule was resisted Oct. 1871. Strike of 39,000 coal miners at Ostrau, and rioting suppressed by military, 19, 17 April, 1899. Population in 1911, 2,435,884; 1910 (est.), 2,857,000.

MORAVIANS, or United Brethren, said to have been part of the Huzites, who withdrew into Moravia in the 6th century; but the brethren assert that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the 9th century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called Herrnhut, the watch of the Lord) on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1738; in June 1760. In 1831 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded settlements in foreign parts, about 1732. London Association founded, 1817. Mr. Thos. Morton, a British merchant, who died 11 Sept. 1897, bequeathed a large sum, conditionally, to the Moravians.

Membership throughout the world, 14,228; 46 places of worship in Great Britain, 6,457 members, reported 26 Jan. 1979.

MORDAUNT, see Administrations, 1689.

MORDEN COLLEGE, (Blackheath), almshouses for decayed merchants, with pensions, established by sir John Morden, 1673; opened, 1702.

MOREA, a name given to the Peloponnesus in the 12th century; see Greece.

MORETON BAY (New S. Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named Queensland (which see).

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. It has been asserted that at least 150 princesses married the Duke of Kendal; George IV., when prince of Wales, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, "the lass of Richmond-hill"; the Duke of Sussex to lady Cecilia Underwood; Frederic VI. of Denmark to the countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; prince Alexander of Hesse to the countess Julie von Hanke, 1851, from which sprang the Rattenberg family, and several Austrian princes; more recently the grand duke Paul of Russia with Mme. Pistolkors, reported, 2 Dec. 1902. The Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III., chap. ii., "relates to a position somewhat like that of morganatic unions every marriage in the royal family of Great Britain not previously approved by the sovereign under the great seal, and such the persons under 25 years of age, and every such marriage of a prince above 25 years of age which is disapproved by parliament." The family of the late duke of Cambridge (died 17 Mar. 1934), who married Miss Farbrother, an actress (died 1900), bear the name of FitzGeorge.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland). 1300 Swiss engaged 29,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, 15 Nov. 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.
MORICE DANCE. 919

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland; it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORIER INCIDENT, see Preston, 1839.

MORISIONIANS, followers of the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarock, suspended for heterodoxy, 1847.

MORLEY HALL and Welbeck Institute, Regent Street, London, for the Young Women's Christian Association, opened by princess Christian, 22 Nov. 1866.

MORMONS (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, born at Sharon, Vermont, 23 Dec. 1805, called the Prophet, who composed 1827 and removed to the far west, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he announced that he had found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in hieroglyphics. This book was said, by the opponents of the Mormons, to have been written, about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style; this is denied by the Mormons, and the discovery of the MS. of that romance by president Fairchild, of Oberlin college, in 1884, supports the Mormons' contention. The distinguishing characteristics of the sect are its belief in a continuous divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of their church, and the complete hierarchical organization, which comprises two priesthoods, the "Melchizedek," or high priesthood, and the "Aaronic or Levitical," the lesser priesthood which ministers in temporal matters. Polygamy was formerly the chief feature of the sect, but since July, 1894, it has been forbidden. The "First Presidency," composed of the president of the whole church and two counsellors, is the supreme authority for all the payments of tithes, and encourage labour. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe, Australasia, Africa, China, Japan, South America, and other countries. The Mormons organize a church at Kirkland, Ohio, 1831; they found Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri, 1832; the cornerstone of the church was laid by Brigham Young, Feb. 12, 1838; and from 1835 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westward; till the city Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, was built out and a temple was built July 5, 1841; Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an initiated mob, and Brigham Young, chosen president of the church, June 27, 1844. Much harassed by their neighbours; departure from Nauvoo determined on, April 6, 1846. The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of, 24 July, 1847. The valley surveyed by order of the United States government; the provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognized by the United States, Brigham Young appointed first governor, and the University of Deseret was founded, Jan. 1847. The population, 13,351, Jan. 1851. The enoque at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by bound, April 25, 1853. The United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the so-called "see and spiritual leaders Brigham Young and a conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London; offensive speeches made and songs sung advocating polygamy, 1867. The government sent an army to Utah: a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June.

A body calling themselves the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," presided over by Joseph Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon church, seceded, and claim that they are the true and original Mormons, 1860.

A Mormonite meeting at Southampton, 18 Feb. 1854.

A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1851. "Latter-day Saints" meetings held in London, 1855. Utah settlement visited by Depew in 1856; he stated that it contained 200,000 persons, and an army of 20,000 rifles.

Reported schisms; through increasing opposition to polygamy, June 1867.

Synod held in Store-street, London, (London conference said to include 1,727 members) Apr. 1868. 569 new Mormons sailed from Liverpool for Utah, 6 June.

Bill depriving polygamists of civic rights passed U. S. house of representatives, March 1870.

Brigham Young ordered to be tried for bigamy, dies; Hawkins, a Mormonite elder, sentenced to three years imprisonment for adultery, end of Oct. 1871.

Brigham Young surrenders for trial, 2 Jan.; proceedings annulled by the supreme court about May 1872.

Brigham Young resigns temporal powers, 10 Apr. 1873.

The Mormonite conferences at the Holborn Amphitheatre May 25, 1873.

Nineteen missionaries for Britain arrive at Liverpool 13 Nov.

Brigham Young again indicted for polygamy, 15 Oct. 1874.

Adjured to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce, March; imprisoned in his own house, for non-compliance, Nov.; discharged Dec. 1875.

Bp. J. D. Lee shot for his share in Mountain Meadows massacre (Brigham Young suspected) (see Missourian, 1875). 23 March 1877.

Death of Brigham Young, aged 76, 29 Aug. 1877.

John Taylor, chief of 12 apostles, becomes president of the church, 22 Sept.

Conference in London opened six meeting-houses in London, March, 1852; estimated 8,000 English converts.

Polygamy in the United States abolished by Act passed 23 March, 1882.

Senator Edmund's bill for suppression of the Mormon church passed by the U.S. senate 9 Jan., 1895.

Meeting of Mormon elders and missionaries at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, London, 12 Oct.


Wilford Woodruff elected president, April 1889.

A new temple erected at Salt Lake City, capable of holding 14,000 persons, the granite walls 20 ft. thick at the base, taper upwards to 6 ft.

Many Mormons disfranchised for taking an illegal oath; the "gentiles" obtain majority in elections.

President Woodruff and a conference of elders put forth a profession of faith, recognizing the Bible and the Book of Mormon as the Word of God, gifts of tongues, &c., and renouncing polygamy, about 25 Sept., adopted by the church at a great meeting, 6 Oct. 1893.

144,352 Mormons in the United States, N. A.; remnant of 1889. Mr. Joseph Smith, jun., son of the founder of Mormonism, heads a party opposed to polygamy (about 30,000 members). 1891.

New settlement on land granted by the Mexican government in N. Mexico.

Amnesty granted for past polygamous marriages, future to be punished by law, Jan. 1893.

Dedication of the great temple at Salt Lake City, built in 40 years, stated cost, £500,000 pounds.

Suppression of polygamy generally accepted, July 1894.

Pardon granted to polygamists, 9 Sept. 1894.

Utah Limited feels the effects of the suppression in 1895.

Temperance in N. Mexico reported prospects, Jan., 1897.

Mr. Lorenzo Snow, 5th president of the church, died, aged 82, 10 Oct.; succeeded by Mr. F. Smith.

Mormon church members 400,000.

82 churches in the United Kingdom, 30 June, 1910.
MOROCCO. [MOROCCO, or MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritanian (which see). In 1691 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliph by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion to Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1140), the Merinids (1270), and in 1516 by the Sheriffs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. Reigning sultan, Mulay Abdul Aziz, born 1879, succeeded to the throne 1894. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy. Population estimated: 8,000,000. Revenue, about 18,000,000£; exports, 2,374,517l. debt, 2,250,000l.

The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Velez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish piracies, declared war on 22 Oct. 1850. Negotiations fruitless; the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded; the English government interfered in vain. For the war, see Spain... 1850-60.

A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. June-Aug. 1855.

The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 4,000,000£ to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain. 24 Oct. 1855.

The rebel tribes of Benin Guild district defeated after a severe engagement. 25 June. 1856.

The rebel tribes of Benin Guild district defeated after a severe engagement. 25 June. 1856.

The sultan's visit to Tangier delayed. 16 Sept. 1856.

An exploring-expedition under Mr. Joseph Thomson and Mr. Harold Crichton Browne aided by the Royal Geographical Society, spring and summer, disputes among the foreign consuls; abuse of their powers and consequent Moorish resistance. 1856-7. 1857-8.

The British minister's (Sir C. Evan-Smith), negotiations for a commercial treaty fail; the mission withdraws to Tangier. 22 July. 1877.

A French mission, under count d'Aubigny, arrives at Fez, 4 Oct.; departs, having obtained some concessions. 5 Dec. 1877.

Juan Trinadad, a British subject, killed in a fracas at Tangier, 1 Dec. 1892; an ultimatum sent to the sultan by Mr. Charles Eliot, requiring an answer within 48 hours. 6 Jan. 1893.

Three Moorish night-guards imprisoned for the murder of Juan Trinadad. 10 Jan. 1893.

The sultan pays an indemnity of 1,000,000£. 16 Feb. 1893.

Reappearance of Ould Basset in Anghera; fresh outrages. 27 Jan., he is captured and taken to Tangier. 1893.

The mountaineers enter Wazan, and are subdued with much slaughter, reported 26 Feb., again 5 July.

About 7,000 Moors (Hiff tribe) attack Fort Guad- ranch, near Ceuta, held by 300 Spanish troops, with severe fighting; the Moors repulsed. 2 Oct. 1893.

The Moors driven from their strongholds. 21 Oct. 1893.

The Spaniards repulsed, 27 Oct.; general Margallo killed, his body and cannon recovered, Spanish loss 22 killed and 52 wounded, 28 Oct., Spanish force 1,000, Macias appointed to the command, 29 Oct.; skittish, 5 Nov.; the sultan condemns the action of the tribesmen and threatens punishment, reported 9 Dec. 1893.

Reinforcements sent from Spain... Nov. 1893.

Marshall Campos takes the command. 26 Nov. 1893.

Treaty of peace proposed by marshall Campos to the sultan. Dec. 1893.

Moorish concessions, two chiefs surrendered, 27 Dec. 1893.

Arrival of Moorish troops at Melilla, to punish the Rif tribes, etc. 21 Jan. 1894.

British mission warmly received at Fez by the sultan, 29 Oct. 1894; retires successful, 20 April, reported 9 May 1894.

Indemnity claimed for murder of a German subject; agreed to. 11 May. 1894.

Arab rebellion, Saidi attacked, severe fighting. 7-11 Nov. 1894.

Sir Arthur Nicolson (British minister) cordially received by the sultan, 13 April, 1896; returns at Tangier April, 1896.

Liberal grants from the sultan for works at Tangier, announced. 27 May, 1896.

The sultan makes with about 60,000 men to the Rif district, 18 Sept.; rebels and prisoners treated with great cruelty, Jan. 1898.

Trial of Mr. Gray and the crew of the British steamer Turtleman for alleged attempt to smuggle arms into Sue, begins at Tangier, 14 June; all sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. 2 July. 1898.

Major Sydenham tried and acquitted at Gibraltar, 16 April, 1899.

Indemnity paid to the Portuguese and Italian governments for Riffian piracy (1898). 15 Jan. 1899.


Compensation to Germany for losses in 1896, settled March, 1899.

Kuhl Ghibel's troops attack Sue and loot European property; estimated loss, 200,000£, reported. 28 April, 1899.

Sidi Ahmed Ben Musa, grand vizier and stern ruler, dies, 13 March, 1899.

The Moorish government protests against French encroachments upon Twat and Ibl as a violation of the frontier treaty of 1845 (see Algeria, 1890), and asks for arbitration. 6 June, 1899.

Great excitement at Fez owing to the French occupation of the Twat oases; M. Marcus Essaouin murdered by the mob. 28 June, 1899.

The powers appealed to... 20 Aug. 1899.
Kaid Mehadji appointed grand vizier, May, 1901; revolution in the king in London, June 18, 1901; visita
France, and other powers; returns, about 20 July, 1901.
A modus vivendi with France regarding the Algerian
issues, July 31.
Moorish mission visits Paris and St. Petersburg,
Free trade between the coast towns (due to lord
Lansdowne) instituted, Sept. 7.
The government pays 30,000 dol. as indemnity for
Spain to the abduction of 3 Spanish captives by the
Kalabyles, in May, and 1,000 dol. to the parents,
20 Oct.
Mr. D. Cooper, missionary, shot near Fez by a
fanatic, who was seized and executed (the sultan
presents with a Mel. 17 Oct.
Rebels, under Omar Zarhuni "Bu Hanara," pre-
tender to the throne, defeated near Tessa, 3 Nov.
Several skirmishes along the frontier at Tessa,
29 Nov.; the pretender loses his forces and surround-
ing districts, 9 Dec.
Route of the sultan's army, 17 guns captured, near
Tizna, 31 Dec.
The sultan holds Fez, 23 Dec.; many tribes return
and swear fealty, reported, 4 Jan. 1903.
French loan of 7,500,000 francs, 27 Jan.
Skirmishing in the Fez district, many rebels killed
and captured, 19 Jan., 14, 15 Feb.
The sultan's brother, Mouli Mohammed, proclaimed
sultan by the riff tribes, 3 April.
Defeat of the sultan's troops at Zelwan 7 May.
Tetuan attacked, suburbs destroyed, 1 May; fort
of Tessa captured, villages pillaged and burned;
Tessa recaptured, reported, 10 May.
Heavy loss of sultan's troops near Relat, 20 May.
Zoungia bombarded by the French, 8 June.
Village of Zinat burnt by the troops; Mr. Harris,
correspondent of the Times, captured near there,
by the rebels, 16 June; released, 2 July.
Tessa recovered from rebels by El Mechnibi, 7 July.
Rebel villages near Tangier burned by the sultan's
troops, 21 July.
Severe fighting, 6, 7 Aug.: the rebel forces under
Mouli Mohammed routed at Meknass; other
successes by sultan's troops, reported, 13 Aug.
Troops defeated with loss near Tessa, reported,
28 Aug.
Kaid sir H. Maclean arrives at Tangier from Fez on
route for London; expresses confidence the sultan
will shortly crush the rebellion if a loan of
25,000,000 francs, preferably an Anglo-
French mission, is agreed to, 18 Sept.
Sultan orders all Europeans except the consuls to
leave Fez, 18 Sept.
Four-parties between England and France respecting
the guarantee of the sultan and Morocco, by
agreement with the other powers, leaving the
solution of affairs to France, interrupted by
British ministerial crisis; no agreement arrived
at by the powers, reported early Oct.
Troops commanded by the sultan in Meknass, severely
repulsed by the rebels, 12 Oct.
Sultan abandons his expedition against the rebels,
which has proved a failure, sultan returning to
Fez; sultan orders to Fez blocked by the rebels;
general state of anarchy, reported, 28 Oct.
Outrages on the Jews by government troops on
occupation of Tessa, reported, 1 Dec.
The tranquillity of the country, giving assistance
with a view to its financial and military reform,
entrusted to France by the Anglo-French agree-
ment of, 8 April, 1904.
French government successful in arranging an
amalgamation of the rival French syndicates
offering a loan to the sultan, 20 May.
Mr. Perdiecaris, an American citizen and a wealthy
resident of Tangier, and his stepson, Mr. Vorley,
a British subject, carried off by the brigand
Hamara, from the suburbs of Tangier, 12 May.
American and British minister at Tangier to
enforce the demands of the two governments for
the release of the captives, May.
German mission left Tangier for Fez; German mission leaves Sultan must to the sultan for a commercial convention, May, 1895.

The mission declared all the proposals of the French mission on the ground that they are incompatible with existing international treaties; the mission only consents to the formation of a special force of 2,000 Moors, soldiers, under French military instructors, for the defence of the frontier dated June, 1895.

British mission leaves for Fez, June, 1895.

Count von Battenstein informs the mission that German financiers would be prepared to grant a considerable sum to Morocco at a very low rate of interest, reported June, 1895.

Sultan definitely signs the rejection of the French demands, and states that the assembly of Moorish notables desires that they will not make any reform to be carried out by any one foreign power unless such reforms have been previously discussed by an international conference at Tangier, May, 1895. Sultan signs the protocol of an agreement between the Sultan's parties and the representatives of the European Powers to hold a conference, delivered at the frontier locations, June, 1895.

Mr. Le haut, British minister, enters Fez, and meets with a very cordial reception, 31 May is received in private audience by the sultan, and hands the sultan a number of presents, including a sword of honour, June, 1895.

Mr. Le haut receives an Englishman living at Mazagan, acting as Austrian and Danish vice-consul, murdered by the Moors, June, 1895.

A French steamer arrives at Tangier, 7 July, and a French steamer arrives at Tangier, 7 July, 1895.

Franco-German peace moves to the proposed conference, after passing an acute stage, result in an agreement between the two governments on the subject; announcement to this effect made by Mr. Ruggles in the French chamber, 8 July, 1895.

A second French note, giving details of the French programme for the conference, handed to the German ambassador in Paris, 21 June.

Memorandum presented to Prince Raisuli sets forth the programme of peace and financial reforms which France regards as necessary for Morocco, 21 June.

German reply to French draft programme of the conference handed by M. Ruggles to the German ambassador in Paris, 24 June.

Representatives of the powers of Tangier demand that steps be taken by the government to ensure the security of Europeans living in that town and its suburbs, 15 July.

French-German agreement signed; press draft programme of the proposed conference consists of clauses; clause 1. relates to police organisation, to be settled outside the frontier regions by international agreement, and within those regions by France and Morocco exclusively; clause 11. suggests financial reform by means of a state bank and the creation of a fiscal investigation as a better result of taxation, and the creation of new revenues; clause IV. lays down the principles that the mission should consent not to pledge any of the public services for the benefit of private interests, and that public works shall be tendered for without distinction of nationality, 28 Sept., 1895.

Contract for a German advance of $100,000,000 marks stepped up by the mark, 11 April, 1895.

H.M. torpedo-boat destroyer Chersou fired upon by Moors from the coast between Cuesta and Corps, 16 Oct.

Capt. J. E. Crowther and lieut. E. A. S. Hanham of the marines, H.M. battle-ship Invincible, captured by Angora tribesmen, relatives of the famous brigand Valente, on their way to Cuesta. Special couriers sent by Mohammed el Torres, the sultan's representative for foreign affairs, to open negotiations with their captors. Brigands demand the release of Valente, imprisoned by order of the Saxon government, as the condition of the release of the two officers, 17 Oct.

The British officers released by the Angora brigands in exchange for the chief Valente, 26 Oct.

French and German ministers present identical notes regarding the programme of the proposed conference to the sultan and mission, which the sultan accepts, 29 May.

International conference meets at Algiers, the duke of Almudexar, representative of Spain, elected president, 16 Jan.; conference reaches an agreement on all points, including the financial and bank questions; international agreement signed, 7 April, 1895.

A number of Raisuli's followers stormed and burned the house of an Angora tribesman in Tangier, 1 July.

Confiscation, which destroyed many shops and large caravanseras filled with valuable merchandise, occurs at Tangier, 28 April.

Release of the sultan's troops by those of the pretender, on the left bank of Mulhaya river, reported 7 May.

Signor Malpensi, with the Italian mission, bearing the protocol of the Algeciras conference, presented at Fez, 5 May.

Severe shock of earthquake felt at Fez, 21 June.

Sultan signs the protocol, by which he accepts and ratifies in its entirety the general acts of the Algeciras conference, 3 June.

Moorish government accepts all the French demands respecting the murder of M. Charlonnier, which occurred at Tangier, reported 7 July.

Arrival of the French northern squadron at Tangier, 15 Aug.

Bail of the Herber chief Anfias on the city of Mogador, reported, 7 Sept.

Followers of Maccan, a fanatical sorcerer from the Sahara, seized a French store, wounded several Europeans and attempted to incite the inhabitants against Christians, 9 Sept.

Ariza, a walled town on the Atlantic coast about 25 miles from Tangier, captured by the mountain tribesmen of Beni Arros, 29 Oct.

At the request of the sultan's representative for foreign affairs, Raisuli restores order in Ariza and establishes himself at the governor's house, 26 Oct.

Defeat of the pretender's troops reported from Melilla, 27 Oct.

Anjou tribesmen, taking advantage of Raisuli's absence at Ariza, pillage villages on the east side of Tangier, 29 Oct.

Arrival of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the Spanish cruiser Princeso de Asturias, 5 Nov.

Blue-jackets of the French cruiser Galicie assaulted by Moorish boatmen on their arrival at Tangier, 5 Nov.

Raisuli returns to his stronghold and leaves Ariza to itself, 13 Nov.

Note sent by the European representatives at Tangier to the Moorish minister at Fez, protesting against the internal actions, and demanding that an end be put to the existing state of affairs at Tangier, 24 Nov.

Arrival of the French squadron under Admiral Touchard, 8 Dec.

Raisuli threatens a Christian massacre, 10 Dec.

Spanish warships arrive at Tangier, 12 Dec.

Raisuli depose, 22 Dec.
### Mortality Tables

**Morocco.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 Jan. 1907</td>
<td>Raisuli's stronghold attacked by the Sherish tribes. Zintan and one of their number completely deserted; escape of Raisuli to the mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Mar. 1903</td>
<td>Severe engagement with a body of hostile tribesmen, who after a delay gathered to attack a detachment of French cavalry; the French loss 3 killed and 12 wounded, reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Mar. 1903</td>
<td>Sett occupation by general d'Auzon, 7 April.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 March</td>
<td>The police of the Algero-Moroccan frontier taken over by the French government; the new Sherish police held in train by French officers. Enter on their duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>General Vigy routes, with considerable loss, a gathering of hostile tribesmen in the neighborhood of En Dumb, on the Algerian frontier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Aug. 1909</td>
<td>Franco-German agreement concerning Morocco, signed in Berlin by Baron von Schen, German foreign secretary, and M. Jules Cambon, the 3rd, French ambassador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>The Sherish troops defeated by the Beni Mér; British mission received at Fes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Death of Mahommed, brother of the sultan, reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Sept.</td>
<td>His execution reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Feb. 1892</td>
<td>The agreements between France and Morocco signed by M. Pichon and El Mokri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March 1910</td>
<td>Explosion of a magazine at Tangier; 120 men killed, many injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 June 1909</td>
<td>Fighting between the sultan's troops and those of Bu Hamara, 200 men killed, all from the Chl Island Immunity tribe, fighting on the side of the maghzen, captured and decapitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Apr. 1910</td>
<td>Capture of the pretender, Bu Hamara, reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Jan. 1895</td>
<td>Sign of Elot at Marakesh; Mulai Hafid, brother of the sultan and vicerey of S. Morocco, proclaimed and accepted by the townspeople and surrounding tribes; reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May 1903</td>
<td>All European residents, including the British, voluntary agents, leave Marakesh and arrive safely at the coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 March</td>
<td>Sir H. Maclean captured by Raisuli, reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 May 1903</td>
<td>The French and Spanish squadrons sail from Tangier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Feb. 1903</td>
<td>The French and Spanish representatives at Tangier address to the maghzen two collective notes, one calling attention to the state of anarchy which exists at Mogador, and the other pointing out that certain reforms, stipulated by the Algiers act, have not yet been applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June 1903</td>
<td>General Haedain routed, 10,000 men, 10,000 men; 8 French and about 1,200 Beni Sussen killed, wounded, and captured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Jan. 1903</td>
<td>Capture of the Kasbah of Medina by the French forces at Casablanca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Jan. 1903</td>
<td>Mulai Hafid unaniously proclaimed sultan at Fez, reported 15 Jan.; in several other towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May 1903</td>
<td>Mulai Hafid asiz completely defeated near Marakesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-1903</td>
<td>Sultans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crew of a French vessel.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Mar. 1903</td>
<td>20 men captured by the Bois, 18 March, and rescued by lord Mountmorres by means of a trick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Mar. 1903</td>
<td>25 March, 1899; severe engagement with a body of hostile tribesmen, who after a delay gathered to attack a detachment of French cavalry; the French loss 3 killed and 12 wounded, reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mortality Tables.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Mulai Abderraman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Mulai Hassan (son), proclaimed 25 Sept.; died 7 June 1894.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Mulai Abdul Aziz (son, born 1852), proclaimed, 11 June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Mulai Hafid, brother, Jan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Morphia,** an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Sertumer in 1883. Importation into China, except for medicinal purposes, prohibited by law enforced, 1 Jan. 1909.

**Morphology.** (Greek, *morphē*, form), the science of form and structure, as distinguished from physiology, studied in the 19th century by Goethe, Gegenbaur, Haeckel, Huxley, and others.

**Mortality Tables.** have been frequently compiled. The first by Halley, actuary royal, 1694; the next by M. Cambon (1755-58), by Dr. Price the Carlisle tables (1780-87), by Dr. Halsam; the Equitable table by Davies, 1822; the Institute of Actuaries' table, 1869; Dr. Sprague's tables, 1852; by many advertising insurance companies since; see *Insurance, Annuities, and Bills of Mortality.*
MORTARS. A short gun with a large bore, and close chamber, for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Soult at Cadiz in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1810. On 10 Oct. 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lb. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. 1/2 mile horizontally, and about 2 mile in height.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were here severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., 2 Feb. 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTAIN ACTS (mort main, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 02,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1285. So extended was mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain being such a state of possession as makes property inalienable, it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 8th Geo II., c. 36 (1736). Law consolidated and amended 1888, 1891, 1892.

MOSSAIC WORK (the Roman opus tessellatio), is of Asian origin, and is probably referred to in Esther, ch. i. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece, in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Soos of Pergamus, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unseen floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in Mosaic work, as is shown by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine Mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tafi, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed Mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in Mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colours, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1891, Dr. Salioti of Venice had established his manufacture of "Emanuel-mosaics," and in July, 1894, he fixed a large enamel Mosaic picture in one of the arched niches under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. Mr. also executed commissions for Queen Victoria and other persons.

MOSANDRIUM. See Philippinum.

MOScow, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded, it is said, by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. In 1325, the metropolis of Central Russia moved its seat to Moscow, which is regarded as a holy city by the Russians. The city continued to grow in area and political influence, and Ivan III. (1462-1505) assumed the title of Tsar of all Russia. Peter the Great, in 1703, founded St. Petersburg, which became the capital of the empire, but Moscow is still regarded by the peninsu as the real capital. The city has suffered greatly from fire, it having been burned nearly to the ground, 1547; it was taken and burned by the Khan of the Crimea, 1571; other disastrous fires, 1730, 1748, 1753, and 1812 (see Infra). Since the last date Moscow has been largely rebuilt. The centre of the city is the Kremlin or Kreml "citadel," which stands on a height, 100 ft. above the river Moskva, on which Moscow is situated, and is surrounded by a stone wall. Among the notable buildings within the Kremlin are the old palaces of the czars, the imperial palace, built 1839, the new palace, Orushemyja, containing the most valuable Russian antiquities; the cathedral of the Assumption, founded 1326, rebuilt 1475-79; the cathedral of St. Michael, built 1333, restored 1505, in which are interred the czars to the Ivan Alexievitch, brother of Peter the Great; the cathedral of the Annunciation, founded 1484, the principal church of the city, and containing the crypt of the czards; the cathedral of St. Basil, 1555; the imperial university, founded by the empress Catherine, 1755, with a library of some 200,000 volumes, and a museum; the public museum, 1861; the founding hospital, erected 1764; the Goltzynz museum, 1875; the observatory, and many monasteries, educational and scientific institutions for which Moscow is noted. The city ranks next to St. Peters burg as an industrial centre, and is the first commercial mart in Russia. Population, 1900, 1,023,817; 1910, about 1,200,000.

The Kremlin founded .1397
Moscow plundered by Timour .1322
By the Tartars .1451, 1457
Massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents, the "Matins of Moscow" .27 May, 1666
Moscow ravaged by Ladislas of Poland in 1611
The university founded .1755
Entered by Napoleon I. and the French, 14 Sept.: the governor, Rostochkin, is said, doubtfully, to have ordered it to be set on fire (11,240 houses burnt, besides palaces and churches) .15 Sept. 1812
The French evacuate Moscow .15 Oct.
Railway to St. Peters burg opened .1851
Industrial exhibition .16 July, 1855
Exhibition of Russian arts, etc. .summer, 1852
St. Saviour's cathedral (erected to commemorate the retreat of the French in 1812), founded by Nicholas I., 27 July, 1822; consecrated 7 June, 1833
French exhibition of arts and manufactures .opened, 11 May; visited by the czar and czarina .30 May, 1851
Coronation of the czar, see Russia .26 May, 1856
Student riots, 1,114 persons arrested, 669 found guilty, reported .17 Dec.
Monument to Alexander II. unveiled .28 Aug. 1893
Paul M. Treitchoff, art collector, presented his splendid gallery of Russian pictures, &c., to the town in a silver casket, aged 65 .16 Dec.
Measures against the Jews, adopted .April, 1899
Student agitation, see Russia, April, 1899-1902
Violent hurricane, accompanied by a severe hailstorm, at Moscow and district; 5 lives lost in Moscow, 100 injured; 150 deaths in the neighbourhood .29 June, 1904
Owing to the persistence of the revolutionary pro-
pagandists, the university was closed by the
authorities. 21 Dec. 1995
Visit of King Peter of Servia 22-23 March, 1910
See Russia.

MOSELEY INDUSTRIAL COM-
MISSION, see Labour Question.

MÖSKIRCH (Baden). Here the Austrians were defeated by Morcan and the French, 3 May, 1800.

MOSELE. A Mahometan house of prayer. Fine examples exist in Spain, India, and other countries. The domed roofs are leading features. After the capture of Constantinople in 1353 by Mahomet II., the church of St. Sophia was transformed into a mosque, see Sophia. A mosque was erected in England in 1889; see under Mahometanism.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). Part included in republic of Nicaragua. The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras with some reservation. The matter was finally settled in 1879.

Conflicts between the British subjects and the Nicaraguans on Corn island; martial law proclaimed, reported 14 July, 1854.

Bluefields retaken by the Nicaraguans; British subjects rescued by Captain Stewart of H.M.S. Mohawk, reported 12 Aug.

The British vice-consul, Mr. Hatch, and others, arrested and taken to Greytown by the Nicaraguans; released on parole, reported 25 Aug.

Martial law revoked, Nicaraguan supreme, reported 29 Sept.; recognized by U. S. N. A. but not by Great Britain, 12 Nov.

Ultimatum presented by Mr. Godling, British minister, indemnity for injuries, 15,000/. 25 Feb. 1855.

MOSQUITOS, see Malaria.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosaics on the borders of Scotland. Many severe laws were enacted against them, but they were not extirpated till the 18th century.

MOTETTS, short pieces of church music, some of which are dated about the end of the 13th century. Good motets were written between 1430 and 1450; and very fine ones in the 16th and 17th centuries. The "Motet Society," for the publication of these works, was founded in 1847, by Wm. Dyce.

MOTION. On 13 Nov., 1873, Professor Sylvester described to the London Mathematical Society a machine for converting spherical into rectilinear, and other motions, and for producing perfectly parallel motion, the discovery of M. Peauceller, a French engineer officer, about 1857. See Kinematics.

*St. Juan del Norte (Greentown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under Col. Kinney, captured it on 9 Sept., 1854. He joined Walker; and on 10 Feb., 1856, their associate, Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MOTOR-BOATS. The construction of motor-boats, initiated by the builders of motor-cars, has recently been brought to a high stage of perfection. Specially constructed hulls are built and furnished with powerful engines. International races are now held annually.

Successful experiment carried out with the Pioneer, one of the largest of the Scotch type of fishing boats, 75 ft. long, 22 ft. beam, 50 tons displacement, equipped with a motor of the "David" type, burning ordinary paraffin, and developing 74 b.v.p. 3 July, 1904

International motor-boat race from Cuxhaven to Dover won by Moselle II. (French), Mr. E. Leve's Noyau Minute, second; 22 boats compete; time 6 hrs. 13 min.

18 ft.

International motor-boat race for the British international cup at Arrecife, over a distance of 35 miles, won by Hon. J. Scott-Montague and Mr. L. de Rothschild's Noyau Minute, 18 Sept., 1905; by Léon de Rothschild, and lord Montague of Beaufort's America, 1906; by E. J. Schroeder's Dr. Black, in Southampton water, 1907; by commodore Schroeder's Dr. Black in Long Island sound. 3 Aug., 1908, by the Wolsley, Siddeley boat, belonging to the duke of Westminister.

The grand prix international won, at Monaco, by the duke of Westminster's Creole, 12 April, 1910.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. Dicr et mon Droit, first used by Richard I., 1198. Je dis donc et j'estoire, adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. Hani soit qui mal y pense, the motto of the Garter, 1349. Je maintiendrai, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1668, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion. Sempet custos, was assumed by Queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by Queen Anne, 1702. See them severally.

MOUND BUILDERS, the name given to a long-vanished race of N. America, who raised the remarkable earth mounds which exist in great numbers in the United States, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The "serpent" mound near Bush Creek, Ohio, is described in The Century, April, 1893.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, see Massacre.

MOUNTAIN PARTY, see Chalets, French.

MOUNT EVEREST, 29,002 feet high, the highest point in the Himalayas and proved by Youngusband to be the highest in the world, was named after the late Sir George Everest, superintendent of the trigonommetrical survey of India in Dec., 1843, by his successor, gen. sir Andrew Scott Waugh, R.E., F.R.S.

MOUNTS, see Athens, Berenice, Celery, China, Hebe, Hindoo, Oliver, and Poecilis.

Mr. W. M. Conway during his Kanskarum expedition among the mountains between the borders of Cashmere, also, was established a height of 20,000 ft. which he named Crystal Peak, and another peak about 24,000 ft. which be named Pioneer Peak. 23 Jul., 1902 and reached the top of Yilmira, Conceillos, with a guide, 9 Sept., 1902.

Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, highest peak in the Rockies, 18,002 feet, first ascended by the duke of Abruzzi and party, 7 May, 1917.

The duke of Abruzzi reaches the highest peak of Mount Rainier, in Equatorial Africa, between Lake Albert Edward and Lake Albert Nyanza, 16,000 ft. high; never before reached by human foot. (The Rainier range, once known as the "mountains of the moon," was discovered by Stow in 1645.

Dr. Bullock Workman, who had been mountain-in nag in Kashmir, ascended a peak in the Nam- kum range, 25,000 ft. high, reported 16 Aug., 1902.
MOURNING.

Dr. T. Longstaff in his ascent of Tristan in the
Gashaw II mailas as reached a height of 2,426 ft.,
10 June, 1887.
The duke of Abenzoni, running from India, claims
the record for height climbing his expedition
reached 5,666 feet. (The Norwegians Munke
and Robertson crossed Kabut at 1,390 metres).

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israel-
ites neither washed nor anointed themselves dur-
ing the time of mourning, for which a friend lasted
seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month
or more. The Greeks and Romans fasted. White
was used in mourning for the imperial family at
S Constantinople, 573. The ordinary colour for
mourning in Europe is black; in China, white;
in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was
white in Spain until 1480. Anne of Brittany, the
queen of two successive kings of France, mourned
in black, instead of the then practice of wearing
white, on the death of her first husband, Charles
VIII. 7 April, 1489. Holmstedt.

MOUSQUETAIRES or MUSKETEERS, horse-soldiers under the old French regime, raised by
Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered
a military school for the French cavalry. It was
abolished in 1640, but was restored in 1657. A
second company was created in 1660, and formed
a cardinal Mazarin's guard. Holmstedt. The Mousque-
taires were abolished in 1775. Dumas, in his well-
known "Three Musketeers," gives an interesting
description of these corps.

MOZAMBIQUE, chief of the Portuguese
territories, E. Africa, was visited by Vasco da
Gama, 1498, and explored by the Portuguese under
Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque, 1500, when
a settlement was established, 1508. Capital, Mozam-
biqne, on an islet.

Great rising of the natives against the Portuguese; the
rebellion quelled Dec. 1519; temporary revolt 2-4
March, 1522.

Territorial disputes with the sultan of Zanzibar led to
war. The Portuguese stormed Zangi 16 Feb.; the war
ended early March, 1522. Fresh insurrection: Bonga
defeated by the governor after a severe conflict,
announced 22 Jan. 1523. For the disputes with England respecting East Africa,
see under Zanzibar.

Mummy shown towards the English at Khalline.
Jan. 25, 1888. 25 May, June, 1890.
Richt. Azrve on the show seizing the
James Stowens, belonging to the British African
lakes company, at Khalline, and sends the crew
to Khalline for trial, reported 21 July; he is
confined by the government.

Mr. (Capt. Sir H. F. Johnston, C.B., British consul
at Mozambique, nominated consul-general for the
Portuguese East Africa territories.

Jan. 15, 1891.
A Portuguese royal charter granted to company
in Mozambique, 11 Feb.; received 30 July.
National day. Report of attack of Portuguese-troops
under major Moutinho, Almeviquer, governor,
10 oct., 1522; martial law, 16 Nov., campaign
ended, commercial traders opened to Mozambique in
the interior, reported 3 April, 1524.
A Portuguese expedition against Melaka; forts
of the natives captured, 25 July; killed, 1,212;
captured, 12 ships seized, 70 slaves released,
reported 10 March, 1525.

Ancestry granted by the king of Portugal. 2 May, 1527.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Lud-
ovic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1671, prominent
about 1680, convicted of blasphemy, Jan.
17, 1680, and July 10, 1680. He and his wife affirmed
that God the Father, leaving the government of
heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a
human form. They asserted that they were the two
last witnesses of God which should appear before
the end of the world, Rev. xi. 3. This sect existed,
1850.

MÜHLBEG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here
the German protestants were defeated by the em-
peror Charles V., 24 April, 1547, and John Fred-
rick, elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place
Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken
prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 28 Sept. 1322.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779,
by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire,
in 1753; named, from Crompton's residence, Holl-
in-the-wood-wheel; and mulin-wheel, from its
giving birth to the British muslin and cambric
manufacture; and mule, from its combining the
advantages of Hargrave's spinning jenny, and
Mortwright's adaptation, one of which was retained
at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not
patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780 to
the public. It produced yarn treble the fineness and
very much softer than any ever before produced
Mr. Roberts invented the self-acting mule in
1825.

MÜLHAUSEN (in Alsace-Lorraine), an im-
cperial city, under Rudolph of Hapsburg; joined
the Swiss confederation in 1515; annexed to France in
1798; conquered and annexed to Germany, 1870.-
1. The calico manufacture was introduced in 1746.
Population, 1890, 76,968; 1900, 84,012; 1905, 91,500.

MUMMIES. (from the Coptic mmim, bitumen,
gum, resin); see Embalming. The mummies in the
British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities,
were placed there about 1853 and since. Mr. Alex.
Gordon, in 1737, published an essay on three
Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to
England in 1722 by capt. Wm. Lothiellier; two
Majors came in 1734, one of which was retained
by Dr. Neat, the other was given to the College
of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew pub-
lished a "History of Egyptian Mummies." The
discovery of about 30 mummies of kings, priests,
and other eminent persons in sarcophagi at Rezemh,
near Thebes, Upper Egypt, was announced in Aug.
1849, and to be of the 21st dynasty, about
1100 B.C. See Thebes, 1845-7.

The mummies of Rameses II. and III. were un-
covered by MM. Gaston Maspero and E. Brunet,
in the presence of the khalifa of Egypt and
others 18 June, 1886.

A mummy, dated about 500 B.C., enrolled by Dr.
E. A. Wallis Budge at University college, Lon-
don. 18 Dec. 1889.

Discovery of a large burial place of mummified
eats, sacred animals, in central Egypt, sold as
mummies; 25 tons brought to Liverpool. Feb. 1892.

Discovery by M. Grandet, director-general of the
excavations, of a vast tomb of the high priests of
Amon, on the Liliban mountains west of Thebes,
ear Bued-Bahari, containing many sarcophagi,
some dating from the 19th dynasty, statues, Terra-
pixi, vases, offerings, &c. An empty tomb opened, one empty; the others contained 152
mummies intact, 140 of the 21st dynasty, about
1100 B.C., and 2 of the 15th. The whole conveyed
in barges to Cairo. Feb. 1892.

Four mummy coffins presented by the Khalifa to
the British Museum; reported 1 Nov. 1892.

The British Museum possesses about 41
mummies, 80 coffins, well arranged, commencing
with Mycerinus (4th dynasty), builder of the
third pyramid at Gizeh, about 2650 B.C., and
including a lady and 3 children, about 450 B.C.,
see Egypt, 1898.
MUNCHENGRATZ.

927

MURET.

The oldest mummified remains in the British Museum are those of a man who was buried with pots of food, flint knives, etc., in the latter part of the Neolithic period, sometime before 8,000 B.C.

MUNCHENGRATZ (Bohemia) was taken by the Prussians under prince Frederick Charles, after a severe action, 28 June, 1866. The Austrians lost about 300 killed and 1000 prisoners, and the prince gained about 12 miles of country.

MUNDA (now Munda, S. Spain). Here Cneius Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, B.C. 216; and here Julius Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey, 17 March, 45, after a severe conflict.

MUNDANE ERAS. That of Alexandria fixed the creation at 5502 B.C. This computation continued till A.D. 284, Alex. era, 5786; but in A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch (which dated the creation 5502 B.C.)

Nicolas.

MUNCHENGRATZ, the capital of Bavaria, said to have been founded by duke Henry of Saxony, 962, on a site previously occupied by monks (Münchcn). It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1621; by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, 2 July, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The university was founded by king Louis in 1820.


MÜNSTER (capital of Westphalia, Prussia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularised in 1802; seized by the French, 1806; part of the duchy of Berg, 1809; annexed to France, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Münster, held the city in 1534-5. Here were signed the preliminaries of Westphalia (which see), or Münster, Jan. 1648; definitely signed 4 Nov. 1648. The academy of Münster raised to the status of a university, July, 1902. Population, 1890, 40,343; 1905, 81,408. Münster, the southern province of Ireland, an ancient kingdom. See Ireland, 1014. In 1538 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1580.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom, N. E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713, by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Aragon, 1305. Population, 1877, province, 491,346; city, 68,533; 1890, 577,092; city, 111,540; 1910 (est.), 674,500; city, 139,125. Murcia, the capital, was sacked by the French under Sebastián, 23 April, 1704. It was invaded by the Moors, after a severe storm, 12-17 Oct., 1729, when about 1000 persons perished.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (Genesis ix. 6, 2128 B.C.) A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoön of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or petit treason (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways: by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1359. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act by which the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed, 1836; see Assasinations, Executions, Trials; also various headings.

MURDERS.

A list of notable crimes in regard to which no conviction has yet been recorded:—

Mrs. Henry Smythe, shot while riding home from church at Collingwood, near Mellingham. April, 1732.

A fed. in an empty house in the Portway facing West Ham park.

Sarah Dinael Noel, shot in her kitchen. 14 May, 1832.

Kato Dungay, housekeeper at Lambbereke. 15 Feb., Farm, Henley-on-Thames, murdered. 8 Dec. 1866.

John Robert Wells, murdered at Barns Common, 22 April, 1874.

Martin, the night watchman at the Cafe Royal, shot. 6 Dec.

Miss Elizabeth Camp, murdered in a South-Western train between Putney and Wandsworth. 16 Feb. 1877.

Undetermined murder was found on a body entwined in a rope, in the Thames, near Wapping. 9 Aug.

Mrs. Saunders murdered at 226, Cator-street, Peckham. 18 Aug.

Emma Jones, murdered at Windsor. 1 Aug.

A boy named William Barrett, murdered at Upton Park. 22 Sept.


Thomas Webb, head dairyman in the service of the Exposy Dairy Co., shot while standing in the dust outside his cottage at Finchley, 25 Jan. 1876.

Mrs. Tyler, murdered at Killbrook Park-road, Blackheath. 5 Jan.

Mary Jane Voller, child murdered at Barking, body found in a ditch. 7 Jan.

A woman named Wakensh found murdered at a house in Water-lane, Brixton. 13 May, 1880.

Rose Harwood, a servant girl, discovered murdered at Ponsford, by ... 13 Jan.

Dismembered body of a woman found in Salamence-pit, Lambeth, near the Albert Embankment. Unidentified. 8 June.

Mary Sophia Money, see Shepperton, 50 Acre Farm. 24 Sept. 1865.

A Wakensh, a young artist found dead in his studio at Westbourne-grove, death having been caused by a number of blows on the head. 24 May, 1879.

Miss Hogg, murdered at Camberley: throat cut by burglar; her sister, who was also severely injured, escaped. 31 May, 1876.

Emily Dinwood, found with throat cut in her room at Camden-town. 12 Sept., 1877.

Miss Sheriff found strangled on a cliff near Bourne-mouth. 5 Feb.

Mary Ellen Bailes, aged 61, of Islington: mutilated body discovered in lavatory at corner of St. George's-road, near Elephant and Castle, 12 May. Mrs. Laor, found shot on the balcony of a summer-house in the woods at Sevenoaks. 24 Aug.

G. H. Storrs, mill-owner of Gorse Hall, near Stalybridge, stabbed by an unknown man. 1 Nov., 1868.

Lily Templeton, housekeeper at Lambbereke, at Brixton. 16 Nov., 1885.

Murders in England and Wales (from Criminals' Biographies):—

1836... 205
1846... 265
1856... 286
1866... 268
1876... 285
1886... 226
1896... 285
1906... 222
1916... 285

MURET (S. France). Here the Albigenses, under the count of Toulouse, were defeated by Simon de Montfort, and their ally Peter of Aragon killed, 12 Sept. 1213.
MURFREESBOROUGH (Tennessee, N. America), was the site of fierce conflicts between the federals under Rosencrans and the confederates under Bragg, from 31 Dec. 1862 and 2 Jan. 1863, when Bragg retired with great loss. This struggle is called also the battle of Stone River.

MUSCAT, or MASCAT, an Arab city on the gulf of Oman, was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, but recovered by the Arabians, 1790. Population 32,000.

Ahmed Jan Sa'di repelled a Persian invasion and founded present dynasty, 1747; Sa'di, his son, succeeded, 1775; Sa'di bin Sultan, his son... 1809.

Treaty with the British...

At Sa'di bin Sultan's death his territories divided; after conflict, his son, Sa'di bin Thunayni obtained Oman; and Majid, Zanzibar (whirl'd)...

Syid Rehim compelled to fly, and a chief, Azam bin Ghos, seized the government... Oct. 1868.

The city was taken by Sa'id Bozuk and the chief killed... about Jan. 1871.

Grant of a subsidy, and new British treaty concluded by Sir Bethle, Frenc in...

Sa'id Abbeh Awer said to be deposed by his brother, Sa'id Bozuk, end of Mar. 1873.

Rebellion against Sultan... June 1882.

Maid beheaded by the sultan's brother, whose camp is held by the British ship Pliobnd; siege raised, surrendered...

Rebellion and death of Sa'id Bozuk...

Death of the sultan; succeeded by Sayyid Faysal bin Turke... 4 June, 1888.

British territorial treaty agreed to...

Resignation of Bozuk; the city plundered...

Relief and payment of $10,000,000, March...

The sultan revokes the grant of a sealing station and naval base to the French under threat of bombardment by Adm. Douglas; attends a durbar on the flagship Egeria...

A real dealt to France...

Aid of the Hague tribunal in the Anglo-French arbitration respecting the flying of the French flag by the subjects of the sultan (see France).

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandre, like the Prasamion of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Pheidias and the building to Phidias, who also directed the library about 280 B.C. Besides the British Museum, Soane's Museum, and the Museum of Geology (which see), there are very many others in London. The opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday was long advocated in parliament (see Sunday; and agreed to by resolution for London 1785), to March, 1790. Urban authorities authorised to provide museums and galleries, by act passed 3 July, 1851.

Museum School. On Nov. 30, 1795, when the agency of the British Society (which see) sold the Mansion-house and various exhibitions and galleries in London were opened, a school was proposed to support the movement at several churches; supporting meeting at the Mansion house, 2 March, 1805, Museum School, 28 Nov. 1805, 2 Dec. 1811, annual.

Music. As associations formed in 1725 to promote the efficacy of museums, first London meeting, sir W. H. Flower, president, many country delegates present, 3 July, 1726.

MUSIC. The origin of music is lost in antiquity; among civilized peoples it is probably to be traced to the ancient Egyptian priests, who employed this art in their religious rites and ceremonies. From the Egyptians the Greeks and Romans derived their knowledge of music. The ancient Hebrews professed to bring into Palestine some of the songs they had learned in Egypt. The hymns used in the temple formed the basis of the melodies of the early Christian church, and from these hymns was formulated the first authoritative musical system, St. Ambrose, abp. of Milan, 374, and Gregory the Great (pope 590), may be regarded as the fathers of western church music. Isidore, bp. of Seville, 601, mentions harmony, in the modern sense of the word, in his "Sententiae de Musica." Guido Aventino (died 1050), gave the names ut (do), re, mi, fa, sol, la, to the notes now universally used; he was subsequently added by Le Maire. The first middle of the 18th century Germany had held the highest place in music; its many exponents including Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. The later German school had its origin in the 19th century, and claims as its starting-point Beethoven's ninth symphony, in which music and poetry form a perfect whole: Wagner and Liszt. Of coarse both have been prominent in the foundation of this school, "the music of the future." Among the composers of sonatas and allied works are Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Liszt, and Frdrik, Constantino Fux, whose Te Deum has been sung on the election of every pope since his time, was one of the creations of the madrigal. Prior to 1890, the chief music in England was masses, ballads, and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the university of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Heydon; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825.
MUSIC.

The People's Concert society founded, 1875.

The Musical Fitch was settled in France in 1859. The middle A to be 570 simple or 435 double vibrations in a second (in an open string). The so-called "natural" pitch made gave (A) 439 double vibrations (C, 523). At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, on 23 Nov., 1865, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be adopted for performances at the international exhibition of 1872, at a meeting, 20 Jan., 1872.

[Handel's tuning-fork, 1749, was 435; the Philarmonic Society adopted C 435.] Mr. A. J. Ellis's elaborate "History of Musical Fitch" is published in "Journal of the Society of Arts," 3 May, 1868, and separately.

Sir A. Macfie's address to the French normal diapason, 20 June; agreed to by international conference at Vienna, about 17 Nov., 1875; adopted by the Philarmonic Society, Aug., 1875.

**MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND.** Dr. Byss, chancellor of Hereford, about 1874, proposed to the members of the choir a collection at the cathedral door after morning services for mortgage for the organ and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1773, the autumnal day was then extended to Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1775, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and was performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England: Chester, 21 July, 1877; see *Harold and Crystal Palace.*

"The Solf-fa Annual" annual musical performances at St. Paul's began 1879.

**MUSICAL FESTIVALS.** Several were held on the continent in the 18th century; for Haydn at Vienna, 1785; and others at Erfurt 1841, Cologne 1841, and frequently since.

Study of music greatly increased by the efforts and teaching of John Hullah since 1840 at C99.

The tonic sol-fa system, in which the letters d, r, m, f, l, t, (for do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, or si) were used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by rev. John Curwen, about 1841; he died 1859.

The Tonic Sol-fa Association founded 1853; the college established 1852; public meeting at St. Paul's, 12 July, 1852.

**MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.** The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1790. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote that science.

Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

"Ancient concerts" began, 1776; ceased, 1848.

Royal Society of Musicians arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performing of operas composed by Handel, 1755.

Philarmonic Society of London began in 1813.

Royal Academy of Music, established 1822 (which see).

Melodists' Club, 1825.

New Philarmonic Society established 1852.

Society of British Composers and Authors established 1831, 500th performance, 13 Dec., 1857; performances at St. James's, 1852-1.

It ceased to exist in 1882; final concert, 24 April (Handel's "Solomon"). The new society gave its first concert, 24 Feb., 1883.

British Orchestral Society, 1892.

Catholic Church, 1880; centenary kept, July, 1881.

Glee Club formed, 1877.

Musician's Club founded by John Ellis, 1841; he died 2 Oct., 1888.

Harmonic Union (for performances of ancient and modern music). Music Society of London, established 1858.

**Popular Monday Concerts** at St. James's hall, founded by Thos. and Arthur Chappell, commenced with Mendelssohn, June 1825.

London Academy of Music founded in 1820.

Cecilian Society, London, founded by Z. V. Vincent and others in 1875; ceased in 1881.

The People's Concert society founded, 1875.

Folk Song society formed, inaugural address by sir Hubert Parry, 7 Feb., 1899.

"Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting, May 26, 1859, and its first report, dated 27 June, 1860, recommended the reconstitution of the Royal Academy.

**National Training School for Music; building near the Albert hall, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Aug., 1873; opened by him 17 May, 1876; first public concert, 23 June, 1874. Princess given up to the prince of Wales and chairman of the newly formed National College of Music, 5 April, 1882.

Guildhall School of Music founded 1889 (see under **Guildhall**).

Royal College of Music, Kensington; establishment proposed at a meeting at Marlow-borough-house, the prince of Wales in the chair, Aug., 1878, and 23 and 24 Feb., 1879. Charter granted; prince of Wales, president; 1878, George Grove, director; 24 April, 1883; Dr. Charles Hubert Parry, Nov., 1884 (until, 1888, bart., 1892); opened by the prince (Edward of Wales, 7 May.

Mr. Sampson Fox, civil engineer of Leeds, presented $50,000, deposit on May 24, 1883, for the erection of buildings; personally accepted by the prince of Wales, Jan., 1888, who laid the foundation of new building. Several collected; 1889, state opening by the prince and princess of Wales; 20 June, exhibition of ancient musical instruments, etc., also opened, 2 May, 1894.


Henry Leslie's musical choir formed about 1855; dissolved 1888; reorganized, Mr. Randegger conductor, July, 1888—Apr., 1897. Mr. Leslie's church, Liverpool, was the Church Choral Society, London, incorporated as Trinity College, 1875.

National Opera-house, N. Thames embankment, first brick laid by Millbank, 7 Oct., 1877; first stone by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec., 1875.


Three series of performances of Wagner's *R. Ring des Nibelungen,* in four parts (Klnigspur, Walkure, Siegfried, and Gotterdammerung), at Bayreuth, in presence of the emperor and empress of Germany, and Brazil, the king of Bavaria, and many other sovereigns and princes, 13 Aug., etc., 1876; at Berlin, May, 1881. In London, May, 3 May, etc., 1885.

Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert hall, London (Wagner present). 7, 15—19 May, 1877, and others since.

Richard Wagner died at Venice, 13 Feb., 1883.

National Society of Professional Musicians founded in 1880.

Joes Hoffman, aged about 16, plays brilliantly at St. James's hall long classical pieces from memory; summer and autumn: goes to America, where his performances are stopped by a philanthropist, 1887. The Copyright of musical compositions, restricting their unauthorized performance, passed 4 July, 1888.


Sir Charles Halle, conductor and pianist, born 11 April, 1814, died 25 Oct., 1895.


The *Musician,* weekly paper, started mid May, 1875.

Musical festival at Dublin, a revival of the old Feis Ceoil, May, 1875; again, May, 1878.

National commission of chair-makers meets at Manchester, 16 Sept., 1892. The French diapason normal pitch of 1859 adopted by the Concert society (opened in 1859); by the Queen's hall orchestra, under Mr. H. J. Wood, 1853; the Philharmonic, 1896, finally adopted for pianos by the leading firms, 1 Sept., 1899.
MUSIC.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the famous tenor, born, 29 Sept., 1813; died, 22 Oct., 1875.

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan died 22 Nov., 1900, (his bust, in front of the Savoy theatre, unveiled by the princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, 27 July, 1900.)

Mr. H. P. Long, singer and writer of songs, "Cheer boys, cheer," etc., died, aged 83, 7 Dec., 1899.

MUSICAL CHARITIES. Royal Society of Musicians, established 1783; incorporated 1806.

Royal Society of Female Musicians, established 1839; combined, 1864.

Choir Benevolent Fund, 1831.

Sover Harmonic Benevolent Fund, 1855.

Mozart's Price. The first commencement in 1867, when popular copyright songs were printed by unauthorised persons, and sold in the streets at twopenny each. Music publishers sustained heavy losses, and in 1892 piracy having assumed such enormous proportions, the Musical Copyright Association was formed by the publishers. As a result of their efforts a bill was passed in the 19th session of parliament—the Musical Copyright (Summary Proceedings) Act, 1892. This bill was, to an extent, ineffectual, because whilst it enabled publishers to seize pirated music it was shown of theoretical, since most important provisions of the act were unenforceable. The result was that music was not properly protected. In 1901 a bill to amend the 1892 act passed the Lords, but was blocked in the Commons by Mr. Cawdell, and on December 15, 1902, a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject of music piracy. As a result another bill was drafted, but was "talked out" of the House of Commons by Mr. Cawdell, who was a member of another committee. A further effort to legislate on the subject was made in 1905, but again it met with failure. At the end of that year a man named Willets, known as the "King of the Pirates," and others, were arrested and charged with conspiracy to print and publish copyright music. It was given in evidence that millions of copies of pirated music had been seized by the police, and at the end Willets was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Others received lighter sentences.

150th anniversary of the birth of Mozart honored by a performance given by the Concertgoers' club in Beethoven-hall, on 27 Jan., 1890.

Musical Copyright Bill passed.

Mr. George Jenkins, well known composer, died 23 Sept., 1899.

Arrest of signor Caruso, the eminent tenor, in New York, charged with disorderly conduct, 15 Nov.

M. Chopin, the celebrated Polish pianist and conductor, and the husband of Jenny Lind, died, aged 43, 19 Feb., 1880.

Sir Auguste Mannus, the well-known conductor, died, aged 57, 21 March, 1880.

Jubilee of Mr. J. J. Santley's appearance as a public singer celebrated at a concert at the Albert-hall, 1 May, 1880.

Death of Dr. Joseph Jennett, the great violinist, 8 May, 1880.

Death of Edward Greg, the famous composer, 7 Sept., 1880.

Death of Mr. Walter Slaughter, composer and conductor, aged 43, 28 May, 1880.

Death of Chas. Santley, the famous violinist, 20 Nov., 1880.

Centenary of Mendelssohn celebrated, 6 Dec., 1880.

Berg Stradivarius's violin Letter used in Berlin, 4 Feb., 1881.

M. Saint-Saëns's Season at Covent Garden, first performance in England, 8 April, 1881.

M. Delibes's opera "Léo" produced in Berlin, 15 Feb., 1881.

M. Saint-Saëns's Season at Covent Garden, first performance in England, 16 March, 1881.

Death of M. Jean Lescault, the famous baritone, 30 April, 1881.

Death of Mr. R. C. Stephens, music critic, 4 May, 1881.

Herr Richard Strauss's opera "Elektra," performed in English at Covent Garden, 6 May, 1881.

Mozart's "Singspiel" performed in English at His Majesty's theatre, 9 May, 1881.

M. Rebbland's "L'Arlésienne" produced at the Palace, St. Martin, Paris, 7 Feb., 1882.

MUSICAL GLASSES. Eminent Musical Composers.

Born          Died

Tullia                   1529          1585
Palestrina               1524          1594
M. Merle                  1581          1658
Orlando Gibbons          1581          1624
Monteverdi              1563          1643
H. Lawes                 1660          1696
Lully                    1632          1715
Cassissi                1694          1764
Alessandro Scarlatti      1659          1725
Purcell                  1659          1695
J. Blow                   1668          1747
J. G. F. Couch             1668          1747
S. Thomais               1745          1805
A. Scarlatti              1750          1799
Joseph Haydn             1732          1809
C. Dibdin                1748          1814
S. Webster               1749          1817
J. C. Crowe                1766          1821
C. Weber                 1780          1826
E. Schubert              1797          1828
Beethoven                1797          1827
M. Cherubini             1760          1842
F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy  1809          1848
F. Chopin               1790          1849
H. Bishop                1795          1860
K. Schumann              1760          1849
L. Spohr                1783          1859
J. E. Halévy              1799          1862
J. Meyerbeer              1809          1860
J. Rossini                1792          1868
L. H. Berlioz           1803          1869
J. Moscheles             1794          1857
M. W. Hulfe                1819          1859
D. T. Anhier              1784          1871
W. Sterndale Bennett (knt. 1841)  1816          1875
J. Jafft                   1822          1890
R. Wagner             1813          1883
J. Mosca                  1810          1884
Julius Benedict (knt. 1821)  1824          1885
F. Liszt                  1824          1886
G. A. Macfarren (knt. 1831)  1831          1889
Alfred Cellier            1844          1891
G. Verdi                 1819          1891
H. Franz                   1823          1878
George Job Elvey           1816          1876
C. E. Gomes                1818          1893
A. Rubinstein              1829          1894
J. Brahms                  1833          1897
Chas. C. Saint-Saëns      1835          1899
J. Stainer (knt. 1839)     1849          1901
P. von Tschaikowsky        1845          1901
P. A. Debussy              1848          1897
E. H. Grieg               1848          1910
A. S. Sullivan (knt. 1850)  1842          1899
A. C. Mackenzie (knt. 1856)  1847          1910
Chas. H. H. Parry (bart. June, 1860)  1848          1918
C. V. Stanford (knt. June, 1902)  1852          1925
F. H. Cowen                1852          1890
Johann Strauss              1825          1899
J. P. Angelini              1828          1891
Edward Elgar (knt. 1905)    1857          1936
R. Planquette              1851          1901
Max Bruch                   1835          1895
F. Bridge (knt. 1867)       1854          1907
J. E. F. Massenet            1852          1912
F. E. Tosti (knt. 1887)     1857          1937
G. Puccini                  1858          1924
R. Leoncavallo             1858          1928
Edward German              1859          1928
Richard Strauss             1859          1933
Franco Leoni                1861          1927
Umerto Giordano             1867          1933
Grinnell Hartock            1868          1868
Hamish Macdonald           1868          1933
W. Hadow Davies            1869          1897
Paul Rubens                 1875          1922

MUSICAL GLASSES. See under Harmonic, and Opophone.

* He had eleven sons musicians; four distinguished.
MUSIC HALLS, ETC. 931

MUTINIES.

MUSICAL ARCH, invented by Mr. Duddell, by means of an arrangement of electric currents by which a musical note that can be altered to any pitch is obtained and a tune played—Nature, 20 Dec. 1860; 4 April, 1901.

MUSIC HALLS AND VARIETY THEATRES. The modern music hall is a development of the song and supper-rooms of London, and of the free-and-easy concert halls attached to provincial public-houses. Notable forerunners of variety halls in the metropolis were the Coal Hole, now merged into the site of the Savoy hotel, and the Covent Cellars, in Maiden-lane, and Crouch's, Lethington-greene. The music-hall did not begin to attract general attention until Mr. Charles Morton opened the Canterbury in Westminster-bridge-road, in 1839. Just as Mr. Morton was called the father of the modern music-hall, so was the Canterbury the beginning of a movement which has become a great national institution, and in which several millions of pounds are invested.


Tivoli, Strand, opened 1867.

Grand order of Water Rat's founded 1868.

Terriers' association founded 1869.

L.C.C. given control over halls 1872.

Dolcini, Euston-road, opened Dec., 1878.

Oxford; opened by Charles Morton, 19 March, 1867; first hall to burn in London; opened 6 Aug. 1867; again burned 4 Nov. 1867; reopened 17 March, 1875; rebuilt and opened 31 Jan. 1875; lease sold for 25,000l. 28 Oct. 1878.

Lancashire Gaiety, Milton-road, opened 28 Sept. 1890. The Palace theatre, built by Dolythe Carte for English grand opera, opened 31 Jan. 1891; became variety theatre 29 Dec., 1892.

West London (formerly Pavilion), Edgeware-road, opened 1 April, 1893.

Sadler's Wells became variety house 1893.

Silk association, new hall house, Westminster, opened.

Cambridge, started 1894.

Music hall artists' railway association founded 1895.

Dangerous performances bill passed 2 Feb. 1897.

Cardiff Empire burned down 30 Aug. 1897.

First statutory meeting of Mess. Empire, at Westminster 21 Feb. 1897.

London Pavilion, built 1854; run as ope de chantre; held 3,000; old house closed 23 March, 1895; new Pavilion opned Nov. 30, 1895; reconstructed and opened 24 Nov. 1899.

Royal Aquarium, Westminster, closed, to be pulled down 10 Jan., 1903.


Lyceum became a music hall Dec. 1905.

Music hall ladies' guild founded 1906.

Variety artists' federation founded 1907.

First Yiddish hall in London, Princess, White- chapel, opened 1 Jan. 1907.

Lyceum became theatre again 30 March, 1907.

Music hall strike began 21 Jan. 1907.

Six halls affected 22 Jan., strike spread 1 April, 1907.

Tivoli, Paragon, Canterbury and Easton affected. Artists open scale is on which a mutiny is to be altered to any pitch is obtained and a tune played—Nature, 20 Dec. 1860; 4 April, 1901.

Board of Trade award in dispute between agents and artists 1899.

London Hippodrome opened 15 Jan., 1900; re- constructed and opened 1 Aug. 1888. Canterbury, Westminster-bridge-road; built by Charles Morton, 1839, on site of ancient hostelry where Canterbury pilgrims had stayed; opened 17 May, 1839; Morton became sole proprietor Boxing Day, 1867; Reopened and opened 23 Sept. 1870. cost 49,000l.; lived, performances suspended 15 Nov. 1904. Cinematograph act came into force 1 Jan. 1905. Total number of music halls in greater London, 75, 1 Jan. 1905.

Crovond hippodrome opened 1 Aug. 1907. Mdlessex, Irving-lane (a survival of the Great Mogul tavern), rebuilt 1872, altered 1875; acquired by J. L. Graydon, 1878; extended (12,000l.) 1879; H. T. Lees, the chief designer, selected as the fire expert was firing at hall above his head, 28 Nov. 1908; sold and closed 11 Jan. 1909.

MUSKETRY SCHOOLS at Hythe and Fleetwood were established in 1854 under major-general C. C. Hay. He resigned in 1867. The school at Fleetwood was closed the same year.

MUSKETS, see Firearms.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, from having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss (French, mousse); according to others, because it was first brought from Mousoul, in Indostan.

MUSLIMS, see British.

MUTA (Syria). Here Mahomet and his followers decided the Christians in his first conflict with them (62).

MUTE. A prisoner is said to stand mute, when being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Until 1741, persons refusing to plead were subjected to torture by pressure.

Walter Calverley, esq. of Calverley in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assize, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a dangerous weight being placed upon his breast, 5 Aug. 1605. Story.

Major Langway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pussell, 1857. Judgment was awarded against mates, as if they were convicted or had confessed, by 12 Geo. III. 1772. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1779, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792. An act passed by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead, 1827.

MUTINA (now Moderna), N. Italy. Here Mark Antony, after defeating the consul Pansa, was himself beaten with great loss by Hirtius the other consul, and fled to Gaul, 27 April, 43 B.C.

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the London man-of-war; admiral Colpys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire...
whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided 19 May, 1757; when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.

Mutiny at the Bounty, 28 April, 1789; see Bounty.

Mutiny at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27 May, 1757; and subsided 12 July. The principal mutineers were punished, and several executed (including the ringleader, who had assumed the name of rear-admiral Richard Parker), 30 June, at Sheerness.

Mutiny of the Jamaica frigate, the crew carried the ship to Barbados, 29 March, 1783.

Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 18-4, and January following (see Bantry Bay)

Mutiny at Malta, began 4 April, 1809, and ended on the 12th when the mutineers (then Greeks and Corsicans) blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

Mutiny on the Flora frigate, bound from London to Singapore: John Lyons and six foreign sailors murdered the captain and others, 19 Sept. 1853; Tellin, a sailor, separated from the rest, gave information; seven were tried and executed, 26 Sept. 1854.

Mutiny on the Loutre, British ship, bound for America, captain and two mates murdered by foreign seamen, 30 Oct. 1873. Van Hardeveld, steward, managed to get through gang of 15 Is. 4d. men, and conveyed to London; tried, convicted, 4 May; executed, 23 May, 1876.


Mutiny in Ninth Hussars, Curragh camp, Dublin; through discontent with officers on account of extra duty, 8 Sept.; 25 arrested; court martial, sentenced to penal servitude for two years, 8 for five years, 1 for seven years, 14 Nov. 1877.

Mutiny of 4 American sailors on the Liberte Castle, British ship, 30 mi. off Province island, capt. Peattie wounded, and M. Nixor, mate, killed; the mutineers escaped on a raft, unheard of since 2 Sept. 1812. 18 men murdered on the Flomeno, 7 Dec. 1874; see T Ebony, May 1875.

See also Rapids, 1866, and Ireland, 1877.

Mutinees in Russia; see Russia, 1867, 1868.

Military revolt at Constantinople; see Turkey, 14 April, 1868.

MUTINY ACT (1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 5), for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed 12 April, 1890, and has since been reenacted annually.

A parliamentary commission reported in favour of consolidating and simplifying military law, by combining the mutiny act and articles of war in a new act to be passed annually, &c., July, 1895, called the Army ( Mutiny ) Act. See also Dundee, 1873, and 1874.

MYCALE (Tomm, Asis Minor). BATTLE OF, fought between the Greeks under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xanthippus the Athenian, and the Persians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Plataea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 160,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENAE, a division of the kingdom of Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty miles from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclids. Early history mythical.

Persians removes from Argos, and founds Mycenae.

MYSTERIES, a division of the kingdom of Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty miles from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclids. Early history mythical.

Persians removes from Argos, and founds Mycenae.

MYSTERY ACT (1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 5), for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed 12 April, 1890, and has since been reenacted annually.

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MYSTERY AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE HEBREW RELIGION. See also Dundee, 1873, and 1874.

MYSTERIES, derived from the Greek myste-riæ, a mystery or revealed secret. The Socræa mysteries are a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, called the "mystery of godliness, 1 Tim. iii. 16, as opposed to the mystery of iniquity, 2 Thess. ii. 10. The Holy Eucharist is also termed the sacred mysteries. The Prophene mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of one deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. — M YSTERY PLAYS; see Drama.
MYSTICS, a name given to those theologians who, in addition to the obvious meaning of the Holy Scriptures, assert that there are interpretations to be discovered by means of an emanation of the Divine Wisdom, by which the soul is enlightened and purified; for which purpose they advocate seclusion for contemplation and asceticism.

Mysticism taught at Alexandria by Clemens, Pantaenus, Origen, and others, who mingled Christianity and Platonism, 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Much promoted by the works of the pseudo-Dionysius ("The Mystic Theology," &c), 6th century.

Introduced into the Western empire, 9th century.

Eminent medieval mystics (opposed by the schoolmen), Master Eckhart (1260-1329); John Tauler of Strasbourg, where he acted heroically during the plague, termed the "black death" (1292-1361); Henry Suso (1300-65). They aimed at a more spiritual religion than Romanism; but their followers were charged with immoralitv, pantheism, communism, and maintaining private inspiration.

Jacob Bohme or Behmen, the German mystic, published his "Aurora" (an alleged divine revelation) 1612; died, 18 Nov. 1624.

For modern mystics, see Quakers, Quietists, Hutchinsonians, and Socinians.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek mythos, fable), the traditions respecting the gods and early history of any people. For the Egyptian mythology, see Egypt.

Greek Gods.
Kronos (Zeus) parents of
Rhea (Cybele)
Plouton (Hades) Poseidon (Neptune)
Hera or Hera (Juno)
Demeter (Ceres)
Hestia (Vesta)
Persephone (Proserpine)
Dionysus (Bacchus)

Roman Gods.
Zeus (Jupiter (Diovis-pater))
Pluton (Aides, Hades) Neptune
Hera or Hera (Juno)
Demeter (Ceres)
Hestia (Vesta)
Persephone (Proserpine)
Dionysus (Bacchus)

Jupiter's Children.
Apollon (Apollo)
Ares (Mars)
Hermes (Mercury)
Hephaistos (Vulcan)
Athena or Athene (Minerva)
Aphrodite (Venus)
Artêmis (Diana)

The chief Hindu gods are Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer, but there have been many changes in the Hindu Pantheon.
NAAS (E. Ireland). Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of royal forces and the insurgent Irish, 24 May, 1798, during the rebellion. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded.

NABONASSAR, ERA OP, received its name from the prince of Babylonia, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldaea. The years contain 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in L'Art de dire les Dates), 26 Feb., B.C. 3567, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NACHOD (Bohemia). At this place the Prussians, under their crown prince, defeated the Austrians, after a severe conflict, 27 June, 1800. The Prussian Uhians vanquished the Austrian cavalry.

NACOLEA (Phrygia). Near here the mariner Procopus was defeated, and soon afterwards slain by the emperor Valens, 306.

NAFELS (Switzerland). Here an Austrian army was defeated by a small body of Swiss, 1388.

NÁGA, the name in Hindu mythology of detached serpents, whose king, Sesa, is the sacred serpent of the 20th Vิम्बु. NAGA HILLS MASSACRE, see Indus, 1875.

NAGASAKI, a city and port of Japan, on the west coast of the island of Kyushu, with an excellent harbour famous for its beauty. For over 200 years Nagasaki was the only port of Japan in communication with other countries. From 1637 to 1859 Dutch traders were compelled to reside in their factory at Dejima, near the head of the inlet forming the harbour. Nagasaki was one of the 3 ports opened 1859 to the British and Americans. In 1869 it, with 7 other ports, was opened to foreign nations. There is a fine dockyard at Nagasaki, and 8 miles seaward, on an island, is situated the great Tokushima coal mine, which gives importance to Nagasaki as a coaling station. Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries are strongly represented in the city and its neighbourhood.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, 17 Dec., 1559, by bishops Barlow, Caverdale, Scory, and Hildeskin. For forty-five years after, the Roman writers asserted that Parker and others had been ordained in an abnormal fashion by Scory at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside. This notion was refuted by Burnet, and is rejected by Roman Catholic authorities, such as Linsard.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF, Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 715 B.C.; the festival is kept by the Eastern church on 1 December.

NAISSUS (Moesia). The Goths were defeated near here with great slaughter by the emperor Claudius II., 269.

NAJARA or NAVARRETE (N. Spain). At Logroño, near these places, Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastámara, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, 3 April, 1467.

NAMES. A Roman citizen had generally three names; prénom, denoting the individual; nomen, the gens or clan; cognomen, the branch of the clan; sometimes he had the agnomen (e.g., Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus). The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swinc-mont," 687. Platina. Omphries (followed by most of the modern authorities), refers it to John XII., 956; stating that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France the name given at baptism was sometimes changed. The two sons of Henry II., of France were christened Alexander and Herculeus; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new names. See Surnames, Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names," published 1863 (new edition 1884). M. A. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," 1860. The Century Cyclopaedia of names, edited by Benjamin E. Smith, published 1894, last edition, 1905.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932; taken by the French, 4 July, 1692; by William of England, 3 Aug., 1665; ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. The city of Namur was ceded to Austria, 1715; taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1749. In 1752, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1795; regained 1794; delivered up to the allies, 1814; assigned to Belgium, 1831. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo. Population, 1872, 37,237; 1903, 35,445.

NANCY (S.E. France), an ancient city, capital of Lorraine, in the 1st century. After taking Nancy, 29 Nov., 1775, and losing it, 5 Oct., 1786, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated beneath its walls, and slain by the duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 5 Jan., 1477; see Lorraine. Nancy was embellished by Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, who resided and died here Feb. 1766. It was captured by Blücher, Jan., 1814, and during the Franco-Prussian War, on the retreat of MacMahon's army, and expecting the German army, surrendered to four Ulrians, 12 Aug., 1870. It was restored at the peace. Population in 1881 (est.) 112,709.

Grand fêtes; visits of president Carnot and the grand duke Constantine of Russia, 3—7 June, 1862.

Prof., Blücher, eminent scientist, murdered by M. Four, a chemist, who afterwards committed suicide, 5 June, 1864.

Theatre destroyed by fire at Nancy; damage estimated £1,400,000. 4 Oct., 1863.

Members of the L.C.C. visit Nancy exhibition, by invitation, 1—2 July, 1879.
NAPLES.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Palatopolis (the old) and Neapolis (the new city); from the latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the invasion of the Goths, Frankish and Genoese pillagers, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, the founder of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes, and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much from convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. The eldest son of the king of Italy is styled Prince of Naples. In 1826, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,889,030, of Sicily 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy. Population of the province in 1880 (est.), 1,249,496, and of the city 620,126.

Naples conquered by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, 1091.

Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard, 1131.

The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see Germany) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rules 1134-1266.

The last of the Angion kings who deposes the regent Manfred (son of Frederick H. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) 26 Feb. 1266.

Charles defects Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufen who had come to Naples by invitation of the Giibilinesi), at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug.; Conradin beheaded 29 Oct. 1268.

The massacre called the Sicilian vespres (see Germany) 30 March, 1568.

Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I, murdered 18 Sept. 1345.

His brother Louis, king of Hungary, invades Naples 1349.

Queen Joanna put to death 2 May, 1352.

Alphonso V. of Aragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous) on the death of Joanna II, seizes Naples 1345.

Naples conquered by Charles XII, 113 May 1695.

And by Louis XII, of France and Ferdinand of Spain, who divide it 1701.

Expulsion of the French 1704.

Naples and Sicily united to Spain 1504.

Insurrection of Masaniello, occasioned by the extortion of the Spanish viceroys. An impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with the support of the populace, led by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroys was compelled to abdicate the throne and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city 1617.

Masaniello, intoxicated by his success, was slain by his own followers 22 July. Another insurrection suppressed by Don John of Austria 1648.

Henry II., duke of Guise, lands, and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards 1648.

Naples conquered by Prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor 1706.

Discovery of Heracleaume (see Heracleaume) 1711.

The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (26 May) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title of king of the Two Sicilies 1714.

Order of St. Januarins instituted 1718.

Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne in favour of his third son, Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759.

Expulsion of the Jesuits 1 Nov. 1773.

Dreadful earthquake in Calabria 6 Feb. 1783.

Enrolment of the lazazzeri (see Lex icorni) by permission or spontaneity 1792.

The king flies on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic 14 Jan. 1799.

Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king ruled tyrannically. Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson 29 June.

The Neapolitans occupy Rome 30 Sept.

Dreadful earthquake; thousands perish 26 July 1865.


Ferdinand, through perjury, is compelled to fly to Sicily, 23 Jan.; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king 29 Jan. 1806.

The French defeated at Maïda 4 July.

Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain 1808.

Joachim Murat, the king's third son, well 15 July.

His first quarrel with Napoleon 8 Nov. 1810.

His alliance with Austria 1 Jan. 1814.

Death of queen Caroline 9 Feb. 1817.

Joseph declares war against Austria 13 March 1815.

Defeated at Tolentino 3 May.

He retires to France, 22 May, and Corsica; he madly attempts the discovery of his throne by kings at Pizzo; seized, tried, and shot 13 Oct.

Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures 16 June.

A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June 1816.

Establishment of the society of the Carbonari 1817.

Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under Gen. Pepe: the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution 13 July 1820.

The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation; general Pepe defeated 7 March 1821.

Fall of the constitutional government 23 March 1822.

Death of Ferdinand (regnal years 1799-1830) 24 Jan. 1825.

Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed 1 Aug. 1828.

Acession of Ferdinand II., bombs (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) 8 Nov. 1830.

Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade 1838; settled by the treaty of May, 1840.

Attilio and Ennio Bandhéro, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot 17 Jan. 1844.

(The statement that lord Aberdeen had given notice of this attempt was contradicted by his lordship.)

Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution with liberal industry 29 Jan. 1845.
A mutual treaty prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested on Dec. 1849.

Settlements, Feroe, Faro, and others, after a nave truce, are accomplished, and consist to horrible dungeons for priests, 1850.

After a truce made with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassa-
dors are withdrawn on Oct. 28.

 Attempted assassination of the king by Milano on Dec.

The Caffers, 2 Sardinian mail steamers plying between Genoa and Turin, sailed from the former port on May 25, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponz 25, June.

(Here they landed, released the prisoners there, boarded the vessel, and sailed to Naples, where they again landed and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples, but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months without trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England; and after much negotiation, the crew were released, the vessel given up to the British government, and 300 given as a compensation to the sufferers.

Italian fugitives, under count Peschiera, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed on 27 June.

Dreadful earthquake in the Apennines on 16 Dec.

An amnesty granted to political offenders on 25 Dec.

The Caffers are sixty-six companions rescued and sent to London, in N. America, Jan.; on their way, they seize the vessel, sail to Cork, 7 March; and proceed to London on 18 March.

Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings on 11 May.

Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France on June.

A subscription to Perio and his companions in England amounted to 250,000 on 7 July.

Insurrection among the Swiss troops at Naples, many shot, July 2, major Latorre sent to Naples by the Swiss Confederation on 12 July.

Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassa-
dors object to address a note to the king stating the impossibility of reforms in his state, 26 March; the count of Surrento recommends reform and alliance with England on 14 April.

Garibaldi lands in Sicily, 11 May; defeats the Nea-
politans at Catania on 15 May.

Revolutionary committee at Naples on 17 May.

Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c., on 30 June.

Baron Bruyer, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob on 27 June.

A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commis-
sariat of the police in 12 districts, state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen mother flies to France on 26 June.

Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at Melazzo, 20 July; enters Messina, 21 July; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily on 26 July.

The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance on 18 July.

Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1845, 2 July; the army proclaims count de Trani king on 10 July.

Garibaldi lands at Melito, 13 Aug.; takes Reggio, 20 Aug.

Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, 6 Sept. Garibaldi enters Naples without thousands on 7 Sept.

Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, 8 Sept.; gives up the Neapolitan crown on 10 Sept.

Purcell, 11 Sept.; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners Sept.

He repulses the Neapolitans at Cazajo, 19 Sept.; defeats them at the Volturi, 20 Sept.;

The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi on 11 Oct.

Naples unsettled through intrigues on 1 Oct.

Chialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Siscma, 17 Oct.; at Venafro, 18 Oct.

The plebissect at Naples, & c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,664 to 10,312) on 21 Oct.

Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy on 22 Oct.

The first English Protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated on 11 March.

Cholera raged at Naples on 25, in autumn, 1866.

Great eruption of Vesuvius began on 28 Nov.

Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples (son of prince Humbert), born at Naples on 21 Nov.

Maritime exhibition opened at Naples on 12 April, 1871.

Great marine biological laboratory organized by Dr. Bohn on 1872.

Manzo and his band of brigands (called to be the last, destroyed by soldiers on 29 Aug.

National exhibition of the arts opened at Naples by the king on 8 April.

Death of Sixto Rario Sforza, cardinal archbishop, a proposed successor to the pope on 8 June.

Antonio Schiavo, statesman and financier, died aged 67 on 10 July.

Revival of brigandage, chiefly in the south, July, Aug. on 1873.

Asian cholera rages in Naples and Spezia (see Cholera). The king energetic in relieving the sufferers, 14-Sept.; disease dying out on 10 Oct.

Naples visited by the king Humbert and the emperor William II. on 16 Oct.

The king inaugurates new sanitary works on 15 June.

Trial of the two dukes of Vilarosa for the murder of a priest, Leone, a suitor for the hand of their sister, 30 Oct., 1865; one brother acquitted, the other sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on 22 Dec.

Panic through fire in a church at Torre dell' Amnanza, 13 deaths on 23 April.

Visit of the king and queen and the German emperor and empress on 27 April.

Great issue of spending the studies at the university for a year in consequence of disorders, Feb. 1865.


Monte di Pietà burned down, damage, 2,000,000 lire. (General history under Italy.)

2 June.

Through the elevation of Vesuvius (see Italy) the

roots of the old church of San Giuseppe and of the market of Monte Olivets gave way under the weight of ashes deposited; 91 persons killed and many injured on 15 April, 1946.

Arrival of king Edward and queen Alexandra, who visited mount Vesuvius on 27-28 April.

Some alarm caused by an eruption of Vesuvius through the collapse of a portion of the crater on 3 April.

Visit of king Edward and queen Alexandra on 18-23 and 27-30 April.

19-27.

Dock strike-riots, several policemen injured on 29 Jan., 1925.

Visit of king Edward, queen Alexandra, and the empress Marie on 30 April.

Sovereigns of Naples and Sicily.

1113. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130, Norman.

1114. William I. (of Sicily, 1154, German.

1115. William II. the Good; son.

1116. Tancred, natural son of Roger. 1174; William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.

1127. Frederick II. of Germany (Hohensteins).
NAPOLEON CODE.

NAPLES.

(Separation of the Kingdoms in 1807.)

1821. Charles I. of Anjou.
1835. Charles II.; son.
1839. Robert the Wise; brother.
1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1344-45; with Louis of Taranto, 1349-62; Joanna put to death (22 May, 1382) by
Charles III., grandson of Charles II.; he becomes king of Hungary; assassinated there, 1386.
1357. Louis I., titular, crowned.
1362. Louis II., son of Louis I.
1386. Ladislas of Hungary.
1474. Joanna II., sister, died in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regina, of Anjou. They are acquired by
NAPLES.

(Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1458.)

1455. Alphonso I., thus king of Naples and Sicily.

1458. Ferdinand I.
1494. Alphonso II. abdicates.
1495. Ferdinand II.
1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.
1572. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
1556. Philip I. (H. of Spain).
1596. Philip II. (H. of Spain).
1573. Charles III. of Austria.

NAPLES.

1596. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.
1825. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 3 (termed king Bomba).

NAPOLEON CODE, see Codes.

NAPOLEON MEMORIAL: subscriptions from the Royal family and the three services for a statue of Louis Napoleon (killed in Zlubl, 1 June, 1879), were closed about 15 July, 1879. The statue was placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, May, 1881.

NARBOINE (S.E. France), the Roman Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., made capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462; captured by the Saracens, 720; re-taken by Pepin le Bref, 759. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at Ravenna, 11 April, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours. Many councils held here, 589-734.

NARCINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from Opium (which see). Narcine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Derosne in 1803.

Crystallized narcine was stated by M. Labordie at Paris to be an innocuous anesthetic, June, 1890.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, in his nineteenth year, 30 Nov. 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000; some Swedes affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes were about 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 18,000; 30,000 surrendered. He had several horses shot under him. He said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." Narva was taken by Peter in 1704.

SIEM.

1821. Peter I. (H. of Aragon).
1835. Frederick II.
1837. Peter II.
1844. Louis.
1852. Frederick III.
1876. Maria and Martin (her husband).
1892. Martin I.
1899. Martin II.
1916. Ferdinand I.
1916. Alphonso I.

NASSAU.

1458. John of Aragon.
1479. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1621. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbons.
1707. Charles III. of Austria

(Separation in 1713.)

SIEM.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy (exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

(S)tart of the conquest of Germany, 1720-34.)

1759. Ferdinand IV., fled from Naples to Sicily, 1806.

(Separation in 1806.)

SIEM.

1806-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1839. Francis II., 22 May; born 16 Jan. 1836; last King of Naples; deposed; fled 6 Sept. 1859; died at Arec, 27 Dec. 1854.
1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY March; (see Italy, end).

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), the site of a decisive victory over Charles I. by the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marci-dake Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The king fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and nearly 5000 prisoners, 14 June, 1645. Foundation of the Cromwell tercentenary library, proposed at the meeting here on the protector's birthday, 25 April, 1891; two rare records (illustrated) of the commonwealth secured, June, 1894.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America) was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and taken by the federals, 23 Feb. 1862. Near here the Confederates under Hood were defeated by the federals under Thomas, 14-16 Dec. 1864. Fire at the Central Tennessee college (negress), 16 killed, 18 Dec. 1903. Population, 1800, 80,90; 1900 (est.), 88,001.

NASSAU, a German duchy, made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolfraam, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange, now reigning in Holland (see Orange and Holland), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On 25 April, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. The duke adopted the Austrian motion at the German diet, 14 June, and after the war the duchy was annexed to Prussia by decree,

1830, 24 July. Adolphus William Charles, born 24 July, 1817; assumed the regency of London 10 April, 1839, became grand duke on the decease of the king of Holland, 24 Nov. 1839. See Utrecht.

Natal (Cape of Good Hope), a British colony on the S.E. coast of Africa, with a coast line of 370 miles. Bound on the N. by Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal, on the W. by the Orange River colony and Basutoland, on the S.W. by Cape Colony, Area, including the districts transferred from the Transvaal, 36,434 sq. miles; population, 1902 (est.), 1,112,801 (1,058,481 whites), Capital, Pietermaritzburg (est. pop. in 1900, 24,000), Durban is the port of the colony. Vasse de Gama landed here on 25 Dec. 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis.

The Dutch attempted to colonise it about 1652. The Zulu power established about 1730. Lieut. Farewell, with some emigrants, settled 1722. Capt. Allen Gardner's treaty with the Zulus.

5 May, 1835. Dutch republic, Natal, set up; put down by the British.

12 May, 1842. Natal annexed to the British possessions.

8 Aug. 1843. Made a bishop (Dr. John Winn Colenso, bishop), 1842, and an independent colony.

Attempts to depose Bishop Colenso for unsound doctrine having failed, the rev. W. R. Macvean was sent out as bp. of Maritzburg, to act with the clergy opposed to their bishop. Dec. 1845. See Church of England, 1845.

A bishop of Zululand appointed.

17 Jan. 1871. Insurrection of Kaffirs under Langalibalele, quickly suppressed.

He and others tried, was said illegally, and punished with imprisonment.

4 Aug. 1874. Bishop Colenso came to England to advocate his case.

Sir Garnet Wolseley sent as temporary governor, Feb.; Langalibalele released, and placed under surveillance out of the colony; Sir Garnet returned. Nov. 1875.

Succeeded by Mr. Walter J. Sandall, appointed, Nov. 1881.

Death of bishop Colenso.

26 June, 1883. The legislative council offers to undertake the administration of Zululand at the cost of the colony to check the encroachments of the Boers about 2 Dec.; sanction refused by the British government. July, 1876. The council vote for a free and responsible government.

At Pietermaritzburg (the capital) a statue of queen Victoria by sir E. Hodini was unveiled by sir Charles Mitchell.

8 July, 1883. The bill for a new constitution voted.


20 April, 1881. Constitutional bill passed.

Aug. 1881. Railway to Orange Free State opened.

30 June, 1883. Responsible government declared by the legislative council, about 7 Oct., as approved by the council, 3 March, 1884; bill passed by the council, 11 May; proclaimed 4 July.

A ministry formed, sir John Robinson, premier, 10 Oct.; parliament opened by the governor, 10 Oct.; passed.

Mail train from Johannesburg wrecked near Durban, 25 deaths (mostly women and children).

1883. Strong resistance to the immigration of Indians at Durban, reported.

Jan. 1887. Sir J. Robinson resigns; new ministry formed by the lord chief commissioner, 4 Feb.; succeeds, succeeded by Mr. Henry Binns (mrt. 1887, died June, 1882).

British squadron, under rear-admiral Bassett, arrives at Durban, 28 April; leaves 28 April.

Annexation of Zululand agreed to 17 Dec., 1887.

The monthly output of coal, 30,000 tons in Natal; the government offers to supply H.M. navy calling at Durban, 12,000 tons of coal annually, free of cost, 30 March; accepted gratefully.

2 April, 1898. The town hall at Pietermaritzburg burnt down, 12 July.

Statue of queen Victoria (by W. H. Thornycroft) at Durban, unveiled by the governor, 10 May, 1899.

New ministry, col. Hine premier.

16 June.

Loyal meetings sympathising with the Ulithians, see Transvaal.

1 July.

Preparations for war, reserves called out, 8 Sept.

Sir George White appointed commander of British forces in Natal; arrives 7 Oct.

Boers concentrated on the frontier, Sept.; 10 Oct.

Natal; see S. Africa War.

10 Oct.

The Natal ministry heartily supports the policy of the imperial government in S. Africa, 27 March, 1899.

Lord Roberts warmly welcomed at Natal, 20 Nov.

Good budget; 30,000/. loan for railways, harbours, etc., proposed.

23 May, 1901.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall visit Durban, 17 Aug.; the duke opens the new town hall at Pietermaritzburg, receives an address from 52 Zulu chiefs.

14 Aug.

Lord Milner is presented with an address at Pietermaritzburg, 25 Oct.; at Durban and Ladysmith.

25, 30 Oct.

Mr. Seddon, premier of New Zealand, warmly received at Durban, 17 May, 1899.

Annexation of territory (as a ward) by (Vryheid returned to Zululand; Utrecht and part of the Wakker-stroom district added to Natal) passed, 15 May.

Martial law repealed; certain restrictions, 4 Oct.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain enthusiastically received at Durban; in a great speech at Pietermaritzburg, he urged the necessity of imperial as well as colonial union.

30 Dec.

Visits Lady Dufferin entertained at a banquet, 1 Jan.

Visits Spion Kop. 2 Jan., 1903.

New ministry, Mr. Sutton, premier.

17 Aug.

Imports, 1903, value 15,164,000.; exports, 19,255,000.; annual increase over 1893 of 1,670,621, and 10,436,381, respectively.

Legislative assembly rejects by 30 votes to 2 a motion opposing the introduction of Chinese into the Transvaal.

1 Jan., 1994.

Mr. Sutton, premier; treasurer, announcing his budget, states that he anticipated a surplus for the current year of 4,177,000.; the revenue for 1903 is estimated at 4,177,000.; estimated revenue (excluding land sales), 1894-5 4,177,000.; estimated ordinary expenditure, 4,145,000.

May.

Lord Roberts arrives at Ladysmith on his visit to the S. African battlefields, 20 Oct.; visits Spion Kop; entertained by the Siege club at a banquet in Ladysmith, 21 Oct.; visits Dundee, at Talana hill, 24 Oct.

Reconstruction of the ministry; Mr. L'Estrange, colonial secretary; Mr. Maydon, minister of railways and harbours; and Mr. Leuchars, minister of public works and secretary for native affairs, early Nov.

Treasurer announces the legislative assembly had added an additional taxation, including a poll-tax of 12d. on every man and woman, aged 16, and with a taxable value, to 4,145,000, of the total debt for the current year, estimated at 49,800,000.

17 April, 1905.

Resignation of sir G. M. Sutton, premier; coalition cabinet formed with Mr. Smythe, premier and colonial secretary; Mr. Hydesop, treasurer, May.

A recessional at Piemont overflows, 200 Indians and natives drowned; the Tugela wrecked at Umzimta, 9 April, lost May.

Report of the delimitation commission issued; it condemns 850,000 of Zululand as unfit for European habitation, while the balance is densely populated. Condemns areas as a tribe to live by law, and deprecate any change in the policy of upholding the tribal system.

June.

Informal conference on railway matters between the Cape and Natal governments and the high commissioner, concludes.

July.
Legislative council reject the government bill imposing house and land taxes and death duties, except the last: legislation pass the poll-tax bill; the tax is estimated to yield £30,000; assembly prorogued April 19.

Members of the Natal association durban, and Pietermaritzburg, 24th April, visit the battlefield of Colenso, 26 Aug., and proceed to Ladysmith.

Death of Dr. Green, dean of Maritzburg, aged 84.

Collision between 12 Natal police and a party of armed Zulus near Pietermaritzburg, owing to the friction occasioned by the collection of the poll-tax, one officer and a police-trooper killed, 3 Feb., Morten Natal.

A number of 300 men leave Pietermaritzburg for the scene of the disturbance.

The duke and duchess of Connaught visit Tohama hill, where the first battle of the Boer war was fought; princess Patience places a pine tree on the grave of gen. Symons.

Col. Mackenzie's force, 500 strong, arrives at Springval, Natal, 10 Feb., 2 native cattle killed in the attack on the police, court-martialled and shot; several others captured or killed by Modis natives; a number of armed natives assemble at Verulam, but dispersed at their chief's orders.

Native unrest continues, a battery of field artillery with detachments of mounted rifles and light infantry mobilised.

Six more natives implicated in the affair at Richmond, captured 25 Feb.; chief Mafokeli arrives in col. Mackenzie's camp, Kipso, and pays the poll-tax for his tribe.

The duke and duchess of Connaught visit Pietermaritzburg, 24 Feb., and Durban, where the prince laid the foundation stone of a town hall.

Opening of the inter-colonial customs conference at Pietermaritzburg, lord Selborne presiding.

Chief Mafokeli pays the fine of cattle imposed upon him; col. Lenchars at a parade of the field force and Mapumulo, who was presumed to have the cattle, assembled that a fine of 1,000 cattle and 300 sheep and goats had been imposed on Godzembhe and his tribe.

Dutch farmers resolve to establish a customs.

Mr. Smythe, premier, states that 12 natives implicated in the murder of sub-inspector Hurt, of the Natal police, had been sentenced to death by court-martial at Richmond, and that these sentences had been confirmed.

Natal ministry resigns, in consequence of the action of the imperial government in suspending the execution of 22 natives condemned for participation in the murder of a police inspector.

Judicial committee of the privy council reject a petition on behalf of the 12 natives sentenced to death at Natal, for special leave to appeal against the sentence.

Imperial government decides to leave the matter to the Natal ministry, which resumes office; culprits shot.

Bambata, a chief in the Greytown district, who was deposed by the Natal government and fled with part of his tribe, returned to his kraal and put to death; the recent appointed in his stead.

Greytown rebels attack a portion of the field force operating against them; 5 men of the force, including inspector Dimmock, wounded; field force at Impiana forced to abandon its larger and retire on the Greytown road, 6 April.

Bambata, after having his kraal shellcd by col. Lenchars, escaped into Zululand.

Natal government offers 50,000 Zl. for the capture of Bambata; 25 natives suspected of having been concerned in the Bambata rebellion sent to Pietermaritzburg to be tried by court-martial;
NATIONAL COUNCIL.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. 15,106 men registered, 7,605 permanently employed, and 4,400 temporarily employed; June 1910. Headquarters—119, Victoria-street, S.W.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, established 1812, incorporated 1859. Pensions are granted to decayed gentry, and to professional people, teachers, and others in reduced circumstances.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries 17 Sept., and formally opened 21 Sept. 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed that the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted. This Convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the executive directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, 1 Nov. 1795; see Directory. The chartists (which see) in England formed a national convention in 1839.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES, popularly known as "The Free Church Council," originated in an article by a Rev. Johncome Rogers, in the Methodist Times, 20 Feb. 1839. The idea of the article, for the federation of the nonconformist bodies to promote their common interests, took practical shape, and the first free church congress was held at Manchester, 7 Nov. 1892. The second congress took place at Leeds, March, 1894, when it was determined that each congress should have an independent president, dr. Berry being the first elected to hold that office. Since that date the congress has been held annually. The objects of the national council are: "to facilitate intercourse and co-operation among the evangelical free churches; to assist in the organization of local councils; to encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches; to advocate the New Testament doctrine of the church, and to defend the rights of the associated churches; to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life." Among prominent past and present leaders of the movement have been and are: dr. Clifford, rev. F. H. Meyer, the late dr. Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Pain Price Hughes, dr. Munro Gibson, dr. Fairbairn, rev. J. Scott Liddell (president 1906-7), the late rev. T. Law (the secretary), found dead in the sea at Brighten, 3 April 1910, the late dr. Dale, the late dr. Parker, the late dr. Berry, dr. Townsend, dr. A. Maclaren, Messrs. G. Carlyle, R. W. Perks, m.r., Evan H. Price, J. Rutherford, and other prominent nonconformists. In addition to social organizations, "free church lectures" on the history and principles of nonconformity are given. The free church council has taken of recent years a very active part in the nonconformist agitation over the education question, and also in the passive resistance movement (which see). Offices, Memorial hall, Farringdon-street, E.C.
NATIONAL DEBT. In 1853 an excise act was passed, granting duties for carrying on the war with France; the act also secured certain recompenses and advantages to such persons as should collectively advance 1,000,000l, for the same purpose; this sum was speedily subscribed. The permanent debt began by the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, mainly through the exertions of Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, under the condition of its lending money to the government on interest, the repayment of the principal not to be demanded. The rapid growth of the debt was mainly caused by foreign wars, and its reduction was continually demanded. See Stocks, Sinking Fund, and Local Loans.

**Amount of the National Debt, see Wars, 1692, 1859, 1861, 1866.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unfunded</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>861,089,425</td>
<td>1,582,891,175</td>
<td>2,443,970,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>1,573,891,175</td>
<td>3,060,962,343</td>
<td>4,634,853,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>3,060,962,343</td>
<td>5,582,424,006</td>
<td>8,643,386,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>5,582,424,006</td>
<td>9,047,066,532</td>
<td>14,639,530,538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Debt Reduction act passed 12 July, 1882; see Local Loans. Mr. Matthew O'Riley Baner, formerly m.p. for Louth, bequeathed about 4,000l. towards extinguishing the national debt. 1879-1880, 15,789,291l. 1880-1881, 17,190,012l. The National Debt Reduction act with suitable provisions was passed; royal assent 1 April, 1889. Sir Stafford Northcote's act provides the annual charge of 25,000l. to the surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the debt—1876. Mr. Childers' plan for reducing national debt by terminable annuities, commencing 1885, April, 1883.

**National Debt Conversion of Stock act passed 3 July, 1854; accepted, 17 Oct., 1884, and 18,660,000l. for 21 per cent.; 4,541,000l. for 22 per cent., by government, nearly 12,000,000l.**

**Annual charge reduced by 20,000l., April, 1887. Reduced to 25,000l., by new act passed, royal assent, 31 May, 1889. Mr. Goschen's National Debt Conversion act; royal assent 27 March, 1882. [3 per cent, stock reduced to 21½ 1 April, 1903, and afterwards to 22, new stock not redeemable till 3 April, 1925.]**

National debt redemption act passed, 1892. See Budget.

**Estimated Foreign National Debt.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Debt (1903)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,175,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>223,000,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>9,876,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,250,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2,357,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3,100,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3,420,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,350,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>191,000l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>91,000,000l.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Defence.** See Colonial Defences Commission, under Colonies, 1879, Naval and Military Administration, 1885.

Resolutions voted in the Commons for supporting arrangements with the colonies in providing ships, n.e., 250,000l.; and for defence of various ports and sealing stations, 250,000l., 15 May, 1888. National Defence Act passed 11 Aug., 1888; another act passed 1889, 15 Aug.; Conference on Imperial defence held, 24 July, 1902.

**National Federation** (Irish) established in opposition to Mr. Parnell, by Mr. Justin McCarthy and other m.p.'s, supported by the R. C. bishops and clergy; inaugural meeting at Dublin, 10 March, 1891. See Ireland, March 1892.

**National Gallery, London, begun with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angelstine collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000l. in 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, on 10 May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1841), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many of the pictures which have since been greatly augmented by gifts and purchases.**

The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened 9 April, 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000l. were voted to be expended in adapting the central part.
of the building to exhibition purposes. On 11 May, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened having been closed eight months, during which time great improvements were made in the internal arrangements. On 19 June, 1875, the house of commons voted 20,000£ to buy land to enlarge the building, and an act for this purpose was passed on 15 July, 1882. The building was completed in 1883. S.9,000£ in 1899, 167,952£, sum voted for year 1898-9, 18,952£, for 1870, 260,000£, for 1899, 217,200£. Legacy from Francis Wm. Clarke, about 24,000£, fell in 1890. 1892, pictures fell. 2000 in 1910. The gallery opened to the public free Mon. Tues., Wed., Sat.; Students' days Thurs. and Fri., 67, Sunday, 2 to 6.30.

Sir Charles Eastlake, director, 1857; Sir Fred W. Burton, 1874; Mr. Haveron Harison Turner succeeds (Mr. Charles Eastlake, a year keeper, 1857). A parliamentary resolution of pictures presented to or purchased for the National Gallery 24 presented, 20 bequeathed, and 31 purchased. The cost of the 31 pictures, which has been spread over 45 years, has amounted to 251,750£, the purchase price of the Fed collection (28 pictures), bought for 75,000£, spring, 1872. Two pictures of the Flaxman collection were bought for 23,000£, March, 1883 (H. Flaxman). The "Concert of Musician," a masterpiece of Tertullian (painted at 25,000£, in 1893), presented by Sir Richard Wallace, 1872.

Mr. Wynn Ellis, a silk merchant, born July, 1792, died 27 May, 1853, bequeathed about 240 pictures to the National Gallery on certain conditions. Recomposed; new galleries erected by E. Barry; pictures rearranged. Aug. 1857.

Mr. Henry Tate presents a warmen pictures (value nearly 200,000£); the government for want of space; the government proposes placing his pictures in galleries at South Kensington. Sir John Henry Tate (executors), 7 April, presented by him to the gallery, May, 1872.

Three of the art of Rubens pictures purchased for the gallery 24,000£, the "Archers," and two portraits by Velasquez (Moron), reported July, 1896. The government gave 24,000£, lord Rothschild, sir Edward Guinness (Edinburgh); and Mr. Charles Tadek, 1885.

Mr. Gurney accords William Arnew offers to present 12000£ towards the erection of a special National gallery of British art, near Kensington palace, June, 1872. An anonymous donor (Mr. J. Henry Tadek), through Mr. Henry Ward, offers to the government 5000£ for the erection of a National gallery of British art, 18 March, accepted by Mr. Goschen, 18 March, 1872.

Mr. Tate, not approving of the site proposed by the government, withdraws his offer, March, 1872.

The site of Millbank proposed by government. Nov. 28, 1871, the building designed by Mr. Sidney Smith, opened by the prince of Wales, 21 July, 1872, nine months added, 21 Nov. 1872. A collection of Goya lent, 27 June, 1872, for the use of a National gallery of British art, 18 March, accepted by Mr. Goschen, 18 March, 1872.

The Tate gallery (opposite the site proposed by the government, withdrew his offer, March, 1872.

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Mr. Charles Haden appointed Keeper of the Gallery of British Art, 27 July, 1872.

The death of W. T. A. Clive, 15 March, 1873, bequeathed to the nation by the late Mrs. Clement, placed in the gallery, Dec., 1873.

Millais's "Boylades of Kilduff" (value 2500£), 28 May, presented by Mrs. Tate to the gallery, 1873.

National gallery (purchase of additional head passed, 27 July, 1873, bequeathed to the gallery, 27 July, 1873.

Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., completes his gift of ethical and allegorical pictures by his last picture, "The Death of Chatterton," 17 Feb., 1873.

Cosmopolitan club present Mr. Watts painting of "The Banquet of Anastasius of the National gallery.


National Art Collections fund inaugurated, Sept., 1873.

National gallery purchases, value 9000£, received by Sir W. A. Astor and Mr. Alfred Beit, Titian's portrait of Ariosto, 13 Aug., 1891. Portrait of lord Dunraven bought for 5000£.

E. Poynter's pictures from the directorship, Feb., 1893.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth presented to the nation by Mr. Duveen, 27 June, 1873, to be placed in the Tate gallery, 25 Nov., 1873.

Twenty-one oil paintings by Turner, Sir for 50 years in the store-rooms of the national gallery, exhibited at the Tate gallery, 3 Feb., 1874.

Two characteristic drawings from the pictures Millet acquired by the nation; one an elaborate study for the famous picture "Les Glaneuses" in the Louvre, the other the drawing entitled "J'Enfant Malade," about 14 Feb., 1874.

The "Rokeby" Velasquez handed over to the art trustees of the national gallery by the national collection fund, as a gift to the nation, 14 March, 1874.

Mr. T. Gibson-Armstrong appointed a trustee in succession to the late Mr. R. Garnett, reported 1 June, 1874.

"The Mahommed of the Tower," presented by Miss Mackintosh, April, 1874.

Mr. Chas. Locke Eastlake, for many years keeper and secretary of the national gallery, died 25 Nov., 1874. Holman Hunt's picture of "Christ in the house of the blind, on behalf of the nation" and placed in the British School, Millbank, mid-May, 1877.

Portrait of Giovanni Battista Caturese, by Vandyke, purchased for 15,000£, by the trustees, announced 12 July, 1877.

Portrait of the Marchesa Caturese, Vandyke, added, 1878.

Mr. Duveen sen. presents a new window to the gallery where the greater part of the Turner collection will be housed, 6 May, 1878.

Mr. Martin Colnaghi bequeaths several valuable pictures and the whole residue of his estate, subject to his widow's life interest, to the national gallery, 7 July, 1878.

Large portrait group by Franz Hals, purchased by the trustees from lord Talbot de Malahide for 25,000£, announce 1878.

The Panshanger-Vandykes lent by lord Lucas for a period of not less than two years and placed in the gallery, 4 June, 1879.

Holbein's "Duchess of Milan," the property of the duke of Norfolk, acquired by the trustees at a cost of 70,000£, and officially presented by them to the nation on 1 Dec., 1879.

An unknown contributor presents 5000£, national art collections fund, 6,500£; treasury, 1000£, other contributions, 13,500£. "Times," 4 June, 1879.

Fifty-six pictures from his collection of Italian works of art, bequeathed by Dr. Ludwig Mond, Jan, 1910.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on 13 July, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolution, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII, but was broken up by Charles X, after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 83,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan, 1822, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly it had many privileges, such as choosing its own officers, &c. It subsequently lost the decision of the day to the National Guard and the incompetency of the rest during the outbreak in Paris in 1871, its gradual
abolition was decreed by the national assembly at Versailles (488-154); 21 Aug. 1871. The peaceful disarmament began in September. National guards established in Spain, Naples, and other countries, during the nineteenth century.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.** Founded in 1873 for the collection and diffusion of sanitary knowledge, by lectures and otherwise.

**NATIONALISTS.** The name taken by the party in Ireland demanding legislative independence, &c. See Ireland (Young), Home Rule, Turneffes, and Separatists.

**NATIONALITY;** a word much used since 1848. In Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Germany, the struggle for nationality has been long and severe. In 1866 agitation for this principle began in Bohemia, Slavonia, and other parts of the Austrian empire. The nationality of Ireland is the alleged basis of the Fenian agitation; see Ireland, 1870, and Home Government.

**NATIONAL LEAGUES, see Leagues and Ireland, 1882 et seq.**

**NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.** See under Liberals.

**NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE, N. Thames Embankment; Mr. Mapleson, proprietor; Mr. F. H. Fowler, architect; Mr. Wm. Webster, contractor. First brush laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875. Failure of the scheme reported, Nov. 1877. Materials sold, 24 June 1880, et seq.; estimated loss by the scheme about 100,000/. the building was pulled down, May, 1888.

**NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, see Physical.**

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITIONS** proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London, 13 July, 1895. They were held in what had been the refreshment room of the Exhibition of 1862, at South Kensington. The 1st was opened 16 April; closed 18 Aug. 1866: 2nd, opened 3 May; closed 31 Aug. 1867; 3rd, opened 13 April; closed 22 Aug. 1868.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY** was determined on in Feb. 1857, in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000/. was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history. Donations are received under certain restrictions. The gallery, St. George's Street, Westminster, was opened 13 Jan. 1859. Director, &c., George Scharf, c.b.; &c.; b. 1803; literary artist; born, 1820; died, 19 April, 1885; succeeded by Mr. Lionel Cust, April, 1895. The collection was removed to South Kensington, Dec. 1865, and reopened 25 March, 1870. The pictures removed to Leicestershire museum for safety; on the order of the Indian government, June, 1885. A valuable collection of national portraits appeared at the Manchester exhibition in 1857. The marquis of Salisbury at the Royal Academy dinner, stated that the government had received an anonymous offer to erect a building for the National Portrait Gallery, if a site were provided, 4 May, 1874. Mr. W. H. Alexander having given 150,000/., the north extremity of the National gallery chosen for the site, the new building, new London, July; bill passed 25 July, 1883. Mr. G. F. Watts presents 15 oil portraits and 2 drawings to the gallery, announced, 6 Dec. 1865. The new gallery in St. Martin's-place, W.C., opened, 4 April, 1866.

Col. John Barrow, r.e., bequeathed a series of portraits by Mr. Stephen Pearce, relating to the search for Sir John Franklin (and Arctic portraits bequeathed by Lady Franklin), received April, 1859; other gifts, June; Queen Victoria presents the portrait of herself by Sir George Hayter, 1859. Number of portraits in the gallery, 1,576 in June, 1882.

Several important additions, including portraits of the late G. F. Watts, r.a., and Dr. Samuel Smiles, reported, Aug. 1884. A man named John Symson killed his wife and then committed suicide in the national portrait gallery, 24 Feb., 1879. Mr. J. C. Holmes appointed director, keeper and secretary in succession to Mr. Lionel Cust, retiring end Sept., 1879.

**National Portrait Gallery for Scotland,**-2000/., offered by a gentleman to form a collection and erect a building 1883-4. The building at Edinburgh was opened by the marquis of Lichfield, 15 July, 1889.

**NATIONAL REFORM UNION,** see under Reform Association.

**NATIONAL REVIEW,** Conservative, first appeared March, 1835.

**NATIONAL SCHOOLS,** see Education and Music, 1873.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY** for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the established church of England, founded 1811, incorporated 1817. Objects of the society—Building, enlarging and generally improving church schools; maintaining church training colleges and providing for the examination of the students in religious knowledge. Training colleges: St. Mark's, Chelsea, Whitelands, and Battersea. The society has also a training college for teachers of domestic subjects at Fortune Green-road, West Hampstead.

**NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS** (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), 17 June, 1840; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), 29 Nov. 1855. See Jubilee, 1888, and Verses.

**NATIONAL THRIFT SOCIETY,** formed at Oxford in 1878. Meetings have been held at the Mansion house, London, 1880 et seq.

**NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL** for Music, South Kensington, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him, 17 May, 1876.

**NATIONAL TRUST,** for places of historic interest or natural beauty; an association founded by the duke of Westminster, the marquis of Dufferin, the earl of Rosbery, and others; first meeting, 10 Nov. 1893; first annual meeting, London, 9 May, 1895.

**NATIONAL UNION** was formed in 1868 to combine a number of associations supporting the conservative party. Lecturers were employed and pamphlets circulated. The party was formed nationalist in Aug. 1871. The twentieth annual conference held at Oxford, 22 Nov. 1887, and at other places since.

**NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,** see United States, 1809, and Dec. 1863.

**NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION,** for the promotion of social purity, and the protection of women and children, founded by Dr. O. Ridley (bishop of Southwell), Mr. Samuel Morley, and others, March, 1880.
NATIONAL WAIFS ASSOCIATION, see Barnardo's Home.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, see Ateliers Nationaux.

NATIVITY. There are three festivals in the Roman and Greek churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the protestants, on 25 Dec. (see Christmas); the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 687, established the latter, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the eastern Christians till the 12th century. The festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June, Midsummer-day, is said to have been instituted in 483.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1 Kings iv. 33; Aristotle (382-322 B.C.), by Theophrastus (350-270 B.C.), and by Pliny (23-79 A.D.); see Botany, Zoology, British Museum, & c.

NATURALISM, a realistic style in literature, mainly introduced by Balzac, 1829, &c. seq. "Naturalism" is now defined as the knowledge of phenomena, and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more. Some writers combine with naturalism, agnosticism, positivism, and empiricism (which see). "Naturalism and Agnosticism," the gifted lectures, 1856-1857, by Prof. James Ward, published 1859, in which he opposes the mechanical view of nature, viz. naturalism, and insists upon the recognition of mind as the animating principle. Edmondilot in his "Rougon-Macquart" series, 1871 et seq. portrayed deformed and diseased rather than true nature. A dramatized form of his "Assommoir," entitled "Drink," had a long run in London in 1879, and is (1883) still played at intervals.

NATURALIZATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or Freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization passed in 1497; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed May, 1573, but was repealed in 1734, on the petition of the citizens of England; and Jews, for the privileges since granted them. The act for the naturalization of prince Albert passed 3 Viet., 7 Feb. 1830. A committee to inquire into the naturalization laws, appointed May, 1886, of Clarendon chairman, met 25 Oct., 1886; reported about Feb., 1891; and new acts for this purpose were passed 12 May, 1870, and 25 July, 1872. In 1870 there were about 75,000 Americans in England, and about 2,500 (see British subjects in the United States of America). By the new act the latter were enabled to renounce their allegiance; and by the convention signed 3 Feb., 1871, the nationality of British subjects was made dependent on choice and not on birth. Naturalization (abroad) act passed 6 July, 1869.

Committee on naturalization's report issued, with suggestions. see Times leader, 19 Oct., 1891.

Number of aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom during 1892 was 84,784, reported, April, 1893.

In 1879-80, 57,427 aliens were naturalized in the United Kingdom. Mar. 1910.

NATIONAL SELECTION, see Species.

NATURE, a weekly illustrated journal of science, first appeared 4 Nov. 1869; editor, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. Mr. Alex. Macmillan, one of the founders, born 1818, died 25 Jan. 1896. La Nature (founded and edited by M. Gaston Tissandier, died Sept., 1859; see Bailly) appeared in 1829.

NATURE PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphol, of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his Herbarium vivum by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1823, Peter Kyhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842 Mr. Taylor printed face. In 1847 Mr. Twinning printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worring, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heuler's work on the mosses of Arpach in Transylvania; and the second (the larger) in "The Forns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradley in 1855-56, who also in 1857-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Cowal. The process was applied to butterflies by Joseph Merrin of Gloucester, in 1864.

NATURFORSCHER GESELLSCHAFT, see German Union.

NAUCRATIS, see under Egypt Exploration Fund.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC, first published in 1707, edited by Dr. Neville Maskelyne, astronomer royal; the new and improved series began in 1834. Dr. John Russell Hind (died 1895), for many years superintendent, was succeeded by Dr. A. M. W. Downing, Jan., 1892.

NAUVOO, Illinois, N. America. a city of the Mormons (which see); founded 1839; left 1848.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, royal commission appointed consisting of lord Hartington, lord R. Churchill, lord Revelstoke, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Ismay, general Brackenbury, admiral sir P. Richards, sir R. Temple, and Mr. W. H. Smith, 7 June, 1888. First report, containing various recommendations with evidence, issued 20 March, 1889.

Mr. E. Stanhope, the war secretary, reports the proposal for the establishment of a council within the cabinet, for naval and military affairs, to decide on questions between the two departments, also to establish a war office council and a promotion board, 3 July, 1890. The "Naval and military council," the duke of Devonshire-president (cabinet ministers), established in 1894.

NAVAL ANNUAL, begun by lord Brassey in 1886; continued by his son, Mr. T. A. Brassey, in 1890; Mr. John Leyland, 1890; Mr. T. A Brassey, 1910.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTION was established in Jan., 1869. Annual international sessions are held; a meeting at Paris, lord Brassey, president, 11 June, 1895; at Hamburg, 9 June; Berlin, 10 June et seq. (the emperor...
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

present 11 June, 1896; London, 6 July, 1897; a German society, founded in 1888, met in Berlin, the emperor present; 18, 19 Nov. 1901.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. A scientific committee of fifteen appointed to consider the state of naval architecture and the requirements of naval warfare; 6 naval officers, 9 scientific men; lord Dufferin chairman; about 10 Dec. 1859. A royal school of naval architecture, established at South Kensington in 1864, merged into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER FORCE, ROYAL, established by act passed 5 Aug. 1873.

On March 22, 1859, a proposal to utilise these volunteers who are stationed at various ports was made in the house of lords.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL, begun at Paddington in 1801, was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1813 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1835 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreceans, 665 B.C. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements: for the details of which see separate articles.

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory) B.C. 480.
Battle of Euryemon (ditto) 469.
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedaemonian fleet taken by Amphicles, the Athenian, 410.
Battle of Arginusae 406.
Battle of Egospotamoi (Spartan victories) 405.
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Syracusan fleet at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedaemonians destroyed 394.
Battle of Mylae (Romans defeat Carthaginians) 260.
The Roman fleet, off Trephenia, destroyed by the Carthaginians 249.
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lucullus 241.
Battle of Actium 31.
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2,000 of their ships, A.D. 284.
Battle of Lepanto (two fleets defeated) 7 Oct. 1571.
Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch) 25 April, 1607.
The Austrians defeat the Haliats at Lissa (see Lissa) 20 July, 1866.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

[Hallam considers that the naval glory of England can first be traced in a continuous track of light from the period of the Commonwealth.] Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. Asser's Life of Alfred. Edward III. defeated the French near Shys 24 June, 1340.
Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet (L'Espagnols sur mer) of 40 large ships, and captured 26. 28 Aug. 1350.
The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated. 1371.
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 200 sail, and captures 8 ships. 4 March, 1387.
Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships 1405.
Off Harfleur; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 200 French ships 15 Aug. 1416.
In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick 1459.
Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive. 30 Aug. 1512.
Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed 25 April, 1513.

The Spanish Armada destroyed 27 July, 1588.
Dover straits; the Dutch admiral Van Tromp defeated by admiral Blake 28 Sept. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, several of which are taken or destroyed, 15 Oct. 1665; the Dutch admiral is triumph through the channel, with a broom at his masthead, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas
29 Nov. 1652.
The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war, and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral 18-20 Feb. 1653.
Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch fleet consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken; 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Corunna.
12-14 June, 1653.
Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 10 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle) At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 20,000,000 pieces of eight (equivalent to about 400,000l.), were taken by Blake. 30 July, 1668.

Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz by Blake 20 April, 1657.
English and French; 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.) 4 Dec. 1664.
The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opland, the Dutch admiral, blown up, with all his crew; 26 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed.
3 June, 1665.
The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships 24 July, 1673.
A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships 14 June, 1666.
Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, the English losing a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4,000 seamen 25, 26 July, 1667.
The Dutch admiral de Ruyter sails up the Thames, and destroys some ships 11 July, 1667.
Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragd 10 May, 1674.
Battle of Southold bay (see Solebay) 28 May, 1672.
Cost of Holland; by prince Rupert, 28 May, 4 June, and 11 Aug. sir E. Spragd killed; d'Etres and Ruyter defeated 1673.
On Beachy Head, the English and Dutch defeated by the French under Tournelle 30 June, 1699.
Who is defeated by them near Cape La Hogue, 10 May, 1692.
Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French 16 June, 1693.
The other ships of the squadron falling astern, left Benbow alone to maintain the battle. A chain-shot shattered his hulk, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a translation:—
1702.
Carthagena, 22 Aug. 1702.
SIR,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it, and only offer it to those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.
Carthagena.

Captains Kirby and Wade were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.
Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (which see) 13 Aug. 1704.
Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thionoule, and the English, under sir George Rooke 13 Aug. 1704.
At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war. 13 Aug. 1704.
In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions 22 May, 1708.
Spanish fleet of 23 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Farn of Messina, 11 July, 1718.

Blisty battle off Toulon; Matthews and Laforet against the French and Spaniards. Here brave captain Cornwath's with 24 men, including officers, and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals, 11 Feb, 1718.

Off Toulon, 19 Feb, the French fleet of 38 ships taken by admiral Anson, 3 May, 1747.

Off Finistere; when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war from the French, 14 Oct, 1794.

Off Newfoundland; when admiral Rooke took 2 men-of-war, 10 June, 1755.

Admiral Poocke defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again 1759. Admiral Rooke defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lages, 18 Aug, 1740.

Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (see Quiberon Bay), 28 Nov.

Keppel took 3 French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, 9 Oct, 1762.

On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally defeated by admiral Howe, 11 Oct, 1777.

Capt. Sam. Marshall, of "the saucy Jackdaw," 32 guns (part of Keppel's fleet), summoned La Belle Poule to surrender off Ushant, and fired across her bow; she surrendered and was towed, 16 June, 1778.

Off Ushant; a sharp battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, 3 July.

In New England; the American fleet totally defeated by John Paul Jones, 3 July, 1779.

Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral Don Langara (see Redonda), 16 Jan, 1797.

At St. Jago; M. Suffren defeated by commodore Johnstone, 16 April, 1783.

Dagger bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch admiral Zoutman, 700 killed on each side, 5 Aug.

Admiral St. Vincent defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner, 12 April, 1782.

The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar, 13 Sept.

East Indies; a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffren, viz.: 17 Feb, 1795, the French had 16 ships to 12, yet were completely beaten. Again, 6 July, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1500 killed, 3 Sept, 1795; 24 and 30 June, 1793.

Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sank one, 17 June.

Sir Edward Fellowe took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a flotilla of 27 sail of transports, 2 March, 1795.

French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Lord Howe, 29 May, 1795.

Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by the French merchantmen. Fought 7 June.

Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the Sepoy, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company, 2 June.

Sir Joseph Simpson, the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken (see 23 June).

Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldhana Bay, engaged with two squadrons of Spanish ships, viz.: 17 Aug.

Off Cape St. Vincent (which see), 17 Aug.

Victory off Cape St. Vincent (which see), 17 Aug.

Victory off Camperdown (which see), 17 Oct.

Off the Nile (which see), 1 Aug.

A French fleet, 25 sail, full of troops, as success to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlace Warren, and taken, 12 Oct.

The Tegel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrendered to admiral Hardy, 20 Aug.

Capture of the Ganges (which see), 20 Aug.

A Danish frigate (see Copenhagen), 2 April, 1793.

African bay, engagement between the French and British fleets, the Horseman, of 74 guns, lost, 6 July.

Off Cadiz, sir James Sommerville obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured, Fought, 12 July.

Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol (Calder甚inced) 22 July, 1805.

Victory off Trafalgar (which see), 21 Oct.

Sir R. Strachey captures 2 ships of British captives, off Cape Ortegal 4 Nov.

In the West Indies: the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore, 6 Feb.

Sir John Borlace Warren captures 2 French ships, 13 March.

Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (see article Dardanelles), 13 Feb, 1797.

Copenhagen fleet captured, 7 Sept.

The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrendered to the British, 23 Sept.

Aix or Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, &c., destroyed by lord Gambier, 11, 12 April, 1809.

Two Russian frigates of numerous vessels taken or destroyed (see Tagus). 1788.

French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (two of them burnt by the French next day), 29 Oct.

Bay of Biscay, where fleet, Toulon, by direction of captain Hallward, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (see Bay of Biscay), 1 Nov.

Bassetiere, a frigate, and La Seine, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Coreth, 21 Dec.

The Spanish frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples, 3 May.

Action between the Tribune, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs, fought, 12 May.

Isole di Re; 17 ships, taken or destroyed by the Armada and Caudet, 17 July.

Captain Barré, with the merchant vessel Neubourdon, with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 150 prisoners, 16 Jan.

Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the Cerbere and Boscawen, 22 Feb.

Of Iissa (which see); brilliant victory gained over a Franco-Venetian squadron by capt. Wm. Howe, 13 March.

Amazon, French frigate, destroyed off Cape Harburg, 25 March.

Sagone Bay; 2 French storeships burnt by captain Barrie's ships, sir J. Smaulzen, 1 July.

The British ship Little Belt and American ship President; their rencontre, 16 May.

Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomburg, gain the three French larger frigates and troops on board, and capture 2, 30 May.

The Thunes and Cephalus, 36 French vessels, taken, 12 July.

The Neapolitans attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed garrisons; they were gallantly repulsed, 21 Sept.

French frigates Dorville and Panome captured by the British frigates Alcide, Active, and Unite, on September 25.

Rodi, 84 guns, taken by Victorious, 71 Feb.

L'Orient; 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the Northumberland, capt. Hotham, 22 May.

Guicciard, British frigate, 46 guns, captured by the American ship Constitution, 54 guns (an unequal contest), 19 Aug.

British brig Frolic captured by the American ship Wasp, 18 Oct.

British frigate Vengeance taken by the American ship United States, large class, 25 Oct.

British frigate Java taken by the American ship Constitution, large class, 29 Dec.

British frigate Aurora loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate, 7 Feb.

British ship Frolic captured by the American ship Hornet; she was so disabled that she sank with part of her crew, 25 Feb.

American frigate sloop, wade captured by the British ship Vengeance, 1 June.

American ships Grosvenor and Eagle taken by British gunboats, 3 June.

American ship Argus taken by the British ship Pelican, 24 Aug.

French frigate La Triche, 44 guns, taken by the American ship Andromaque, of 38 guns, 29 Oct.

French frigate Thetis taken by the British ship Tagus, 6 Jan.
NAVAL COLLEGE.

French frigates Alcmene and Iphigenia taken by the
Venerable. 16 Jan. 1814.
French frigate Terpsichore taken by the Majesty. 3 Feb.
French ship Clarinde taken by the Dryad and
Achates, after an action with the Eurotas. 29 Feb.
French frigate L'Etoile captured by the Hebrus. 27 March.
American frigate Essex captured by the Phoenix and
Cherub. 29 March.
British sloop Aegir sunk by the American sloop
Wasp. 8 Sept.
Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the
American, after a severe conflict. 11 Sept.
American ship President captured by the Endymion.
15 Jan. 1815.

Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth; see Algiers
27 Aug. 1816.

Navarino (which see) 20 Oct. 1827
Action between the British ships Volage and
Hyacinth and 29 Chinese junks, which were
defeated 3 Nov. 1839
Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British
squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this
triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians
lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners
(see Acre) 3 Nov. 1840
Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce,
with a squadron consisting of the Penelope, Blood-
hound, Sampson, and Tosca, was taken, and the
Philomel brig of war 26-27 Dec. 1831
Battle of Ten Shima 27-28 May, 1905
See Russo-Japanese War.

[For naval actions which cannot be called regular
battles, see China, Japan, Egypt, 1852; Manila.]

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN:

In the French War, ending 1802.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Other Nations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of the line</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifties</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigates</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops, &amp;c.</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>541</td>
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In the French War, ending 1814.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of the line</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigates</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops, &amp;c.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAVAL COLLEGE. ROYAL, established
at Greenwich Hospital, and opened 1 Feb. 1873.
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne, Isle of Wight,
opened by the king, 4 Aug. 1893.

NAVAL DEFENCE ACTS, see Colonies, 1865 and 1887.
Act passed, 31 May, 1889; amended, 1893 and 1894.

NAVAL EXHIBITION. ROYAL. Chelsea
embarkment, was opened by the prince of Wales,
2 May; visited by Queen Victoria, 7 May; by
the German emperor, 10 July; by the prince of Naples,
28 July; closed 24 Oct. 1891.

Sir William Dowell was chairman of the executive com-
mittee.
The exhibition consisted of nine galleries, named Nelson,
Benbow, &c., containing relics, pictures, ordinance
ancient and modern, models of the Victory, light-
houses, &c., and an arctic panorama. There was also
a lake for nautical evolutions.

Total number of persons admitted 2,351,683; receipts, 135,447; by the surplus profit, 127,426. The Royal
NAVAL FUND was founded, 23 June; first general meeting, 20 Dec. 1892; first annual meeting, 19 Feb.
1894.

NAVAL AND FISHING EXHIBITION opened at Earl's
Court, 6 May, 1905.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF THE POWERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>39,985,315</td>
<td>9,530,333</td>
<td>16,012,448</td>
<td>13,077,701</td>
<td>3,711,526</td>
<td>9,359,766</td>
<td>4,912,661</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>31,003,927</td>
<td>10,104,931</td>
<td>16,723,916</td>
<td>12,271,948</td>
<td>2,899,415</td>
<td>10,456,392</td>
<td>4,840,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>35,799,477</td>
<td>10,401,474</td>
<td>16,514,058</td>
<td>12,538,561</td>
<td>2,842,397</td>
<td>11,049,288</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>36,852,681</td>
<td>10,102,740</td>
<td>20,180,110</td>
<td>12,513,143</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12,562,884</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>33,154,841</td>
<td>11,301,370</td>
<td>24,144,948</td>
<td>12,747,961</td>
<td>3,053,314</td>
<td>12,499,444</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>31,427,297</td>
<td>12,005,891</td>
<td>21,352,199</td>
<td>13,083,238</td>
<td>8,254,222</td>
<td>8,410,129</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>37,190,500</td>
<td>11,501,928</td>
<td>21,285,712</td>
<td>13,375,738</td>
<td>8,084,884</td>
<td>12,222,734</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Net estimate.

(Naval volunteer home defence association, formed in 1855; decided in May, 1885, to break up in June following.

NAVAL WORKS ACT (at home and abroad), relating to docks, ports, passed 31 March, 1896; estimated cost, docks, 3,579,000. 1896.
Other acts passed 1897, 1898, and 1903.)
NAVARINO.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), settled by the Arabs 6th century; taken by the Turks, 1500; by Venetians, 1686; by Turks, 1718; by Greeks, 1821; by Turks, 1825. Near here, on 20 Oct. 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of Admiral Codrington, nearly destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterized by the duke of Wellington as an untoward event." The port is also called Navarine.

NAVARRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcia Ximenes, took the title of king in 857. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramoroz of Aragon seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcia Ramoroz IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, nephew of Sancho VII., became sovereign of Navarre; and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1303. Louis X. Hutcin of France.
1316. Philip V. the Long of France.
1322. Charles I. the Fair, IV. of France.
1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Evreux.
1346. Charles II. the Bad.
1387. Charles III. the Noble.
1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Aragon.
1441. John III., alone, who became king of Aragon in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
1472. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.
1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albert. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albert.
1555. Jane d'Albert and her husband Anthony de Bourdon, who died 1562.
1572. Henry III., who became in 1569, king of France (Henry IV.), to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1659.

NAVIES (FOREIGN). Numerical strength of the navies of the foreign countries specified, as compared with the navy of Great Britain, in 1900:

BATTLESHIPS—Great Britain, 55; France, 12; Russia, 71; Germany, 32; Italy, 10; United States, 25; Japan, 44.

COAST DEFENCE VESSELS—Great Britain, 61; France, 101; Russia, 27; Germany, 11; Italy, 6; United States, 11; Japan, 0.

CRUISERS, ARMORED—Great Britain, 82; France, 29; Russia, 21; Germany, 7; Italy, 9; United States, 15; Japan, 11.

POWERED—Great Britain, 727; France, 153; Russia, 111; Germany, 33; Italy, 16; United States, 21; Japan, 20.

UNPOWERED—Great Britain, 6; France, 12; Russia, 2; Germany, 11; Italy, 6; United States, 15; Japan, 7.

SQUADS—Great Britain, 5; United States, 2.

TORPEDO-BOATS—Great Britain, 50; France, 20; Russia, 24; Germany, 15; Italy, 10; United States, 21; Japan, 2.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS—Great Britain, 146; France, 56; Russia, 97; Germany, 73; Italy, 17; United States, 20; Japan, 55.

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1104, and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1302. In October, 1849, the parliament passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation" (1660). The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act (1850) to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation." (passed 12 & 13 Vic. c. 29, June 24, 1851, after much opposition, and which came into operation Jan. 1850. The steam navigation act passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, same into operation 1 Jan. 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786. In Feb. 1805 the emperor recommended the modification of French navigation laws; in Feb. 1822, new restrictions were laid upon foreign ships, chiefly affecting British.

An International Maritime conference, at which 23 nations were represented by 50 delegates, Portugal not included, met at Washington, and were
NAVIGATORS, 949

NAVY.

Reign of George III.; dimensions of ships increased; copper plating adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dockyards and naval stations; and various improvements made in shipbuilding 1786-1820. Great British frigate ships, 1790-1840. 260 ships, some of 190 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only; 148 sail employed on foreign and home service.

The screw naval vessel introduced in the Royal Navy, 1840. The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 1839-1854.

The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels, 1850. Naval Coast Volunteers’ act passed, 1853.

291 sailing vessels, 57 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers, 1854.

Review of the Battle fleet at Spithead, 1854.

The Warwicks, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel then in the world except the Great Eastern (21,000 tons), length 469, beam 71, iron-plate, 4½ inches thick; 6190 tons burthen; cost about 200,000l. launched in 1854.

For the government of the navy (the Discipline act passed.

A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department. Lord Charniege Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steamers of the line, while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1.

New act for the government of the navy (the Discipline act passed. Four iron-plated vessels (90 ft. long; 52 ft. wide; and cost about 80,000l. each) building.

Cupola or paddle steamers. Captain Bowles’s model of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola or turret for firing from the other parts of the vessel being nearly submerged, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1857, and renewed by Emsden in the Monitor, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government, 1866. Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructed specially afterwards by Mr. E. Reed, and authorised to build the Enterprise as a specimen of an iron-plated screw-going vessel.

Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced.

Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor of the Royal Navy in 1857.

Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 85 line-of-battle ships; 69 frigates; 30 screw corvettes, &c.

Steam ram Trent launched.

Minotaur iron-steamer launched.

Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established.

The turret ship Sovereign, constructed on Coles’s principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserved ships; this blamed by some, Oct.

Navy from models of the time of Henry VIII., collected early in the present century by Sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum, 1864.

20 iron-clad vessels building “to be ready for sea this year.”

March, 1865.

Bellefontaine, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the Lord Nelson, iron-clad, launched.

A British fleet entertained at Charleston, Brest, &c., 15 Aug., &c.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth.

Royal Navy consists of 735 vessels and 161 steamers of all classes; (6 iron-clads ready for sea), (see under Coromor) July, 1866.

1849.

1859.

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1884.

1885.

1886.
New Naval Discipline act, passed Aug. 1866

Difficult launch on the Northumberland iron-clad, 17 March, at sea; effects, 17 April.


150 wooden ships of all classes sold.

[Of tittle ships and 6 frigates, cost above 1,000,000, sold for 87,543.]

Acts for protection of naval stores passed, 1867 and 1869.

Herewe, 12, armoured-plated ship, 1,200 horse-power, floated at Chatham, 10 Feb. 1868.

The Monarch, our first armoured-turret ship, launched at Chatham, 25 May.

47 armoured vessels afloat, with 586 guns; 66 efficient unarmoured vessels; and a large number of vessels of the old type, constitute the navy, April.

Satisfactory trial trip of the Navy Reserve squadron, July.

Explosion of the boiler of the Thistle gun-boat, on trial trip; 10 killed.

3 Nov. 1869

Devastation, iron-turret ship, first rivet of her keel clinched by Mr. Childers, the first lord, at Portsmouth, 12 Nov.

Resignation of Mr. E. J. Reed, chief constructor, July, 1870.

Adm. sir T. M. C. Synonds reports on the Monarch and another ship (the latter was over-masted and unfit to cruise under sail alone) Aug.

H M.S. iron-clad frigate Triumph launched at Jarrow.

The Captain founders near Finchapest about 12.5 A.M. 7 Sept.

45 lives were lost, including the captain, Hugh Bargoyst, Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship, Mr. Childers (a son of the first lord), and other officers, the elite of the service; 18 men of the crew were saved. "She capsized in a heavy squall shortly after midnight, and went down, taking with her the first-rate gunboat, her destruction was attributed to too low free-board, heavy top-weight, masts, and hurricane deck. She was 447 tons. She was built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. A court-martial for the nominal trial of James May, the gunner, and 17 other survivors, was held 27 Sept. to 4 Oct., Mr. E. J. Reed and other eminent authorities were examined; the verdict was, that the loss of the ship was due to instability from faulty construction: "a grave departure from her original design having been committed." Oct.

Report on the Monarch that her reserve of energy to prevent upsetting by a squall, is 16 to 1 of that of the Captain, Times, 10 Nov.

Navy—55 armoured vessels afloat; 9 constructing: effective force afloat, 354 vessels; and a large number of others.

Modern transport lost near Amsterdarn island (see Wrecks) 10 June.

The Aquitane, capt. Hamilton Beamish, 16,221 tons, struck on the Great Rock near Gibraltar, 11 A.M. 1 July; got off her great skill and management by the Hercules, capt. lord Gifford, 4 July.

[After trial, admirals Wellesby and Wilmot ordered to strike flag, Capt. Beamish and W. superior, others censured. lord Gifford com.

manded, Aug. 1871.]

Turret vessels of the Monitor type designed by E. H. S. Symonds, capt. E. C. Stutton, 6 March. Resolu-

tion, 12 July; Cyclops 18 July.

The Thunderer, ocean-going turret ship, launched at Pembroke, 23 March, 1872.

Lord Clyde, iron-clad, stranded off Penelopia, 15 March; capt. Rythea and staff commander May dismissed the service. May.

Navy—23 great iron-clads; 27 smaller. Aug. 1873.

"We have to report that our board ships in turretd ships protected by 14 inch plates." (Times) 26 Aug. 1875.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer force established.

26 Oct.

H M. S. Alexander launched at Chatham, 7 April.

H. M. S. Vanguar, double-screw iron-clad (cost 350,000l.), sunk by collision with the Iron Duke during a log off the Wicklow coast, crew (about 400) saved; 50 m. past noon.

Sept.

Court Martial on capt. Dawkins, who reprimanded and dismissed; others reprimanded, 29 Sept. 1875.

The Admiralty and War Office consider the squadron no cause of the accident; censured part of admiral Tarleton's evidence on responsibility of officers; and removed lieutenant Evans of the Iron Duke for this condemnation.

Iron Duke nearly lost through a valve left open, 28 Nov.

The Monarch, iron-clad, injured by collision with the Norwegian ship Golden Hind in the Channel, 28 Nov.

The Inflexible, with 18-inch armour and four 31-ton guns, movable by hydraulic power, launched by princess Louise at Portsmouth, 27 April 1876.

The Tenacious, smaller iron-clad, launched at Chatham, 9 May.

The Thunderer (see 1872 above): explosion of a boiler through sticking of safety valves; 45 deaths ensued; about 20 injured near Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth; 14 July; inquest begun 27 July; (total 5,000, subscribed for the sufferers; verdict, accidental deaths 30 Aug.

Buckciane, unarmoured war-ship, launched, 19 Oct.

Launched at Glasgow, Nelson, iron-clad, 4 Nov.

Northampton, 18 Nov.

Everylight, unarmoured corvette, launched at Chatham, 31 Jan.

Commission of inquiry respecting the Inflexible, appointed about 14 July, 1876.

Ironclad, 10,886 tons; engines, 8,000 horse-power; two 38-ton guns; &c. most powerful fighting ship in the world; constructed.

Everylight, H. M. S. Frigate, training ship, fancied in a gale off Dunmore, Isle of Wight; about 300 perished with capt. Har. 23 March; with much skill and labour raised and taken to Portsmouth ship; 3 Sept., ordnance fitted and between 30 and 40 wounded.

The Thunderer (see 1876), a 38-ton gun explodes while practising near Isand, in the Sea of Marmora, Turkey; 2 officers and 8 men killed, and between 30 and 40 wounded.

2 Jan. 1879.

On investigation the cause assigned was that the gun was charged and missed fire; re-charged and both charges were fired, when, July, 1879.

Agamemnon, iron-clad turret ship, 8,492 tons; engines, 6,000 horse-power; four 38-ton guns; launched at Chatham.

Collision of the Achilles and Aelxandria, off Larnaca, Mediterranean; boats injured, &c.

2 Oct.

Sham naval attack on Portsmouth; defended by torpedoes, &c.

16 Oct.

Thunderer gun-primers at Woolwich; under a decision of investigation committee of Feb. 1879, 9 Dec. 1879—2 Feb. 1880

Abalarte training ship lost in gale (see Abalarte).

Great naval demonstration at Portsmouth; attack on forts; electric light used at night; 10 Aug.

Destro, 6 guns; capt. Richard Evans, by explosion (attributed to zeroine sciatrice, 3 Sept.) in Straits of Magellan; out of 150 about 100 persons perished.

26 April, 1882.

Polyphemus, huge double-screw steam armoured ram and torpedo boat; launched at Chatham (designed by sir G. Sartorius)

15 June.

Launch of Canada-corvette at Portsmouth, 26 Aug.

of Companer, steel-turret ship, at Chatham

3 Sept.

Triumph, explosion of zeroine sciatrice (a patent drier for paint) near Coquimbo, coast of Chili, 22 Nov. 2 men killed, 7 wounded.

Apo, new armoured turret ship, moved from Chatham.

20 Feb.

Two very large armoured war-ships launched at Pembroke, 12 March; Colossus, at Portsmouth.

21 March.

The Phaeton lost off Prince Edward's island, 12 Sept; commander Cundel was dismissed during his ship's service, 12 Sept.

The Colossus, of "British Admiral class," launched at Pembroke.

22 Nov.

Naval Intelligence Committee formed. 1 Dec.

The duke of Cumberland appointed to command the Channel fleet about 26 Nov. 1883


Jan. 1884

30 July, 1884.
NAVY.

Ways, gun-boat (comm. Nicholls), wrecked off Tory island (attributed to bad navigation); about 52 perish. 22 Sept. 1884

Rodney, great iron-clad, launched by the duke of Edinburgh, at Chatham, 8 Oct. 1884


Beaufort, ironclad battleship, launched at Blackwall. 15 June.

Ioarus, warship, launched at Devonport 27 July.

Severn, fast sailing steel corvette launched at Chatham. 19 March.

Hero, steel built, armour-plated, turreted ram, launched at Chatham. 27 Oct.

Swallow, largest gun vessel launched at Sheerness. 27 Oct.

Camperdown, great ironclad warship launched at Portsmouth. 24 Nov.

The duke of Edinburgh takes command of the Mediterranean fleet. 10 Nov. 1886

Asgen, twin-screw armour-plated barbette ship, launched at Pembroke dockyard 17 Feb.

H.M.S. Collingwood, at Portsmouth, 43-ton gun-boat; no casualty, 4 May; stated to be due to defective metal. 6 Sept.

H.M.S. Orlando, first of the new class of belted cruisers, launched at Jarrow-on-Tyne 23 Aug.

The Unadulterate, another belted cruiser, launched at Jarrow-on-Tyne 25 Nov.

Narcissus, new steel belted cruiser, launched at Hull, 15 Dec.

The naval intelligence department formed as a committee, 10 April, 1884; as a department, 1 Feb. 1887.

Report of commission on admiralty contracts censures system and recommends changes, about 20 March.

Serpent, large torpedo cruiser launched at Devonport 10 March.

Victoria (first called Brown), armour-clad warship, launched at Elswick yard, Newcastle. 9 April.

Saba Puriel, iron-clad warship, launched at Blackwall 9 May.

Serious collision between Ajax and Devastation on their way to Spithead. 18 July.

Grand Jubilee naval review by queen Victoria at Spithead; 135 vessels, 20,000 men and about 500 guns. 27 July.

Trafalgar, great steel twin-screw turret ram; 11,040 tons, 345 feet long, 73 feet broad, launched at Portsmouth 20 Sept.

Hampden, supposed to have foundered in a typhoon in the Chinese seas. 10 Oct.

Nile, iron-clad, heaviest yet launched in England; 12,000 tons, 345 feet long, 73 feet broad; launched at Pembroke dock 27 March, 1888.

H.M.S. Magiccian, twin-screw swift cruiser, launched at Govan 12 May.

H.M.S. Molen, twin-screw, second-class cruiser, launched at Chatham 9 June.

H.M.S. Marathon, cruiser, launched by princess Beatrice in the Clyde. 23 Aug.

Naval manoeuvres, slave capture of Liverpool and Manchester 28 Aug.

Navy add: 62 armoured vessels; 29 protected and partially protected; 228 unprotected; total, 373 ships; tonnage, 575,144; cost, £3,635,709. 1 Jan. 1888.

Lord George Hamilton (first lord) proposes resolutions for the construction and equipment of 70 ships, including 10 battle-ships (6 first and 4 second class), and 42 cruisers, 15 torpedo boats, &c., to be completed in 4 years, cost £21,500,000. (10,000,000 from the consolidated fund in seven years, £11,500,000 from five years' navy estimates). 7 March.

Lord George Hamilton's resolutions adopted by the commons. 24 April.

Sir A. Hopkins succeeds the duke of Edinburgh in command of the Mediterranean fleet 6 April.

The Sultan, ironclad, run ashore on a rock at Comino channel, Maltese group. 6 March; abandoned; the crew saved; the vessel sank, 14 March; captain Rice reprieved for sailing too close to shore. 8 April, 1889.

[The admiralty appointed a court to enquire into all the circumstances, 29, 30 May, when the duke of Edinburgh, at Chatham, observed the vessel in salvage operations, was examined; the court reported its appointment of the steps taken for the recovery of the vessel.] 15 June.

The Sultan was raised Aug., sailed to Malta 26 Aug.; at Spithead, 23 Dec.

H.M.S. Vitoria, swift cruiser, launched at Portsmouth. 17 June.

Naval Defence act passed (provision made for constructing 70 ships, including 10 battleships, 42 cruisers, 18 torpedo gunboats), royal assent, 29 May.

The fleet assembled for the autumn manoeuvres inspected by the emperor William II. (and his brother prince Henry), the prince of Wales, and members of both houses of parliament. The display consisted of 23 battleships (9 first-class, 9 second class and 2 third class), 58 first-class torpedo boats and other vessels, in all 106 vessels (queen Victoria inspected the fleet later in the day). 5 Aug.

The naval manoeuvres begins; sham declaration of war, 15 Aug.; English fleet commanded by adm. Tryon, Achiill or foreign fleet by adm. Baird; enemies' fleets assembled at Conwy, in Wales, 24 Aug.; Waterford captured by Tryon; Edinburgh captured, Aberdeen, and other towns bombarded by Baird, invasion repelled 29-29 Aug.

Bhorban, steel-plated cruiser, launched at Portsmouth 15 Sept.

Lilly gun-boat struck on a rock, off Point Armour, Labrador coast, and sank, 7 lives lost; heroic conduct of the crew, 24-25 Sept.; commander of the crew, Capt. James Cameron, div. and lieut. Sharp deserted and dismissed, 4 Oct.

Blake, protected cruiser, the largest yet constructed, length 375 ft., breadth 55 ft., launched at Chatham 23 Nov.

Tossoun and Gleaner, gun-vessels, launched at Sheerness 1 Jan. 1889.

Barrocajota, cruiser (launched April, 1886) and trip off Margate; explosion; Henry O'connel and James Gould killed, 8 severely injured, 7 Feb.; inquest, 10 Feb.; verdict, accidental death; engineer censured. 16 April.

Lebath, cruiser, launched at Barrow 22 May.

Dallas, second-class cruiser, the first of a set constructed under the Naval Defence act, launched at Portsmouth 9 June.

Elenheim, large cruiser, launched at Blackwall 5 July.


Launch of Medway, steel protected cruiser, at Barrow 2 Aug.

Andromeda, cruiser, launched at Chatham, 24 Aug.

Serpent, torpedo-cruiser, started from Plymouth 8 Nov.; during a gale struck on a rock at Penta del Bury, on the coast of Canarias, 3 miles N. of cape Villoo. Captain Henry L. Rosz, lies, Guy A. J. Greville and Tompl Mcleod, Mr. James W. Dixon, paymaster, and 169 others were drowned; three seamen, Edwin Burton, Frederich Goe and the only survivor. 27 Nov.

10.30 p.m. 10 Nov. 1889.

Court-martial verdict, error in navigation. 16, 17 Dec.

A national fund for the relief of the families of those perishing by the wreck, was started at Devonport by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Nov. (see Mansion House Fund and Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association). Total sum collected 15,593,462.

15 Nov.

Edgar, first-class cruiser, launched at Devonport 24 Nov.

Pique, second-class twin-screw cruiser; launched at Howdon-on-Tyne 13 Dec.

Queen Victoria, at Portsmouth, names and launches the Royal Arthur, first-class protected cruiser, and also names, and causes the floating out of dock of the Royal Sovereign, the then largest.
battleship in the Royal Navy (length 320 feet, breadth 75 feet; all very successful. 20 Feb. (83.)
From the transport cruises of the Great Britain, tons, 380 feet long, 75 feet broad, with 7 Whitehead
torpedoes, launched at Pembroke docks by the
duchess of Connaught.

The Duke of Devonshire and 4 men killed by the
explosion of a gun while practising in the Pacific
ocean.

29 June.

Light, armored cruiser, launched at full, and
named by the marquess of Salisbury, 22 July.

Hms, great turret ship, length 332 ft., breadth
24 ft., launched at Chatham, and named by Lady
Dobbin.

Petra, flagship, runs aground near Plata.
W. Greece, 23 Jan.; rehatted, little injured.
8 Feb., of sqy.; arrived at Malta for repairs.
13 Feb., sunk by the Turks and rehatted and
for negligence by a court-martial.

25 Feb. 133.

Grenada, swift cruiser, launched at the Thames
Dockyard.
30 Jan.

By the great turret ship, length 332 ft.,
24 ft.; launched at Pembroke, 27 Feb.; the
families, a similar vessel, was launched on the
Clyde.
1 March.

Gibraltar, first-class protected cruiser, launched
at Goan, near Cawsay.
27 April.

Joy, torpedo cruiser, launched at Barrow-in-
Furness.
2 May.

Resolution, first-class battleship, launched at
Jarrow-on-Tyne.
28 May.

St. George, first-class battleship, launched at
Hull.
1 June.

Naval manoeuvres, 13-14 Aug.; 19 battleships and
17 other vessels engaged; red squadron, 2 divi-
sions, under adm. H. Fairfax and rear-adm. R.
H. Fitzroy; blue squadron under H. C. C. St.
John; manoeuvres in the St. George's channel
and Irish sea; the two red divisions eventually
meet and capture the blue squadron.
11 Aug.

Battleships launched at Chatham.
10 Aug.

Royal Naval Yard for the relief of widows and
orphans, was founded by means of the surplus
from the Naval exhibition of 1851 (which was
launched on 30 June.

The Leda and Archer, gunboats, launched at Sheer-
ness.
13 Sept.

The last of the 4 large battleships ordered in 1852
launched the Euryalus in the Tyne, 3 Nov.; the
Boat tank in the Mersey.
5 Nov.

The Borderer, protected cruiser, launched at
Devonport by the princess Marie of Edinburg.
2 Dec.

A proposal in the Army and Navy Gazette, Nov.
1851, for naval officers to bring their grievances
before the War Office; the result was a circular
being distributed through the fleet, Aug. 1852.
See Press, Dec., 1852. Many reforms were effected as a
consequence of this agitation.

The battleship, runs aground on a reef off
Ferrol; attributed to an incorrect chart, 8 Nov.;
others acquitted of blame, 9 Dec.; vice adm.
Henry Fairfax acquitted, 29 Dec. H. C. C. St.
John, 14 Jan.; capt. Hastings and commander Dickson
censured by the admiralty, 25 Feb.; the 
Hms floated, 29 March; arrives at Sheerness, 24 June;

The Euryalus, the new flagship in the Medi-
terranean (vice-admiral Sir George Tryon), sank
by collision with the Cassandra (recremorial
admiral) while manoeuvring off Toulon, on the
1st dek. of Nov., during a collision of admiral
Tryon; the vessels were 6 instead of 8 cables
apart; he remained on the bridge till the
vessel sank, by sinking all blame, 1 p.m. 24 June.

Besides admiral Tryon, 200 officers, 576 men, includ-
ing 900, Philip H. Murray, rev. S. S. Morris,
chaplain, Felix Foreman, fleet-engineer, were
drowned; a very distressing event was exhibited.
2 others died on land at Messina and Corfu.

The relative claims of the families of the
sufferers were received (see Mansion House
Report, Dec.)

A court-martial on board the Hibernia, admirals
Michael Cush-Seymour president; the hon.
Maurice Bourke, capt. of the Victoria, and
other suspects; The court concluded that the
accident was due to the error of admiral
Tryon, but regretted that admiral Markham did
not act on his first intention to ask admiral Tryon
for an explanation of his signal of 6 cables'
distance.

24 July.

Naval manoeuvres.
27 July.

Red squadron under vice-adm. H. Fairfax; blue
squadron under H. C. C. Fitzroy, contended for the
possession of the Irish coast; ineffectual attack
off Cape of Man.
29 July.

The Mediterranean squadron visit Taranto, &c. (see
Relat.)

H.M.S. Resolution much injured during a gale in
the bay of Biscay; 1 man lost.
1 Dec.

Launched: the Cambrian, protected cruiser,
at Pembroke, and class cruiser, during
Devonport, 17 March; Speedy (large torpedo
gunboat), at Chiswick, 13 May; Charadris, at
Sheerness; Fox, at Portsmouth, 15 June; Her-
mitage, 2nd class cruiser, at Devonport, 7 July;
Flour, 2nd class cruiser, at Pembroke, 21 Nov.;
Facts, 2nd class cruiser, at Chatham, 9 Dec.;
Hornet, at Poplar, 23 Dec. 1853; Editha, 2nd
class cruiser, at Portsmouth.
20 July.

Manoeuvres, 1st class battleship, 390 ft. long, 75 ft.
broad; launched at Chatham.
19 Dec.

Navy estimates, 1854-5, net amount, 17,766,120.

proposed construction of 1st-class battleships,
cruisers, and others.
19 Dec.

Naval manoeuvres.
3-7 Aug.

Red squadron under admirals Fitzroy and Dale;
blue squadron under admirals Seymour and
Devonport. The flagship, from Long, 5 Aug.;
victory awarded to the blue squadron.
3 Aug.

Magdalen, battleship; 390 ft. long, 75 ft. broad;
launched at Portsmouth by the princess Louise.
13 Jan. 1854.

Beaver, 1st class battleship, launched at Pembroke.

1st May.

Terrible, cruiser; 382 ft. long, 71 ft. wide; launched
at Glasgow.
27 May.

Powerful, 1st class cruiser, launched at Harwich
by the duchess of Devonshire.
24 July.

Prince George, 1st class cruiser, launched at Ports-
mouth by the duchess of York.
2nd Aug.

Discussion on the proposed substitution of tubular
for cylindrical boilers, hitherto tried in gunboats.
April et seq.

Manoeuvres; tactical exercises, &c., by Channel
fleet, reserve fleet and torpedo squadron, 24 July.

7 Aug.; "line and seek."
6-15 Aug.

Victoria, battleship, 390 ft. long, 75 ft. broad;
launched by Mrs. Goschen at Chatham 19 Oct.

101 officers, 400 men fresh from the naval
service, and 100 from the mercantile marine to the
cavalry reserve, gazetted.
Nov.

H.M.S. Edgar's furnace foundered at Chatham,
4 lives lost.

13 Nov.

July, 1st class battleship, 390 feet long, 75 ft.
3 in. broad; launched at Glasgow, by Miss
Balfour.
30 Nov.

Flying squadron, rear-adm. A. T. Dale hoists his
flag on the Revenge.
14 Jan. 1856.

Great improvement in the navy in lighting power,
1856, &c., demonstrated.

Mars, 1st class battleship, 390 ft. long, 75 ft. broad;
launched at Birkenhead.

30 March.

Hornet, 1st class battleship, launched at Pen-
broke Dock, 28 April.

Navy manoeuvres; minnie war, 4 flfts engaged,
24-30 July.

3 vessels pass Gosport, and fire a salute, 3 Aug.;

inspected by queen Victoria.
7 Aug.

Cara, 1st class battleship, 390 ft. long, 75 ft.
broad; launched at Portsmouth.
2 Aug.

Illustria, 1st class battleship; launched at Chath-

17 Sept.

Capt. H. B. Lang and 3 seamen of H.M.S. Nereids
China squadron, drowned at Fish river, 11 Sept.

Lieut. Gerald A. Heyman and 7 others of H.M.S.
Satellite, China squadron, drowned through
swamping of a boat at Unalaska.
6 Sept.

Lord Walter Kerr with the Channel squadron con-
veys the tsar and barina to meet the French
fleet mid-channel.
5 Oct.

Gladator, battleship; launched at Portsmouth.
Dec.

Noble, cruiser; launched at Barrow.
20 Feb. 1857.
NAVY.

Naval manoeuvres: Channel fleet, 5th division, under adm. Stephenson, against and division, under rear-adm. Fellowes, from N.W. Ireland, reserve fleet, under adm. Compton Donvile, in N. Africa, and nucleus, 21-27 July, 1897; 

*See of Cape of Good Hope, 16 July, 1897.*

**Gonisposable,** battle-squadron, launched at Portsmouth, 13 Oct.

Sir Harry Rawson, officers and men of the *Glen*, 

Sir George returned from the Cape, received by 

Queen Victoria at Osborne, 2 Feb. 1898

Sub-lieut. Wm. Lowther and 5 men of the *Alabaster* drowned by the capsizing of the ship, and 5 coast-guardmen drowned off Wells, Norfolk, 22, 23 Feb.

**Goliath,** battle-squadron, 399 ft. long, 47 ft. wide; launched at Chatham, 25 March, 

*Alabaster,* battle-squadron, launched at Blackwall, duke and duchess of York present; just as the launch took place a backwash of water swept about 200 people off a gangway; 37 deaths; many brave 

rescues, 21 June; fund raised, 26 June.

**Ocean,** battle-squadron, launched at Blackwall, 5 July.

Usual manoeuvres suspended in view South Wales coal strike, 30 July, Aug.

Aggregate strength of the Royal navy, 95,540 officers, men, and boys.

Five ships from M.S. *Cleopatra* by command of Vice-admiral Sir Litchfield, Norwegian barque, in the *Kattegat*, 20 Aug.

**Battleships launched:** *Forbearance,* at Portsmouth, 31 March, 17 Nov. 

H.M.S. *Breiser,* lost in a gale off Samos, 8 deaths, 1 March, 1899

**Battleships launched:** *Impeccable,* at Devonport, 11 March, 17 Nov.

*Breiser,* battle-squadron, launched at Blackwall, 17 July.

**Explosion on Brotflach, torpedo-boat destroyer, in the Solent:** 13 deaths, 27 July.

**Troye,** battle-squadron, 12,950 tons displacement, launched at Chatham, 23 May.

Naval manoeuvres: mimic war; wireless telegraphy of great service, 17 July-8 Aug.

Four trials, refusing to stop fishing in British waters, are fired on by the-gunboat, one man killed, 8 Aug.

Queen Victoria sends 400. to his father, 19 Oct.

Sir Fred. Richards (4 years), first naval lord of the admiralty board, resigns; succeeded by vice-admiral lord Walter Kerr, 19 Aug.

**Committee (admiral, Moore, sir Henry Norbury, Mr. Balfour, chamberlain and surgeon Gipps):** on the training of naval medical officers, issued report with important recommendations, 9 Sept.

Training squadron established, 1897; reconstructed, the vessel ships replaced by four modern war ships, 

**Battleships:** *London,* 450 ft. long, 77 ft. wide (cost over 1,000,000l.), launched by Lady George Hamilton, 21 Sept.; *Viperidae,* launched at Chatham by Mrs. Chamberlain, 2 Nov.

**Total strength of navy, officers and men:** 105,597, 1 April, 1900.

**Capt. Lambton (rear-admiral, Oct. 1900) and the naval brigade taken by queen Victoria at Windsor for services in the S. African war:** 2 May.

**Experiments with lybidae, &c., on the *Blenheim in the channel:**

Manoeuvres: hostilities between two vessels of about equal strength, result indecisive, 17 July-4 Aug.

**Naval reserve (mobilization) act,** passed, 8 Aug.

**Grand naval pageant on the funeral of queen Victoria:** 21-28 June, 1902.

**Battleships launched:** *Recess,* at Barrow-on-Furness, 16 Feb.; *Majestic,* at Devonport; *Alacrity,* at Chatham; *Brooke,* cruiser, at Pembroke; *Krait,* cruiser, at Portsmouth, 25 March.

**Committee of inquiry re boilers (Feb., 1900), recommend the water-tube pattern in preference to the cylindrical (other reports issued, Times, 1 Jan., 1902, and March, 1903);**

**Lieut. Vernon Maud, commander of H.M.S. *Leda,* and a seaman, drowned in Luce bay in a gale:** 20 March, 1900.

**Battleships launched:** *Buccaneer,* at Pembroke, 21 March; *Cornwallis,* at Blackwall, 17 July.

**The *Viper,* turbine-torpedo-boat, lost near Aberdeenshire, all saved:** 6 Nov.

Manoeuvres: war declared, 9.30 a.m.; 29 July; the *Blight,* guarding the English Channel, totally defeated off the Lizard, 6 Aug.

**Emphonias,** battle-squadron, launched at Birkenhead, 23 Sept.


**King Alfred,** first-class cruiser, launched at Barrow, 29 Oct.

**Gun accident on board the *Royal Sovereign;* capt. Sparrow and 5 men killed, 19 injury, 9 Nov.

**Action, coastguard cruiser, lost in a gale at Granton, 19 deaths, 11 Nov.;* Salome,* torpedo-boat destroyer, run into by the *Carthage,* 13 deaths, 12 Nov.,

**Sir W.H. White, director of naval construction, resigns; succeeded (1 Feb. 1900) by Mr. Phillip Watts, designer of the Elswick cruisers:** early Dec.

**Conjuror, doop, founded with all hands in a gale off Cape Fear, 25 March,**

**Commander Clifton Schetter and 102 others lost, announced:** 25 March, 1902

**Blue-book on the *Bucclleah and *Mercur* boiler trials, issued:** 17 Nov.

**Battleships launched:** *Nassau,* at Chatham, 7 Nov.

**Queen,** battle-squadron, launched by queen Alexandra at Devonport, 17 Nov.

**Pioneer of Wales,** battle-squadron, launched by the prince and princess of Wales at Chatham, 17 Nov.

**Explosion during gun practice on board the *Mers,* battleship, off Berchem, Bents, Bourne and Miller and nine men killed, 7 (one mortally), launched at Harwich, 11 May.

**Lieut. Arthur Pringle and two others killed by an accident on board the *Forbiderable* battle-squadron off Mahdakea, Mediterranean:** 28 April.

**Naval reserve volunteers act, royal assent, 22 July;**

**Coronation naval review at Spithead, over 50,000 ships;**

**four foreign cruisers, illuminations, &c., 18 Aug.**

**Manoeuvres in the Mediterranean, 9 Sept., 1898:**

**Capt. prince Louis of Battenberg appointed director of naval intelligence:** Oct.

**New admiralty scheme for naval and marine training, &c., issued (Times, Dec.,)**

**Collision between the *Pioneer* and the *Discuss* off Corfu, 15 deaths:** 30 June, 1903

**Reorganisation of the Home fleet and naval reserves to take complete effect in May, 1904:**

**Command of the Home fleet to be separated from the command of the naval reserves, and from office work at the Admiralty, and the adm. superintendent of naval reserves, to cease to be as admiral in command of a man-of-war squadron.**

**As the commands fall vacant, vice-adm. sir A. W. Wilson to command the Home fleet, vice-adm. lord Chas. Beresford to command the Channel squadron, vice-adm. Rice to command the naval reserves, announced, 16 Feb.**

**Naval estimates for 1904, 3, 4, 445,000l., issued early April.**

**Lord Chas. Beresford takes over the command of the Channel squadron:** 17 April.

**Commonwealth battle-squadron, launched by lady Firth at Cowes:** 16 May.

**Accident on board the *Good Hope* off Gibraltar, 2 July, Victoria, 12 Nov.**

**Adm. sir John Fisher, second sea lord, succeeds adm. sir Chas. Hotham as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and is succeeded at the Admiralty by rear-adm. sir Chas. Denny, early June.**

Admiralty issues a report on the seaworthy, training, and advancement of navigating officers, 12 June.

**Report of committee on "berthing accommodation" for H.M.S. ships issued; new post at St. Margaret's Hope recommended:** mid-June.

**United States European squadron under adm. Cottol visit to Birkenhead; British fleet and U.S. warships in the evening, 8 July;**

**received by the king at Buckingham palace 5 July; adm. and officers entertained at the**
mansion house 10 July; at a banquet at Portsmouth 11 July; prince of Wales breakfasts on board flag-ship at Greenwich; 24th in new naval barracks in honour of the visitors 13 July; leaves 17 July, 1903.

Kins Edward VII, battle-ships, launched by the lady Onslow at Portsmouth 11 July.

Cruiser Melampus runs down and sinks steam-roller Regan near Scilly isles 29 July.

Vice-admiral sir Robert H. Harris appointed president of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in succession to adm. sir R. H. Molyneux, 6 Aug.

Bouier accident on the Eclipse at Funchal, 2 killed, 3 injured 16 Aug.

Royal Navy volunteer reserve, under the LOCAL FORCES act, 1902, missed 16 Aug.

Fleet manoeuvres (65 ships) in the Atlantic; the H.2 fleet, under lord Chas. Beresford, though chafing at the fleet's speed, succeeded in joining the British fleet under sir A. Wilson, and the "Battle of the Azores" took place 9 Aug. (results referred to umpires), they all arrived at Lagos bay, Portugal 13 Aug.

Dominion, battle-ships, launched by princess Louise (Argyll), at Barrow 28 Aug.

Circular letter by admiralty to all commanders, embodying new scheme for organising and training of bands for the fleet; whole of naval land service to be transferred to the Royal Marines, 1 Aug.

Adm. of the Fleet sir A. M. Lyons retires; succeeded by adm. sir C. F. Hotham, who hoists his flag on the Victory at Portsmouth 30 Aug.

Torpedo experiments at Portsmouth, to test the efficacy of corn pith cellulose, on the hulk Belleisle, which was sunk 14 Sept.

Hampshire cruiser, launched by lady Lonsdale at Pembroke 28 Sept.

New dietary, in accordance with which the men have cocoa on waking and supper, thus giving equal emphasis on 5 meals per day instead of 3 previously, comes into force 1 Oct.

Carron, cruiser, launched by lady Peelby at Greenock 7 Oct.

Collision between the battle-ships Prince George and Hannibal while manoeuvring off Forrest; Prince George sustains serious damage 17 Oct.

Accident to the Victory, her port side stove in, by the Neptune colliding with the flagship while being towed out of Portsmouth harbour; staff-officer Rawson subsequently decorated by the king with the Royal Victoria order, for smartheartedness in the accident, after the collision, 23 Oct.

Orders issued by admiralty for a number of the ships included in 1903-4 programme, announced in Feb by earl of Selborne (which included 3 battleships, 3 pre-dreadnoughts, and a number of smaller craft); orders issued comprise 3 armoured cruisers of 12,200 tons, 22 knots speed (Admiral, Nelson, renamed after the colonists); 4 scouts of 2,000 tons, 25 knots speed; and 9 torpedo-destroyers, 23 knots speed, 4 Nov.

Important experiments by capt. Egerton and staff of the Terror, torpedoed-ship school, at Portsmouth, with submarine mines, carried out in Stokes Bay; simultaneous explosion of 40 mines charged with 2,000 lbs. of guncotton 4 Nov.

The admiralty issues the Limited and Constitution cruisers, under construction for the Chilean government, for 575 tons 3 Dec.

[Renamed Scourer and Triumph.]

Russian cruiser Polyaus goes to Ceylon; 3 Dec; successfully floated, 12 Dec.; arrives at Victoria, B.C. 14 Dec.

Important regulations issued, giving the fleet younger admirals and captains, and accelerating promotion, to take effect from 1 July, 1903, and be completed, 31 Dec. 1905, published 28 Dec.

Hindustan, battle-ships, launched at Glasgow 19 Dec.

[The first battleship built, engine, and armed by a private firm, and to pass into commission during the private Builder's Acts (Messrs. John Brown, Ltd., Clydebank); vessel completed in 32 months, constituting a record in battleship construction, 4 July, 1902.]

Barbadoes, cruiser, launched by the Duchess of Montrose, at Glasgow 19 Jan. 1904.

Road to Dardanelles, battle-ships, launched by lady Onslow at Portsmouth 4 Feb. 1904.

Collision between the Viceroy, t. b. d., and a 3 gun-boat of the Katan, 2 lives lost 29 Feb.

Argyll, cruiser, launched at Greenock 3 March.

Shan dark between a portion of the home fleet under review, and capt. A. K. Wilson and squadron off Sandown, I. W. 8 March.

Combined naval and military manoeuvres at Gibraltar 9 March.

Sapphire, cruiser, launched at Jarrow 11 March.

Submarine A4 run down and sunk by the Berwick Castle of the Union Castle line off the naval lightship, 11 deaths. (Vessel raised and docked after manœuvres had been completed.)

Collision between the cruiser Immortaliteit and the old battleship Trincomalee, the bow of the former damaged 17 April.

Sale of 12 obsolete war-vessels at Chatham 19 April.

Decanther, cruiser, launched at Chatham, 30 April.

Portsmouth t. b. d. Flotilla starts on an instructional cruise, the first division proceeding to the Channel Islands, the second engaging in exercises with submarines in the neighbourhood of the I. of Wight; 23 May.

Midnight attack made on Portland by submarines and other vessels, the eastern entrance having been closed by means of booms; attacking force discovered and chased to sea by the French. 7 July.

Jubilee of Edinburgh, cruiser, launched at Pembroke 14 June.

T. B. D. Sparrowhawk strikes on an uncharted rock off Cheshire Island at the mouth of the Yangtsze river and sinks; no lives lost, 17 June.

Important circular letter to the fleet issued by the admiralty containing revised regulations in regard to the study of foreign languages by officers of H.M. navy and royal marines, and the employment of officers as interpreters in foreign languages; special arrangements for the study of Japanese, 7 July.

Committee on naval boilers appointed, Sept 1905; issues its final report, with covering letter to the secretary of the admiralty from commanding Donville, president, dated 17 June 1 Aug.

Navy manoeuvres for 1904 carried out in home waters, consisting of (1) torpedo craft manoeuvres; A, blue side, under command of vice-admiral sir A. Wilson; B, red side, under command of rear-adm. C. G. Robinson; (2) fleet exercises, comprising a force of 24 battleships and 20 cruisers, including the Queen Mary, with her 4 t. b. d. 9 Oct.

T. B. D. Seacow struck during the manoeuvres by collision with the Arun 13 Aug.

T. B. D. One lost off Cape Papas while carrying out a full-speed trial. Disaster caused by one of the screw-blades coming off and piercing the bottom of the vessel; no lives lost, 2 stokers died, 2 wounded, 4 Nov.

Gun explosion on board the Court, due to the breech-block not being properly secured; causes death of 4 seamen 31 Oct.

New scheme in connexion with the examination for naval cadets issued by the admiralty, mid Sept.

Russian Baltic fleet, under adm. Boeshakovsky, fires on Hall towing fleet, 22 Oct. (see NORTH SEA INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION AND ENGLAND), Channel fleet and Mediterranean division held in readiness at Gibraltar; strict patrol of the Straits by British warships (14 battleships, 11 cruisers, and strong flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers) 31 Oct.

Mobilisation of troops and ships at Gibraltar, 2 Nov.

Preparations made in Portsmouth and other dockyards in case of sudden emergency, 23 Oct, early Nov.

Lieutenant and 5 men of the Penguin drowned by the capsizing of ship's whale-boat while on surveying duty off the coast of New Zealand, 5 Nov.

Black Prince cruiser, launched by lady Onslow at Blackwall, 10 Nov.

Cruiser Arcturus, fitted with turbines, completes her trial, which indicates a marked superiority over reciprocating engines (see Turbine). mid-Nov.
Blue-book issued containing statistical report of the health of the navy for 1903; 2,472 invalids, 439 deaths, out of a total of 85,735 personnel, as compared with 2,985 and 590 in 1902, out of a total of 85,966.

Naval exhibition opened at Earl's Court, 6 May.

Naval manoeuvres arranged for June postponed, 1 May.

Serious explosion on board the battleship Royal Oak at Chatham, 11 May.

Boom for the defence of Portsmouth harbour tested, 11 May.

Ammunition, launched by lady Londonderry at Chatham; and the cruiser Cockatrice at Govan, 20 May.

Afghanistan, s.s., sunk by the battleship Caesar during a fog in the Channel, 18 of the crew drowned, 5 June.

Submarine A5 sunk in Plymouth harbour, 15 lives lost, 3 June; raised and docked, 13 June.

Gun accident on board the Royal Prince, 1 officer and 4 men killed, 14 June.

Hibernia, battleship, launched by marchioness of Ormonde at Devonport; the Achilles, cruiser, at Elswick, 17 June.

British fleet visits Brest, and British naval officers attend the French national fete in Paris, 14 July.

Second cruiser squadron, prince Louis of Battenberg in command, enthusiastically received at Quebec, 11 Aug.

French fleet arrives at Cowes; officers presented to and entertained by king Edward, 7 Oct.; illumination of the compound and British fleets at Portsmouth, 8 Aug.; review of the combined fleets by the king, 8 Aug.; officers of the French fleet entertained at the Guildhall, to 10 Aug.; and again entertained by both houses of parliament in Westminster hall, 12 Aug.; French fleet leaves Portsmouth for Cherbourg, 14 Aug.

Dominion, battleship, collides with the king's yacht Alberine at Portsmouth, royal yacht damaged, 4 Sept.

Channel fleet at Swinemunde cordially welcomed by the German admiral, C.C., for Danzig, 31 Aug.; arrives at Copenhagen, 5 Sept.

Ammunition, battleship, collides with the Duncan, battleship, at Lerwick, ramming the latter in the stem, and doing considerable damage, 26 Sept.

Notol, cruiser, launched at Barrow-in-Furness, 30 Sept.

Assistance runs aground; Tenby bay, 16 Oct.

Officers of the China squadron welcomed by the emperor of Japan; entertained at his palace at Tokio, 13 Oct.

Death of Mr. Robert Whitehead, inventor of the "Whitehead" locomotive torpedo, aged 82, 14 Nov.

Prince Louis of Battenberg and captains of the Second Cruiser squadron received by president Roosevelt, at the White House, Washington, 4 Nov.; the prince arrives in New York, 9 Nov.; squadron leaves for England, 20 Nov.; Dreadnought, largest battleship yet constructed, launched by the king of Portugal, 10 Feb., 1906. Naval estimates for 1906-7. 31,860,000, and net reduction of 1,532,000, on the vote for 1905-6, issued 25 Feb.

Newfoundland naval reserve men and their officers visit England, arriving, 5 April.

Explosion on board the battleship Prince of Wales at Malta, 4 April; and the cruiser Arrogant.

Torpedo-boat No. 84 sunk into and sunk by torpedo-boat destroyer Arrogant, off Malta, crew saved; gunner fatally injured, 17 April.

Sir Gordon W. Miller, accountant-general of the navy, died, aged 61, 24 April; Mr. Alfred Eyles appointed to succeed him, 25 April.


8 battleships, 10 armoured cruisers, 20 protected cruisers removed from the fighting list since 1 Jan. 1902; during the same period 16 protected cruisers, classed as of little fighting value, and 13 battleships, 18 armoured cruisers, 4 protected cruisers laid down, officially stated to be completed by May, 2 May.

Torpedo-boat No. 56 sunk off Damietta in a storm, while being towed by the cruiser Arrogant, 7 men drowned, 17 May.


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Navy

Battleship Monitor goes ashore at Shutterpoint, S. E. off Landy Island, during thick fog; May 19.

Torpedo boats 31 and 32 collide in Plymouth Sound, Nov. 8, 27, and 27, 28.

Armed cruiser Montpelier launched at Devonport by lady Crewe; June 6.

Arms reduction battleship launched at Glasgow by lady Aberdeen; June 23.

Gun explosion on H.M.S. Esox; a killed, 4 injured; June 27.

Death of admiral Sir Henry Chads, aged 56, June 29.

Agreement between the Admiralty and the Marconi wireless telegraphy company issued as a public document for July.

Presentation by the citizens of London to H.M.S. London, reported; July 12.

Presentation to the battleship Dominion by Canadians resident in the United Kingdom; the Dominion left for Canada; July 25.

Atlantic fleet at Funchal entertained by the Belfast corporation; July 11.

Death of admiral William Edward Algernon Gordon, aged 82, July 16.

King Oscar visits the British warships at Gothenburg; July 19.

National presentation to the battleship Dominion at Quebec; Aug. 2.

Visit of the British warships to Treiste, Aug. 17.

Launched of the Lord Nelson, sister-ship to the Monitor; Aug. 24.

Accident at Hong Kong; Sept. 18.

The Lombard, a new armoured cruiser, and the Monitor, improved, launched; Sept. 20.

Accident on the Monitor, Endymion at Cork, 3 men injured; Sept. 27.

The Ludicrous, a target vessel, sank when being towed back after experimental firing at Portland, Oct. 4.


Board of Admiralty, at Greenwich, agreed to be carried out in the distribution of naval strength involving the constitution of a distinct fleet from the cruisers in commission in reserve, to be called the "Home Fleet," under the supreme command of a flag officer with the status of commander-in-chief and head-quarters at Sheerness. The distribution of ships between the present Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic and Reserve fleets to be altered in order to permit the strengthening of nucleus crews and the organization of the Home Fleet; Oct. 9.

An accident at the capstan on board H.M.S. Conqueror, at Portland, resulted in injuries to nine men; Nov. 28.

Disturbance at the Royal naval barracks, Portland, resulting in a breach of discipline among the stokers, 4 Nov.; further disturbances, 5 Nov.; court-martial on board the Iberia, one man sentenced to 5 years penal servitude; 29 Nov.; : several others sentenced to various terms hard labour, 29 Nov.

Death of sir Edw. Reed, naval architect, 26, 1829, Nov. 30.

Court-martial on boat B. Cullion, in connection with the disturbances at Plymouth, results in the prisoner being acquitted on charges of using abusive language and of making an improper use of the order "Don't move" to the stokers of the Royal Naval sailboat, but was found guilty of making an improper use of the order to stoker Acton, and was sentenced to be reprimanded; Dec. 4.

James Abbott, yeoman of signals, belonging to the cruiser Iberia, court-martialled for stealing a boat signal book, and sentenced to five years' hard labour; Dec. 21.

Death of admiral Barrow, reported; Jan. 17.

The battleships Albemarle and Commonsensical collide, sustaining damage which necessitated their return to yard; Feb. 11.

North dockyard extension at Devonport, opened by the prince and princess of Wales; Feb. 21.

Estimates for 1897-8 show a reduction of £17,000,000, in the expenditure on h.m. ships and establishments, and a reduction of £8,000,000, in the expenditure on h.m. ships and establishments, and a reduction of 1£,17,000,000, in the expenditure.

which is estimated at 39,142,405, compared with 41,925,907, in the current year. The new construction for the year will include two—oif—if no underbuilding; two of the naval vessels to be arrived at in The Hague Conference—three large armoured vessels of the Dreadnought type, one fast armoured cruiser, 5 ocean-going destroyers, 16 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 submarine boats; issued; Feb. 25, 1997.

New sailors' home erected at Weymouth, at a cost of 8,000, opened by lord Tweedmouth; Feb. 25.

A court-martial held on officers connected with the stranding of the battleship Dominion, found 2nd captain King guilty of neglect of duty by default suffered the Dominion to be stranded, and adjourned them to be severely reprimanded; March 3.

Death of admiral sir Richard Tracey, K.C.B., March 5.

Launch of the cruiser Iberia, March 16.

Death of admiral Hy. St. Leger Bury Fuller, b. 1759, March 17.

Arrival of the Russian squadron under commodore Rozinskie at Spithead; March 24.

First cruiser squadron, to represent the British Navy at the Jamaiuan exhibition, Virginia, leaves Plymouth for the West Indies; March 3.

Launch of the armoured cruiser Invincible, sister-ship to the Monitor, at Belfast; March 4.

Ib., Lieut., while entering Malta harbour, struck the breakwater and had to be beached; one man drowned; March 15.

Silver plate and other gifts from the sovereign of Natal to the armoured cruiser which bears the name of the colony, formally presented at Chatham, March 16.

Launch of the new cruiser Revenge, at Pembroke, April 27.

Prince Edward of Wales joins the Royal naval college at Osborne as a cadet; May 2.

Visit of the colonel of the privy guards to Pembroke; May 3.

Presentation to the battleship Hibernia made at the Dublin exhibition; May 6.

Death of admiral sir Leopold Heath, b. 1819, May 7.


Presentation to the battleship Belona, 1 June.

Loss of torpedo-boat No. 99 while carrying out a steam trial; June 10.

Launch of the armoured cruiser Inflexible; June 26.

The Union Jack Club, Waterloo-road, opened by king Edward and queen Alexandria, July 1.

Arrival of two Japanese cruisers, the Tanakura and Chokai, July.

Death of admiral J. F. L. Maclean, b. 1819, July 17.

Launch of the Bermuda, sister-ship to the Dreadnought, but of 520 tons greater displacement; naming ceremony performed by princess of Hohenberg, July 27.

Collision between the destroyers Wexford and Essex, both ships destroyed, 26July.

The Home fleet, consisting of 53 battleships and cruisers, 55 destroyers, and 10 torpedo boats, anchors in the Solent, July.

Swedish squadron arrives at Spithead on its way to Cowes; Aug. 1.


Death of lord Chalmers, admiral of the fleet, b. 1832, Aug. 12.

Collision of the destroyer Quail with the scow Afflrica; Aug.

Visit of the Channel fleet to Liverpool; Aug.

Launch of the Teazer, third battleship of the Dreadnought class; length 495 feet, beam 82 feet, 12 280-ton displacement; turbine engines, 12 000 h.p., 15 knots; Aug.


Launch of the battleship Sir pac, sister-ship to the Dreadnought, but of 1,000 tons greater displacement, and more speed, Oct.

Exposition on board the Monitor in Plymouth Sound; 5 men injured; Nov. 16.

Death of adm. sir Leopold Mcginnick, b. 1829, Nov. 17.

Death of admiral F. W. Gough, aged 53, Jan. 19.
A test mobilization of the Devonport division of the Home fleet successfully carried out: 24 Jan, 1903.

The return showing the results of the gunlayers' tests with heavy guns in the fleet for 1907, the admiral estimates a further improvement in the work. Times, 1 Feb.

Death of admiral Sir A. Lyons, aged 74: 6 Feb.

Estimates for 1908-9 issued; the amount of the estimates is £2,319,500, an increase of £104,500, on those for the current year; new construction for the year is set down at £7,545,200, as against £8,100,000, in the current year; it includes one battleship of the improved Dreadnought class, one large armoured cruiser, 6 fast destroyers, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of submarines: 24 Feb.

Discussion arises regarding a letter from the German emperor to lord Tweedmouth dated 18 Feb.; the chancellor of the Exchequer states, in the house, that the Cabinet had come to its final decision regarding the naval estimates for the year before the letter was received, 6 March; lord Tweedmouth, in the lords, describes the letter as private and personal: 9 March.

Results of battle practice in the fleet for 1907 published; the admiralty note a further improvement, despite the conditions being more severe. Times, 10 March.

New naval ordinance book is issued at Devonport: 16 March.

Loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer Tiger, which, during manoeuvres, crossed the bows of the cruiser Defender, being struck by the cruiser's ram and completely cut in two; 36 lives were lost: 2 April.

Inspector General J. Porter appointed director-general of the medical department of the Royal navy in succession to sir H. M. Ellis, resigned: 12 April.

Death of admiral John Wallace Douglas M'Donald, aged 78: 23 April.

Collision of the American liner St. Paul with the cruiser Gladat or: 27 lives lost. The Gladat or was of 5,750 tons burden, and her full complement 450 officers and men: 23 April.

Launch of the unarmoured cruiser Bellerophon from Pembroke docks. Dimensions—length between perpendiculars, 335 ft.; mean breadth, 41 ft.; mean load draught, 13 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,300 tons: 14 May.

Visit of the Channel fleet to Christiania, 19-23 June.

The Channel fleet visits Esbjerg: 27-30 June.

Naval manoeuvres in July.

The Channel fleet inspected by king Edward, 7 Aug.

The St. Placent, eighth vessel of the Dreadnought type, launched at Portsmouth: 10 Sept.

Channel fleet pulling and sailing magnificent: 17 Sept.

Death of admiral Richard Moorman, b. 1810, 26 Sept.

Launch of the Collingwood at Devonport, latest and largest of the Dreadnoughts: 3 Nov.

International naval conference holds its first meeting at the Foreign office, its object being to define the principles by which the proposed international prize court will give judgment in the cases which come before it: 4 Dec.

Death of admiral Sir J. Baird, b. 1833: 5 Dec.


Death of Dr. F. Elkay, eminent naval architect, born 1815: 17 Jan.


Launch of the Fauconnet, 600 ft. long, 84 ft. wide, 10,000 tons displacement, 3,500 h.p.; Eng., giving a speed of nearly 22 knots: 22 Feb.

Death of admiral sir Chas. Geo. Fane, born 1817: 27 Feb.

The international naval conference concludes its sittings: 5 March, 1909.

Estimates for 1909-10 issued; estimated expenditure, £3,147,700; a net increase of £525,000, on grants for the current year; the programme is to include 4 battleships of the Dreadnought class, 6 protected cruisers, 20 destroyers, and a number of submarines: 12 March.

Visit of Russian warships to Portsmouth, 16 March.

Launch of the unarmoured cruiser Bellerophon, an improved "scent": 22 March.

Launch of the destroyer Gwendolyn, largest vessel of her kind yet constructed: 20 March.

The international naval conference, which met on board H. M. S. London from 1 Dec, 1908 to 26 Feb, 1909 publishes its deliberations in two blue-books. See also Times.

Lord Charles Beresford's command of the Channel fleet expires: 24 March.

Torpedo-boat destroyer Blackwater sunk off Pirimesh by collision with a merchant steamer: 4 April.

The earl of Crewe telegraphed to the governor of Victoria warmly appreciating the desire of New South Wales and Victoria to contribute a share of the cost of a Dreadnought, and suggesting that Victoria, accepting the same: 8 April.

Death of admiral E. Neville Rolfe, born 1827: 13 May.

Death of admiral H. C. St. John, born 1832: 22 May.

Petrol explosion in the submarine U4 in Portsmouth harbour; the host-commander and part of the crew badly burned: 8 June.

Review of the home and Atlantic fleets at Spithead, arranged in honour of the empire~president, 11 June.

Naval manoeuvres begin, more than 270 vessels taking part: 1 July.

Naval manoeuvres completed: 12 July.

Side of old battleships at Portsmouth desired by the Thunderer, 19,500, the Assan, 21,200, the Benbow, 25,190, the Benbow, 21,200, the Thunderer, 19,500: 13 July.

Submarine U4 sinks after collision with a hull steamer: 11 July.

Visit of the fleet to the Thames: 17-24 July.

Review of the home and Atlantic fleets by king Edward in the Connaught, 29 July.

Navies of the World.

Estimated expenditure for New construction: 1909-10: £99,170; £20,000,000, armaments: £10,256,100.

United Kingdom: £35,142,700; £10,256,179.

Germany: £10,544,000; £12,751,000.

France: £13,353,825; £7,585,176.

Russia: £9,695,941; £1,823,177.

Italy: £6,350,440; £1,435,279.


Japan: £7,280,824; £2,040,351.

India: £2,550,000; £2,500,000.

Report ordered by the house of commons, issued: 14 Aug.

Launch of the dreadnought Neptune: 30 Sept.

New naval harbour at Dover opened by the prince of Wales: 15 Oct.

Launch of the Indefatigable, improved cruiser of the Invincible type, but with a displacement of 19,000 tons, at Devonport dockyard; the second-class cruiser, Gloucester, launched on the Clyde, 25 Oct.


Long, 47 ft. wide, with a displacement of 4,35 tons and a speed of 24 knots: at Elswick, 23 Nov.


The torpedo-boat destroyer Eden goes ashore at Dover during the night: 25 Jan.

The Porpoise, first unit of the Australian navy, launched at Govan: 6 Feb.

Launch of the scout-cruiser Bistol from Clydebank, 22 Feb.

The Fauconnet, improved Dreadnought battle-ships, commissioned at Devonport: 26 March.

Naval estimates for the year, 1910-11 issued; the estimates amount to £60,501,200, compared with £51,142,700, for the current year; an increase of £9,359,500. New constructions for the year will cost £13,756,800, against £8,775,071, from the estimates for the preceding year: 9 March.

Launch of the Colossus, ninth British battleship of the Dreadnought type: 9 April.

Combined cruiser of the Home and Atlantic fleets begins: 18 April.

Navies of the World—annual return issued as a parliamentary paper: 21 April.
NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or Reserve). By 1874, the naval reserve included a small number of men, not exceeding 10,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following, the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve, which was commenced on 1 Jan. 1869. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term.

First enrolled body of Royal Naval Volunteers inspected, about 1873.

The Navy Records Society, established to promote the writing of a new adequate naval history of England, and the publication of books relating to the subject; first general meeting at the R. United Service Institution, 4 July, 1851; annual meetings.

The Navy League, established in 1894, to secure, as a primary object of the national policy, "the command of the sea and to spread with nations by means of publications, lectures, &c.; the late adm. sir Geoffrey Hornby, first president. No. 1 of the journal published July, 1895. Navy League, founded 12 Oct., 1895; Mr. Wyatt, envoy, leaves for Canada, Sept. 1907; annual meetings.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frien fleet. The French fleet was almost annihilated by Edward III. of the battle of Sluys, 22 June, 1340. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1667. The French navy was in its splendour about 1781; became greatly reduced in the wars with England; see Naval Battles, was greatly increased by the emperor Napoleon III., and in 1859 consisted of 11 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 1,919, including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. Strength, 1969, 32 battleships, 22 armoured cruisers, 7 armoured coast gunboats, 27 protected vessels, 29 protected vessels, 13 torpedo vessels, 11 gunboats, 77 destroyers, 269 torpedo boats, 104 submarines, including vessels building and ordered; 2,879 officers and 53,900 men. The Mayosta was destroyed by fire, 6 killed, 31 Aug. 1875. The Deravation, a great iron-clad, launched at Lorient, 10 Aug. 1875. The Supreme Navy Council was created on 21 June, 1867. The French navy, founded 12 May, 1859. See Navies (For 1910).

NAZARENE, a name given to Jesus Christ and his disciples; but afterwards to a sect who rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity in the first century. A sect named Nazarenes, resembling the Society of Friends in Britain, became prominent in Hungary in the autumn of 1897.
NEAPOLIS, see Naples.

NEBRASKA, one of the central states of the United States (admitted 1867), previously a N.W. territory. Antoine Port Louis (now Nebraska City), organised 30 May, 1854. Capital, Lincoln (est. pop. in 1799, 61,050); Omaha city (est. pop. in 1900, 153,478). Bradshaw destroyed by a tornado, 3 June, 1890. Great prairie fire above 15 miles in North Platt county; several villages destroyed; loss above 130,000 dollars, 30 March, et seq. 1893. Train wrecked at Lincoln, by high suction of railroad trestle bridge; about 24 persons killed, 9 Aug. 1894. Population, 1900, 1,008,704; 1920 (est.), 1,175,791.

NEBULAE, the luminous cloudlike mist visible to the naked eye in some constellations, such as Orion, in others only by powerful telescope; much studied by astronomers, and formerly considered to be clusters of stars. Halley gave a list of 6 nebulae, with a theory, in 1716. Messier, in 1774, gave 103. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered more than 2,500, and sir John Herschel more than 2,000; (8,380 known up to 1887; Dr. Dreyer’s index now contains 10,500; 1796). Nebula proper are classified as annular, elliptic, spiral, planetary, and nebulous. Their spectrum consists usually of a few bright lines indicative of their gaseous structure.

The Nebular Hypothesis put forth by Laplace in his “Système du Monde,” 1776, supposed that the solar system was evolved mechanically from a vast nebula, and that nebulae were the early stages in the formation of planets and their satellites, by cooling, compression, and contraction. This theory was adopted by sir William Herschel, and though at first opposed, is now generally accepted in a modified form. Mr. Lassell scrutinised the dumb-bell nebula in Orion, and reported that the bright parts did not appear to be stars, Oct. 1836. Dr. Wm. Huggins reported his analyses of certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be gaseous, 1863.

For sir Norman Lockyer’s theory see under Meteor, 17 Nov. 1887.

Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, discovered a fine cluster in Capricornus, April, 1901.

NECROMANCERS, see Magic.

NECTARINE, the Amygdalus Persica, originally came from Persia about 1502. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLE-GUN (Zünduddelegewehrs), a musket invented by J. N. Dreyse of Sennert, about 1827, and made a breech-bafer in 1830, which was adopted by the Prussian general Manteuffel about 1846. It was found to be a most effective weapon overseas in the war in Denmark in 1864, and in that with Austria in 1866. The ignition of the charge is produced by a fine steel rod or needle being pressed through the cartridge. The principle is claimed by James Whiteley, of Dublin, 1823; Abraham Moor, 1831; and John Hanson, of Huddersfield, 1843.

NEEDLES. The making of Spanish needles was first taught in England by Elias Crowse, a German, about the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, and in Queen Mary’s time there was a negro who made fine Spanish needles in Cheapside, but who would never teach his art to any. — More. The manufacture was greatly improved at Whitechapel, London; Redditch, in Worcestershire, and Hatherings, in Derbyshire. An exhibition of antique needlework was formed at South Kensington Museum in 1873.

Royal school of art (started 1872); new building erected at cost of £2,000 (10,000l. from Mr. Edw. Stern). Opened by the princess of Wales, 29 April, 1903.

NEERWINDEN, see Landen.

NEGUS (wine and water), said to be named after ool. Francis Negus, about 1714. The sovereign of Abyssinia is termed negus.

NELSON’S VICTORIES, etc., see separate articles.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 29 Sept., 1753.

Sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole — 1773.

Distinguished himself in the West Indies — 1779.

Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica — 1794.

Captured Elba — 9 Aug. 1798.

With Jervis at the victory off St. Vincent, 14 Feb.; knighted and made rear-admiral — 20 Feb., 1797.

Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz — 21 July.

Gained the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug.; created baron Nelson of the Nile — 6 Nov. 1798.

Attacks Copenhagen, 2 April; created viscount Nelson 22 May; attacks Bononge Rotilla, and destroys several ships — 15 Aug. 1801.

Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean, 20 May 1802.

Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; re-appears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed — 21 Oct. 1805.

The Victor’s man of war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains — 4 Dec.

The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, 5 Jan.; removed to the Admiralty, 8 Jan.; funeral took place — 9 Jan. 1806.

The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes, almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul’s; the military amount to near 10,000, independent of volunteers.

Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square, London, completed, and statue placed on it (see Notes), 4 Nov., 1843; descornor annually by Navy League; erected by Mr. Harrison, the Sheffield steeplejack, 9 Nov. 1836.

Relics, medals, &c., bought by government for £2,500, July; transferred to Greenwich, Aug. 1853; stolen, 6 Dec., brought back by Mr. Wilson, and presented by the king to the royal united service museum — 10 June, 1891.


Centenary exhibition opened at the United Service Institution — 1895.

Remarkably interesting and extensive collection of autograph letters and documents, principally by or relating to lord Nelson and lady Hamilton sold for £1,031. — 8 July.

Centenary of lord Nelson’s death celebrated throughout all Britain, and at British consular stations abroad — 21 Oct.


Sale of autograph letters realizes 272l. 18s., 26 Feb. — 1905.

Sale of Nelson’s “instructions” for the battle of Trafalgar for 3,600l. — 14 Mar.

Autograph letters sold, 12 March and 11 June, 1908.

Several important relics presented to the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. E. T. Ball, reported — 28 April, 1909.

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Arcadia, said to have been instituted by the Argives, in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent. He was divined by Hercules, who slew the Nemean lion. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley. They were celebrated every third year, or, accord-
NEO-PLATONISM, or New Platonism, see Philosophy.

NEOHOTAI, a new gas discovered in 1848.

NEPAUL (N. India) was conquered by the Ghoorkas, 1760, who made treaties with the British, 1791 and 1801; but frequently made incursions; and in consequence war with them commenced Nov. 1814; terminated 27 April, 1815. A treaty of peace was concluded between the parties Dec. 1814. Peace was renewed through an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; and after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty was ratified, 15 March, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, 25 May, and remained till Aug. 1829; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857. The prince of Wales was honourably received in Nepal, 12 Feb. 1876. War with Thibet on account of robbed merchants.

Thibet submits ... 23 June, 1884 
Revolution: the prime minister and son murdered ... 22 Nov. 1885

New ministry constituted: the maharajah, Purshibi Bir Bikram Sah (born 7 Aug. 1874; succeeded 17 May, 1884); prime minister, Sir Bir Shamsher Rana Bahadur; appointed 22 Nov. 1885.

Gen. lord Roberts' visit to Nepaui very satisfactory... 23 April, 1882

Bazaars destroyed by Thibetans and traders killed, 1883; ultimatum sent, April, 1896.

Web Shamsher, prime minister, dismissed for trying to introduce unacceptable reforms, reported... 2 July, 1901

Landship and floods, many killed, reported... 20 Aug., 1902

Visit of the dowager, sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, to London... 8 May, 1908

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPHOSCOPE (nephos, Greek, a cloud). An apparatus for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, 27 July, 1868.

NEPHELEON, a primary planet, first observed on 23 Sept. 1834, by Dr. Galie, at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune was situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams, of Cambridge; but unfortunate delays occurred in their publication, and also of professor Challis's subsequent discovery of the planet. The Royal Society of London awarded its gold medal to both astronomers as equals in the theoretical discovery. A satellite of Neptune was discovered by M. Lassell on 10 Oct. following. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lykande, and Thaumas; its herald be a herald; in the Greek god Poseidon became the Roman Neptune. Prof. J. C. Adams died 21 Jan. 1862; his "Papers" published March, 1867.

NEPTUNE, a metal discovered in tantalite, from Connecticut, by R. Herrmann in 1877; not generally admitted by chemists.

NERVES. Our knowledge of the nature and functions of the nervous system has been greatly enlarged by the researches and experiments of physiologists during the 19th century. Sir Charles Bell announced his discovery of the distinction between the nerves of motion and sensation, 1810. See Ophthalmology.

NERVII, a warlike tribe in Belgic Gaul, were defeated in a severe battle by Julius Caesar, 57, and subdued 53 B.C.

NERWINDEN, see Lunden.

NESHIT, see Nishet.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic. He was opposed by Eutyches, see Eutychianos.

1. He rejected the error of those who said Christ was a mere man, as Ebnun, Paul of Samosata Photinus.
2. He maintained that the Word was united to the humanity in Christ Jesus, and that this union was most intimate and strict. 3. He held that these two natures made one Christ, one Son, one Person; only made up of two natures. 4. And this one Person may have either divine or human properties attributed to Him.

Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor anamorphic confession. —_De Ps. American mission, which has translated the Bible into a dialect of the old Aramaic, the language of the Nestorians, founded 1835.

Massacre of Nestorians of Kurdistan, 1843 and 1846. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

The Persian Nestorians (15,000) received into the Russian church at St. Petersburg ... 6 April, 1893 See Dean Stanley's "History of the Eastern Church," and "The Catholics of the East and the People," Parry, 1856.

NETHERLANDS. William Frederick, prince of Orange, assumed the title of King of the Netherlands 16 March, 1815, and his successors, kings of Holland, retain the title. See Flanders, Holland, and Belgium.

NETLEY HOSPITAL, near Southampton, for invalid soldiers. The foundation stone was laid by queen Victoria, 10 May, 1839.

NEUFCHATEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1375; after which by marriage it frequently changed governors. On the death of the duchess de Nemours, the state of Longeville in 1757, there were many claimants; among them our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1866 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia with the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation. Population: 1901, canton, 123,804; city, 20,916; 1899 (est.), canton, 138,384; city, 23,657.

After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants re-established their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neufchatel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation, 1848.
NEWCALEDONIA.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire). The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 10 Oct. 1216; here the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, 21 March, 1643; and here, 5 May, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterwards by Charles II. Absorbed into the county, 1885. Population, 1891, 14,157; 1909 (est.), 16,100.

NEWBRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1783. It was united with Canada by act passed 20 March, 1867. Population of Newbrunswick in 1865, 272,789; 1867 (est.). 364,232. Capital, Fredericton (population, 1899, 7,828); chief cities—St. John (pop. 44,782, and Moncton (pop. 9,928). Lieut.-governor, Lemuel A. Wilmot, 1866; Samuel Leonard Tilley, 1874; Robert Duncan Wilmot, 1883; Samuel M. Olen, 1893; John Boyd, 1903; John Jas. Fraser, 1904 (died Nov. 1906); succeeded by A. R. McLean, 2 Dec. 1896; J. B. Snowball, Jan. 1902; his hon. Lemuel John Tweedie, 1908.

Great fire at St. John, 20-22 June, 1897; destruction of 12 churches, 4 public-buildings; thousands homeless; about 20 killed, loss about 5,000,000. Subscriptions in Britain.

Very destructive forest fires on both sides of the St. Lawrence, 16 June to 17 July, 1897.

Great discovery of coal in Gloucester county reported, Feb. 1893.

Fire at Gibson, 60 houses and 2 churches destroyed, loss about 200,000 dollars, 20 June, 1893.

Great fire at St. John, 100 buildings burnt, 25 May, 1899.

Forest fires. Massachussetts destroyed, 4 June, 1903.

The New Brunswick govt. decide to establish offices in the city to attract desirable settlers, reported 16 April, 1906.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) 20 Sept. 1643; between the army of Charles I., and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians under Waller, 27 Oct. 1644. Population, 1851, 14,018; 1899 (est.), 11,000. A memorial to Lord Falkland and his companions, inaugurated by the earl of Carnarvon, 9 Sept. 1878. Queen Victoria memorials, museum and art gallery, opened, 7 Nov. 1907; one presented by Mr. G. Singer unveiled, 24 June, 1903. Newbury racecourse opened ... Sept. 1905.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on 4 Sept. 1774, was seized by the French, 20 Sept. 1853, and colonised. The French government in Dec. 1849, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

In the latter part of June, 1858, some of the native tribes revolted, burnt some of the towns and villages, and killed about 500 of the European colonists, men, women, children and servants, including col. Gally-Passel, the military commandant of the island. The insurgents were not subdued till the close of the year. New used as a French penal settlement; said to be very disorderly, 1874. See REFINERIES.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The new college of medicine (founded by the duke of Northumberland in 1857) opened 2 Oct. 1888.

Mr. John Rivington bequeathed above 100,000/. to local charities (Fleming Memorial Hospital for sick children, &c.), announced 2 Oct. 1888.

Death of Mr. John Clayton, aged 68; 45 years town clerk (estate sworn above 100,000/). "Newcastle programme," proposed at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation (by Mr. Gladstone), announced 1 Oct. 1873.

Great strike of the engineers on the Tyne and Wear respecting the 10-hour day, 2 Nov. 1884.

Strike and lock-out of ship-building engineers, and plumbers, on the Tyne, due to internal disputes, about 30 Jan.; about 20,000 out of work, 12 March; arbitration accepted; work resumed 27 April 1873.

The rev. Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, historian of "The Roman Wall," died aged 86, 3 April 1873.

End of the Durham miners' strike, see Coal, 24 Jan. 1874.

Centenary of the Literary and Philosophical Society warmly celebrated; Lord Armstrong the president, dr. Willobbfrace the bishop, the mayor and many eminent persons present, 7 Feb.; by a fire at 6.8 a.m. the premises and a large part of the valuable library (about 35,000 vols.) were destroyed or damaged 8 Feb. 1874.

Rutherford college opened by the duke of York, 2 April 1873.

End of 18 weeks' strike of N. E. coast ironworkers, 20 July 1873.

Strike of 1,500 moulders on the N. E. coast, consequence stoppage of nearly 20,000 workers, March; strike ended by ballot 28 Aug. 1873.

The old mansion house, near the quay, burnt, 6 Oct. 1873.

See Strikes, Feb. 1873.

Great fire at Messrs. Maxwell & Clark's oil refinery, Walkergate, explosion of creosote, ten deaths, 11 injured 29-31 Jan. 1875.

See Elswick, 10 June 1873.

Death of Mr. John Hall, shipowner, benefactor (bequests 120,000/ to local charities), 26 June 1873. Theatre Royal burnt down, estimated damage, 20,000/.

Central Exchange art gallery, the Vaseville theatre, &c., burnt down 23 Jan. 1903.

Messrs. Robinson & Co.'s premises burnt down; estimated damage, 40,000/.

The prince of Wales lays foundation-stone of a new infirmary 26 June 1903.

Lord Armstrong, founder of the Elswick works, died aged 97 27 Dec. 1903.

Mr. Watson Armstrong gives 100,000/ to new infirmary; presented with the freedom of the city, 17 July 1904.

Foundation-stone of a new art gallery, the gift of Mr. Alex. Laing, laid by Mrs. Watson Armstrong, 13 Aug.

Now bridge, cost 800,000/, opened 13 Aug.

Electric tramway, estimated cost 800,000/, opened 13 Dec 1904.

Destructive fires at Quayside 15, 16 March 1902.

18,000, subscribed for a sanatorium 2 Oct.

Statue of queen Victoria, the gift of Sir Wm. Stephenson, unveiled 21 July 1903.

Exhibition in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of birth of Thos. Bewick, the engraver, opened 12 Sept. 1903.

Scheme for quay extension and improvement, estimated cost 550,000/, adopted by city council, 24 Sept.

Mr. T. Gunney bequeath 20,000/ to charities; he died 24 Dec. 1903.

Mr. G. Handyside bequests 100,000/ to local charities, reported 9 May 1904.

New art gallery, erected at a cost of 30,000/, by Mr. Alex. Laing, to commemorate 50 years' business life in the city, presented by him to the citizens, who bestowed the freedom on Mr. Laing, opened by lord Hildesley 15 Jan. 1904.

High level railway bridge over the Tyne opened by the king 10 July 1906.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Aelis, the first coal port in the world, and the commercial metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the town was by Audley, 1, to whom John Balliol did homage here, 1232; rebuilt 1359.

Newcastle surrenders to the Scots, 1340, when it again was captured by Edward I., to whom it was restored by the treaty of Methil, 1294.

Walter was the present charter, 2 Jan. 1647.

Occupied by general Wade in 1745.

Antiquarian Society established 1763.

Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1778.

The foundation-stone of the building was laid by the duke of Sussex in 1822; liberally endowed by Robert Stephenson, 1822-9.

The magnificent market erected by Richard Grainger, who greatly improved the town, in 1835.

High-level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson, and grand exhibition building, 1846-9.

15,000 persons die of cholera, 31 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1853.

Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which burned 2,092,273), 5 Nov. 1865.

Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint Stock Bank, Nov. 1857.

Richard Grainger dies, aged 63, 4 July 1861.

Great fire at Brown's bout mills, &c., near the high-level bridge, which is injured about 700,000/. loss 24 June 1866.

The Central Exchange destroyed by fire 11 Aug. 1866.

Mr. Mrs. main, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, the town surveyor, and others, killed, while attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-moat, to get rid of it 17 Dec. 1866.

Strike of about 9,000 engineers, for day's work 21 July 1871.

Nine hours' day 1872.

College of Physical science in connection with the Durham University, opened 28 Oct. 1872.

Engineers' strike closed, terms, nine hours a day, to begin on 1 Jan. 1872; men to work overtime when needed; wages to remain the same; arranged by Mr. R. B. Philipson and Mr. Joseph Coventure, 6 Oct. 1872.

Elswick estate purchased by a committee for a public park, announced 3 Aug. 1873.

New swing-bridge over the Tyne (265 feet long; weight, 1,450 tons) lifted by a hydraulic crane, begun 1871; completed 1873.

Bishops act; permitting the erection of a see at Newcastle, passed 1878.


Newcastle constituted a city; charter received 5 July 1882.

Public library opened 13 Sept. 1880; the new building was opened 1 Sept.

Parks given by sir William Armstrong, addition Feb. 1883.

Visit of prince and princess of Wales and family; enthusiastic reception; opening of Armstrong park, national history museum, free library, Albert Edward dock, &c. 29, 20, 21 Aug. 1884.

Royal mining, engineering, and industrial exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge, 11 May 1884. 2,092,273 visitors present 19 May; reported successful 29 Oct. 1884.

Newcastle and Durham college of physical science; foundation-stone laid by sir Wm. (afterwards lord) Armstrong, 15 June 1887; opened by the princess Louise 5 Nov. 1888.

In 1866 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the health of those engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. By the use of coal the cost of fuel was doubled; a number of woollen mills were closed.
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mosaic law, governed by a religious aristocracy, which lasted till 1693. Maine was made an independent state in 1820.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("saffoisted") by William the Conqueror, 1079-85. It is said that the whole country, for thirty miles in compass, was laid waste. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, 2 Aug. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, 7 Aug. 1851. Agitation for the preservation of this forest, autumn, 1879. In accordance with an act passed in 1877, the forest is now managed by a court of Verderers as a public pleasure ground, and cattle. New Forest (sale of lands for public purposes) act passed, 24 July, 1902. See Forests.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), said to have been discovered by John Cabot, who called it Pictou Port in June, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Humphry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1777 there were too fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England.―Hakluyt. But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that three ports of Devonshire employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The soveignty of England was recognized in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, certain rights on the "French shores" being reserved for France. Newfoundland obtained the privilege of a colonial legislature in 1837; and the bishopric was established in 1839. Population, 1871, 175,335; 1881 (est. 242,273). Capital, St. John's; population, 1901, (est.) 32,553. Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000l. sterling, 9 June, 1846. On 14 Jan. 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention. Newfoundland refused union with the dominion of Canada, March, 1860; a railway from St. John's to St. George's bay, proposed by the colonial government Aug. 1878. Gouvernor, sir G. Wm. des Veux, Feb. 1886; sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, Nov. 1888; sir H. H. Munro, Sept. 1895; sir Henry McCullam, 1899; sir Caven- dish Boyle, Jan. 1901; sir Wm. MacGregor, July, 1904; sir Ralph Williams, 5 Sept. 1909. See Canada, Nov. 1877.

Fisheiy Dispute. At Fortune bay, U.S., fishers fixed nets on Sunday, 13 Jan. 1875; this being contrary to local regulations, they were forcibly removed; 250 vessels encamped on part of U.S. government sent despatch, 24 Aug.; correspondence, Sept.-Oct.; the marquis of Salisbury refused compensation; but ear Granville granted it: 15,000l. were awarded by arbitration 28 May, 1884.

The French tri-colour flag set up at Cumberland Stage, near St. John's, by a French captain, 9 Sept. 1882.

Conflicts between the Orangemen and Romanists at Harbour Grace; several killed 26 Dec. 1883.

Continued disputes through the British lobster factories on the French shore 1890.

The people dissatisfied with the new arrangements begin after 1 July, 1889, termed "paid divinetts.

A great meeting at St. John's 26 March.

Sir James Winter, ex-attorney-general, and other delegates, arrive in London 13 May.
A French war vessel requests the stoppage of British fishing in St. George's bay; indigination meeting at St. John's, reported 24 May, 1893.

Eight British war vessels, under the command of Commodore, proceed to Port de Grave to destroy French fishermen respecting lobsters, at Port-a-Port, with clubs, etc.; the latter beaten, about 20 June.

Capt. Sir Baldwin Walker, of the Esmond, stops Mr. Bird's lobster factory at Sandy Point, about 26 June; Mr. Baird sues for damages. July.

A French war vessel at Port-a-Port drives off 30 British fishing vessels, 26 June.

Sir William Whiteway, premier, and Mr. Harvey, delegates in London, 5 July et seq.; the colonists claim extinguishment of French rights, about 5 Aug.; Sir W. Whiteway returns to Newfoundland, 12 Nov., et seq.

The modus vivendi enforced by the Esmond and Port-a-Port, 13 Nov., et seq.

Joseph Girardin, captn. of the French schooner Missisquoi, arrested for illegal acts; imprisoned till fines were paid; rescued from prison, regains his ship, puts off to sea; the ship runs aground, and is again seized. Oct.

Great storm, destruction of shipping, &c., at Port-a-Port, reported 8 Dec., 1893.

Action of Mr. Baird against Sir Baldwin Walker in the supreme court concluded; judgment reserved. 10 Feb., 1894.

Verdict for Mr. Baird, 22 March; appeal to the privy council, March, 1894; dismissed 4 Aug., 1892.

Arbitration accepted by the British and French governments, the modus vivendi to continue, agreement signed in London, 11 March, at Paris, 12 March, and at St. John's, 13 March; Bill brought into the house of lords to enforce the modus vivendi, early April; read second time, 27 April, 1894.

Sir William Whiteway and 4 other delegates appear at the house of lords, and make a statement. 23 April.

The house of assembly adopts a petition to渥ottawa, to ratify their convention with the United States. 3 April.

The British fishermen of Fortune's bay rise against the sale of bait to others, about 22 April; stockade raised, and bail seized, about 28 April. After some negotiation, the modus vivendi coercion act (to last till 1895) is passed by both branches of the Newfoundland legislature, 16 May.

(The coercion bill in the British house of commons was withdrawn May.)

The French enforce the modus vivendi ; difficulties; the Esmond, docked, reported 22 June.

Sixty British lobster factories closed, under the modus vivendi, reported 7 July.

The Canadian government protests against the restrictions on the supply of herrings as bait for the fisheries, which have been agreed upon 28 Nov.; and imposes import duties on fish, 8 Dec.

A sudden blizzard off the coast drove out 250 fishing boats, 27 men perished by frost, etc., 27 Feb., 1892.

The modus vivendi respecting lobsters, renewed by the British and French governments, 25 March.

The French shore bill supported by the British government, for constituting a royal commission court to settle the disputes submitted to the house of assembly, 25 April; rejected 14 May; a joint committee on the subject appointed 19 May.

The dispute with Canada settled, referred to the emirs of 1889, 28 May; announced 21 May.

The French fishermen break the modus vivendi by destroying 300 British lobster traps, about 15 June.

Great fire at St. John's, from 6 p.m. 12 July till 5 a.m. 13 July, during a violent gale; about 11,000 homes destroyed; the beautiful cathedral, the G.G. Scott, circus, club-houses, churches and churches, public buildings, and the greater part of the city destroyed; shipping greatly damaged. Loss, about 2,200,000$. 6 deaths and people missing. Relief by this nation, the United States and the United Kingdom (see Mission House Funds).

Meeting of the government on the evening of St. John's, reported 13 July.

The operation of the bail act suspended, 22 March, 1893.

General election, the government of sir W. White- way returned to power. 8 Nov.

The ministry requested to resolve the legislature on account of his bail at election, 4 April; governour O'Brien refuses; the ministry resigns. 12 April, 1894.

New ministry formed by Mr. A. T. Goodridge, 13 April.

The Whiteway party retain possession of the chamber and demand a dissolution; the governor pro- nounces the legislature to expire, 5 July.

Election trials, many members, including sir Wm. Whiteway, impeached for bribery, 5 May, 1894.

Legislature proroged 9 Aug.

Elections, majority of the Whiteway party. Nov.

Financial crisis; several banks and 6 high Jog payment; application to the imperial government for help. 10 Dec.

Resignation of the ministry, 12 Dec.; new one formed by Mr. D. J. Green, 13 Dec.

Great distress at St. John's, 14 Dec.; parliament opened to consider the crisis. 15 Dec.

The Commercial bank charged with reckless mis- management, etc.; the notes of the Union bank guaranteed by government. 17 Dec.

Mr. Cooke, manager, and 4 directors of the Commer- cial bank charged with fraud, arrested and bailed, 27 Dec.

The government much assisted by the bank of Montreal. Jan., 1895.

Gratual reduction of business; report, 16 Jan.

Bill passed removing the disqualifications of un- seated members. 22 Jan.

Resignation of the ministry, 31 Jan.

Cabinet formed by sir Wm. Whiteway, 5 Feb.

Much distress relieved by July O'Brien's subscription fund. 7 Feb.

Negotiations for union with Canada; delegates sent to Ottawa, April; the scheme abandoned through differences respecting the terms. 16 May.

Sir Herbert Graphic, British commissioner, organizes relief works at St. John's, April.

A loan of 2,500,000$ from London, floated in Montreal at 4% per cent. improved prospects reported, 31 May; the loan authorized by the chambers. 13 June.

French treaties bill passed (upper house) 24 June, House prorogued. 3 July.

Forest fires; Peter necklace settlement at Norris Arm, burnt, reported. 10 July.

Mr. James Gordon and Mr. John Gillard, official liquidators of the defunct Union bank, accuse the directors of fraud; the illness of Mr. Herbert Graphic, Mr. Walter Grieve, and Mr. Pincott, manager of the bank, of issuing a false statement of its affairs and paying dividends which the bank had not earned, 19 July; warrants issued; bail accepted, 20 July.

Arrests in connexion with the smuggling scandals, Mr. M. Tobin and one of the governors of the savings bank. 27 Oct.

Sentenced to fine and imprisonment. 5 Nov.

Discovery of coal towards the west coast. Nov.

Sir Robert Turner, bank director, and three others committed for trial, 15 Nov.; indictment ignored. 21 April, 1896.

Parliament opened; successful retraction, reported 10 June.

Oil struck at a depth of 1,600 feet on the W. coast, by a company. Dec., 1897.

Legislature dissolved 20 Sept., 1897.


Trial of the bank directors, 2 Nov.; acquitted and fined. 1898.

A government contract with Mr. Reid, taking up railways, docks, etc., signed, 3 March, 1898.

Railway bill passed, 15 March; a modus vivendi passed, both by the government of Canada, the United States and the United King- dom (see Mission House Funds).

Negotiations with France respecting the French shore question. Jan., 1899.
French lobster factory near St. John's burnt, end of March (Ingram Tayland pleads guilty to arson, 19 July, 1899)

British warships at St. John's, 1,000 men reviewed, 21 July.

Severe storm; fishing settlements destroyed, 20 deaths, reported, 21 Sept.

The Winter ministry defeated, 19 Feb., 1900. The modus vivendi re-enacted by bill passed, 20 Feb.; the ministry resigns, deadlock, 5 March; legislature prorogued, 14 March; Mr. Robert Boyle forms a new ministry, 15 March.

Seal fishery, value 600,000 dollars; largest total since 1882, 24 April.

Governing revenue, large surplus, nearly 140,000 dollars for year ended, 30 June.

Elections; great victory of the opponents of the "Reid contract.

The Bond ministry, 32,4, enlarged and reconducted 7 Dec.

Modus vivendi re the French shore, renewed, act passed, 27 Feb., 1901.

Sir Cavenish Boyle arrives, 17 June.

Compromise with Mr. Reid effected; he surrenders ownership of the railway, but agrees to work it for 52 years.

Bill passed, 1 Aug.; Reid Newfoundland company formed, 29 Aug.

Mercantile stores in St. John's burnt, 2 deaths, estimated loss, 500,000 dollars, 23 Sept.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall welcomed at St. John's; Mr. Bond, premier, knighted, 24, 25 Oct.

French fishery on the Green Banks fails, June.

The Reid Newfoundland co. awarded 500,450 dollars, from the government, by arbitration, reported, 3 Oct.

Government and other buildings of the cathedral, school of arts, burned at St. Pierre, 1 Nov.

Bond-Hay reciprocity treaty re fish, signed at Washington, 8 Nov.

Modus vivendi bill passed, 12 March; again renewed, for 1903, Dec. 12, 1902, and for 1904, 2 March, 1903; revenue 2,300,000 dol.

Seal fishery best for years, reported, 21 April.

Decline of British imports to per cent, and increase of American imports during 1902-03, reported, Oct.

Codfish sales produce 1,000,000 dollars more than in 1902, reported, end Nov.

Colonial revenues reported to have increased by 250,000 dollars, within 2 years, and trade to the extent of 1,000,000 dollars, annually during the past 5 years, reported, end Jan., 1904.

Newfoundland government undertakes to renew the French shore modus vivendi, which expired 31 Dec., 1903; colonial office allows the Newfoundland government to add 3 members to the legislative council to ensure the passage of the bill, mid Feb.

Legislature meets; governor's speech announces a substantial surplus, and proposes a large reduction in taxation; property of the colony reported to be unequaled, 25 Feb.

Legislative council unanimously passes the modus vivendi bill through all its stages, 3 March.

Minister of finance, presenting the budget, cites the colony's splendid financial position as an argument for retaining autonomy and opposing the project of union with Canada, 29 March.

Great enthusiasm displayed over the French shore agreement; 31 bonfires lighted; 31 works; schools closed; processions, &c., 22 April.

Sir Robert Bond, prime minister, arrives in London in order to take part in the conferences for negotiating, regulating, and providing by the Anglo-French agreement of 8 April, 21 June.

Elephant returns show that the government maintains its position in the house of assembly, having secured a majority of 2 votes to 6; closed Nov.

Coastwise whale fishery for 1904 reported to be a failure financially; companies ask the legislature to reduce the taxation on the industry, 1 Feb., 1905.

Government orders the customs collectors throughout Newfoundland to refuse licenses to procure bait to all American fishing vessels as a precautionary step to the introduction of a bill in the legislature to prohibit the export of lines.)

Legislature opened; Sir Wm. Macdonald (governor), in his speech from the throne, congratulates the colony upon the marked and material advance during the past year, and the increase of trade in favour of the colony exceeding 1,250,000 dollars (250,000 dol.), results in trade and commerce for the past year were highly satisfactory; announcement made that the government had decided it would be unwise under existing conditions and pending the ratification of the Bond-Hay treaty, to continue to grant to American fishermen the privileges enjoyed by them in the past, the scarcity of bait rendering it necessary that the interests of the Newfoundlanders should be first considered. The revenue for the past year showed a surplus; there would also be a surplus for the current year, notwithstanding the reduction of 200,000 dollars (40,000 dol.) in taxation last session.

Government despatch a revenue cutter and a force of police to prevent American fishermen obtaining bait, as they had previously been allowed, 24 April.

House of assembly, by 19 votes to 6, passes the second reading of the bill enforcing the act against American fishermen, 24 April.

Legislature passed the bill excluding American fishermen from the right of fishing or purchasing bait in Newfoundland waters by 13 votes to 6, 14 Apr.

Seal fishery ends; catch for the season 127,736 skins, valued at 240,390 dollars (42,150 dol.), as compared with 246,478 skins, valued at 439,734 dollars (67,478 dol.), of 1903-04, April, 1904.

Bill budget: revenue for fiscal year ending June, 1904, 2,512,633 dollars (520,726 dol.), expenditure 2,391,236 dollars (476,571 dol.), surplus 120,397 dollars (31,345 dol.), reported, 14 July.

Commercial Cable Co. by agreement with Newfoundland government, agree to lay by Sept., 1905, 200 miles of modern submarine cable between Port Basque, Newfoundland, and Canso, Nova Scotia, to connect with the Commercial Cable Co.'s land lines, reported, 14 July.

Sir Wm. Macdonald sails on a 5-weeks' cruise along the coast of Labrador, accompanied by a party of British and Colonial scientists; the object of these expeditions is to study the longitude of the principal headlands, chart the seaboard, make hydrographic surveys, collect industrial and mineral data along the coast, 30 July.

Tribe of Indians in commendation appointed the provisional of the Anglo-French convention of 8 April, 1904, relating to Newfoundland, concludes its labours, after 41 sittings at the ministry of foreign affairs, Paris, 29 Aug.

55,000 dol. awarded to Frenchmen interested in the treaty shore fisheries in compensation for rights given up under the Anglo-French convention of 8 April, 1904.

H.M. cruiser Undine, with rear-adm. prince Louis of Battenberg on board, and the cruiser Bedford arrive at St. John's, 5 Sept.; closes Aug., with a ball given in his honour at government house, St. John's, 12 Sept.; squadron leaves, 13 Sept.

Colonial government formally protest to the British government against the action of a number of States fishing vessels in hiring Newfoundlanders outside the three mile limit or in Canadian ports to help them take herrings in Newfoundland waters, this being in direct violation of the Anglo-French agreement of 8 April, 1904, and article of the treaty of 1818. Respecting the dispute between Newfoundland and the United States with regard to the position of the American fishing industry in the Newfoundland waters, see Times article 10 Nov.

Messrs. Dillon Wallace and Clifford Easton, the Labrador explorers, whose death was traced to Unagwa safety, 10 Oct, being the first white men to traverse Labrador without Indian guides, reported, 21 Nov.
The government, at the opening of the legislature, announces the prosperity of the colony as unsurpassed; revenue showed a surplus of 26,000.

Debt of the town, Sir Robert Thornburn, B.C.M.G., of the colony, 1885.

Feb. 12. Trade tables issued at St. John's for the past 7 years show that the value of imports has increased from 6,371,224 to 15,202,002, and the value of exports from 6,005,155 to 1,000,000, as compared with 1886. Newfoundland sealing season stated to be a great success, reported, mid-April.

House of assembly passes the foreign fishing vessels bill, 1 May.

Worst storm experienced for many years; enormous destruction of fishing property, 12-15 June.

Eleven fishing boats, returning from Labrador, driven ashore by a gale; vessels and cargo a total loss.

A modulus circuitis with Great Britain in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries concluded, 12 Oct.

American fishermen having agreed not to use putting schemes to catch herring, the colonial fishermen agree not to fish at night, 22 Oct.

Colonial government resolves to test the validity of the modulus circuitis by enforcing the act, 31 Oct.

Newfoundland fishermen, convicted at St. John's of Castro de Chao, a board American herrng vessel in violation of the act, were each fined 30.

Legislature opens by the governor; the more recent acts of the address condemn the modulus circuitis with the U.S. on the fisheries question, 7 Feb. 1907.

The Colonial house of assembly passes a resolution for an address to Lord Egleton on the question of the fisheries modulus circuitis, 14 Feb.

Colonial finance minister introduces the budget in the assembly; the surplus for the last financial year amounted to 1,387,263, as compared with 6,000 for the current year, 6,000.

The worst blizzard experienced for 20 years swept over Newfoundland during the 48 hours preceding 25 March.

Fishermen at Bay of Islands adopt resolutions against the government's policy of excluding Americans from the fishery, 28 March.

Modus circuitis in regard to the fisheries question concluded between Great Britain and the U.S. governments, 7 Sept.

The legislature at St. John's unanimously adopts a motion protesting against the action of the imperial government in over-riding the colonial laws regarding the American fishery modulus circuitis, 1 Feb. 1908.

The budget statement presented to the legislature shows revenue for 1897, 559,526; expenditure, 525,6.8; surplus 12,867.

41 records of disaster in the annual report of the fishery said to have been broken by the number of vessels already crushed by the ice, 12 April.

Sir E. Morris retires from his cabinet, 2 March, 1909;

Sir R. Williams appointed governor, 2 March.

Legislature dissolved owing to failure of the coalition ministry; the Morris ministry returned for the control of the legislature, 28 April. The elections result in the defeat of the Morris party; Sir E. Morris wins 6 seats and Sir R. Williams 6, 22 May.

New governor, Sir Ralph Williams, arrives at St. John's, 12 Sept.

Paper-making industry inaugurated by the governor, 7 Oct.

The north Atlantic fisheries arbitration tribunal held its first sitting at the Hague, 6 June.

Agreement concluded by the imperial parliament for the Mutual Submission to the Hague tribunal of the long-standing fisheries dispute with the United States, 27 Jan.

These agreements relative to the treaty of 1854 were referred to the tribunal: (1) How far the local regulations bind American citizens; (2) The employment of non-Americans in the fishing cress; (3) Whether American vessels can be compelled to pay duties and report to customs; (4) Could the vessels be excluded from fishing reports or payments be made; (5) From which point the 'limit' line (inside which Americans had no right to fish) should be taken; (6) Could Americans fish within the harbours and bays; (7) Did they enjoy the commercial privileges of other American trading vessels.


The budget shows an estimated revenue of 650,000, an increase over the current year; expenditure estimated at slightly under 650,000.

§ March, 1910.

NEW FRANCE, see Canada.

NEW GALLERY, Regent Street, W., erected by seceders from the subscribers to the Grosvenor Gallery (which see), opened 9 May, 1888.

In this building were held the Tudor, Stuart, Guelph, and Victorian exhibitions, which see, and Picture exhibitions.

NEWGATE, LONDON. The prison derived its name from the gate, to which was attached a small prison, gradually enlarged. One was erected in 1806 by the bishop of London. It was used as a prison for persons of rank as early as 1218; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666, when they reconstructed it, but becoming "an accumulation of misery and inconvenience," was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in 1780, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857, the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. Newgate was disused as an ordinary prison by 14 April, 1881. Building demolished 1902-3. Sale of fittings and relics 4 Feb. 1906. During the pulling down of the building, part of an old Roman wall was discovered. Major Arthur Griffiths' "Chronicles of Newgate," published Jan. 1884. New court house in course of erection, 1908. See Old Bailey.

NEW MARKET, established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861, which took effect when the meat and poultry market in Smithfield was opened, 1 Dec. 1868.

NEW GRENADE (S. America), discovered by Oviedo in 1496, and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia, 17 Dec. 1819; see Colombia.

NEW GUINEA or PAPUA, a large island, Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese after their settlement of the Moluccas between 1511 and 1539. It was visited by Suarez, a Spaniard, in 1581. It is said to have been named New Guinea by Ortiz de Retes, a Portuguese, 1549. Torres Straits, which separate New Guinea and Australia, were discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606. It was frequently visited by the Dutch in the 17th century. They established a colony and erected a fortress, named Dubus, on the S.W. coast, in 1828, which was unsuccessful; and removed in 1835. A lofty range of mountains was named after captain Coonesworth, who first saw them from his vessel on sea about 1835. Coloured population about 500,000; Europeans, 711; aliens, 514 in 1917. See German New Guinea.

On 5 Oct. the New Guinea Colonizing Association proposed to lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary, to send to New Guinea an expedition of 200 men with 50 officers, in a ship of 1,000 tons burden; he declined
to sanction it, and referred to dangers, 30 Oct. 1875; part of the island was later occupied by the Queensland government, announced Apr. 1883, with the approval of Australia; this act declared by the British government to be "null in point of law, and not to be admitted in point of fact." 1875; signifies lord Derby's dispatch, also recommending a confederation of Australian states, 11 July, 1883; Inter-colonial conference at Sydney recommend annexeation, Dec. 1883; Protectorate of the southern part and adjacent islands under a high commissioner determined on, Aug. 1883; to be supported by the Australian colonies; Major-General Sir Henry Sturt, as commissioner, Jan. 1884; protectorate proclaimed in New Guinea, 6 Nov.; German flag hoisted on northern part and adjacent islands; Australian colonies protest, Dec. 1884; The German colony named Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, March, 1885; Agreement between England and Germany announced, 19 June, 1885; Exploring expedition of geographical society of Australia under captain Everill, in New Guinea, Sept. 1885; Death of sir Peter Henry Scratchley announced, 3 Dec. 1885; Bill regulating the government passed by legislature of Queensland, 4 Nov. 1887; New Guinea constituted an independent colony by letters patent, Sept. 1888; Sir Edward L. Salter, the first governor, April, 1889; Sir W. MacGregor explored the Owen Stanley range of mountains and named one Victoria (13,121 feet high), another Albert Edward (12,900 feet), 40 miles inland from Port Moresby, May, June, 1889; Sir Wm. MacGregor lands at Denarau with 22 men to search for murderers; repulses an attack of 250 natives and burns a village, announced 13 Oct. 1889; his explorations of the river-systems, &c., reported, Oct. 1894; he is awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Founder's medal, 27 April, 1896; further explorations in the west division, 8 Feb.-22 March, 1897; Murder of Mr. J. Hasley and the crew of the cutter Isabel (while pearl fishing) reported 1 Oct. 1890; Massacre of 40 villagers by the Tango tribe reported 5 Jan. 1891; Five European miners killed by natives at Mambare, 7-12 Jan. 1897; Mr. Green, government resident and eight constables murdered by natives at Taraga, 14 Jan. 1900; The New Guinea company transfer rights to Germany over the protectorate, announced, 26 Oct., 1898; the German government assumes administration, 1 April, 1900; the Caroline, Peléou, and Mariana islands incorporated in German New Guinea, 1900; Two white diggers killed and eaten, Feb. 1901; the rev. James Chalmers and 11 others massacred by natives on Couranada Island, 8 April, 1901; Expedition under Mr. Le Hunte attacked, 24 natives killed, May, 1902; Mrs. Wolff murdered in the Bismark archipelago; a tribe annihilated by a German punitive force, reported Aug. 1902; Messrs. Jeacock and Brackenbury murdered, 25 natives killed in a fight; drought and famine; some cannibalism, reported 31 Dec., 1902; Investigating the killing, reported, 4 Aug. 1903; Medical expedition for ethnological investigation and collection of data for cancer research in New Guinea leaves London, 1903; Announced Apr. 1904; The royal commission of inquiry into the administration of British New Guinea, excuses dissatisfaction in the public service to lack of administrative ability on the part of the administrator, 5 Feb. 1907.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the early United States of N. America, was settled in 1623, placed under Massachusetts, 1641; separated, 1679. Capital, Concord. Pop. (1880), 34,949; (1890) est., 425,746.

A lunatic asylum near Dover burnt; over 50 inmates perish, 9 Feb. 1893; Suicide of Isaac Abbott, city treasurer of Dover, and cashier of the national bank. (After death, 80,000 dollars, 14 Jan. 1895.

NEW HARMONY, see Harmonists.

NEW HEBRIDES, (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered by Quirós, who believing them to be a continent named them Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo, in 1606; Bagnamville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name. On appeal, the British government for the natives against kidnapping, Nov. 2, 1883.

In 1878 the British and French governments agreed not to occupy these islands, but French aggressions were protested against by the Australian colonies, 1877. French vessels land troops here to protect their countrymen, 1 June, 1886.

Land dispute between French Hiberies company and native christian mission, reported 15 Sept. 1886. The Anglo-French convention of 16 Nov. 1888, and the agreement of 26 June, 1888, placed the islands, for the protection of life and property, under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on the Pacific stations. By the Anglo-French agreement of 8 April, 1904, the British and French governments agreed to draw up in concert an agreement to put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hiberies; commission agreed upon to settle the disputes in the islands with regard to landed property. Capt. Petreumont and 4 men of the native crew of the cutter Petrel, and 2 native women, murdered by natives on Aurora island, 19 July, 1904. Anglo-French commission appointed, Jan. agreement of reference signed between the commissioners; Great Britain and France to retain power over their own people, administrative rights of both countries to remain as before, islands not to be divided and neither party to assume any independent control over the group; British and French courts to be created with British and French judges, each to administer their own legislature in the case of their own subjects, 26 Feb.; convention signed in London by sir E. Grey, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, 26 Oct., 1906.

Cyclone visits the islands; Teouma swept by a huge wave; government buildings at Vilalestroyed, 29 Mar., 1909.

NEW HOLLAND, see Australia, New South Wales, &c.

NEW IRELAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, lat. 2° 3'S, long. 152° E., 200 miles long, 25 miles average width. An attempt of the French explorers de Long, in 1801, to colonise it, reported a disastrous failure in August, 1880, and May, 1881. The island is now named New Mecklenburg.

NEW JERSEY, one of the early United States of N. America, was settled by the Dutch from New York, 1617; and by Swedes in 1627. Capital, Trenton, Pop. (1880), 1,131,110; (1890) est., 2,672,035.

The S. half of Seabright with fine buildings burnt, 17 June (see Jera). Great fires at Paterson, 26 blocks destroyed, 841 death, 20 injured, 9 Feb.; 3 blocks burnt down at Atlantic city, estimated loss over 2,000,000 dollars, 6 deaths, reported, 26 April, 1902. A boiler explosion occurs at the works of the Glaceau Company; 6 killed and 50 injured, 22 May, 1906.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, see Swedenborgians.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). A manufacturing village founded by David Dale, 1783. Here his son-in-law, Robert Owen, endeavoured to establish socialism in 1807; and here the first infant school was set up, 1815.
NEWMECKLENBURG. See New Ireland.

NEW MODEL, see Council of Officers.

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organised as a territory, 9 Sept. 1850. Capital, Santa Fe. Precious metals are carried to every part of the territory. Population, 1860, 105,310; 1890 (est.), 214,841.

New Mexico created a state by a bill which became law, 18 August, 1889.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (whence see), founded in 1717, under the regency of the French. In 1858 seven whites of the city were destroyed by fire. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss by the Americans under general Jackson. 8 Jan. 1815: the British general, sir Edward Pakenham, was killed. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rison, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny, especially towards females, May to October, 1862.

He was replaced by general Banks, 16 Dec. 1862. Sanitary riots, due to agitators, began 30 July, 1866. A law was passed by the Legislative Assembly under the governor's veto, and which he refused to disregard. In protest against this action of the legislature, the citizens of New Orleans, by a vote of 12,760 to 600, summoned a convention to meet at the capitol, and on 18 Sept. 1864: it composed of 80 members, and which met in the new market a bill which became law, 18 December, 1864.

New Orleans.—John McEnery elected governor of Louisiana by the southern whites, 4 Nov. 1872; but W. P. Kellogg, elected by the coloured people and their white friends, was recognised by the Federal government. To defend themselves against tyranny, the southerners formed the "White League," and collected armed forces, which they refused to surrender. On demand, 15 Sept., 1874: they deposed Kellogg at New Orleans after some resistance, and established McEnery as governor, but submitted to the president's proclamation and Kellogg was restored to his office. The government troops elect members from the legislative assembly as they judge fit.

After much discussion, a peaceable compromise April, 1877, was arrived at, by which the dispute settled in favor of Democrats by president Hayes: prospect of peace.

NEWPORT.

"World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial" Exposition. 15 Dec. 1884—30 May, 1885.

Another exhibition opened 10 Nov.


Mr. David Hennessy, chief of the police, assassinated by a portion of the Sicilian vendetta society named Mafia, which see, 15 Oct.: 17 men arrested.

The committee of safety, aided by the Italian government, determined to clear the city from secret societies; meeting held, 27 Oct.

Indictment of 17 Sicilians for the murder of Mr. Hennessy, 22 Nov.; 6 acquitted; 11 convicted on 3, 13 March, 1857; the mob, invited by Mr. Parkerson, lawyer, and other citizens, broke into the jail, and shot or hung 11 prisoners (50 American citizens). 3 March, 1891.

Strong protest of the Italian government 15 March.

Secretary Blaine writes to Mr. Nichols, governor of Louisiana, expressing the president's regret at the citizens' disaffection of the law; Barons di Fava, the Italian minister, recalled by his government.

15 March, 1891.

Correspondence between the Governments.

NEWPHILOsOPHY, a term applied in the 17th century to that of Bacon (whence see).

NEW PLYMOUTH, see New England.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartered by Edward III. and James I. Population, 1901, 6,726; 1891 (est.), 7,536.

Charter Rights.—About 10,000 chartists (whence see), from the neighbouring mines, armed with guns, pikes, &c., arrived at Newport, 4 Nov. 1839. They divided themselves into three considerable bodies; one was led by Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of New-hill. Before they reached the garden front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 43rd regiment, and several special constables. The rioters broke the windows and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and dispersed the mob, which fled, leaving about 20 dead, and others wounded. A detachment of the 8th royal hussars arrived from Bristol, and the town became tranquil.

Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and others were tried and sentenced to death (afterwards committed to transportation).

3 Jan. 1840.

An amnesty was granted them, 3 May, and they returned to England. 1842.

Frost died, aged 66.

29 July, 1877.

Explosion on the Teneurville petroleum steamer in the dry dock; five men killed, many injured.

21 May, 1891.

Mr. T. Combe bequeathes 100,000l. to the Newport and Co. hospital, reported.

17 Oct. 1901.
NEW RIVER, for the supply of London with water, was begun 1669, and finished in 1673, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, a London goldsmith, was knighted by James I.—Strype. This artificial river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, then forty-eight miles long, was brought to London, and opened 29 Sept. 1673. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares (equally divided into King’s and Adventurers’), netted only 5s. a piece. Charles I. sold his shares to Myddelton’s representatives for an annuity of 500/. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100/. A part of a share sold at the rate of 91,000/., the share, 19 Nov. 1782; a part of a king’s share at the rate of 99,000/., of an adventurer’s share at the rate of 93,000/., 15 May, 1788; king’s share, rate 88,200/.; adventurer’s, 91,000/., Oct. 1875; king’s share, rate 91,010/.; adventurer’s, 94,500/., Nov. 1880; king’s share rate 83,500/.; adventurer’s, 85,200/., Nov. 1887. An entire freehold adventurer’s share of the company was sold by auction for 122,500/., to the Prudential Assurance Company, 17 July, 1879. The annual income of the company from land and water was stated to be 114,350/.

NEW ROAD. N. London, now Pentonville, Euston, and Marylebone roads, was cut through verdant meadows, 1755-7, after much opposition.

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S. E. Ireland. Here general Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagemur Harvey, 4 June, 1798.

NEW RUGBY, Tennessee, United States, N. America, a colony of British farmers and others, founded on English principles by Mr. Thomas Hughes, o. c. formerly M. P., author of "Tom Brown’s Schooldays," &c.; inaugurated 5 Oct. 1880.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by Lord Cobham, and the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when fleecing from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689. Serious rioting, 15 July, 1902. Population, 1901, 13,121; 1910 (est.), 14,433.

NEWS-AGENTS’ AND BOOKSELLERS’ UNION first annual meeting, held at Stationers’ hall, London, 18 Feb. 1897.

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The London Gazette, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia on the eastern coast, was explored and taken possession of and named by captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was formed under command of Captain Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, 20 Jan. 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of the bay.

Myddelton turned the first sod at Chadwell, a spring rising at the foot of a hill near Ware, 19 April, 1669; the water issued out of a deep hole, and combined with another spring, Anwell; forming a river about 20 feet wide; he died poor, 19 Dec. 1671.

Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. Gold was discovered in 1851. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). The Intercolonial Exhibition was opened at Sydney, by the governor-general lord Bemore, 30 Aug. 1870. It consisted of two departments, agricultural and non-agricultural. A conference of delegations from all Australian colonies met at Sydney early in Jan. 1873, to deliberate on a customs’ union, postal and railway arrangements, &c. The ministry introduced a free trade budget near the end of the year. Industrial exhibition opened by the governor, 11 April, 1874. Population (1836), 260,722; (1891), 1,366,408; 1,700,000. Imports 6,577,053/., in 1851; 20,960,157/., in 1853; 18,886,270/., in 1887; 22,531,015/., in 1891; 27,500,000/., 1901; 27,285,958/., 1911; 34,903,301/., in 1910; 37,412,746/., in 1910; exp. 50,786,276/., in 1851; 10,886,018/., in 1883; 18,496,917/., in 1887; 19,268,222/., in 1890; 23,612,991/., 1897; over 25,000,000/., 1891; 33,007,335/., 1904; 45,058,251/., 1904; 49,965,572/., in 1910; revenue, 1880-90, 8,540,575/., expenditure, 1880-90, 9,811,251/.; revenue, 1896-7, 9,729,117/., expenditure, 10,698,167/., 1904-5, revenue, 11,393,918/., expenditure, 11,105,075/., 1904-5; 12,283,828/., expenditure, 11,580,804/., 1905-6, revenue, 13,065,767/., expenditure, 12,60,415/.; Governor, sir John Young, 1890; lord Carrington, 1885; the earl of Belmore, 1867; sir Patrick Lofthouse, 1872; sir John Young, 1890; lord Chelmsford, March, 1893. See Australia, Sydneys, and Rabbits.

The bishopric of Australia was formed in 1856; New Zealand was detached in 1841, and Tasmania in 1851; the diocese of Australia was again divided in 1877; the sees of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne being formed; the diocese of Perth was formed 1854; Goulburn, 1855; Bathurst, 1855; Grafton and Armidale, 1857; Ballarat, 1875; North Queensland, 1878; Town of Richmond and Hobart by the Victoria trustees "Kelly cove," 1878; International Exhibition opened by lord Lofthouse, 17 Sept., 1876.

Building burnt down 22 Sept., 1876.
The Victoria was presented as a gift from the British government to the government of New South Wales 26 Jan., 1876.
The legislature rejects the federal scheme by vote about 1 Nov., 1891.
Military contingent ordered to be sent to the Sudan; 30,000, subscribed for the Patriotic Fund, at Sydney, 23 Feb.; amount raised to 45,000/., 3 March; contingent starts March, arrives at Sunkia 29-30 March; left May, 1893.
Resignation of ministry; new one formed by sir Robert Goldstone, 17 Dec., 1893; coalition formed by sir J. Robertson and sir Patrick Jennings, 22 Feb., 1895.
Explosion at Bulli colliery; 8 men perish, 29 March, 1897.
Reward of 25,000/., offered by government for the extermination of rabbits introduced from Europe. M. Pasteur suggests the introduction of rabbits inoculated with microbes; professor Watson of Adelaide proposes a similar method, 1887; reported unsuccessful, 1889-90.
Severe Chinese restriction bill (against the treaties of Sankin and Pekin) passed by the assembly 16-17 May, 1891.
Conference of Australian ministers on the Chinese question... 12 June, 1887

Mr. Dibbs forms a new ministry, 1st July; defeated 17 Jan.; dissolution of parliament; elections, 2 Feb., 1886; sir Henry Parkes forms a ministry.

Great fire on the coast near Sydney w. a. much loss of life and property... 25 May, seq.

Bill for the payment of legislature finally passed... 20 Sept.

New parliament opened... 29 April, 1890

For the great strikes, see Sydney...

The Broken Hill (silver mines) proprietary company formed labour 1882, prosperous till Sept., 1883, depression. R. Robertson, cashier, aged 73, premier 1860-61, 1868-70, 1875-77, 1884-5, announced 8 May, 1894

Parliament dissolved... 7 June.

Electors; 45 ministerials, 36 opposition, 31 Labour candidates and absentees.

Parliament opened 15 July; Mr. Dibbs' vote of want of confidence in sir Henry Parkes negatived... 30 July.

The Earl of Jersey—proclamation strictly forbidding all interference with free labour... 23 July.

Resignation of sir H. Parkes and his ministry on accusation of the production of a bill limiting the hours of labour to 12 in coal-mines... 23 Oct.


The eight hours bill passed... 1 Dec.

The new land bill by the legislative assembly by 50 votes against 39, 14 Dec., 1893; assent given... 2 March, 1892

Railway accident near Bathurst, 9 deaths, 27 April; several injured brought relieved by rain... 26 May.

The Earl of Aumer, aide-de-camp of the earl of Jersey, killed by a gun accident, about 17 June.


Confidence in the ministry affirmed (62-64) 30 Sept.

The funded stock bill (for £19,500,000) at 4 cent. per cent. passed; the debt, about 30 Oct.

Mr. Francis McAlister, director, sentenced to 3 years penal servitude, and Mr. Roderick M. Samara, manager, to 7 years, for fraud connected with the Australian Banking company... 30 Nov.

Strike at the Broken Hill silver mines against reduction of wages... July; negotiations fail; the mines opened to free labour, 25 Aug.; order maintained by militia, Sept. 7; 7 rioters sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, 30 Oct.; strike ends... about 6 Nov.

Vote of censure on the ministry rejected 22 Dec.

Resignation of the earl of Jersey for personal reasons... about 23 Jan., 1894

Sir H. Parkes' proposed vote of censure negatived (92-23) 22 Feb.

Hobbs through puppy of Hunter river; Newcastle and other places submerged... 9-11 March.

Precautionary stoppage of the Australian joint stock bank, 24 April; and of the National bank of Australasia at Sydney... 1 May; both re-constr. 4 May.

New banking act passed... 11 May.

Stoppage of the commercial banking company of Sydney started 12-13 May; proceedings in London, 24 May; reopened 1 June.

Note of various banks proclaimed legal tender in the colony... 15 May.

See Australia, May, 1894.

Case of the Cape River packet; the vessel wrongfully seized and the captain imprisoned by the Dutch in the Moluccas, Nov. 1894; lord Rosberry remonstrates with the Dutch government to pay £20,000 as compensation, July; declared insufficient by sir George Dibbs... 2 July.

New bank note bill passed... 29 Nov.

Bread riots in Sydney about 12-14 Nov.

Important discovery of gold at Wollongong... 18 Dec.

S.W. of Sydney; a rush of miners to the spot... reported in March.

A bill authorizing the issue of bank notes at Sydney... 14 March.

Letter from sir George Dibbs to the hon. J. H. Parry, Victoria, proposing a scheme of Australian federation... 14 June.

Resignation of the Dibbs cabinet reported 26 July.

New ministry formed by Mr. George H. Reid, 9 Aug.; parliament opened... 28 Aug., 1894

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., state attorney-general, 1844-73; late governor, 1875-91; died... 20 Oct.

Railway collision at Reffime, 11 lives lost, many injured... 28 Aug.

Mr. George H. Reid proposes financial reform... 9 Nov.

Death, at Sydney, of Sir Boht, W. Huff (born 1825), governor, 15 March; state funeral... 19 March, 1895

Bill reducing the governor's salary from £600 to £500, passed by the house, 9 April; shelved by the legislative council... 9 May.

Mr. G. H. Reid in his free-trade budget proposes land-tax of one penny and an income-tax of sixpence in the pound to meet the deficit... 9 May.

Bill introduced to annul the constitution... 9 May.

Land and income-tax assessment bill passed by the legislative assembly, 17 Sept. (land-tax exemption fixed at 200l., income-tax exemption at 120l.).

Dean, convicted of poisoning his wife, reprieved by the action of his counsel, Messrs. Macleay and Crick, legislators; re-narrated, 8 Oct.; Mr. Meagher arrested for perjury, 6 Oct.; bill passed 15 May, 1896; Dean committed for trial, 11 Oct.; sentenced to imprisonment for perjury... 11 Oct.

Federal enabling bill passed, Nov. 1895; amendment bill passed, Nov. 1895; see Australasia; 1841 et seq.; [Notes for federation insufficient, June, 1852.]

Great heat; average, 11 ½° F., 35 deaths, Jan., 1896; 125, 10 more deaths... 22 Jan., 1896


See Diggers, 1895.

Sir Henry Parkes, born 1815, died... 27 April.

New S. Wales police force established, 22 May; Revert destroyed by cyclone, reported, 29 Dec.

Long drought: (16 April) appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer... 3 April, 1897

The "Australian Horse" new volunteer regiment, formed; about 1,500 men... Sept.

Successful irrigation by arsensals wells, reported... 15 Sept.

Colliery explosion at Newcastle, 15 deaths, reported... 21 March, 1898

Special session of parliament on federation question opened, 21 Feb., 1897; federation bill passed, amended by the council, 21 March; parliament prorogued, 2nd special session (12 new members in the council) opens... 11 April, 1899

Federal bill amended; passed by the assembly and by the council... 13, 19 April.

A squadron of New South Wales lancers, to be trained at Aldershot, arrives in London... 27 April.


Federal demonstration in Sydney... 5 May.

The referendum for the commonwealth bill, 107-274 for and 72-774 against the bill... 20 June.

Government defeated on a vote of censure, 72-77; 7 Sept.; Reid's ministry resigns, 11 Sept.; new cabinet; Mr. W. Lyne, premier (knt., May, 1893); 14 Sept.

290 New South Wales contingent leaves for South Africa... 17 Jan., 1899

Sir Saul Samuel, agent-general in England 18 years till 1897, dies aged 85... 29 Aug.

Sir W. Lyne's budget statement; surplus for 1896-9, £192,355... 4 Oct.

Old-age pensions bill passed by the council, 29 Nov.

Lord Hopetoun, gov.-gen. of Australia, arrives at Sydney, 11 Dec.; Mr. W. Lyne to London... 18 Dec.


See Australasia... 1 Jan., 1901

Mr. John still forms a ministry, 10 April; elections... government and property... 1 July.

Industrial arbitration bill passed by the legislative council... 6 Dec.

Land bill passed, both houses, reported... 17 Dec.

Women's franchise bill passed, both houses... 14 Aug., 1902.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Drought ends in the northern districts, 22 Aug. 1902

Budget, surplus, 30,000; existing deficit, 84,000,000. 24 Sept.

Loan of 4,000,000, against 4 per cent.; treasury bills, London, passed by the assembly, 10 Dec.

Parliament meets 16 June; estimated deficit (1904) 30,000,000, reported, 30 June, 1903.

Strikes at the Hebburn colliery and elsewhere, 13 July.

Defect of the government in the assembly on vote of censure, 59-42. 16 July.

Tumut (whereby) proposed as the federal capital of Australia (rejected by senate Aug.) 18 July.

Water famine at Broken Hill, causing stoppage of mines, 27 June; water trains sent from S. Australia; relief works started by the government 17 July; general min reported during Aug. and Sept.

Bill for the reduction of the members of the legislative council, second reading in the house, 20 Jan. 1904 in pursuance of the policy of reducing the loan expenditure, the number of officers of the works department, reduced by 400, effects an annual saving of 140,000; over 1,000,000 acres of land applied for since Jan. 1904, an amount almost equalizing the total area taken up during each of the years 1902 and 1903, reported, 24 March.

Area of land under cultivation in S. S. Wales, 2,545,691 acres; value of crops gathered, 8,500,000; sheep missed, 28,625,892, during year ending 31 March.

Progress of the mineral industry of the colony; aggregate value of the mineral wealth produced in S. S. Wales in the year ending June 1903 estimated at 158,335,792L; value of production for 1903, 6,050,486L; gold yield for 1903, 295,728 oz. crude, equal to 234,660 oz. fine, valued at 286,000, reported, 12 Sept.

State elections take place, 15 ministersialists, 46 members of the opposition, 25 labour candidates, and 4 independent candidates, 6 Aug.

Mr. Cradwell, premier, announces his intention to resign; parliament meets 24 Aug.

Mr. Carruthers forms a new ministry on the resignation of Mr. Cradwell, himself as premier and treasurer, 6 Sept.

Mr. Carruthers states that he proposes to establish a portfolio of agriculture, and, in view of the appointment of a federal representative in London, to abolish the post of agent general, reported, 20 Sept.

Budget revenue for 1903-4, 11,453,744L; expenditure, 11,535,947L. Revenue for 1903-4, estimated, 12,400,000; expenditure, 11,900,000.

Proposal by treasurer to limit borrowings for public works to 1,000,000 annually 5 Oct.

House of assembly to offer an area for the federal capital, 100 to 200 sq. miles in the districts of Tumut, Lyndhurst, or Yass, and reject the suggestion of the federal parliament to include Dalgety, which it had selected, 29 Oct.

New South Wales wool exhibition opened at Sydney by Sir H. Rawson, governor, who stated that, with the exception of 1880, the present year was the most satisfactory in the history of the wool trade of the colony 19 Dec.

Strike in the collieries of New south Wales district; great bush fires due to the unprecedentedly high temperatures in the interior; some loss of life, many settlers homeless, early Jan. 1905

Work resumed at the Seamah, Waratah, and Killeingworth collieries, 6 Jan.

Mineral output for 1904 valued at 6,492,452L; compared with 6,116,25L, in 1903; number of men employed 17,873 as compared with 17,550 in 1903; value of gold, 2,597,787L, 22,937,787L. Increase on 1903 of 15,937,787L, reported, early Feb.

Parliament opened by commission; a local government bill, the arbitration act, liquor law reform, old age pensions, amendment of the electoral law, bills regarding water preservation, railways, the promotion of the settlement of rich agricultural areas, and other measures promised 13 June, 1905.

Mr. Carruthers states that the year's revenue will enable the government to reduce the public debt by 52,000,000; amongst the new measures to be introduced is a 6 per cent. loan of 100,000,000, retaining a substantial sum for expenditure 28 June, 1905.

Financial statement by Mr. Carruthers; estimated revenue for the financial year, 11,357,000L; estimated expenditure, 11,281,949L; population stated to have increased during past year by 72,532; a better feeling prevailed regarding trade; estimated number of sheep at end of year 1904, 41,000,000; season's import of wool estimated at 500,000,000Ls. valued at 12,000,000L.

Imports and exports for 1904 largest on record; imports, 29,331,828L; exports, 37,900,000L; registered tonnage of the shipping trade of the state the record reached the figure of 3,293,169. 20 Sept.

Mr. T. A. Coghlan accepts post of agent gen. for N.S. Wales in London 14 Feb.

Wheat harvest stated to amount to 20,644,000 bushels; 150,000 bush. in excess of the estimated yield 26 March.

Population of New South Wales at the end of the March quarter was 1,584,752 3 March.

Jubilee of responsible government in N.S. Wales celebrated at the parliament house 22 May.

Japanese training squadron, which had been visiting Sydney, left for Japan 28 May.

State parliament opened by Sir H. Rawson, the governor 26 June.

Revenue for the year amounted to 12,276,532L, and expenditure to 11,366,726L 5 Aug.

Death of the rt. rev. H. Archibald Langley, bishop of Bendigo, reported 5 Aug.

Bill passed to the Legislative assembly disestablishing the railway commission, and providing for the appointment of a chief commissioner at 3,000L, a year and 2 assistant commissioners at 1,500L each, 15 Aug.

Gaming and betting bill prohibiting street, shop, and club betting passed the legislative assembly, 30 Aug.

Reduction amounting to over 140,000, paid in extravagant railway rates and passenger fares were announced by the premier 21 Dec.

Death of Sir John See, a former premier, 2, 1844, reported 27 Jan. 1907.

State government decides to contribute 6L per head to the passage money of agriculturists and domestic servants emigrating to that colony with the approval of the agent-general, and to be returned toward the fares of other desirable emigrants, announced 5 Feb.

Result of elections: ministerialists, 55; nationalists, 36; members, 28; independents, 6 11 Sept.

Ministry reconstructed; Mr. J. H. Carruthers premier and minister for agriculture 25 Sept.

Resignation of Mr. Carruthers 30 Sept.

Ministry reconstructed, Mr. C. G. Wade taking the office of premier, attorney-general, and minister of justice 6 Oct.

Parliament opened by speech of the governor, 6 Oct.

Budget introduced; revenue for past financial year, 13,414,500L, expenditure, 12,831,000L; credit balance, 147,000L; estimated revenue for current year, 13,700,000L, and estimated expenditure, 13,949,000L 6 Oct.

Landship at Newcastle, wrecking the Anglican cathedral and damaging several other buildings, occurred 17 Jan. 1906.

Portfolios in the state cabinet rearranged, 21 Jan.

State parliament opened by the governor, Sir H. Rawson, 29 Jan.

Visit of the American battleship 'Perry' to Sydney 29-30 Aug.
NEWPAPERS.

Population of N. S. Wales, 1,329,414, on 31 Dec., 1899; Serious floods in the north; miles of country surrounding Tansworth lost; much damage done to property. 26 Jan., 1900. Great trade strike which had lasted 18 weeks and entailed a loss of wages amounting to over £1,000,000. 14 March.

NEWPAPERS PROVINCIAL SOCIETY, established in 1829, became the Newspaper Society in 1889, see Press Association.

NEWPAPERS. The Roman Acta Diurna were issued, it is said, 1,051 A.D. In modern times, a Gazette, established to come out from its printer, a small com., was published in Venice about 1530.

The Gazette de France, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renauld, a physician. It was patronised by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England was established by Sir Robert Ker, in 1665. It was called the Public Advertiser, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the Gazette. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the London Weekly Journal; and in the year 1642 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect equal to those of the name of newspapers. See Journal, Daily. The following are the titles of some of these:


Daily Journal, and to have been first published in 1772.

Stamp duty imposed.

London Newspapers began with The British Gazette and London Monitor, 26 March, 1754, followed by the Post-currer, 1761; Daily Morning Post, 1763; Daily Dispatch, 1764, &c.


The duty made od. 4 1/2 d. the 1,000.

The duty raised to 8 d. in 1792, to 12 d. in 1794; to 2s. in 1795.

Reduced to 1/2d. and 1/4d., for subscription in 1796.

Abolished, the compulsory stamp being retained only for postal purposes.

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called The English Mercury, professing to come out under the authority of an act of Parliament, 26 March, 1754, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum prove these to be forgeries, executed about 1700. The full title of No. 30 is: 'The English Mercury, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprin'ted by Christopher Burker, his highness's printer, No. 56.' It describes the Spanish Armada, giving 'A Journal of what passed since the departure of her Majesty's fleet and that of Spain, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral to the Lords of Council.'

* On 23 May, 1782, a London Gazette Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

This also ceased 30 Sept., 1870. Newspapers first sent with a 3d. stamp affixed to the cover.

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1755. 74,411,757 1820. 24,862,186
1765. 98,462,799 1821. 26,509,693
1770. 98,462,799 1822. 31,587,241
1780. 140,356,086 1823. 32,874,652
1790. 110,045,855 1824. 39,832,381
1800. 150,232,737 1825. 39,433,072
1810. 170,543,257 1826. 32,874,652
1820. 170,543,257 1827. 32,874,652
1830. 170,543,257 1828. 32,874,652
1840. 170,543,257 1829. 32,874,652
1850. 170,543,257 1830. 32,874,652
1860. 170,543,257 1831. 32,874,652
1870. 175,000,000 1832. 32,874,652
1880. 170,543,257 1833. 32,874,652
1890. 170,543,257 1834. 32,874,652
1900. 170,543,257 1835. 32,874,652

In the year ending 5 Jan., 1851, there were 155 London newspapers, in which appeared 6,650 advertisements. 227 English provincial newspapers, having 875,611 advertisements. In Scotland, same year, there were 116 newspapers, having 249,144 advertisements. In Ireland, there were 102 newspapers, having 276,612 advertisements.

The number of stamps issued was—in England, 67,943,771 at lid., and 15,654,122 supplement stamps at 3d.; in Scotland, 7,643,945 stamps at id., and 241,274 at 3d.; in Ireland, 6,392,728 stamps at id., and 43,532 at 3d.; and 49,853 at 6d., and 16,924 at 5d.

Reduction of newspaper duty from 3d. to 1d. took effect on 15 Sept., 1856.

The distinctive die came into use 1 Jan., 1857.

Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

In 1859, 52 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan., 1860, 100 newspapers; in Jan., 1868, 1,104 newspapers; in Jan., 1895, 2,451 newspapers were published in the United Kingdom, 45 in London, in provincial towns, in Scotland, 261; in Ireland, 151; British Isles, 17. Daily Papers: England, 154; Wales, 7; Scotland, 18; Ireland, 13; British Isles, 4.

On 2 Oct., 1861, when the paper duty came off, the Times, Daily News, and Morning Post reduced their price to ld. each copy, unstamped.


circulation about 2,000 pages; increased considerably, 1862; published in 2 vols., 1862.

Newspaper published and registration act passed 1881.

Law of libel relating to newspapers amended 1888.

Mitchell's annual newspaper press directory first published, 1854; public list number with essays by Mr. Wells, 74 years editor, Feb., 1893.

Estimated number of newspapers in the world, 45,000, Aug., 1890.

For copyright in newspaper articles, see Trials, June, 1862, and July, 1893.

British and Foreign Press Guide," issued by Mr. James Willing, 30th year, 1893.

Anglo-Russian Trade Messenger," monthly, first published in Moscow, 11 Nov., 1897.

Daily Telegraph, always the largest illustrated daily paper in Great Britain, first issued 1 Jan., 1890.

A school of journalism proposed for New York; Mr. Pulitzer gives 2,000,000 bds., Times, 17 Aug., 1903.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the Dublin News Letter, by Joseph Ray, 1735. Price 4d. per annum, 1735. Faulkner's Journal was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart and the weakness of his head," 1738. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers is the Freeman's Journal, founded as the Dublin Register, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1736. The Liberick Chronicle, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1766.

FIRST PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Post, 1709; Worcester Postman, 1709; Newmarket Times, 1744. Last number published 16 Feb., 1749.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de France, early in the 18th century.


Monteher, Paris, 1790-1891.

Chinese newspaper published in London, 1876.

Arabic newspaper.

The first published in America, the Boston News Letter,
NEWSPAPERS.

in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.

Loos, new French weekly, on the lines of the

*Specator*, 18 Jan. 1828.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS,**

(Mitchell) DAILY (1910).

**Lloyd's List (with Shipping and Mercantile Gazette)** 1726

Public Ledger (commercial) 1759

Morning Chronicle (Liberal), 1770; extinct 1862

Morning Herald (Conservative), 1780, extinct 31 Dec. 1869

Morning Post (Editor, latterly Conservative) 1728; extinct 1 Jan. 1788

Sun (Liberal) extinct 1792

Morning Advertiser (Independent) 8 Feb. 1754

Globe (Commercial) combined 1803

Standard (Conservative) even. (mor. even. 29 June, 1857)

Shipping and Mercantile Gazette 4 Jan. 1836

Daily News (Liberal) (1st.), 21 Jan. 1844

Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News (Liberal) (1st.), 1904

Daily Telegraph (Liberal, latterly Conservative), 29 June, 1855

Sporting Life and Bell's Life in London 7 Feb. 1865

Morning Star (Liberal), 1836; extinct Oct. 1869

 Pall Mall Gazette (Independent), even. (mor. Jan.-April, 1870)

Speechman Aug. 1855

Glowworm (Liberal) extinct 1856

Echo 24th (Independent; extinct 1857) Dec. 1868

Financial Times (Independent) 1887

Star (Liberal) 1882

Daily Graphic (Illustrated) 1890

Morning Chronicle; incorporated with Daily Express 1892

Morning Leader (Liberal) 1890

Sun, even. (Independent, afterwards Conservative) (ceased publication) 1893

Westminster Gazette (Liberal) 1894

Daily Mail (Imperialist) 4 May 1896

Daily Express (Independent) 24 April, 1896

Daily Mirror (Illustrated Daily) 2 Nov. 1901

The Tribune (Liberal) ceased publication 26 Aug. 1916

Daily Sketch 19 Mar. 1905

**FRIDAY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY, ETC. (1810).**

Lond. Gazette, 7 Nov. 1665

St. James's Chronicle (Conser. united with "Prest") 1753

County Chronicle Mail 1789

Observer (Whig) 1791

Bell's Messenger (Lib. Commercial) 1806

Weekly Dispatch (Lib.) 1801

Examiner (Lib., Imperialist) 1805-51

Literary Gazette (extinct) 1817-67

John Bull (Conservative) 1820-52

Bell's Life in London (Sporting, now with Sporting Life-1822)

Sunday Times (Lib., Commercial) 1823

Lancet (Medical) 1823

Mechanic's Magazine (merged into "Iron," 1837-44)

Atlas (Liberal) 1826

Medical Gazette 1837

Medical Times and Gazette (extinct 1852) 1828

Athenaeum (Liter., and scientific, 1 Jan. 1824)

Scientific American 1839

Record (Lib. Conserv.) 1840

Law Magazine and Review (Liberal, 1849),

Allen's Indian Mail (combined with the Honomard Mail) 1843

Musical Times 1844

Agricultural Gazette 1844

Guardian (High Church) 1846

Educational Times 1847

Notes and Queries (Lit. and Antiquarian) 1849

Field (Country Gentleman's) 1853

Civil Service Gazette 1859

British Medical Journal 1854

Building News 1854

Saturday Review (Lib.) 1855

Overland Mail 1857

Engineer 1858

City Press (edited by T. L. P. Brown (Liberal)) 1859

Church Review (Liberal) 1860

Church Times 1862

Gazette Times 1861

P. L. P. (conser.) 1862

Gazette (Ladies) 1863

Engineering 1866

Law Journal 1890

Land and Water (Lit. Hist.) 1893

Bullionist 1870

Rock (Protestant) 1869

Pail Mail Budget 1870

Sanitary Fair 1871

Light of the World 1871

L. M. P. 1872

Lita Joko (Conser.) 1874

South African Mail 1874

Empire Review 1875

Outlook (Conservative) 1876

Academy (Liberal) 1869

Architect 1870

Nature (Scientific) 1872

Graphic (Illustrated) 1872

Frommason 1872

Journal of Education 26 Jan. 1900

Garden 1872

Christian Age 1872

British Mail 1873

Metropolitan 1873

Iron (Manufacturers and Offices), 1873; combined with "Industries" 1874

Money 1875

Illuminated Sporting and Dramatic News 1876

Pictorial World 1876

World 1877

Accountant 1877

British Architect 1878

Sanitary Record 1879

Whitehall Review 1876

Truth 1877

Fishing Gazette 1878

Reformer 1876

Statist 1878

Electrician 1879

Critic 1879

Life 1879

Lady's Pictorial 1879

Modern Society 1879

**ROYAL NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND, established 1834, chartered 1860.**
NEW STYLE.  

NEW STYLE. Peter Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—5 Oct. 1582, becoming 15 Oct. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, in Germany in 1584, in Sweden, Denmark, and Poland in 1587, in Scotland in 1600, and in England in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—3 Sept. being reckoned as 14 Sept. The difference between the old and new style up to 1799 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days; after 1900, 13 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East, the old style is still retained. 1 Jan. 1955, was O.S. 14 Jan. See Calendar.

NEW TESTAMENT. See Bible.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY. The doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by Sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687; see Gravitation. He was born 25 Dec., 1642; became master of the mint, 1699; president of the Royal Society, 1703; and died 20 March, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubiliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 July, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, 27 Sept. 1858, when lord Brougham delivered a discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 10,000, a sum obtained by public subscription.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S. E. Ireland). At a seige of the stock for tithes, a conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, 18 June, 1831. The jury at the inquest were unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On 30 July, 1789, the Emmiskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Macartney, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the passover instituted, 1491 B.C. A feast is said to have been instituted by Numa, and dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), 1 Jan. 713 B.C.

On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Numa Marcellus refers the origin of New Year's gifts among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Sestius, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Sestius, 747 B.C.

NEW YORK. The "empire state" of the United States of N. America, is said to have been discovered by Verrazzano, a Florentine in the French service, about 1524, and rediscovered by Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, and settled by the Dutch in 1614, the city being named Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, 2 Aug., 1653, and changed its name, the King, Charles II., having given the territory to his brother, the duke of York. Population of the city, in 1860, 805,651; in 1870, 1,515,201; in 1910 (est.), 1,962,831; of the state in 1880, 5,082,874; in 1890, 7,206,841; in 1910 (est.), 7,965,783; of Albany, the state capital, in 1880, 90,758; in 1910 (est.), 104,115; of Brooklyn, in 1880, 566,693; in 1910 (est.), 886,675; of Buffalo, in 1880, 155,131; in 1910 (est.) 281,230. Brooklyn with other towns consolidated with New York to form a single city under one government at; bill passed 27 Feb., 1841. The city was incorporated, 23 Jan., 1845, in 1910 (est.) 3,780,142.

The city continued to England by the peace of Breda—24 Aug. 1667.

Taken by the Dutch, and named New Orange, 1673; in 1674.

The city a principal point of the struggle for independence. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe, 13 Sept. 1776.

The city was evacuated by the British, "Evacuation day," made one of rejoicing ever since, 25 Nov. 1783.

Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in 1864.

Here were 754 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars—16 Dec. 1835.

Astor library founded by John Jacob Astor 1.; see under Libraries—1839.

Fire in the heart of the city—19 July, 1835.

The Park theatre destroyed by fire—16 Dec. 1848.

Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American actors) actors—15 May, 1849.


The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the president of the United States and many other dignitaries—13 July, 1853.

New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "shanger-demonstrations" took place during the panic—Nov. 1857.

The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire—5 Oct. 1858.

A magnificent cathedral erected—1859.

During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a reaction gradually took place, and by 1863 (the democratic) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities—Nov. 1862.

Fierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed—13 July, 1863.

Barnum's museum burnt; great loss, 13 July, 1865; again, 2 March, 1868.

Great loss and panic through James Fisk and others (the Erie Ring) buying up gold, 22-26 Sept. 1869.

Riot through an Orange procession, about 30,000, 12 July, 1871.

Disclosure of great corruption in the municipal government (termed "Tammany frauds," from the council meeting in Tammany Hall); public meeting to obtain prompt redress—4 Sept. 1869.

The Tammany party excluded from office by elections—Nov. 1870.

James Fisk, the railway and financial speculator, assassinated by Edw. Stokes, through jealousy, 7 Jan. 1872.

Collapse of the Erie railway ring, ruled by Fisk and Jay Gould; new directors elected (including generals Dix and M'Clellan)—March, 1869.

Legal process served against Gould suspended when he agrees to give up to the company 9,000,000 dollars—Dec., 1873.

Stokes convicted of murder, 6 Jan.; new trial sentenced to imprisonment—30 Oct. 1873.

Barnum's museum again burnt; menagerie destroyed—reported—Jan.

Financial excitement through the stoppage of Day, Cooke & Co. about 18 Sept. 1873.

The hon. Wm. M. Tweed, of the Tammany ring, convicted of embezzlement (sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, 19 Nov. Tweed permitted to visit his own house, escapes—4 Dec.

Death of W. B. Astor, very rich merchant 24 Nov. 1875.

Great fire, with loss of life, 30 buildings destroyed—8 Feb. 1876.

Tweed arrested at Vigo—8 Sept. 1877.

Some of the rocks named "Hell Gate," blown up to improve entrance into the harbour—24 Sept. 1877.

"Commodore" Vanderbilt, a "railway king" and great capitalist—died Jan. 1877.
Tweed discloses the system of the "Tammany System," inquirers Sept., 1877
Great fire at Greenfield's confectionery works, &c., 50 to 60 persons perished about 20 Dec., Elevated street-railways erected 1877, seq.
Two fires in New York in 1878,
Fall of O'Kelly, the "boss" of New York; once very influential, 12 Dec., 1880
Abbey-park theatre burnt 30 Oct., 1882
Peter Cooper, philanthropist, founder of the Cooper Institute, died aged 92, 4 April, 1883
Bridge from New York to Brooklyn, 592 feet long constructed by the skilled work of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Robbins, begun Jan. 1872, opened 24 May, 12 persons killed in a panic 30 May, New Metropolitan opera-house opened 22 Oct.
The Standard theatre burnt 14 Dec.
Several fires in the stock market, Wall street, checked.

(12-14) 22.
Attempt to kill capt. Phelan, 9 Jan.; to kill O' Donovan Rosca (see Press) 1 Feb., 1884
Great ironworkers' strike; compromise 1-16 June. General Grant's funeral (see United States) 8 Aug.
About nine acres of rock (Flood rock) in Hell Gate channel destroyed by dynamite 10 Oct.
Allerman McQuade for bribery, &c., sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fine 20 Dec., 1886
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, popular preacher, &c., of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, dies aged 73 8 March, 1887
Destructive blizzard, see Storm 11-13 March, 1888
Messes. Fairbank's lard refineries and other establishments on the river side, about half a mile in extent, burnt; two persons killed, others missing; loss about $2,000,000 15, 20 April, 1889
John Jacob Astor, died 22 Feb., 1890
Western Union telegraph building destroyed by explosion and fire 5, 10 March.
Great fire in central New York; estimated loss $1,000,000 30 July.
Strike of servants of the New York central railway, promoted by the Knights of labour, 8 Aug.; defeated, 11 Aug.; fresh strike. 15 Aug.
Temporary financial panic connected with the crisis in London 1 about 15 Nov.
Many commercial failures 10 Dec.
Clinton state prison nearly destroyed by fire, 3 Jan., 1892
Great snow-storm; electric light, telegraph, and telephone communication stopped 24, 25 Jan.
By a fire in Park-place about 60 persons perish.
A man enters the office of Mr. Russell Sage, demands money, and causes a great explosion by dynamite by which himself and 4 others are killed 22 Aug.
The Hotel Royal, Sixth-avenue, burnt 4 Dec., 1892
Mr. William Astor died 7 Feb., 1892
Osweego lumber district nearly destroyed by fire 25 April.
Death of Mr. Jay Gould, a millionaire 2 Dec.
Great explosion in a tunnel near East River through the thawing of frozen dynamite; 5 persons killed 28 Dec.
The American Fine Arts society's buildings opened 29 Dec.
Severe shock of earthquake in the city and Long Island 7 March, 1893
Death of Gen. Wm. C. Young, constructor of canals and railways, aged 94 22 Dec.
Great fire in New York Hill passed 1 Feb., 1894
Dr. Talmage's tabernacle and many houses destroyed by fire 13 May.
Strike of 15,000 tailors in sweatshops for increased wages 4 Sept.
The town of Hamilton (Utica) partly destroyed by fire 20 Feb., 1895
Max Grazer, an incendiary, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment 1 March.
Death of Mr. Charles Lanman, artist and author, born 1819; reported 8 March.
The Asbury and Tilden libraries consolidated 20,000,000, and enlarged March.
The Washington memorial arch inaugurated 4 May.
The construction of a railway suspension bridge over the Hudson, from New York to Jersey city, authorized 11 Sept.
Harlem ship canal opened by a procession of vessels 17 June, 1895
Marriage of the duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt 5 Nov.
396 deaths from heat (97 F.) 6-12 Aug., 1895
National monument inaugurated by President McKinley 27 April, 1897
Mr. Charles A. Dana, eminent journalist, died, aged 75 18 Oct.
Express train falls over into the Hudson river near Garsenos 24 Oct.
Sudden death of Mr. Henry George, socialist, candidate for the mayoralty 29 Oct.
Judge van Wyck, Gen. Mayor, 237,147 elected 29 Oct.
Mr. Low, 149.87 (Tammany victory) 2 Nov.
Disasters fire in Lower Broadway 1 Dec., 1898
The Windsor hotel, Fifth avenue, burnt 25 deaths, many injured 18 Oct.
Fatal fire, 2 and 3 East Sixty-seventh street; 13 deaths 7 April.
"Fife Hour," Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt's house, Long island, burnt; estimated loss $1,000,000 11 April.
Hotels, &c., burnt down, Coney island 25 May.
Tramway strike at Brooklyn; serious rioting, dynamite outrage on the elevated railroad; arrests 18-22 July.
Adm. Dewey welcomed, see United States, 29, 30 Sept., 1898
Great fire at Hoboken; North German Lloyd's docks and piers destroyed, several liners greatly damaged; estimated deaths, 283; great heroism shown (283 deaths from the Mix. Standard) 30 June, 1899
Explosion caused by a fire at Messrs. Tarrant & Co.'s, many buildings destroyed, 35 persons reported killed or missing, 142 injured, 29 Oct.
The Carnegie Steel Co. and 6 other concerns purchased by a syndicate or trust headed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the capital of the new trust being over $250,000,000 10 Nov.
Many deaths from heat; 166 F., 23 June; 929 deaths week ending 6 July.
Mr. Low, the Fascist, elected mayor, Tammany defeated by 50,000 votes 6 Nov.
Explosion of dynamite in an unfinished subway; 7 deaths, buildings damaged 29 Jan.
Fire at an armory spreads to Park avenue hotel; Mrs. Salmon Foster, a philanthropist, and 16 others killed 22 Feb.
Mr. O'Dell, republican, elected state governor 22 Feb., 1899
Explosion of fireworks in Madison-square; 12 killed and 8 injur 4 Nov.
New York chamber of commerce, new building dedicated here by Mr. Russell Sage 11 Nov.
Explosion at fort Lafayette, 5 deaths 19 Feb., 1899
Intense heat wave, 36 deaths and mid July, Members of the hon. artillery company band; entertained in New York while on the return from the Boston artillery company of Massachusetts 27 July.
Greatest rainfall recorded by New York weather bureau since its foundation in 1897; destructive floods 7 Oct.
Fire in 11th avenue, 25 deaths, many injured 26 Nov.
Tammany victory (6,617 majority) at municipal elections, Mr. Geo. H. McClellan returned as mayor of New York 3 Nov.
Suspension bridge over the East river (10,000,000 miles) opened 16 Dec.
Mrs. Chadwick convicted of forging a promissory note for $1,000,000 10 March.
Over 20 lives lost and many persons injured by fire at a tenement house 14 March.
Failure of Mr. Sully, the cotton "bull," who had exercised the most powerful influence on the cotton market 14 March.
Francoes, the finest hotel, seat of the famous "Hotel de Lancy," subsequently bought by Samuel Franzes, and established as an inn (in the center of the stage of the banquet given by governor Clinton to Washington in the winter of 1783-91).
by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to
save it from demolition
18 May, 1924
General lock-out against the New York unions
in the building trades, affecting 30,000 to 40,000
men. 15 June
First portion (4 miles) of the New York (electric)
rapid transit railway, trains running as far as 14th
Street. opened. 26 June
Destructive fire in New York, with great fall
of snow, causing cessation of general traffic;
numerous accidents. 27 Jan., 1905
Further tissue without rain and hail, causes great
damage in Harlem district of New York, 7 men
killed, 605 injured. 26 June
Much excitement on N. Y. cotton market owing
to reports that the official crop reports (prices 20
times United States). 7 July
Several days of intense heat experienced in New
York; high temperature officially recorded at
New Yorl. 19 July
St. Thomas's protestant Episcopal church in
Fifth avenue destroyed by fire. 16 Aug.
Railway accident on the elevated railway; train
jumps the rails, and falls into the street
below, 11 killed, 2 injured. 1 Sept.
New York majority election won by Mr.
McClure, the renegade Tammany man. by
548 votes over Mr. Hearst, district attorney.
Jenine, independent of both parties, re-elected.
7 Nov.
Vest of British crumps squadron under Prince
Louis of Baden-Baden, to New York, magnificent
reception. 20 Nov.
Punishment in New York given a dinner to Lord Grey,
Lord high commissioner-in-chief of Canada.
31 Nov.
Death of Mr. Russell Sage, financier, aged 80.
2 Dec.
Relief loan war in New York, 50 deaths 6 Aug.
10th Avenue in New York City burned. 6 Oct.
Kings or the line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit
Company, as a result of its action in attempting
a line into the far-famed Coney Island. 11 Nov.
Death of Mrs. W. Bottomly, writer and authoress.
18 Nov.
Life at Cornell university, several students injured,
pulled down by falling wall. 7 Dec.
Arrest of Samuel Carson, the tenor, charged with
disorderly conduct, 16 Nov.; fine of 25, inflicted.
29 Dec.
Electric train wrecked; 2 killed, 106 injured. 6 Jan., 1907
Governor Hughes sends to the state senate a
special message recommending the removal of
Mr. Kelsey, the state superintendent of insurance.
20 Feb.
Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador, entertained
by the Pilgrim society. 21 March.
National arbitration and peace congress opened.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie presiding. 15 April.
Demonstrations in connection with the Moyer-
Haywood agitation; 20,000 working men and
women take part in the parade; resolutions
generated threatening a revolution should Moyer
and Haywood be convicted. 4 May
Strike of 15,000 longshoremen began. 7 May
Vice President and Alcalde. 16 May
Strike of drivers belonging to the meat houses.
22 Aug.
Financial crisis; several small banks suspended.
26 Sept.
Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the treasury, announces
the issue of 10,000,000. of Panama canal bonds,
and also 2,000,000. of certificates of indebtedness
with $50 value. 29 Sept.
Centenary of the foundation of the diocese of
New York celebrated by the Roman catholics.
30 Dec.
Death of Rev. Dr. George Potter, bishop of New
York. 1st Jan.
Mahan tercentenary celebrated. 1 Jan.
Mr. McKinley's birthday celebrated. 1 Jan.
"New" theatre opened in Central Park. 6 Jan.
Manhattan bridge over East river opened, 31 Dec.
Mrs. Hartman gives 10,000 acres of land to New
Yorl for the purpose of a state park, and 26,000
for the acquisition of the land between the
rivers and the river Hudson. 31 Jan.
Death of ex-senator Platt, at one time an impos-
tant figure in New York State politics. 6 March.
Anti-birth control legislation passed, 6 March
Fenian, passed by the senate. 7 March.
Return of ex-president Roosevelt. 18 March
A storm of unprecedented severity broke over
the city: 14 people killed by lightning, debra
and drowning. 18 March.
See under United States.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean),
discovered by Tasman in 1642. The country
remained unknown, and was supposed to be part
of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was
circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he
planted several spots of ground on this island with
European garden seeds, and, in 1777, he found
some fine petolettes. European population in 1881,
489,933: 1891, 626,820; 1900, 1,028,000 whites;
41,143 Maoris. 1859, imports, 1,551,900/; exports,
5,511,847/; 1874, imports, 6,364,877/; exports,
5,610,351/; 1887, imports, 6,245,515/; exports,
6,085,614/; 1890, imports, 6,260,503/; exports,
6,011,726/; 1891-92, imports, 6,496,604/; exports,
1,372,150/; 1893, imports, 5,500,000/; exports,
13,251,604/; exports, 14,748,341/; 1896, imports,
15,211,403/; exports, 18,095,137/; 1898, imports,
17,471,234; exports, 16,317,497/; 1898, revenue,
5,521,456/; expenditure, 4,628,924/; 1890-91, revenue,
4,268,262/; expenditure, 4,688,941/; 1894-95, revenue,
4,034,515/; expenditure, 4,204,227/; 1902-03, revenue,
6,477,157/; expenditure, 6,214,019/; 1904-5, 7,285,287/; expenditure,
6,035,242/; 1906, revenue, 7,535,700/; expenditure,
7,122,041/; 1908, revenue, 8,750,342/; expenditure,
8,213,065. Public debt, 1888, 58,858,437/; 1881, 38,290,309/; 1894, 59,012,008/; 1898, 63,584,161. Population, 1887, 1,801,208; 1900, 2,747, 1909, 2,711. Number of telegraph stations open in 1866, 13; in 1875, 780; in March, 1909, there were 10,404 miles of
telegraphic lines. Capital, Wellington (pop., 1910, with suburbs, 54,258).

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recog-
nized at the treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs
cede a large amount of land. 5 Feb., 1840
New Zealand an independent colony and a bishopric
established. 31 March.
April, 1841
A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846,
creating powers, municipal, legislative, and admin-
istrative. 29 Dec.
This charter was not acted upon; a legislative council
opened by the governor. 26 Dec.
Foundation of the Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Tai-
hannah (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Can-
terbury, 1859.
New Zealand company relinquish charter
New constitution granted, 1852.
Settlement of Canterbury, South Island, founded
(capital Christchurch). 1850-3
An earthquake; no much damage done. 23 Jan.
Constitution of the new colony. 26 Nov.
New bishoprics established: Christ Church, 1856.
Nelson and Wellington, 1858; Waiapu
Incorporation of the natives (Maoris) under a chief
banner of the King, following Sir George Grey, arising out
of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop
Selwyn and others consider the natives unjustly
tricked in 1860.
Indiscreet actions between the militia and vol-
tunteers and the Maoris. 14-18 March,
NEW ZEALAND.

War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss. 30 June, 1860

Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land. 3 Aug.

Indiscreet actions. 10, 19, Sept., 9, 12 Oct.

Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Matamata, and destroys their buildings. 6 Nov.

New Zealand colonists in England justify the conduct of the governor. 22 Nov.


The war ends; surrender of natives. 19 March.

Gold discovered at Otago, &c. 1 June.

A native sovereignty proclaimed: 3000 British soldiers in the island. July.

Loyalty of the natives increasing. May, 1862.

The Maori chiefs sign a pastoral address of condolence to Queen Victoria on the death of the prince consort; received Nov.

Natives attack a military escort and kill 5 persons. 2 May, 1863.

Waikato tribe driven from a fort. 17 July.

War spreads; natives construct rifle pits. Aug.


Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Kango, and captures 2500. 20 Nov.

Continued successes of gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king. 9 Dec.

British attack on Gapa (the gate path) repulsed with loss of officers and men. April.

Loan of 1,000,000d. to New Zealand; guaranteed by parliament. July.

Several tribes submit Aug.

Maori prisoners escape and form the nucleus of a new insurrection. Sept.


Change of ministry and policy; seat of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait. 24 Nov.

Maoris' attack on Cameron severely defeated, 25 Jan.; again 25 Feb. 1861.

Outbreak of the Pau Mariri or Hawaian heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, amongst the Maoris; the rev. C. S. Volker numbered and many outrages committed, 2 March; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief We-tako, April.

William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king. 25 May.

The Han-hans beaten in several conflicts, Aug.; the governor proclaims peace, 2 Sept.; 2 British troops about to leave 15 Sept.

The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace, Oct.

Bishop of Dunedin, Otago, founded. 1866.

General CHUTE subdues the Han-hans. Jan.

Murderers of Mr. Volker executed 17 May.

Governor announces cessation of the war, 2 July.

Death of the bishop, the Maori chief. 23 Dec.

Act relating to the government of New Zealand passed in the British parliament. 1868.


Te Kooti, a chief, and about 150 Maori convicts, escape from Chatham island to the mainland, 4 July; they are repulsed by troops sent against them, 7 Sept.; massacre the whites at Poverty Bay, 10 Nov.

Te Kooti and the rebels defeated by col. Whitmore; 300 Maoris killed 5 Jan.

Massacre of settlers at Taranaki 12 Feb.

Change of ministry; hon. Mr. Fox's proposal to pay for British troops declined by the home government. 3 Sept.

Te Kooti, thrice defeated by the colonists, is friendly, natives, a fugitive, 9 Oct.

Despatch from Earl Granville, insisting on withdrawal of the British troops (15th regiment) causes much dissatisfaction. 7 Oct.

Friendly interview between Mr. McLean and the Maori king's minister. 8 Nov.

Incorporation for the New Zealand flax-plant, Phormium tenax. 1869-70.

Departure of the last British troops 24 Jan., 1870.

Te Kooti and his followers surrender at discretion, 24 Jan.; narrowly escapes 5 Feb.

Te Kooti's party attacked and dispersed, 31 July.


Increase of prosperity reported; loan of 400000 pounds proposed. Aug.

Political union of the islands effected Aug.

Murder of Mr. Todd, surveyor, by Maoris, 25 Dec.

Te Kooti rejects a treaty offering him liberty; acting under fanatical influence. Nov.

University with three colleges established in New Zealand.

Friendly meeting of Mr. McLean with Wiremu King and other chiefs, who submit to the British government. March, 1872.

The Maori king (Tawhiao) submits to the British government. March, 1873.

The colony reported highly prosperous by sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier. 25 Oct.

Disputes with the Maoris; they expel British settlers near New Plymouth, Taranaki; and plough the land. 25 May, 1879.

The settlers recover their land by force 22 June.

Great influence of Ernest, now Te Whiti, a fanatic Christian Maori, aged 45; he supports Maori claims, but checks bloodshed.

Apprehended outbreak at Pariraka under the Maori chief, Te Whiti; volunteers coming forward 31 Oct.

Te Whiti arrested. November. 1879.

He counsels passive resistance. 8 Nov.

24 arrests; announced 17 Nov.

Difficultly peacefully settled announced 1 Dec.

Public debt, 400000. 24 April, 1871.

Several Maori chiefs in London; received by the prince of Wales, 17 Aug.; sail for home 7 Sept.

Release of Te Whiti, John, and others. 8 March, 1883.

Maluiki and others sentenced to imprisonment for outrages about 7 May.

Communication between New Zealand and the Thames by steamers; time reduced to 40 days (14,000 cars of sheep brought by sea). Dec.

Tawhato, the Maori king, arrives in London, 2 June; appeals for redress, referring to the treaty of Waitangi (1840), 22 July; sails from Gravesend 26 Aug.

Mr. H. A. Atkinson forms a ministry, 26 Aug.; resigns 30 Aug.


Destructive volcanic eruption of Tarawera mountain; about 50 miles of beautiful fertile country desolated by showers of lava, hot cinders, and mud; about 100 persons killed; Waikato destroyed. 9, 10 June.

The Maori king reconciled, sits in the legislative council. May.

Maori incursions on European lands. July.

The debate on the Representation bill to increase the number of county members of parliament at Wellington lasted 76 hours, adjourned 27 July; amicable arrangement between town and country parties. 28 July, 1887.

International exhibition at Dunedin opened about 26 Nov.


A shipping strike began at Wellington, 5 Sept.; ended 31 Oct. 1870.

Women authorized to serve in parliament and to vote at elections, 4 Sept.; the bill rejected by the legislative council. 21 Oct.

Sir George Grey's 6oth birthday enthusiastically celebrated. 14 April, 1872.

Tawhato, the maori king, accepts a pension. May.

Buckley v. Edwards, seen under Judges. 21 May.

Two Americans, Messrs. Witham and Webster's claim for compensation for seizure of land purchased from the Maoris, is rejected by the senate; the court recommend arbitration 28 May.

Disagreement between the earl of Glasgow, the governor, and the ministry, with respect to the appointment of additional members of the legislative council; the matter referred to the home government, about 23 Aug., which agrees with the ministry. 30 Aug.

The Maoris' petition for a separate representative council declined. Oct.
Great fire at Hastings, Hawke's bay district; estimated damage $500,000.

3 Feb., 1893

Death of Mr. J. Baldwin, the premier; succeeded by Mr. S. J. Hay, on 4 May.

Act passed conferring the elective franchise on women.

10 Sept., 1893

General election; victory of the government, represented by Mr. L. F. Wilson, on 13 March, 1894.

Financial surplus $200,000., reported 13 April, 1894.

The New Zealand land and mercantile agency company, established 1854; misunderstanding about directors' control; a notice not acted on, 1854-56; new debentures issued, 1856;

petition for reconversion of the company's previously issued 1834, 1856; examination of the directors and officers before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, chancery division, 2-27 April; his statement respecting the evidence, 25 April, 1894; examination of Mr. J. G. Gard, and Mr. J. S. Ferguson, severely criticised for reliance as to the unsecured condition of the early debentureholders and the financial condition of the company, for misleading balance-sheets and reports, and for payments of dividends not justified, etc., 25 April, 1894.

Death of Tawhiao, king of the Maoris.

7 May, 1894

Desire of the government to administer the Samoan islands, reported.

Death of Mr. Justice Christopher Wm. Richmond, statesman, aged 74.

3 Aug., 1895

Bill embodying the recommendations of the committee on the affairs of the New Zealand bank passed.

An explosion of fire-damp at the Brunner mine, W. coast of South Island, 67 deaths, 26 March; 1896.

Mr. Watson, president of the bank of New Zealand, refusing to give evidence; pays $600 fine, reported 20 July.

Asiatic exclusion bill passed, 3 Sept.

A committee of the legislative council issued their report on the banking legislation, 25 March, and examine the government from corruption, and declare the Bank of New Zealand to be in a bad condition, Sept.; re-organisation recommended.

The Banking bill abandoned by parliament, session closed, reported 18 Oct.

Diamond Jubilee celebrations throughout the country.

20 June et seq., 1897

Parliament opened, important measures proposed by earl of Ranfurly, governor, 23 Sept.; eight hours' bell passed, 17 Nov.

Death of Rev. Joseph Kirk, eminent botanist, conservator of forests (1839), 10 March, 1898.

Death of the Earl of Ranfurly, the governor, and premier, 27 Feb., 1898; received with great regret by the Maoris, loyalty by a large Maori gathering, about 28 May.

Death of Sir George Grey.

Sept.

Municipal franchise reform act passed, 15 Oct.

Old age pensions act passed (amended 1903).

1 Nov.

Difficultly with Austrian emigrants, great distress.

24 Nov.

The rev. Wm. Colenso, F.R.S., missionary and naturalist, died, aged 87.

10 Feb., 1899

Sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier, great financier, born 1834, died 1899.

Divorce bill passed, 1892; royal assent 13 April.

Victoria university college opened in Wellington, April, 1899.

Mr. Seddon's budget statement; surplus, $250,000., supplemented.

1 Aug.

Great enthusiasm on the departure of troops for S. Africa.

20 Jan., 1899

Mr. Seddon's budget statement; surplus, 6½ per cent.

17 Aug.

Fate of islands visited by lord Ranfurly (Cook, Savage, and Swanarow formally annexed, June, 1890).

14 Oct.

Fate at the Rochester orphan asylum, 26 deaths.

3 Jan., 1891

Universal mourning on the death of queen Victoria.

22 Jan.

British troops welcomed at Wellington, 26 Feb.

Death of dean jackson an influential churchman and writer.

end March

Government 4 per cent. bond of $500,000., subscribed twice over, reported 23 April, 1901.

Parliament opened.

2 July.

Parliament opened.

11 June, 1902

Army and naval review, stone for a Maori girls' school laid, 12 June; the Maoris visited at Rotornui, 12 June at Wellington, conferred on lord Ranfurly and others, 500 war medals distributed, 18, 19 June; grand military review at Christchurch, 24 June; grand stone of a statue to queen Victoria laid at Dunedin.

Mr. Ballance's Land.

27 June.

Royal commission on federation, report unanimously approved.

27 June.

Arbitration and conciliation bill read third time in the representative.

12 Oct.

Emphatic send-off of the 5th and 9th contingents to Christchurch, 24 June; grand maori horse race.

2 July.

Mr. Seddon, premier, presented with a warm address, 20,000 signatures (and a purse of about $5000.), at Christchurch.

3 Aug.

Dr. Cowie, bishop of Auckland and primate, died 28 Aug.

Parliament opened, governor's speech. 1 July.

Mr. Seddon council's local government act 1901, reported on, 4 July.

Budget statement, surplus, $500,000., public debt increased by $850,000 in 1901; liberal $1,750,000. proposed, 2 July.

Mr. Seddon makes a speech at Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, and Cape Town, 21, 22, 25 May; London, the king's guest, 14 June; receives a testimonial, 21 July; in the provinces, Aug.; bares 3 Sept.

Mr. Seddon welcomed home at Auckland, 24 July.

Mr. Seddon, in a speech at New Plymouth, refers to the continued prosperity of the colony; the population of the colony was increasing at the rate of 15,000 a month, 30 July.

Mr. Maluta, the Maori king, appointed a member of the legislative and executive council.

22 May.

Empire day celebrated at Ranfurly, governor, open.

25 May.

Celebrations at Wellington in honour of Mr. Seddon (10 years premier); he reports progress and prosperity (surplus $500,000.), 4 May; he unveils a memorial to Hokitika, speaks in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal scheme, resolution supporting it carried.

2 June.

Parliament opened. the governor states that several changes and amendments of the constitution of the privy council are necessary.

30 June.

Dispute between the judges and the executive respecting the payment of salaries, resolved.

27 June.

Budget revenue: increase $4,000,000, credit balances $570,000., reported.

11 Aug.

Eruption of the Waimangu geyser, 4 persons killed, 22 Aug.

1,000,000. bond bill for public works passed the house of representatives, money to be raised in the colony.

26 Oct.

Naval defence bill, providing for annual sum of 40,000,000., towards the maintenance of the Australian squadron, introduced Oct., passed.

12 Nov.

Preference (British) act passed; bill passes the house of representatives, 50 per cent., and legislative council unanimously; $5,000,000. voted by house of representatives, to Victoria memorial in London, $2,000,000. additional as subsidy to S. African steam service, and $5,000,000. to promote the sale of New Zealand meat in England.

20 Nov.

Mr. Seddon, premier, speaking at Hokitika on the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, says that New Zealand, if her advances were not repelled, would do more than she had yet done, in the way of tariff preference for British goods.

16 Jan., 1894

Resolution passed at important naval defence meeting at Dunedin urges the government of New Zealand to consider measures of naval co-operation.

16 Feb.

Lord Ranfurly, governor, presides at a great meeting in Wellington, held under the auspices of the Naval League: Mr. Seddon, premier, speaks in support of the league; resolution in
favour of increased naval co-operation carried unanimously .  27 Feb. 1904

New steamship service inaugurated between Glasgow and New Zealand ports by the Tysen Line .  10 March .

Revenue shows excess over expenditure of $653,000, for year ending 31 March .

An amendment of the council-decree of 12 March, resolving to urge the government to establish ironworks, and shipbuilding yards, and to nationalise the marine, coastal, and intercolonial services; corn laws decides to form an independent labour party .

Parliament opens ; legislation promised includes measures dealing with electoral questions, licensing, and trusts .  22 June .

Budget introduced by Mr. Seddon; its chief points were economy of administration, reduced public works expenditure, and decreased borrowing; surplus of $96,328, anticipated at the end of the year .

Earthquake at Wellington, several public buildings seriously damaged .  9 Aug .

Legislative council adopts the government motion regretting the introduction of Chinese labour in the Transvaal without the previous sanction by the South African parliament .  13 Sept.

Mr. Seddon's "silver jubilee" as M.P. (14 years as minister, 12 as premier) celebrated at Hokitika with great enthusiasm .  29 Sept .

Wharfage of July, 1903, of $1,000,000, surveying the coast, capsizes, a lieutenant and 5 men drowned .  3 Nov.

Death of bp. Hadfield, formerly primate of New Zealand and Australia .  12 Nov .

Capt. Seddon, son of the premier, brings an action against Mr. Taylor, a member of the New Zealand parliament, for alleged slanderous statements alleging his conning of the Boer war; trial began, 13 Dec.; case ends, each party paying its own costs .  end Feb. 1904.

New political labour league of unionist and socialist tendencies, and expressing dissatisfaction with the government, reported in course of formation throughout the colony .

In New South Wales the minister of lands, in which the plaintiff claimed $355,000, for the Haxbourne estate, taken compulsorily under the land for settlements act, the compensation court, after two trials, awards $15,000; annual conference of the delegates of the N. S. W. trades and labour councils unanimously resolved to urge the government to establish state industrial boards, and varius trusts also to nationalise all sources of mineral wealth and to restrict the importation of contract labour .

Statement published showing the result of recent legislation in the colony in respect of preferential trade .  25 May .

Mr. Seddon in a speech declares that the events in the Far East constitute an argument for increasing the contribution to the navy; if N. Zealand's contribution were increased to $900,000, and Australia's to $500,000, they would have a better and more efficient squadron .  2 June .

Parliament opened; gov.-gen. expresses gratification at prosperity of the colony and the increased safety of the people, and states that the government is negotiating to acquire land for closer settlement, and near cities for workmen's houses; measures promised include raising of old-age pensions to 50c. per week, restriction on rate of interest for loans; utilisation of natural waters for motive power; and the extension of the April 13 measure for the construction of railways to promote settlement .  26 June .

Budget statement presented by Mr. Seddon; estimated revenue for current year $2,610,000; estimated expenditure $1,858,000. Mr. Seddon declares New Zealand to be the wealthiest country in the world, reckoning the wealth per head of the population, $2,000, per head in the colony as compared with 45c. per head in the United Kingdom; government proposes to borrow $1,000,000, for public works .  25 July .

House of representatives pass bill for a loan of $1,000,000, for railway and public works; also a naval defence bill based on the recommendations of the admiralty .  27 Feb. 1904.

Mr. Seddon, premier, announces the intention of the government that the tax on tobacco shall be cut a step towards a free breakfast-table; to reduce the duty on tobacco, and to increase the graduated land-tax; he declares that the Japanese would not be permitted to settle in New Zealand .  3 Nov .

Freight war begun between the various shipping companies trading between New Zealand and England, and the Orient .  17 Nov .

Balance of revenue over expenditure for 1903 amounted to $775,206, a record for the colony .

Sale of state-owned coal begun by the government .  13 April .

Number of immigrants into the colony, during 1903, exceeded the number of emigrants from, by 6,242; 13 April .

Sudden death of Mr. Seddon, the premier, 10 June .

Census returns show that the total white population of New Zealand numbers 690,000, an increase in the last five years of 115,000 .

23 June.

Death of sir Walter Lawry Bulter, D.Sc., F.R.S., formerly native commissioner and magistrate, state of the white race .

Death of the hon. G. M. Waterhouse, premier in 1872, b. 1824 .

Parliament opened at Wellington by the governor, late September .

Monument to captain Cook unveiled at Poverty Bay, the spot in N.Z. where he first landed, 3 Oct .

Penny postage established between the United States and New Zealand .

22 Oct.

Christchurch exhibition opened by the governor, lord Plunkett .

8 Nov.

Dr. Findlay appointed attorney-general and colonial secretary, in succession to the late colonel Pitt; the premier takes the portfolio of defence .

23 Nov.

Death of Lord Maungatautari; expedition on the Wanganui, surveying the coast, capsizes, a lieutenant and 5 men drowned .

Death of the ven. sam. Williams, archdeacon of Waitaki, b. 1822 .

15 Dec.

strike of slaughtermen terminated; 14 March.

Of several factories, though ignoring the arbitration court, secured nearly all their demands .

16 March.

Death of sir John Hall, premier 1879-82, b. 1824 .

13 Dec.


Parliament opened at Wellington; speech from the throne announced the consent of the home government to advise the king to raise the status of N. Zealand to that of a dominion .

27 June .

The budget introduced by Sir J. Ward in the houses of representatives in the last budget and reductions of other taxes announced; revenue for the year estimated at $3,800,000 .

16 July .

royal proclamation issuing declaring that the colony of N. Zealand from the 26th inst. shall be called the Dominion of New Zealand .

10 Sept.

Parliament buildings burned .

11 Dec.

Exports from N. Zealand in 1903 amounted to $20,000,000, creating a record; the value of imports was $17,000,000 .

16 Jan.

serious bush fires, caused by a heat wave, reported from the districts between Wellington and Hawkes Bay .

1 Jan.

A fire in Christchurch did damage to the amount of $500,000, and a fire at Timaru destroyed property amounting to $70,000 .

6 Feb.

Revenue for the past year reached the enormous sum of $9,051,969; expenditure, $8,213,665; surplus $828,304; which was transferred to the public works accounts.

17 June.

strike of miners, employed by the Blackburn company, settled .

11 May .

Parliament reopened .

28 June .

major conference representing the native race .

14 July.

Visit of the American battleship fleet to Auckland .

2-9 Aug.

Statistics published show enormous progress made by the colony in half a century; population, which in 1853 was 59,000, is now 320,000; value of imports and exports in the same period rose from $1,574,000 to $37,100,000. Times, 21 Sept.
Naval bill to increase New Zealand's naval subsidy from 40, 000 to 1, 000, 000. passed the upper house.

Mr W Hall-Jones appointed high commissioner in Australia. 17 Oct 1890.
Labour troubles with the Auckland miners settled.

Eruption of the Nyamurug volcano. 19 March. 1890.

The Ancona river, one of the most rapid and unbuilding and arming a first-class battle ship to be presented to the British government. 22 March.

The offer accepted by the British government. 24 March.

The population estimated at 1,500,000. 31 March.

The Strand arcade, Auckland, burned down; damage estimated at 80,000. 16 Aug.

Volunteer system in New Zealand. arrested. 25 Feb.; the new defence act, under which the volunteers are absorbed into the territorial force, with its compulsory service, begins. 1 March.

Experts from New Zealand amounted to 80,000, an excess of 4,000,000, over the preceding year, for the 12 months ended 31 March. 1900.

Arrival of Lord Islington, the new governor, at Wellington. 22 June.

Parliament opened. 22 June.

Governors-Capt (att. adj.) Fitzroy, 1841; sir George Grey, 1849; Col. Wynyard, 1854; Governor-Brough of Alton, 1829; sir George Grey, 1854; sir George F. Bowen, 1872; sir John Fergusson, 1877; marquis of Normanby, 1877; sir Hercules Robinson, 1879; sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1882; sir Henry Parkes, 1882; capt. Ospedal, 1882; earl of Lonsdale, 1867; lord Plunkett, 1894; lord Gladstone, 1895.

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskva, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, 7 Dec 1815. On 7 Dec 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

After the abdication of Napoleon I, 5 April 1814, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the King, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost and opened the invaders' way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the fray, his clothes pierced with bullet holes, his horse has being shot under him; night and defeat followed though included the decree of 24 July, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on 5 Aug taken at the castle of a friend at Urielle, and brought to trial before the court of peers, 4 Dec 1815, and on 26 Dec, the 26th article of the constitution of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour in vain.

NEZIB, Syria. Here Ibrahim and the Egyptians defeated the Turks, 24 June, 1836.

NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie, which was taken by the English, 24 July, 1759. It was abandoned for a short time with the United States, 27 May, 1813, but was retaken, 2 Dec, following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 820 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 feet on the American side; suspended by a great new steel arch bridge, last panel fitted, 29 March, 1897, a remarkable bridge, constructed by the French steel company for the Canadian and New York incorporations. There are at present four bridges crossing the river.

About eighty miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide; the half-mile-wide bed of the river is the cataract, or a rapid, in which the water falls 19 feet, it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 170 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and, in a rapids that extend to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep chanel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara.

The falls visited by the prince of Wales, Sept. 1860. Robinson crossed the falls on a tightrope, 30 June and Sept. 2 Sept 1861; and again in 1862.

Company formed to utilize the water power of the falls mechanically, 1877.

Capt. Matt. B. Blake, abandoned while attempting to swim across the whirlpool rapids, 24 July, 1883.

Niagara international park purchased by the U. S. government, 15 July, 1886.

Mr. Carlile O. Shattuck, an Englishman, passed through the rapids safely in a barrel shaped like a buoy, seven feet long, 11 July, 1886; 15 June, 1887, and again on 28 Aug., 1887.

Wm. J. Kendall in a cork vest swims through the rapids, 22 Aug. 1886.

The huge upper table rock fell, due to weight of accumulated ice, 13 Jan. 1887.

Mr. Hollingshead's grand "cyclopedian" of Niagara, London, opened 12 March, 1888, closed 29 Nov. 1890.

Mr. Dixon crosses Niagara river below the falls on a wire rope, 6 Sept. 1890.

An international commission (president, sir Wm. Thomson, afterwards lord Kelvin) was appointed to consider the best method for utilizing 175,000 horse-power of the force of the Niagara falls, which is computed to be about 4,000,000,000 horse-power. Prizes were given by the LATCARF company to the authors of various projects.

Feb. 18, 1878, in the Times of 8 June, 1892, professor George Forbes, who was engaged in the undertaking, reported that the engineering works were nearly completed, and that the electric arrangements by which the vast force was to be transmitted, were begun.

The force is to be used in factories, in lighting Niagara Falls city, and in working railways. In 1892 the work was carried on by the Niagara Falls Power company.

The great power house completed, 5,000 horse-power dynamo constructed by the Westinghouse company, reported Dec. 1894.

Receipt of 125,000 horse-power from the Niagara works at Buffalo, 26 miles distant, midnight, Sunday, 15 Nov. 1896.

Prof. Forbes introduces further developments with success, reported 24 Aug. 1899; 100,000 horse power in 1900.

Strike riot among workmen employed by the Canadian electrical power companies, resulting from a reduction of wages, 27 Aug. 1895.

Gross earnings of the Niagara Falls Power Co., the largest company working on the spot, 225,000, for year ending 31 Dec. 1894.

See Prof. Unwin's statement of work done and projected on the American and Canadian shores, and power capacity of the falls, Times (supplement), 26 April, 1896.

Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught, 21 April, 1906.

River ice-bound, 12 April, 1906; attempts to dissolve ice by dynamite, 23 April, 1909.

NIRELUNGSEN for NIRELUNGSEN-LIED a popular German epic of the 12th century, composed of various ancient mythical poems, termed sages, which, according to the poet Wm. Morris, should be to our race what Homer was to the Greeks.


Richard Wagner's musical dramas, "The Ring of the Nibelungen," are based on this poem; the persons include the great Nibelung gods and goddesses, the giants, the dwarfs, and the daughters of the Rhine (see under Nibelungen).

NICAEA, see Nice.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (which see). The present constitution was established 15 Aug. 1855. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties, that of the president, Chamorro, who held Granada,
The senate and house pass the Nicaragua canal bill, 7 Feb. 1893.

The construction of a breakwater at Grey Town began June, 1888.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal began 22 Oct. 1889; the bill for it abandoned by the U.S.A. senate, 27 Feb. 1890.

Insurrection in Granada suppressed with bloodshed (the leaders exiled), 23 Aug. 1893.

Convention of delegates respecting the canal meets at New Orleans, 19 Nov. 1893.

Insurrection; the rebels capture fort San Carlos and fort Castillo, 11 May, 1895; joined by ex-president Cardenas and gen. Gutierrez; the insurgents defeated by president Zelaya, May, 19, 1895; defeated at Masaya, 20 May; negotiations for peace; president Zelaya resigns; new government formed by compromise, 30 May; Salvador Machado, president, June; Dr. Julio Ortega, secreta, 1860. 30 June; take Corinto and Chinameca, reported July; gen. Jose Santos Zelaya, president, reported, 18 July; government overthrows rejected by the insurgents; fighting continued, 21 July; Masaya captured by the insurgents, reported 26 July; they occupy Masaya, 31 July; treaty of peace; the Leon party supreme; gen. Zelaya retires; amnesty reported, 7 Aug. 1895.

War with Honduras, which see, Jan. 1894.

Dispute with Mosquito territory (which see), 1894.

The canal bill passed by the U.S. Congress, 1897, subscribed by the U.S. Government for $70,000,000 dollars to be guaranteed; the secretary of the U.S. treasury to have the supervision of the work, 1/10 of the directors to be appointed by the president, 26 Jan. 1896; preliminaty report of the commission of engineers, etc., on the scheme, announced, Dec. 1895; preliminary report, cost to be 115,000,000 dollars, Dec. 1895; bill passed U.S. senate, 24 Jan. 1896; convention revising the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, signed by lord Pauncefote and Mr. Hay, 5 Feb. 1906; the concession to the Maritime Canal Co., reported, 26 April, 1901.

The new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed at Washington, 18 Nov. 1902. See United States.


Ulimatum: Great Britain demands 13,500,000 as reparation for injuries to British subjects, etc. 10 March, 1895.

Nicaragua proposes that all questions should be referred to impartial arbitration, 15 April, 1895.

Arrival of 3 British war-ships at Corinto, 22 April, 1895.

Payment of indemnity demanded within 35 days, 24 April; England refused, 31 April; the republic declared under martial law, 25 April, 1895.

Corinto occupied by the British unopposed, 27 April; capt. Tyrell installed governor, 28 April, 1895.

Pres. Zelaya proposes to evict against the British occupation, etc., 18 April, 1895.

Nicaragua agrees to pay 15,500,000 within 15 days after the British evacuate Corinto, 20 April, 1895.

The minister of Salvador in London authorized to pay the indemnity; the British retire from Corinto, 4 May, 1895; a convention agreed to, announced, 18 March, 1896.

Revolts in the northeast; pres. Zelaya declares himself dictator, reported 25 Feb. 1897.

Severe defeat of the rebels at Matamor and Narzote, 24 Oct., 1897; the Launa captured, recaptured, 3 March; Matapa and Moara taken by pres. Zelaya, reported, 18 March, 1897.

Serious disturbances by the Honduras soldiers at Corinto suppressed by the British and American marines, with the approbation of the president, 25 May, 1897.

Nicaraguan rebels (500) evacuate San Juan del Sur, 7 Feb.; rebels defeated at Rivas, 2 Feb. 1897.

Country unsettled; Aguias Carabes captured by the troops, Feb. 1897; gen. Reyes, insurgent leader, surrenders to British and U.S. cruisers; marines landed at Belfieldes, 26 Feb. 1897.

Gen. Trench, dictator, demands payment of duties; martial law declared; reported, 25 March, 1897.

Concentration of troops on Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 1897. Composition of new treaty by the Locals; Gen. Salmon, R.N., of the Locals, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (12 Sept.). His followers were disarmed. Grey Town was surrendered to Nicaragua in 1896.
NICE.

NICE or NICEA, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoni, which Lyonsiius changed to Nicea, the name of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 164, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Antoninus Pius, and was again defeated at Jesus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. The first general council was held here 19 June to 25 Aug. 325, which adopted the NICE CREED and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 331 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the times for observing Easter. An addition was made to the creed, 381; was rejected, 431. See Filioque. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1203, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople; see Eastern Empire. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1339.

NICE (S. E. France) was the seat of a colony from Massilia, now Marseilles, and formed part of the Roman empire. In the middle ages it was subject to Genoa, and suffered from the frequent wars, being taken and retaken by the imperialists and Franks. It was taken by the Austrians at Molas, 1800; seized and annexed to France 1762; restored to Sardinia in 1814. Nice was again annexed to France in virtue of the treaty of 24 March, 1860; the people having voted nearly unanimously for this change by universal suffrage. The French troops entered 1 April, and definite possession was taken 14 June following. Garibaldi, a native, was bitterly protested against this annexation. Population, 1901, 135,695; 1910 (est.), 137,685.

Fire at the opera house, and panic, about 70 killed, 28 March, 1894.

International exhibition, 6 Jan. 1934.

About 90 acres of forest destroyed by fire; three persons perished, 27 Feb., 1894.

Statue of Garibaldi unveiled by president Falieres, 17 March, 1906.

Queen Victoria memorial hospital opened by Princess Christian, 28 March, 1901.

NICEAS, Peace of, between Athens and Sparta for 30 years, 421 B.C., negotiated by that unfortunate Athenian general, who with his colleague, Pausanias, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral cooper-nickle or Nickel, ordered to be substituted for bronze coinage in France, 1882.

The nickel heat engine of professor Stefan von Voith in 1839 consisted of plates of nickel fixed on a wheel which rotated when the metal was heated, in the principle of a flywheel. Many engines have been constructed by E. Berliner, 1855; Edison, 1877; and F. J. Smith 1872.

NICOBAR ISLES, Indian Ocean, S. of Bay of Bengal, given up by Denmark and occupied by Great Britain to suppress piracy; announced June, 1869. Combined with the Andaman Isles, which see.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in Rev. ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolaus, one of the first seven deacons (Acts vi.), and to have advocated the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on one remains of Asclepius; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 175; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Dioctetian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1058; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS, on the Danube, Bulgaria, founded by Trajan. Here was fought a battle between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and many wounded and prisoners, 28 Sept. 1396. Nicopolis was taken by the Russians after a severe conflict (2 passhas, about 6000 men, 2 monitors, and 40 guns were captured). 15, 16 July, 1877.

NIELLO-WORK, believed to have been produced by rubbing a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax into engravings on silver, &c., an art known to the ancients, was practised in the middle ages, and said to have given to Mazo Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, 22 June, 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, 23 June, 1812, and recrossed with the remains of his army, 28 Dec. Near it the Poles defeated the Russians, 27 May, 1831.

NIGER. A great river of N.W. Africa. British settlements at the mouth established since 1851. Niger expedition, see Afrie, 1841. British protectorate with free trade allied by the West African conference at Berlin, Dec. 1884; confirmed June, 1885. Capt. Binger successfully explored the area within the bend of the river, 1887-89.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

NIGERIA, 1837, see Oil Rivers. NORTHERN NIGERIA and SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1 Jan. 1900.

The National African company incorporated in 1852; chartered as the Royal Niger company in 1866; chairman, Lord Aberdare. The company’s territories were consolidated by the combination of various settlements, 1875-83; and by treaties with petty chiefs and especially by the treaty of Nikki concluded by capit. Logand, placing Kishi (13 Oct.) and Borgen (or Bushu) under British protection, 27 April, 1884. By Anglo-French treaty at Bushu, 29 Jan. 1890; Royal Niger company act (transfer of Nigeria to the imperial government, for 25/00 of £600,000) passed, 9 Aug. 1899. Samuel Ajagai Crowther, a native African, first bishop of the Niger territory, rescued when a child from a slave-trade by the British, and taken to Sierra Leone 1822; baptised and educated as a missionary, consecrated at Canterbury cathedral, 1864; died 31 Dec. 1891.

Treaties negotiated by the Royal Niger company, Times, 12 Nov. 1897.

Major Arnold storms Kiffi, the stronghold of prince Arku, son of the king of Laza, rebel slave raider, the enemy routed, 17 Nov. 1897.

Nikki occupied by the French, the Baribas routed, 30 Nov. 1897.

Successful expedition, under lieu. Festing, against the Housuas, near Aya on Bama river, terms of peace; abolition of human sacrifices, etc., settled by Mr. Wallace at a durbar, 17 Feb. 1898.

Death of the king of Nikki; the king of Beni, whose territory is in British occupation, becomes king of all Borzu, Jan. 1898.

The sultan of Sokoto accepts the terms of the British alliance, Jan. 1898.

Hard fighting in the Edhiha country against hostile tribes, lieu. Frank Fenton killed; tribes surrendering, Feb. 1898.

Bengara and Basboro, in Borzu, occupied by the British, Feb.; see Lagos, March 1898.

Severe fighting on the Cross river, the Ekuru decline overtures of peace, their capital destroyed, 7th district occupied, 18 Feb. 1898.

Niger coast protection expedition, under majors Scare, Cochran, and others, leaves Opobo, 2 April, to hold a palaver with the Nigo chief (who had been searching the coast, &c.), at Onokorode; on his refusal to meet the British, his town was stormed and taken with some loss; the chief afterwards surrendered and agreed to terms, reported, 31 May 1898.

 Anglo-French convention to delimit frontier of N. Nigeria, signed, 14 June 1898.

Two expeditions by the Royal Niger company's forces against the emirs of Lajip and Argeye for slave raiding very successful; Lajip captured and destroyed, 29 June; Argeye occupied, enemy's loss heavy, no British killed, 24 June 1898.

An expedition afoot from Lagos, under major Arnold, attacks and destroys Saima in Forcados to punish native piracy, &c., 28 Aug. 1898.

Basa evacuated by the French and it is occupied by the British, 1 Oct. 1898.

Bora evacuated by the French, reported, 1 Sept. 1898. Revolt in the Assala hinterland against interference with sacrificial rites; severe fighting, many natives killed at Jibam, Oct.—Nov. 1898.

Liants. Keating and Galle, with 4 natives, treacherously attacked, and all killed but 2 natives, Oct. 1898.

Assala district subdued, the king of Ibo submited, the 23 Dec. 1898.

Expedition under major Carter and captain G. Gibbott to suppress fetishism in the Kuo Oboho country, successful, 4 Feb.—13 March 1899.


The chief of Iriompa and his town captured by a punitive expedition, reported, 13 July 1899.

Royal charter granted 1899, revoked, July; territory taken over by the imperial government by act passed, 9 Aug. 1899.

Company reconstituted, government terms adopted; lord Scarborough succeeds sir George Gibbott as chairman, 22 Aug. 1899.

Testimonial presented to sir G. Gibbott, 27 Oct. 1899.

Successful punitive expedition on the Bima, 2 towns destroyed after much fighting, reported, 13 Oct. 1899. British protection against piracy, for the company and effecting a settlement of the Lagos frontier, 15 Feb. 1897.

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French courtmartial at Abijia, 12 Feb. 1897.
The hon. David Carnegie, killed near Lokoja, 26 Nov, 1903.


Operations in S. Nigeria under maj. Heneker; towns captured, 20 March-May, 1901.

Capt. Keyes (26), in command of 2S, on the French frontier, murdered in Augsburg by 2 French traders; in some after fighting 2 of his party and 12 others were killed, 21 June, 1901.

Negotiations with Chief Allah Rabah's son, concluded, Aug.; he was afterwards attacked and killed by the French, at Godin, Sept. 1901.

Punitive expedition under heat.-col. Morland against the Kula; 700 of the Kula captured, the emir, 2 Sept.; his brother Boko Amaiul installed as emir by Mr. Wallace, c.m.g., 8 Sept. 1904.

The Aros attack Okagu and massacre the natives, about 13 Nov.; their position at Evong wood, Cross river, shelled and occupied by the British under col. Montanaro, 25 Nov.; enemy again defeated, 30 Nov.; rapid progress, enemy's strong resistance successfully repulsed, 29, 30, Dec.; Hindi taken after 2 days' fighting, 16 Dec.; Ofor taken, the Aros defeated, 6 chiefs surrender, 24-25 Dec.; col. Festing captures the city. 25, 26, 27 Dec.; 23 chiefs and others captured, 7, 11 Jan. 1902.

Subjugation of enemy's towns, 25, 29 Jan.; a stronghold of the高层次 captured; enemy defeated in Ngwa country, 12, 19 Feb.; many towns subdue; capt. Moloney, 25 March, 1902.

Sir Fred. Lugard reports British occupation of 4 provinces, chiefly on the Niger and the Biume, Feb. 1902.


Sir C. L. Temple, installed as resident at Rattish, Feb. 1902.

Col. Morland's expedition to lake Chad very successful; British posts established, reported, June, 1902.

Slaves trail abandoned in Long Jula; 18,000 cattle destroyed, cash currency introduced in the Aro country, S. Nigeria, &c., reported, Sept. 1902.

Capt. Moloney, resident at Koli, murdered by a native, 7 July, 1902.

Successful Jula expedition (to stop human sacrifices, against Oma Nabelo, 7 natives rescued, 4 chiefs killed) 17 Nov. 1902.

The emir of Kano, N. Nigeria, makes hostile appearances against the British, reported, 5 Dec. 1902.

The Ojoko chief, in S. Nigeria, surrenders; successful expedition, reported, 10 Dec. 1902.

Sir Henry James up on active operations against the emir of Kano, said to be the greatest military chief in Hausaland, in consequence of his increased hostility in affording protection to the murderer of British resident at Kano, Jan. 12, 1903.

Emir of Kano flees to Sokoto, reported 2 Jan. 1903.

British force of 57 officers and 1950 men under the command of col. Morland, landed at Zaria, the nearest native town to Kano, 12 Jan. 1903.

Mixed British and German commission to demarcate at boundaries laid down by the Anglo-German agreement of 1904; brother to be used from southern shore of Lake Chad to Zoba, reported mid Jan. 1904.

Two companies too strong for Lagos batt. of W. Africa frontier force leave Lagos for expedition against emir of Kano, 26 Jan. 1903.

Capture of Kano by col. Morland, 3000 natives killed, 2 British officers, and 12 men wounded, 3 Feb. 1903.

Gen. Kendall leaves Kano for Sokoto, the great Fulah camp, 11 March, 1903.

Sokoto occupied after some fighting, the sultan and chief having fled, 11 March, 1904.

British supremacy complete. Over 25,000 Sudan, with all its dependencies, admitted to within 10 miles of Katsina, 1903.

The execution of Sokoto, joined by a large number, who had fled N.E. of Katsina, pursued by capt. Sword's column from the Hongole region; but want of guns causes failure of the attempt to capture the town; after severe fighting capt. Sword retreats with the loss of 4 killed and 50 wounded, enemy's loss about 40 killed, 25 wounded, 26 May, 1903.

Capt. Sword reaches Katsina 23 May, the execution begins negotiations, but is only promised his life if he submits; Borno again attacked by a force of 4000 N. and S. native troops, 20 Sep., successfully destroyed after desperate fighting, in which the ex-sultan Abubakar, most of his auxiliaries, and about 700 natives were killed; the British loss being maj. March and 10 others killed, 3 officers and 65 men wounded, 27 July, 1903.

Anglo-German boundary commission under lt.-col. Jackson, completes survey of districts S. of lake Chad, reported 24 Aug. 1904.

Revolt among the Ekiti tribes (S. Nigeria), Sept. 1903.

Punitive expedition under maj. Macintosh, who is killed at N'kurate, king of Awe, and people, surrender, 12 Oct., 1904.

Mr. W. Egerton appointed commissioner, early Nov. 1903.

Revenue, 1902, 267, 562l. expenditure, 331, 956l. reported, Dec. 1903.


Eaglet of 50 men, Southern Nigerian regiment, under lieu.-col. McQueen, Regular Brigade, proceeding to N'doji, a town on the N.W. boundary of S. Nigeria, escorting Mr. Raikes, the district commissioner, on a peaceful mission to the natives, is attacked by the warlike tribesmen; lieu. McQueen suffers defeat, with loss of nearly half the escort, and is compelled to retire to friendly territory and await reinforcements, Nov. 1903; large force, under capt. J. G. Hogg, despatched to deal with the tribes concerned, and succeed, early Jan. 1904.

Capt. D. S. P. O'Riordan and lieu. Cecil Amatw-Smyth, seized, capt. of police, killed, and the greatest part of escort (25 officers and 32 police) cut up, while on their way from Bekina, the chief post of the Bassa province, N. Nigeria, on a patrol among the S. Fulani tribe, and Jan. 1904.

Serious anti-European rising breaks out in S. Nigeria, the work of a native secret society known as the Edumukku, or the "Silent Ones," which had been insufficiently dealt with in 1902; numbers committed and properly destroyed in friendly towns, mission stations at various places both destroyed and by fire; capt. Hogg, with his force, marches to suppress the rising, saves Alassa, which is threatened, and marches to the relief of Mr. Crawford, divisional commissioner who had gone to Isselle-Uku with a small escort to drive mission station there and hemmed in; attack on Akuku made by the troops; after severe fighting the rebels are dispersed, 19 Jan. 1904.

Akuku, Umuluioma, and the surrounding country subdued, after hard fighting by the troops; many of the Hausas and carriers killed; lieu. Vickery, R.A., wounded, end Jan. 1904.

Force joined by reinforcements of one gun and 100 rifles, under capt. H. P. Gordon; clearing of the country between Obubuku and Moderna, reported, 15 Jan.; Chibana left; 690 men committed and properly destroyed in friendly towns, mission stations at various places both destroyed and by fire; levies committed and properly destroyed in friendly towns, mission stations at various places both destroyed and by fire; by orders committed and property destroyed in friendly towns, mission stations at various places both destroyed and by fire; Mr. Crawford, divisional commissioner, who had gone to Isselle-Uku with a small escort to drive mission station there and hemmed in; attack on Aku made by the troops; after severe fighting the rebels are dispersed, 19 Jan. 1904.

Olora Uku, the stronghold of the Ekumukku, attacked by the whole force and captured; 17 casualties, 13 Feb. 1904.

Rebellion in S. Nigeria quelled; whole of the ring leaders, and chief men captured or surrendered themselves; Ekumukku society practically suppressed, reported, 14 March, 1904.

Column 250 strong, under maj. Trimmel, one of three sent to patrie the country lying between the Niger and Cross rivers, encounter natives of the Ooho country about 80 miles up the Eno river below Kwaso, who are defeated after stubborn resistance, losses, 1000 killed and wounded, early May, 1904.

Emir of Kano, with an escort of 500 cavalry and 400 footmen, pays a state visit to sir Frederick Lugard, the high commissioner of Northern Nigeria, at headquarters at Zungeru, mid May, 1904.

The land to be improved has been leased to Forecauds, Southern Nigeria, is to be completed and shortly opened for traffic; Mr. Calabar, the headquarters of the Southern Nigeria government, also connected by telegraph, the first message received in Liverpool, 6 June, 1904.

Mr. A. Egerton, high commissioner of S. Nigeria, appointed also governor of Lagos, Aug. 1904.

Mr. Sayer, British commissioner, with friendly chief accompanying him, is now in the interior, negotiating a peaceful mission to open a trading market in the interior, Oct. 1904.
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

Sir F. Lugard's report on N. Nigeria for the past year states that order in the Sokoto Province has been restored after favourable reports from Gando and Argungu; population increasing in Bornu; successful progress in checking the slave trade, and slave raiding stopped; local trade in the product of the forest carried on profitably in 1902-3, 357,000; expenditure, 394,397 l., and Dec. 1904. Mail advices from New Calabar report massacre of the crew of the British commissioner's boat at Eper on the Benue. Troops of the S. Nigeria force, under white officers, sent up to demand satisfaction, 31 Dec.

Important extension of telegraphy to be made in S. Nigeria; expedition in the hinterland of Onitsha, on the left bank of the Niger, opposite Asaba, composed of 200 infantry under the command of Maj. Moorhouse, starts up the Anambra creek. April, and after much fighting succeeds in safeguarding the interests of the trading firms of Onitsha; punitive expedition under Capt. Carleton, 120 strong, despatched from Bogama, near Bonny, completes its operations during December, against the town, which had attacked Mr. Sayer, reported, 2 Jan. 1905.

Emir of Hadeja, the last great hostile emir in N. Nigeria, tenders his submission, and asks that a resident may be sent to his capital; Capt. Phillips sent as resident, reported, early April.

Liner Akaba, leaving Fosdesdale river 28 May, arrives at Liverpool, bringing news of severe fighting in S. Nigeria last year and part of the force of the new capt. Barrow and Capt. Byrne, acting as an escort to the district commissioner to Ozwelo to collect fines, ambushed at Akatake, near Akpdo, 9 native soldiers killed, remainder fall back on Akpo, 21 June.

Trouble breaks out in N. Nigeria with Hadeja, the last of the important enemies of the protectorate to come under direct administration, reported, 1 Aug.

Fighting in the Kwale country in S. Nigeria, Mr. J. Davidson, the district commissioner, and boats, T. S. Vassali and C. A. L. Irvine, reported, 17 Oct.

Annual report of the S. Nigerian protectorate issued by the colonial office states the trade is increasing, the first telegraph opened, roads opened up, forestry department now fully organised, schools established, civil force established in place of the military, meteorological, and geological surveys and sanitary improvements making progress; imports, 1904, 1,538,562 l.; exports, 1,715,717 l., ordered in council places the administration of the S. Nigeria Protectorate under that of the colony of Lagos and changing the name of that colony to that of the colony of Southern Nigeria, 26 Feb. 1906.

London, 29 March, Mr. Walter Egerton, C.M.G., high commissioner of S. Nigeria, and from Mr. Leslie Probyn, C.M.G., general of Sierra Leone, details of recent operations in S. Nigeria and Sierra Leone, 23 Feb.

Rising of fanatics in Sokoto ; 3 British officers and 25 natives reported killed, 29 Feb.; the mutins reported dealt with, 26 Feb.; Rebels in N. Nigeria crushed at Sokoto; operations against the Muslin tribe reported successful, 12 March.

Hosility of the emir of Hadeja; expedition to be sent against him, reported, 16 March.

Expedition despatched from Lokoja by Sir Fredk. Lugard, the high commissioner, against the Muslin tribe, who, in 1906, rose on the mid-Birnie and sacked the Niger company's station at Abini, stopped by order of the home government, who sent up the force, and reached the enemy's country, reported, 31 March.

Sir Fredk. Lugard reports that the chiefs of the Sokoto and Gando tribes had behaved with great loyalty during the recent disturbances occasioned by the death of Gando, who was hanged for complicity with the rebels; a leader of the rebels who had killed 2 French officers, executed after trial by the sultan of Sokoto and a native court, 4 April.

Letters patent constituting the colony of S. Nigeria proclaimed at Lagos. New administrat-

tion has a revenue exceeding 1,000,000 l., a trade of over 5,000,000 l., and a population of 6,000,000.

British punitive expedition under Col. Lowry Cole, gains a decisive victory over the Hadeja people; the emir capitulates, 1 May. Mr. James Jackson Thorburn, colonial secretary of S. Nigeria, appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony, announced, 14 June.

Return of capture of R. Ogunmuyiwa, R.E., and Capt. Evans, R.E., to England, on completion of the telegraphic longitude work for which they were sent to N. Nigeria previous autumn, 1 July.

Sir F. Lugard, on the conclusion of his position as commissioner for S. Nigeria, to take effect from 11 Sept.

News received in the neighbourhood of Yola of two of the protectorate police being killed and eaten by the pagan tribes living near the River; a punitive force was sent and reported at Zungeru, 22 Sept.


Extension of the S. Nigerian government railway to Torh, 243 miles from the coast terminus, opened, 29 Aug. 1908.

New Nile barrage at Esneh opened by the Khedive, 9 Feb. 1909.

Lient. Vansenen, assistant resident in N. Nigeria, while marching to Lagos, a Gourman, 33 and 35 native police to install a chief, was ambushed, and he, the chief, and 11 police, were killed, 6 May.

Death of Sir Ralph Moor, formerly high commissioner of S. Nigeria, in London, 14 Sept.

Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, appointed governor of northern Nigeria, 28 Sept. 1907, makes his entry into Kano, being escorted by 4,500 mounted men, 3 March 1909.

500 Arabs attacked a detachment of the French native auxiliary troops at Dalia, in the region north of lake Chad; the Arabs left 193 dead and 77 wounded on the field; the French lost 10 killed and 16 wounded, 24 May.

The Southern Nigeria government reports the successful conclusion of operations against the members of the secret society known as "the Silent Ones," whose chief with 200 followers surrendered. Times, 27 June.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On 21 Oct. 1851, during the Crimean war, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, 5 Nov. She rendered invaluable services to the army, and returned to London, 8 Sept. 1856. In honour of this a meeting was held at Willis's rooms on 29 Nov. 1855, to raise funds for the establishment of a hospital for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind-Goldsechmidt sang at Exeter hall on 11 March, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872½) to the fund. The subscriptions closed 24 April, 1857, amounting to 44,000 l. Queen Victoria gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIGRITIA, see Sudan.

NIHILISM, a popular name for the school of philosophy which believes nothing without physical evidence, renounces all forms of Divine revelation, and gives nothing in their place.

NIHILISTS, ultra-reformers in Russia, said to propose the destruction of all government, and to begin society afresh. They became known and spread in 1872, their alleged leader, Zamyatin, died, and the government began to suppress them, Sept. 1875. One of the leaders, Michael Bakoumin, died at Lugano, 1 July, 1876. For recent events, see Russia, 1877, et seq. The term Nihilist was invented by the Russian novelist Turgeniev, who died 3 Sept. 1883.

The Nihilist's concessions, which are the commonplaces of every free community. Times, 16 April, 1831.

"Nihilism as it is!" by Stepnink, edited by Dr. Spence Watson, Nov. 1834.
NIKOLAUSBERG (Moravia). Here were signed, 26 July, 1848, the preliminaries of a peace between Austria and Prussia.

NIKSCH, a strong Turkish fortress in Montenegro, many times besieged. Having been left by the Turks with insufficient garrison, it was captured by Montenegro's, 7, 8 Sept. 1877, causing great rejoicings.

NIL DARPAR, see Indus, June, 1861.

NILE (Egypt). The longest river in Africa, formerly considered to have its rise in what was termed ’the mountains of the moon.' The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. He set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, discovered the source of the Blue Nile in lake Tana, and returned home in 1773. The Nile overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when, having given fertility to the land, it begins to decrease. The first Kilometer (a pillar) is said to have been set up by Osiris in 411, a king of the XII. dynasty, 2,300 B.C. One was set up by Solomon the Caliph, 718 A.D. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 inches. On the 25th of July 1829, the scene described and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1881 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For other discoveries, see Africa 1867 seqq. A bridge over the Nile (above 130 feet) at Cairo, was completed by a French company, Aug. 1872.

NIMES. M. M. Stanley, in his book, ’Darkest Africa,' published June, 1877, expressed his opinion that the newly-discovered lake Albert Edward Nyanza, at the head of the Nile lake which is fed by the streams of the mighty Kivuvi range (possibly the mountains of the moon mentioned by Phlegon the geographer in the 2nd A.D.), is the real source of the Nile. The largest works of the Nile, consisting of two great dams or works for irrigation, and the conveyance of boys by means of locks, constructed under the direction of Mungo Bey, a Frenchman, 1851-52 were unsuccessful and eventually neglected.

NIMROD (Heb. Nemrod). The White Nile cleared of sand by major Peake, navigable from Khartoum to but Berkeley, end May, 1849. Survey of the Nile to determine its species of fish (engaged by Dr. John Anderson, died Aug. 1863), by the Egyptian government, assisted by the British museum, begun March, 1849; 2,700 miles sent to Natural History museum, 14 May 1852. The water stage at Cairo, 15 June, 1853. Barage completed at Assuan, 2, 3 Feb. 1854. Lady Conyngham lays the cap of stone. 22 Feb. 1854. The first locks, watergate, through the first 'fortress' to Wady Halfa, open Aug. 1854. The great dam, 80 yards wide, 16 ft. high, at Assuan formally opened by the khedive, the khedive formally ‘inaugurating' laying the last stone before the lake and distinguished company, company, Dec. 1854. The water stored behind the dam estimated by Sir William Gascoigne at over a thousand millions of cubic metres; annual cun to the country, 27,000,000, to the state, 17,240,000, and over 4,000,000, to be received for the sale of reclaimed lands. Sir Benjamin Bicker made able to show that the lands had cost the Egyptians about £500 a year, and the annual income of battle pieces; and the loss of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Ninhash (from Nisor, an eagle or hawk), whom Sargon of Akkad worshipped, when he was massacred by his two sons, about 715 B.C. 2 Kings 25. 35.

NIORIUM. Zittich barrage between Cairo and the sea, opened by the khedive, 7 March, 1903. New Nile bridges connecting Cairo with Gizeh named Atalus H. bridge, Mohamed Ali bridge and the El Malik Es Salih bridge, opened, 6 Feb. 1908.

NILE. BATTLE OF THE (or Abukir), 1 Aug. 1798, near Rossita, between the French fleet under Brueys, and the British under sir Horatio Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship, Fregate, with Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's explanation upon coming home was, 'Victory or Westminster Abbey.'

NIMEGGEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimergen, 28 Oct. 1794; were defeated by them 3 Nov.; but gained the place 8 Nov. Population, 1890, 32,618; 1901 (est.), 48,447.

NIPIGUE. A military post on the Lake Ontario.
NIRVANA. 987 NOBILITY OF FRANCE.

columbia, 1801. It was pronounced to be identical with tantalum (or tantalium) by Wollaston; but was rediscovered by H. Rose in 1846, and named niobium.

NIRVANA. see Buddhism.

NISBET or NESBIT (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly dis proportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, 7 May, 1402.

NISI PRIUS ("unless before"), words in a writ summoning a person to be tried at Westminster, unless the judges should come to hold their assizes in the place where he is. Judges sit in Middlesex by virtue of 18 Eliz. c. 12 (1576).

NISMES (Nimes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony, Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was injured by the English in 1417. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and Nismes has therefore lost much of its religious and political contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nismes (14 July, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE, see Sulphate.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called aqua fortis, is said to have been first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1257; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. H. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales, Nitrous oxide gas (laughing gas) was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776. The use of this gas as an anaesthetic, recommended by H. Davy in 1800, was begun in America (by Mr. Wells, a dentist), 1814; in Paris; 1866; in London, 31 March, 1868, ingenious apparatus having been invented for its application.

NITROGEN or AZOTE (from the Greek a, not, and zeo, I live), an irrepressible elementary gas, and an important element in food, discovered by Rutherford about 1772. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies. See Air, 1894. Prof. Hermann Hellriegel (born 1831) demonstrated in 1886 the power of leguminous plants to fix free nitrogen through the agency of microbes in their root nodules, and by the soil nitrogen is much enriched. Clover gives up to the soil that which wheat requires. He died 24 Sept. 1895.

NITRO-GLYCERINE (also called Nitro-leum), an intensely explosive amber-like fluid, discovered by Sobrero in 1847, is produced by adding glycine (in successive small quantities) to a mixture of one part of nitric acid and two parts of sulphuric acid. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, first attempted its application as an explosive agent in 1864. It has caused several most disastrous accidents, with great loss of life. In attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town moat of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 Dec. 1867, an explosion took place, and seven persons lost their lives, including Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryceon, town surveyor; see Dynamite. Mr. Alfred Nobel's nitro-glycerine manufactory, near Stockholm, blown up; 15 persons killed, many injured, 10 June, 1888. An act prohibiting its importation for a time and regulating its transmission, was passed in 1869, and repealed by the Explosives act of 1875. Secret manufacture discovered, see Birmingham, 1883.

NIZAM, see Hyderabad.

NOBEL BEQUEST. Dr. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, died 1896 (see Nitro-Glycerine, Blasting Gélatine, and Dynamite), left a large sum of which the interest was to be awarded annually by a board of control at Stockholm in prizes for each of the three fields of Science, to those who in the previous year should have rendered the greatest service to mankind, in inventions or discoveries in physical sciences, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literary work, and the cause of international brotherhood, in the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or the founding of Peace congresses. Regulations for the competitive issue of each of the four Nobel prizes were drawn up by Alfred Nobel, were published in December, 1868, and 15,000 kronen divided between M. Henri Dunant (Swiss) and M. Frédéric Passy (French) 200,000 each to M. Sully Prudhomme, French poet, for literature; to Dr. Bichering, of Halle, for medicine; prof. van't Hoff of Berlin, for chemistry; and prof. Röntgen of Munich, for physics. The prize distribution is to take place at Stockholm, the crown prince and others present, 10 Dec. 1901. The Peace prize awarded to Mr. William Ramsell Cremer, M.P., for his work on behalf of international arbitration; the four Nobel prizes were given to prof. Henri Becquerel of Paris, divided with M. and Madame Curie also of Paris, for physics; to prof. Arheden of Turin, for chemistry; to prof. Finsen, of Copenhagen for medicine, and to M. Bjørnson of Bjørnson, of Christiania, for literature, 11 Dec. 1901. Nobel Institutes are in process of establishment to carry out scientific investigation on the lines of the above scheme of the founder.

The Nobel committee of the Society of Authors, formed for the purpose of selecting the best persons for candidates for the literature prize; first meeting held in London, Dr. Richard Garnett in the chair,sword Avelbury elected permanent chairman, 14 Jan. 1902 Peace prize awarded by the Norwegian storting to president Roosevelt .... 10 Dec. 1906 Nobel prize for literature (value 7,500 kroner) awarded to Mr. Robert Kipling, Dec. 1907 Nobel prize for chemistry (7,500 kroner) awarded to professor Rutherford, of Manchester university, 12 Dec. 1908.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The title of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents for persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquis of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 1 Edw. IV. 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773; see Lords, and the various orders of the nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On 18 June, 1789, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquises, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others be abolished; that all citizens take
their family names; livories and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 100 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., 25 June, 1702. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished 27 Dec., 1831; re-instituted by Napoleon III., 1852.

NORBE, an English gold coin (value 6s. 8d.), first struck in the reign of Edward III., 1343 or 1344, said to have derived its name from the excellence of the metal of which it was composed.

NOCTURNE, a name given by John Field (who died 1857) to a new and very pleasing musical composition. He was followed very successfully by Chopin, who died, 1849. The term was adopted by Mr. Whistler, the artist, for his night pieces, in which he began with line, form, and colour, 1877-8.

"NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIE MUTARE," see Bestards, and Morton.

NOIMALISTS (or CONCEPTUALISTS), a scholastic sect, opposed to the Realists, maintain that general ideas have no existence outside our minds, and only exist by the names we give them. The founder of the sect, Jean Roscellin, a canon of Compiègne, was condemned by a council at Soissons, 1692, but the controversy was revived in 1540. Among the Nominalists were reckoned Abelard, St. Thomas Aquinas (partially), Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart. The Realists assert that general ideas are real things with positive existence.

NON-COMFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists; or, churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, 20 Nov., 1817. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug., 1662 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments," see Puritans, and Dissenters. The laws against them were relaxed by the Toleration act, 24 May, 1689. The Non-conformist newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall, att. M.P., who died 29 April, 1861) first appeared 14 April, 1841. The non-conformists presented to Mr. Miall 15,000 guineas for his exertions on behalf of religious equality, 15 July, 1873. Meeting of bishops and dissenting ministers at Lambeth palace, to consider the alleged progress of religious thought, 21 July, 1876. Mansfield college, Oxford opened, 1829. Three large bodies in England, Congregationalists (or Independents), Baptists, Wesleyan Methodist, others of considerable importance, Presbyterians, Church of England, Unitarians, Quakers, Salvation Army, and 4 Wesleyan bodies, Primitive Methodists, Methodist New Connexion, Unitarian Methodists, Free Churches, and Bible Christians in 1886. Death of Dr. Alexander M. Litton, born 1825, great non-conformist preacher, 3 May, 1907.

NONEs, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the natives fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. in 1689. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived 1 Feb., 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates, May, 1722. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the present century.

NON-NOSIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!") see Psalm cxv. 1, a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH (containing a declaration that it is unlawful to take arms against the king upon any pretence whatever), enforced by the Corporation act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded separation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was continued to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY RIOTS," see Gordon. The cry was revived against the Catholic emancipation bill, 1829. The Anti-papacy association petitioned against the election of Mr. Alderman Kuild, R.C., as lord mayor of London, Oct., 1892.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, 27 Aug., 1634; and the Austrians and allies by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY, see Mutinies.

NORFOlk ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825, penal settlement removed in 1855. The descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty was removed to it in June, 1856, from Pitcairn's Island (which see). Visited by Lord Hampden, transferred to New South Wales and endowed with a new constitution, 1868. Population, 1899, 909.

Excitement in the island and resignation of the "Council of Elders" as a protest against the absorption of the island into the Australian Commonwealth, reported... June, 1903.

NORICUM, see Austria.

NORMAL SCHOOLS (from norma, a rule). One for the instruction of teachers, established at Paris by a law, 30 Oct., 1794, opened 20 Jan., 1795, under the direction of La Place, La Harpe, Havy, and other eminent men, was soon closed. Another, established by Napoleon in 1808, was closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 1826, and has been developed in England and other countries. See Science and Art.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Chlothar, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bold in 857. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually
NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by Lord North, Jan. 1770, who resigned March, 1782. (Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs, which led to the short-lived Coalition ministry, 1783. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792; see Coalition.)

Frederick, lord North, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Earl Howe, lord president.
Earl of Halifax, privy seal.
Earl of Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by Lord Sandwich) and earl of Hillsborough, secretaries of state.
Sir Edward Hawke, admiralty.
Marquis of Granby, orinance.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, 22 Aug. 1135. The archbishop of York brought forth a conscripted standard on a cartridge at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

NORTH AMERICA, see America, United States, Indians, Canada, &c.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW began at Boston, U.S., in 1815, as a rival of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. It was published at first every second month; in 1818, quarterly; in 1879, monthly, at New York.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On 10 July, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the king was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. A fire nearly destroyed the town, 3 Sept. 1675. Riots here because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M.P., 6 Oct. 1874, were suppressed by the military. Population, 1901, 87,021; 1909, 97,752.

Statue of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton 1880-91, unveiled 23 June, 1894.

NORTH BRITON, a newspaper, published 29 May, 1722-1733, supported by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and a London alderman, and very bitter against the Earl of Bute's administration, accusing him of undesirably favouring the Scotch. In No. 45 (termed "Wilkes's number"), the king was charged with uttering falsehood in his speech; published 23 April, 1735.

"General warrant" issued by lord Halifax against the authors, printers, and publishers 26 April, 1765. Wilkes and others arrested and committed to the Tower, and his house searched 30 April, brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being regarded as illegal. 6 May, good damages granted to a printer for false imprisonment 6 July. No. 45 declared to be "a scandalous and seditious libel" by parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hangman. 15 Nov., riot at the burning in Cheapside. "General warrants" declared illegal by chief-justice Pratt; 1000l. damages awarded to Wilkes for seizure of his books 2 Dec. 400l. damages obtained by Wilkes in an action against lord Halifax 10 Nov. 1769. Wilkes elected lord mayor, 8 Oct.; elected fifth time M.P. for Middlesex, 9 Oct. 1774. Allowed to take his seat Jan. 1775. Elected chamberlain of London, 1779; died, 26 Nov. 1779.

NORTH BROOK CLUB. Originated in 1879 to promote comfort and social intercourse for young Indians of good families under education in England. New premises in Whitehall Gardens were inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 21 May, 1883. Lord Northbrook was an active promoter of the undertaking.

Northbrook Society, first annual meeting at the Imperial Institute, 23 March, 1893; grand reception 24 June, 1902.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH GERMAN, see Carolina, German.

NORTH-EAST AND WEST PASSAGES. The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1743 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000l. for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 500l. should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed; one of which points was made to sir E. Parry. For their labours in the voyages enumerated in the list below, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, Richardson, McClure, Nares, and McClintock were knighted.

Passages.

**N.-E. AND N.-W. PASSAGES.**

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N.-E. AND N.-W. PASSAGES.

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The British government presents the Arctic to aid the expedition, under Commander William S. Schley, in search for the party under Lieutenant Gredley. Gredley, 25 persons (which started for the Polar sea in the summer of 1881), Feb. 1884; the sea is crossed, May 1884; good reward offered by U.S. government for discovery of Lieut. Gredley and party, May 1883.

Lient. Gredley's party reached Cape Sabine, Smith's Sound, Dec. 23, 1882; 24 N. lat., 17 persons started to die, 6 survivors found by Const. Schley with the Thetis, 22 June; arrive at St. John's, Newfoundland, 17 July; at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1 August.

[The Arctic returned to the British government with thanks, Feb. 1885.]

Colonel Gilder's expedition starts from Winnipeg, 2 Oct., 1886; returns, 3 March, 1887.

Bjorling and Kalstennius, young Swedish naturalists, caught a whale party, having landed in the Ripple for Smith's Sound, 24 June, 1892; reached Disco Island, Greenland, insatiably equipped, 31 July; they crossed Baffin Bay, and arrived at Cape Paradey, Ellesmereland, in a small boat, 12 Oct.; not since heard of, reported Dec. 1893; traces of them found on Cape Island, reported, 10 Oct.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen starts from Christianshavn in the Fram for Arctic regions, 24 June, 1893; Dr. Nansen, Commander Johansen, left the Fram in charge of Capt. Seiödimp and Lieut. Scott-Hansen, 14 March, 1895; after having touched a point 4 degrees further north than any previous expedition, in their journey over the ice they reached 85° 14', lat., 8 April; and arrived at Francis-Joseph Land, 14 Aug., and there wintered: Dr. Nansen met Mr. Jackson there, 17 June, 1896; and they returned in the Windward to Vardø, 3 Aug.; arrival of the Fram at Skjaervoe, after reaching 85° 37', lat., great rejoicing, 20 Aug.; Dr. Nansen and his companions received by the king at Christiania, 2 Sept. arrival in London (which see), 3 Feb. 1897, Edinburgh, 12 Feb.; and other towns, Feb.; made B.Sc. at Cambridge, 16 March; Berlín, 25 March; Berlín, 31 March; received by the emperor, and granted medals, 3 April; received by the king at Copenhagen, 7 April.


The Argentine parliament grants sums of money to the members of the expedition.

March, 1897.

Lieutenant Peary starts from New York, with an expedition of two parties, 3 July, 1897; the expedition fails through lack of sled dogs. Peary relief expedition in the Falcon leaves St. John's, 7 July, 1894; returns there with the members of the expedition, including Peary, all well, 15 Sept.; Lieut. Peary, Mr. Hugh Lee, and Hanson, a servant, remain in Greenland to continue their explorations; Peary relief expedition leaves for the Pole, all returned in the Windward to Sydney, Cape Breton Island, 13 Sept.

Baron Toll's expedition left Cape Wukssee for Bennett Land, 13 July, 1897.

The Baldwin-Ziegler expedition left Dunvegan, 28 June, 1901; visited Rudolf Land, Nansen's hut, Greysund Island; returned with new charts, etc., to Norway, 31 July.

Lieut. Peary, undoubtedly by previous suffering, advanced to extremity of Greenland, 83° 50', spring, 1901; was stopped by ice opening; again he ascended from Cape Adolphus Land, and reached 82° 14', but had to fall back, spring, 1902; he started again, 1 April, 1902, with Henson and Norman Essken, and reached the Pole; all returned in the Windward to Sydney, Cape Breton Island, 9 Sept.

Capt. Seiödimp, in the Fram, was blocked in the ice about 79° N. near Cape Sabine, Aug. 1898; in Aug., 1902, parties explored the Cape Adolphus Land, through Jones Sound and Caribick Strait; explored new lands, with important scientific results, to 81° 37'; returned to Norway, 19 Sept. 1902; honours and medals bestowed.

(Charts of the latest discoveries are published in Petermann's "Mittheilungen der Geographie").

Scientists on the S.P. pole, having reached the Pole, under the patronage of, and subsidized by, the French Academy of Sciences, in process of organization by M. Jean Charcot, Jan. 1903.
Dr. Alfred Mikkelsen, the Danish explorer who, on board the ship,禤and the 35 men of his party, sailed for Spitzbergen 3 June 1907. Commander Mikkelsen, the Danish explorer who, on board the ship, will try to reach the Pole by air, has left Paris for Tromso. 16 June 1909 Commander Peary's message to the government of Newfoundland, saying that he had reached the Pole and saw the North Pole on the 8th April, received by wireless message from found-harbour Labrador. 6 Sept. Dr. Cook, who claimed that he had first reached the North Pole, sent his presentation of his discovery to Copenhagen, whose decision went against his claim. 20 Jan. 1910.

NORTHEM or NORMEN, see Scandiavnia, and Normandy.

NORTH SEA or GERMAN OCEAN CANAL, a canal connecting the sea with the Baltic, opened by the king of Holland, 1 Nov. 1876. For the canal connecting the North sea with the Baltic, see Baltie, 1887-93, and Kiel.

NORTH SEA INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. The proposal of the earl that the dispute between Great Britain and Russia arising out of the North Sea outrage (see England, 22 Oct., 1914, et seq.) should be submitted to an international commission of inquiry on the basis of the Hague convention, was accepted by the British government, 28 Oct. The members comprising the commission were: vice-adm. sir L. Beaumont (Gt. Britain), vice-adm. Dubssoff (Russia), rear-adm. Davis (United States), adm. von Spun (Austria-Hungary), adm. Fournier (France). The first meeting of the commission was held in Paris on 25 Feb. 1915. Fournier was elected president. Final sitting held 25 Feb., 1915, report of the commission read by adm. Fournier. The majority of the commissioners were unable to determine on what object the ships fired, but the commissioners unanimously recognised that the trowlers committed no hostile act, and the majority of the opinion that as there was no torpedo boat either among the trowlers or on the spot, the fire opened by adm. Rozhdetsvensky was not justifiable. The firing on the starboard side seemed to the majority of the commissioners to have lasted longer than appeared necessary. The commissioners recognised that there was at the close of the firing sufficient uncertainty as to the danger.
incurred by the ships to decide the admiral to proceed on his way; but the majority regret that he did not inform the authorities, when passing through the Straits of Dover, that the trawlers were not in close: In closing their report the commissioners declared that their appreciations formulated therein were not in their spirit of a nature to cast any discord either on the military value or the sentiments of humanity of admiral Rozhestvensky and of the personal of his squadron. Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador, paid to Lord Byron, 18th May, 1873, the sum of 65,000, the amount of the indemnity due to the Hull fishermen, assessed by adm. sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Butler Aspinall, appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the matter of compensation. The amount claimed by the fishermen was 103,850.

**NORTH SEA CONVENTION.** for preserving the status quo, signed at Berlin by the following representatives:—Herr von Schön (Germany), sir Frank Lascelles (Great Britain), count von der Capellen de Violette (France), M. F. Praverman (Denmark), count Taube (Sweden), 23 April, 1878.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W. LONDON, opened 18 March, 1876.**

**NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, built on the site of a hospital, dedicated to the Virgin, by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, was finished 1634; named Suffolk house by his nephew, Thomas, earl of Suffolk; and afterwards named Northumberland house from his descendant, Elizabeth, marrying Algernon, earl of Northumberland, by whom it was partially rebuilt. The house was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works: 457,000. being paid for it, June. The Room (set up 1743) taken down, 3 July, to be put up at Sion House: the house pulled down during the autumn, 1874.

**NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547; see under Britain.**

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, INDIA, constituted 9 Nov. 1901; area, 16,465 sq. miles; population, 1900, 2,337,928; Chief city, Peshawar (pop. 104,061). Agent to governor-general, B. col. Sir G. O. Ross-Keppel (1908).**

**NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.** See Western territories.

**NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES of India, separated from Bengal in 1835 (Oude was annexed in 1856), and all were placed under one lieutenant-governor in 1857; Capital, Allahabad (pop. 186,235). Population of province in 1901, 47,611,582; 1911, 52,160,680. Lieutenant-governors, Hon. Sir Alfred Comyns Cadle, 1882; Sir Auckland Geddes, autumn 1887; Sir Charles Croswethune, Nov. 1892; Sir Anthony Macdonnell, March 1895; Sir James La Touche, 14 Nov. 1901; Mr. John Prescott Hewett, 4th Jan. 1906. Constituted the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1901. Descendants of the Perso-Bactrian and Indo-Afghan frontier completed by col. Holdich and lent. MacMahon, announced 27 April, 1896. Mr. W. Crooke's "Northwestern Provinces," a valuable Land, pub. 9 March, 1897. See Indian Terrors, 1897. Agra municipality (native) censured by the lieutenant-governor for misgovernment, Jan. 1894; Mr. Morgan, joint magistrate, appointed official secretary to examine and re-organize every department. mid Jan. 1897


New north-west frontier province, see Punjab, 9 Nov. 1901.

New bridge across the Ganges at Allahabad (named the Curry Bridge), 3,500 feet long (15 spans of 202 feet), opened 20 Dec. 1905.

**NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.** LONDON AND, constituted by the amalgamation of the London and Birmingham, and the Liverpool and Manchester railways, in 1847. Sir Richard Moon (director, 1848, chairman, 1862), on resigning, 20 Feb. 1891, reported the capital, Dec. 1890, to be about 110,077,914. proprietors 34,000, persons employed, about 60,000, mileage, 1,760. See Over. Sir George Findlay, the able general manager for over 30 years, died 20 March, 1893, aged 63; succeeded by Mr. W. Harrison, April, 1893; Mr. Frank Ree, 1 Feb. 1899. Present chairman, lord Stalbridge. Total receipts, 1895, 6,181,986; capital, 7,863,305; train mileage, 21,860,967. Total receipts, 1908, 15,515,334; capital, 120,333,964; train mileage, 48,732,447; millions in work, 1,9541; dividend on ordinary stock 53.

Dispute with the men settled by government intervention, 12 Dec. 1896.

**NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 650, Olaf Trytelde, of the race of Oldens, became king of youths, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Vemeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan II. the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered. Union with Sweden, existing since 1814, dissolved 16 Oct., 1905. Population, 1900, 2,398,860; 1900, 2,613,193. Revenue, 1905, 5,149,670; expenditure 5,326,977; debt, 1909, 15,515,334; imports, 9,674,807. Revenue, 1908-9 (est.), 7,034,222; expenditure, 7,534,722; imports, 20,849,076; exports, 13,337,506; debt, 20,921,506.

Olaf Trytelde, 650; slain by his subjects.

Haakon I. 995-1046; son of H., became king 1030.

Gudrun, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III.

Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighbouring chiefs, 892; accidentally drowned. 893 the chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harald Harfager, or fair-haired, who vows neither to eat nor comb his hair till he regains his dominion.

He defeats his enemies at Hafsfjord, 870; dies 924.

Eric I. (The Bloody Axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled, and succeeded by Haakon (the Good), 940; he endeavours in vain to establish Christianity; dies 963.

Harald H., Graufeld, son of Eric, succeeds.

Killed in battle with Harald of Denmark.

Haakon Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king, 977; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf 1. Trygvasen; and slain by his slave, 993.

Olaf 1., 995; establishes Christianity by force and cruelty.

Defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them.

Olaf II., the Saint kings in Norway.

Defeats his enemies and becomes king.


Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle 1050.

Swyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king.

Norway, but is expelled in favour of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II., 1066.

Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1047; dies 1047.
Harald Hardrada, king of Norway, 994.

Invasions of England, defeated and slain by Harold H. 1066.


Olaf alone (pathic). 1099.

Olaf H. founds Bergen 1070.


Invades the Orkneys and Scotland. 1096.

Killed in Ireland 1103.

Sigrurd I., Eystein H., and Olaf IV (sons). 1263.

Sigrurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior pilgrim. 1137.

Becomes sole king, 1132; dies 1136.

Magnus IV (his son) and Harald IV. 1134.

Harald IV. (the heir apparent); succeeded by his sons, Sigrurd H., &c. civil war rages. 1136.

Nicolson Breakspear (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondhjem. 1132.

Numerous competitors for the crown; civil war. 1256.

Inge I., Eystein H., Hakon H., Magnus V. 1136-69.

Magus V. alone. 1164.

Rise of Stavri, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned. 1183.

Stavri rules vigorously. dies. 1202.

Hakon, his uncle, king, 1202-1204. Hakon II., 1204-1207.

Hakon IV., bastard son of Stavri. 1207.

Unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies. 1263.

Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies. 1286.

Eystein, his last brother, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heir to the crown of Scotland. 1286.

Hakon V., his brother, king. 1299-1319.

Intrigue of Norwegian proprietors. 1311.

Magnus H. (III. of Sweden), king. 1319-43.

Olaf V. of Norway (H. of Denmark). 1308-67.

Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret. 1389.

At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united. 1387.

Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1413-15.

Re-united. 1419.

Norway and Denmark separated from Sweden, 1523.

Christian, the modern capital, built by Christian IV. 1564.

Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark 14 Jan. 1814.

The Norwegians declare their independence, 17 May.

The Swedish troops enter Norway. 16 July.

Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway. 19 Oct.

Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declared Norway a kingdom, independent, indivisible, and inalienable, subject to Sweden. 4 Nov.

Nobility abolished. 1821.

The national order of St. Olaf instituted by king Christian IV. 1847.

Millennial festival of the establishment of the kingdom, kept. 1872.

The king (Oscar II.) crowned at Trondhjem, 17 July, 1753.

Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled at Christiania. 7 Sept. 1875.

Disputes between the storting and the crown: constitutional changes. 1884.

Elections; liberal majority gaining Norwegian constitutional rights; many republicans. Oct. 1883.

Landsknecht, Osten Jakobsen (soldier), Mr. Sverdrup (moderator). 1 Jan. 1874.

Opening of the storting, his resistance of the crown ministers. 28 Feb. 1885.

Who are threatened with impeachment, 5 March; which is abrogated. 28 April.

The rise of art and industry opened at Christiania. 1 June.

Impeachment of the minister, Christian Siller, and his 14 colleagues, for advising the king to resign for the preservation of the realm. 30 June.

Trial of Siller begun. 28 Feb. 1885.

Siller found guilty by the supreme council of Norway; sentenced to dismissal from public service, and payment of expenses of prosecution. 27 Feb. 1885.

M. Siller resigns his post, the king accepts, but maintains his power of veto. 12 March, 1884.

Trial and conviction of M. Kjerulf and six holding ministers. 20 March-1 April.

The crown prince of Sweden appointed viceroy of Norway. 19 March.

New ministry formed (councillor Schweigaard). 21 March.

M. Carl Lovenskold, and others. 3 April.

Resigns, 6 June; M. Johan Sverdrup forms a liberal ministry. 26 June.

Resignation of the Sverdrup ministry. 3 July, succeeded by Emil Stang. 12 July, 1879.

Death of Christian A. Siller. about 9 Sept.

Visit of the German emperor at Christiania, grand reception and national celebration. 15 Sept.

Resignation of the Stang ministry, in consequence of a vote in the parliament demanding greater independence for Norway in political policy, tendency to separation from Sweden. 23 Feb. 1879.

M. Sten, the liberal leader, forms a cabinet. 5 March.

Norway desires autonomy in foreign affairs; opposed by Sweden, Feb.; adopted by the Storting. 10 June.

Destructive fire at Christiania; public buildings destroyed. 23-24 June.

Violent storm over the Lofoden islands, a fishing fleet destroyed, about 123 lives lost. end of Jan. 1893.

Continued demand for autonomy in foreign affairs, Feb.; the Stortinggoes into joint session. 15 March.

M. Brenner declines to form a ministry, 23 March. A coalition ministry formed by M. Hagerup, premier. 1 Nov.

"The Fridtjof Nansen Fund for scientific research," started to commemorate Dr. Nansen's Arctic expedition. 1896.

See North—E. and W. Passage, 1896, and London 1897.

Nansen, in province of X. Trondhjem, destroyed by fire. 30 May, 1897.

Resignation of the Hagerup ministry, 12 Feb. new ministry formed by M. Steen and Sverdrup. 1898.

Report of the Norwegian committee on the union with Sweden, presented to parliament, 7 March.

International fisheries exhibition opened at Bergen, 16 May; and festival (4th) of Norwegian nation, conducted by Dr. Edward Greg; 26 June-2 July.

Joint commission to promote a "navia rixendi" with Sweden, fails. 23 Oct.

State loan of 20,000,000 kroner at 3 per cent, redeemable in 20 years, announced. 12 Nov.

The king refuses to sanction a purely Norwegian flag, 27 Dec.

Budget: revenue, 72,000,000 kroner; expenditure, 76,000,000 kroner; session closed. 27 May, 1899.

New Norwegian national theatre in Christiania opened. The king; three days' drama, with oral oaths to Hessen, Høroldson and Greg, 1-3 Sept.

State loan, 30,000,000 kroner, authorized by the storting. 23 Oct.

Great fire in Farsund, over 1,200 persons homeless. 12 Aug. 1902.

State loan of 35,000,000 kroner at 3 per cent, for 6 years, concluded with a Scandinavian banking syndicate. 11 Jan. 1902.

M. Steen's ministry resigns, 16 April; one formed by M. Björn, Mar. 20 April.


The storting opens, army reorganization proposed. 15 Oct.

The storting adopts, by 3 to 2, president's resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular system. 1 Jan. 1903.
Blehr ministry resigns, prof. Hagerup forms coalition cabinet | 21-22 Oct., 1903

Great Northern Railway at Aalesund, major part of the town destroyed, about 10,000 persons homeless; 21 Jan., 1904

Negotiations between the Norwegian and Swedish governments for the settlement of separate consuls during their visit to Gothenburg 24 Oct.

Prolonged negotiations on the consular question reach a deadlock, the storting refusing to take into consideration the Swedish proposal that the separate consuls for Norway, whom it was proposed to appoint, should be subordinate to the minister for foreign affairs, who was a member of the Norwegian cabinet, the Swedes being that Norwegian consuls should be subordinate only to Norwegian authority | 2 Feb., 1905

The premier, M. Hagerup, and his ministry resign, on the 2nd day of June, 1905, and M. Michelsen forms a new cabinet on the basis of the constitution of a separate Norwegian consular service, without or without the consent of Sweden | 10 March, 1905

M. Michelsen forms a new cabinet on the basis of the constitution of a separate Norwegian consular service, with or without the consent of Sweden | 10 March, 1905

Crown prince, at a mixed council, proposes fresh negotiations on the basis of full equality of Norway and Sweden, and providing for a joint minister for foreign affairs, and a separate consular service for each country | 6 April, 1905

M. Michelsen resigns, succeeded by M. Ramstedt | 13 April, 1905

Swedish riksdag accepts the crown prince's proposals; the Norwegian ministry refuses to enter into further negotiations until a Norwegian consular service has been established, and that there should be separate Norwegian and Swedish ministers for foreign affairs | 25 April, 1905

Storting rejects the consular bill; M. Michelsen and his cabinet resign; king refuses to accept resignation | 27 May, 1905

Storting passes a resolution authorising the ministry to remain in office, and to assume sovereign power, thereby deposing king Oscar II., who is invited to permit a prince of his house (Charles) to accept the title of king of Norway; the union between Norway and Sweden, based on the common monarchy, is thus dissolved | 7 June, 1905

Norwegian flag, with the mark of union omitted, hoisted with great ceremony on the old citadel of Christiania; Swedish council decides not to recognise the provisional government established in Norway | 9 June, 1905

Bill introduced in the Swedish riksdag for negotiations with the Norwegian storting for the dissolution and the settlement of the future relations between Sweden and Norway, 21 June, 1905

Proposals of the Swedish government referred to a special committee, which reports that the consent of Sweden to separation should not be withheld, provided an opportunity were given to the Norwegians to declare their will, either by the election of a new storting or by a referendum, and that Norway should accept the proposals of Sweden for the repeal of the union | 25 July, 1905

Resignation of the Swedish ministry on the rejection of its proposals by the riksdag; M. Lundeberg forms a coalition ministry | 9 June, 1905

A Norwegian delegation is sent to Paris, 18 June, 1905

Conference between four delegates representing each country opened at Karlstad; 3 Aug., 1905

Agreement at the conference, after differences respecting the proposed demolition of fortresses along the boundary between Sweden and Norway had been adjusted, Karlstad convention sanctioned by the storting by 101 votes to 16, 9 Oct.; and by both chambers of the riksdag | 13 Oct.

Proposals of the Norwegian government for a referendum on the riksdag's act for dissolving the union, and recognising the independence of Norway | 16 Oct.

King Oscar, having declared the offer of the Norwegian throne to his brother, Charles, for the purpose of storting, by 87 votes to 29, adopts the proposal of the government that prince Charles of Denmark should be asked to accept election, subject to the approval of the Norwegian people by referendum | 27 Oct.

King Oscar addresses to the Norwegian storting a letter announcing his renunciation of the throne of Norway, and his recognition of Norway as a separate state | 27 Oct.

Dr. Fritjof Nansen designated Norwegian minister to Great Britain, 10 Nov.

Referendum passed, 651,000 votes being given in favour of the proposal, and 69,264 against | 11 Nov.

Prince Charles unanimously elected king of Norway by the storting, met in special session | 18 Nov.

Prince Charles of Denmark accepts election as king of Norway, 21 Nov.

Swedish ministry sanctions the title of Hakon VII., his son to take the name of Olaf | 23 Nov.

Deputation from the storting wait on king Christian of Denmark, and receive his consent to the election of prince Charles | 25 Nov.

King Hakon VII. and queen Maud make their formal entry into Christiania, and are enthusiastically welcomed, 25 Nov.; the king takes the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and it is resolved by the storting, the chief officials of the church and state, in the hall of the storting | 27 Nov.

M. Knudsen, minister of public worship, resigns | 1 Feb., 1906

Steamship Avalon wrecked in a hurricane near Bergen, 32 persons drowned | 28 Feb.

Tromdju fishing fleet caught in a storm, 25 men drowned | 2 March

Avalanche in the Lofoten islands; fishermen's huts buried, 21 persons killed | 7 March

Death of Henrik, prince of Denmark, 16 May

Coronation of king Hakon VII. and queen Maud in Trondhjem cathedral | 22 June

The king and queen hold a council to address toqueen Maud from the lord mayor of London the coronation gifts from the British people presented | 22 June

The German emperor visits king Hakon at Trondhjem | 23 June

The storting at Christiania opened by king Hakon | 24 Oct.

King Edward VII. appointed an honorary general in the Norwegian army | 16 Nov.

King Hakon and queen Maud visit Paris | 27-30 May, 1907

The storting rejects a bill for universal suffrage for women, but adopts a measure granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions now existing under municipal election regulations | 10 Nov.

New treaty, providing for the integrity of Norway, signed at Christiania by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway | 12 Nov.

The agreement provides for the reference of all differences between Norway and Sweden to the Hague Court of Arbitration, on the principle of equal sovereignty, integrity and vital interests, not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations; the establishment of a neutral zone on either side of the frontier, involving the demolition of certain new fortifications within the zone; the preservation of the grazing rights of mound Explanders; freedom from taxation of transit traffic; the security of vested rights in waterways; an agreement to be subject to the sanction of the riksdag and storting.
NOTARIES PUBLIC


NORWEGIAN LITERATURE may be divided into two periods—ancient (comprising the Sagas and Eddas) and modern. Writers between the 13th and 19th centuries are included with the Danes, whose language they used.

Principal authors: Werangel, p. 1026-45; Wellnessen, p. 1386; Bjornsen, p. and p., born 1828, died, 6 April, 1885; Hosen, d. and r., 1830-1909; Kjelland, a. and d., 1849-1917; Ann Thorsen, 1819-1933.

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 898. Population, 1891 (est.), 124,136. Artisans from the Low Countries establish here the manufacture of boots, &c., about 1372. Cathedral first erected in 1488, by bishop Herbet Loding, completed by bishop Mobleton, about 1520; octo-centenary celebrated July, 1896. A great plague, 1348. Church of the Blackfriars, now St. Andrew's hall, erected. Norwich newly consumed by fire, 1565. Public library instituted, 1724; burnt 1 Aug., 1891. John Stratton executed for poisoning John Burgess by arsenic, 17 Aug., 1899. Norwich new canal and harbour were opened, 3 June, 1831. The musical festival was attended by the prince of Wales, 21 Oct., 1866. Norwich and Norfolk Industrial exhibition opened in St. Andrew's hall. Aug., 1867. Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society founded in 1889. Monument remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 24 June, 1891; William Sherward, a publican of the place, confessed on 1 Jan., 1890, that they were the remains of his murdered by him; he received, but was tried and condemned, and executed, 20 April, 1890. Norwich Crown bank stopped; much distress occurs. President Robert B. Harvey, the chief partner, commits suicide; died, 17 July, 1879. Election commission; much corruption disclosed. Aug., 1875. Post for election of M. P., suspended till dissolution of parliament. 16 Aug., 1876. National fisheries exhibition opened by the prince of Wales, 15-30 April, 1874. The castle, long used as a prison, proposed to be transformed into a museum, &c., 1883. The choir of the cathedral re-opened after extensive restoration, 2 May, 1884. Visit of the duke and duchess of York; the museum and picture gallery of the castle opened, 21 Oct. Mr. Robert Fitch, F.A.S., F.G.S., chemist and druggist, cave his collections to the Norwich museum; died, 4 April, 1875.

Municipal festival, visit of the prince and princess of Wales, the duke and duchess of York, and others.

Strike in the boot trade, with intimidation, March; closed, 20 Oct., 1897. Mr. War, Cadge gives reco. (quoted, in all recent years) to the Norwich hospital, announced, 9 Jan., 1899. Mr. J. J. Colman bequeathed a selection of pictures by the Norwich artists (1687), delivered at the Castle museum, Feb. Visit of the prince and princess of Wales, the Jenny Lind memorial for sick children opened, 16 June, 1900. Lady Leicester opens a hospital and a nurses' home, 16 July, 1903. Royal Norfolk veterans' association; colours were presented by the late king Edward VII., 26 Oct., 1900.

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia; the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Angrians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 903. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Artuast removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1093. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 89l. 18s. 7cl. per annum. Present income, 45cl.; see Bishopric.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died 17 Jan., 1792.
1805. Henry Bathurst; died 5 April, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of Catholic Emancipation, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.
1837. Edward Stanley; died 6 Sept., 1849.
1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1847.
1910. Dr. Bertram Pollock, April, 1910.

NOTABLES, French assemblies of nobles, bishops, knights, and lawyers. An assembly of the notables was convoked by the duke of Guise, 20 Aug., 1560, and by other statesmen. Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., summoned one which met on 22 Feb., 1787, on account of the denounced state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when he opened his plan; but as any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted, Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his council. The notables were re-assembled on 6 Nov., 1788. In the end, the states-general were convoked 5 Dec.; and from this assembly sprang the national assembly (which see). The notables were dismissed by the king, 12 Dec., 1788. The Spanish notables assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, 25 May, 1808.

NOTABILIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century. —In Frenay. This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. A
statute to regulate public notaries was passed in 1801, and statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"NOTES AND QUERIES," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, founded and edited by W. J. Thoms; first published on 3 Nov. 1849.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163, completed 1257. It narrowly escaped destruction by the communists, May, 1871. It was beautifully and judiciously restored, at a cost of about 250,000L., under the superintendence of Viollet-le-Duc, 1866 et seq.

NOTTINGHAM (Saxon, Snotingaham), created a city, June, 1897. The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. 1068, and ultimately became a strong fortress. Population, 1901 (oct.), 203,443.

Burnt in the civil wars...1149, 1153, 1173.
Parliaments held...1194, 1197, 1204, 1272, 1327, 1359, 1363, 1396, 1422.
Here Charles I. raised his standard...6 May, 1642.
The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c...14 Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812.
Much similar mischief at the Watch and Ward act was enforced...2 Dec. 1816.
Nottingham castle was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement...10 Oct. 1831.
Fierce street riots with "limbs" and others took place in...July, 1855.
The British Association met...22 Aug. 1856.
A gentleman gives salary to educate the working classes...Jan. 1873.
University college buildings founded...27 Sept. 1877.
Millais's picture...openly offered by the prince of Wales, 3 July, 1878; Mr. Henry Lanman bequests to its paintings, &c., value 4,000L.
University free public library and fee national history museum opened by prince Leopold, duke of Albany...30 June, 1881.
Settlement by conciliation of a great strike in the lace trade...at Manchester opened by the prince of Wales...3 Sept. 1893.
Wilhelm E. H. Arneimann, dentist, sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for shooting judge Britsow at the railway station...19 Nov. 1885.
Adcock's factory burnt, estimated loss, 40,000L...5 June, 1891.
Great fire, lace manufactories destroyed; estimated damage about 1,400,000L...17 Nov. 1891.
Messrs. Sampson's lace factory burnt; estimated loss, 200,000L...13 Jan. 1892.
Sanatorium on Ratcliff-hill opened by the duke of Portland...3 March, 1892.
Albert hall reconstructed, at a cost of 500,000L...opened...7 Feb., 1897.
NOVARA (N.W. Italy). Near this town the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army, 23 March, 1849. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1,850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 5,000 and 6,000 men, 27 cannon, and 3,000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Verrazanni, 1524, and named Acadia; settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1763. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in Aug., 1887. King's College was founded in 1788; see Bicentennials. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1864. By an act passed 29 March, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada for legislative purposes. On the agitation for secession Mr. John Bright presented a petition in the commons 15 May; his motion for a referred commission was defeated 16 June, 1868. The agitation soon subsided. Lieutenant-governor, sir Charles H. Doyle, 1867; Joseph Howe died soon after his appointment, 1 June, 1873; Adams George Archibald, 1873; Matthew Henry Richey, 1883; A. M. McLelan, 1888 (died 26 June, 1900); M. R. Daly, 1889; re-appointed, 1895 (killed 1899); hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, 1901. Capital, Halifax (pop. 383,529). Population of province, 1901, 453,410; 1899, 505,027. Revenue, 1908, 394,816L.; expenditure, 315,530L.; debt, 757,100L.

The goal and other buildings at Picton were burnt by the act of a prisoner, who perished, about 8 Nov.; estimated loss, 10,000L. the "Princess," a large Scotch buildings at Yarmouth, burnt, loss about 10,000L. reported 29 Dec. Explosion at Springhill coal mines; 122 deaths, 21 Feb.; 1 subscription in England for sufferers, 28 March, 1893.

Construction of the Chignecto ship railway stopped, after the expenditure of 3,500,000L.; 1,500,000L. more required.

Destructive fire at Halifax, and hurricane, about 25 vessels wrecked, with loss of life...21 Aug., 1893.
Windsor, N.W. of Halifax, destroyed by fire; 17, 18, 19, 20 Oct., 1897; Pagwag, totally destroyed by fire...23 July, 1903.
Thirty-second anniversary of the Canadian confederation; mobilisation of the imperial forces under gen. lord Wm. Seymour...1 July, 1899.
Revision of statutes and advancement of railway and mining enterprises, commenced, 30 March, 1900.
Visit of the duke and duchess of Cornwall; see Canada...1 Oct., 1901.
Disasters forest fire, reported...4 June, 1903.
Rev. C. Worrell, elected bp. of Nova Scotia...26 Apr. 1904.
Destructive fire at the harbour fortress on St. George's Island, opposite Halifax...27 Oct. 1905.
Intercolonial railway workshops at Montouk destroyed by fire; estimated loss, 200,000L., reported 25 Feb. 1906.
Death of the most rev. Cornelius O'Brien, R.C. archbishop...3 March, 1905.
Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught to Halifax...27 April—2 May, 1906.
Mgr. E. E. McCarthy appointed to be archbishop of Halifax...25 June, 1906.
Semi-centenary of the establishment of the jardine memorial Infirmary in Nova Scotia celebrated, corner-stone of a memorial tower laid by Mr. Fraser, the lieut.-governor...2 Oct., 1906.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during persecution, began with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 258; see Cathari.

NOVELS (Novelle), a part of Justinian's Code, published 535. See Romances.

NOVEMBER (nove, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.c. it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Caesar, and Augus-
NOVGOROD. 998

NURSES.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Lockertor (1780), published works on this subject. Mercier's "Recueil des Médailles," 9 vols. (1762). Roding's "Annuals" is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1830).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1830. It publishes the "Numismatic Chronicle."—Mr. Yonge Akerman's "Numismatic Manual" (1830) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. The pope deputed a nun to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nun, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

UNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired after the close of the 3rd century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, is St. Sixtus, and the nuns are addressed to St. Martin, 360,—In France. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbad, king of Kent, 630,—In England. The nunns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785; in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1801, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. Owing to the French anti-congregation law many French nuns settled in England, 1802 et seq. For memorable instances of the fortitude of nuns, see Acre, and Coldingham.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants. It was annexed to Bavaria in 1805. Albert Dürer was born here in 1471. Population, 1896, 261,022; 1899, 287,124.

NURSES, their qualifications were greatly raised during the 19th century by the influence of Florence Nightingale and the viscountess Strangford. Nightingale died 24 March, 1899, and rendered eminent services to the sick and wounded in the Russo-Turkish wars. Institution of Nursing Sisters founded 1849, and many others since. See Nightingale Fund and John, St.

Mr. (afterwards sir) Henry C. Burdett in Oct. 1857, proposed a scheme for the establishment of the National Pension Fund Royal 1859, for nurses and hospital officials. In Jan., 1865, Misses Gibbs, Hamble, J. S. Morgan and Rothschild presented 26,000l. towards its foundation; incorporated Feb. 1868; 27 Oct. 1875; 5,000l. raised by subscription, presented 1 Jan., 1897. Total invested funds, over 527,000l. reported 17 March, 1898. Certificates of membership of the fund presented by the Winchester sisters at Marlborough House, 4 July, 1899, to about 650 nurses, who represented the first 1,000 investors in the fund; again to 1,200 nurses, 21 July, 1899.

The family of the late Janus S. Morgan presented 7,710l. 15s. 3d. to the fund named after him, 15 Dec., 1899. Total amount of the fund, 17,000l. 1895. The Women's Jubilee Offering was devoted to the benefit of nurses and nursing institutions for the sick poor by direction of queen Victoria 1877; 5,000l. presented by Mr. (att. sir) Henry Tate, Feb. 1896 (died 1899); total, 115,222l. 2s. 7d. subscribed in 1897. (See also from lady Tate, 24, 1890.) Secured about 40 of queen Victoria's Jubilee nurses received by queen Victoria at Windsor, 2 July, 1896; 370 received by queen Alexandra, London, 3 July, 1902.
British Nurses' Association, founded 1887, Royal 1891; charter, 1895; princess Christian, president; the duchess of Connaught vice-president, 1899. Annual meetings. Club room and offices, 10, Orchard-street, W. Membership 1910, about 5,000.

The Victorian order of nurses founded by lady Aberdeen in Canada in 1897.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (the queen president, lady Roberts vice-president), created, 27 March, 1902.

Women's memorial to queen Victoria; 66,050£, collected in England and Wales, total about 80,000£, with subscriptions from Scotland and Ireland, for the queen's nurses endowment fund; presented 21 May, 1903; 1,000£ from queen Alexandra, reported, 26 May, 1903; complete grand total, 125,000£; about 4,000,000 contributors to the fund, reported 22 Dec. 1903.

Miss Florence Nightingale presented with the honorary freedom of the city of London in recognition of her efforts for the improvement of hospital nursing, 16 March, 1908.

Jubilee congress of the district nursing movement opened in Liverpool, 17 May, 1909.

Midwives Act of 1902. See Midwifery.


First passenger train on the Shiré Highlands railway, arrives at Blantyre. 31 March, 1908.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. See Africa, British Central.

NYNEE TAL, see Landslips, 18 Sept. 1880.

NYSTADT, S.W. Finland. By a treaty, signed here 30 Aug. 1721, Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, and other territories to Russia.
OAK. styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be the best timber for ship-building. In June, 1833, the "Syndal of the oak," as it was called, was held at Chatsworth. The constellation Robin Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1766, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see Boswell, and Races.

The evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex,* brought from the south of Europe, before 1000 and April, by 1730 royal charter, was held at Chatsworth. The constellation Robin Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1766, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see Boswell, and Races.

The judge set up against him and his followers, and sentenced him to prison. Thus he was put to the test, and was found guilty, and was then, after the law of the land, to be expelled from the country. The judge set up against him and his followers, and sentenced him to prison. Thus he was put to the test, and was found guilty, and was then, after the law of the land, to be expelled from the country. The judge set up against him and his followers, and sentenced him to prison. Thus he was put to the test, and was found guilty, and was then, after the law of the land, to be expelled from the country. The judge set up against him and his followers, and sentenced him to prison. Thus he was put to the test, and was found guilty, and was then, after the law of the land, to be expelled from the country.
n.c. One was removed to Alexandria by Augustus, about 23 B.C. After being long imbedded in the shore, it was brought to Great Britain by Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1814; but not removed. It was offered to the British government by Mehemet Ali, and again by the Khedive, 13 March, 1877.

Mr. James Erasmus Wilson (Ekt. Nov. 1853) having offered to pay all expenses, Mr. John Dixon, the engineer, undertook to convey it to England. The vessel, Cleopatra, containing it sailed with the Ogyg 25 Sept. 1854. During a violent gale, the vessel separated, 14-15 Oct.; six lives were lost in a fruitless attempt to recover it. The Cleopatra, which was abandoned, was found by the Fitzwilliam (Capt. Carter), and towed and later removed to the Anglia, and arrived in London, 20 Jan. 1878.

The salvage was awarded 2,000l. 6 April, 1878.

After much discussion, the Thames embankment (between Charing cross and Waterloo bridges) was selected for its site; where, by much engineering skill, it was placed, 12 Sept. 1878.

The obelisk weighs 36 tons, 7 cwt., 2 stones, 11 lb. Height, from base to point, 66 feet 51 inches.

It was placed under the care of the metropolitan board of works by act passed 22 July, 1878.

Sir James Erasmus Wilson died 8 Aug. 1884.

In London are three English obelisks: first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 (see North Bixley); and lastly and most recently to it, at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Waithman, lord mayor in 1824, erected 23 June, 1833; the third, which stood at the south end of the Blackfriars-road, marked the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street. Taken down and re-erected in St. George's-road, at the side of Bethlem hospital, 1897.


OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. 1001

OCTOBER.

Washington, U.S. 1842

London, England 1844

Bon Nevis, Scotland (meteorological), 1851; aban-
doned through lack of support 1903

Lick Observatory, on a peak of Mount Hamilton, California, U.S. (4,200 feet above sea-level), en-
dored by James Lick of San Francisco (who died 1 Oct. 1876); erected 1883 and sep.

The new observatory in the Vatican, completed Jan. 1890

New observatory at Abastumani, Tiflis, opened 22 Aug. 1892

Mont Blanc (meteorological), which see 1892–3

New observatory erected by prof. T. C. Lowe on the Sierra Madre mountains, 3,600 ft. above sea
level, reported 21 Oct. 1897

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 5 July, 1897

Yerkes observatory, 73 m. from Chicago, 1,200 feet above sea-level, opened 21 Oct. 1897

An observatory established on the top of Mount Kosciusko, New Zealand, at a height of 7,000 feet, report-
ed 11 Dec.

Heidelberg, opened 16 June, 1895

Mont Monnier, Maritime Alps, cost betrayed by M. Bicheldeissheim, who also endowed the Nice
observatory, announced 24 Dec.

Calcutta, at the Presidency college 29 Jan., 1898

Regina Mariae, a sanatorium observatory, with the
physiological laboratory, under prof. Mosso;
good report, Nature 17 April, 1898

OC (for loc, yes); oil, new oil, "yes." See
French Language and Troubadours.

OCAÑA (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Morier and Soult, 19 Nov., 1810.

OCCULT SCIENCES (from occultus, concealed); see Astrology, Alchemy, Magic &c.

OCEANA, an imaginary republic, described in a book written by James Harrington, dedicated to
Oliver Cromwell, and published in 1656.

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant
ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, 24 Aug. 1838, having nearly 400 persons on board.
When within six miles of Great Orme's head, Carn-
avonshire, N. Wales, she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished. 150 of the passengers saved by the Brazilian steam frigate Alfonso and yacht Queen of the
Ocean.

OCEANOGRAPHY.

Dr. W. H. Carpenter explores different parts of the north Atlantic
1867–70

Challenger expedition covered an enormous area of the
oceans 1873–76

The prince of Monaco in 1885 explored, by means of
flotes, the Bay of Biscay and a portion of the Gulf-stream, and in subsequent years the coasts of
France and Spain and the Mediterranean.

Large collections were made of forms of life of all kinds from every depth. Observations
were made for temperature, salinity, currents and other phenomena. The deepest sounding obtained was 20,244, when the ship reached. The prince opens the Oceanographical
institute and museum at Monaco 29 March, 1910

OCTARCHY, see Britain.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romeus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the
year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its
first name, although the senate ordered it to be
called Faustinus, in honour of Faustina, wife of
Antoninus the emperor; Commodus called it Invictus,
and Dominatus. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTOBER CLUB. A party of country gentlemen in
the house of commons, about 1710, which professed high
curch principles, and favoured Belinghore and the
Jacobite cause.
OCTROIS (from the low Latin auctorium, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns to the tax-harvest at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791; re-established, 1797, and re-organised in 1810, 1812, and 1852. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the Octrois. The Coal and Wine duties of London were of this nature.

ODDFELLOWS, Unity of, the name of a large friendly society, originally a confraternisation character, which took its present name in 1812. It has numerous branches, but its headquarters are in Manchester. In 1880, there were 617,587 members: 1865, 73,449 members, 8,420,452. capital; 1 01, 850,709 members, 10,750,053. capital; 1416, 1,035,627 members in 5,057 lodges, capital (1890) $14,555,517. Official organ, Oddfellows' Magazine.


ODES are very ancient; amongst the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honour of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 525; Pindar's, 478 to 439; and Horace's from 24 to 18 B.C. All these ancient odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; see Poets Laureate.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catharine of Russia, 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, 21 April, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, 6 April. On 12 May the English frigate Tigre stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners. Population, 1897, 403,051. 1899, 445,116. Great petroleum fire.

ODOMETER (from the Greek hodos, way, and metron, measure; see Distance.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek odontes, teeth). the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1834 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. The Odontological Society was established 1836.

ODRYS, a people of Thrace. Their king Tero retained his independence of the Persians, 358 B.C. Stadles, his son, enlarged his dominions, and in 348, aided Amyntas against Pericles II., of Macedon, with an army of 14,000 men. Stadles, killed in battle with the Triballi, 424, was succeeded by Seuthes, who reigned prosperously: Cotys, another king (382-353), disputed the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus with Athens. After 9 or 10 years' warfare, Philip II. of Macedon reduced the Odrys to tributaries, and founded Philippopolis and other colonies, 344. The Romans, after the defeat of Alexander, took up the cause of the Odrys, and in 42 their king Sodates levelled his territories to the Romans. The Odrys, turbulent subjects, and often chastised, were finally incorporated into the empire by Vespasian, about A.D. 70.

ODYL, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "inflammable, or influence," said to be developed by magnetism, meteors, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odyllic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, &c., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Baron Dredenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

OECEUMICAL BISHOP (from the Greek aikoumenë, the inhabitable, globe understood), "universal bishop," a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

OGNYPHYTA (Basotia, N. Greece). Here Myronides and the Athenians severely defeated the Bosotians, 436 B.C.

OFFEN, see Buda.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, see Stocks.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, passed 26 Aug., 1889, punishes disclosures as a misdemeanour.

OGULNIA LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Oquilinus, increased the number of the portuall and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 340.

OGYES, see Deluge.

OHIO, a western state of North America, settled by the French in 1763, was ceded to the British with Canada, in 1763; extensively settled in 1788, and admitted into the Union, 29 Nov. 1802. Capital, Columbus; see Storms, 1890. Population, 1860, 4,157,545; 1890, 4,573,208. Explosion of 18 tons of gunpowder at King's powder mills, 20 miles from Cincinnati; 20 deaths. 13 July, 1890. Fire at lumber yards at Coalgrove, 3 deaths; estimated loss 75,000,000 dollars. 7 April, 1893. Fire at Toledo, chamber of commerce, &c. destroyed, estimated loss 1,000,000 dollars. 3 Jan. 1894. Destructive rioting at Cleveland, suppressed by the military. 1 May. Lynching riot, suppressed by the military, 1 person killed. 16, 17 Oct. Anti negro riot at Akron, city hall burnt, 460 attacked, 3 deaths and 18 wounded. 22 Aug., 1900. Express train from Chicago to New York wrecked near Mentor; 21 killed, 44 injured. 22 June, 1905. 8 Express train from Chicago to New York wrecked near Mentor; 21 killed, 44 injured. 22 June, 1905. 8

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric telegraphy.

OIL, was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, Isaiah xxxiii. 2. 1 Sam. x. 17, xvi. 13. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martinac contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815. Oil springs; see Petroleum. Oil, Freesia; see under Fumitory.
To supply oil to calm the waves, pipes were laid down in the port of Aberdeen; experiments with Mr. M. H. Smith were successful. Sept. successful experiments reported.

Dec. 1882.

Scotch fishing vessels provided with oil tanks; Nov. 1883.

Capt. Chetwood reports it to be medicinal in disease of sea. Oct. 1884.

Mr. Gordon's oil-shells shot out at Montrose said to calm the sea. 6 April, 1885.

Capt. Chetwood tried as a dust layer near Farmborough. 27 Sept. 1892.

Tar experimented with.

1890-1906.

OIL PAINTING, see Painting. The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours established. President Frank Walton, R.I.; first exhibition opened 17 Dec. 1883.

In January, 1899, his Majesty King Edward VII. was graciously pleased to command that his institute should henceforth be known as the Royal Institute of Oil Painters; number of members 160 in.

1890-1910.

OIL RIVERS, now called "Niger Coast Protectorate" (1894), a territory on the W. coast of Africa, between Camarons and Lagos, adjoining the British territory of the Royal Company of St. George. It contains six main rivers, which derive their general name from palm oil, the chief product, with a population of about 13,000,000.

The country was visited first by missionaries early in the 18th century, and afterwards by traders, who, by peaceful means gradually established plantations and factories in the interior. The region was placed under British protection, with a cordon, in 1884. The traders formed themselves into an association, Feb. 1890; major Sir Claude Maxwell Macaulay appointed commissioner, with consular jurisdiction.

Conflicts with chief Iza Nana in Benin checked by H.M.S. Alecto and others, 25-29 Aug. 1894; captain Labor died of his wounds, 3 Sept.; admiral Bedford, of the Phoenix, captures Nana's stronghold on the Benin river, and about 7,000 of her adherents at Lagos, reported 30 Oct.; sentenced to life imprisonment, 6 Dec. 1894; partially commuted, Nov. 1896.

Consul-gen. Phillips, major Copland Crawford, capt. Boisragon and Maling, Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Campbell, Locke, Powis, and Gordon, with 250 native carriers, left Sapele, marooned, on a peaceable march to Benin City, 2 Jan.; well received at Gwato, 4 Jan.; proceeded on their journey, intending to remonstrate with the king, who had been on an unusually bloody expedition of slave all shot dead from an ambuscade except capt. Boisragon, Mr. Ralph Locke, and about 13 carriers, who escaped into the bush. (Capt. Campbell was captured and afterwards put to death).

5 Jan. 1897.

Punitive expedition under Lieut.-col. Bruce Hamilton, Mr. R. D. Moor, commissioner (K.C.M.G. June, 1897), and other officers, with a Botulla under rear-admiral Rawson, arrived at Sir, 6 Feb.; adm. Rawson captures Gwato, Sapocho dient, Pritchard, of H.M.S. Alecto, and one man killed, 11 Feb.

12 Feb. Benin city taken by col. Bruce Hamilton's force after a running 8 hours' fight in the bush. Dr. C. J. E. Fey and 7 others killed, capt. C. Taylor Byrne mortally wounded; human sacrifices and corpses found everywhere.

15 Feb.

Fort erected at Benin city, bent. A. H. Turner appointed resident, March (died of fever, Sept.).

A patrol under lieuts. Carrol and Fitzgerald defeats the fugitive king of Benin, 6 June; and again in the Protectorate territory, bent. Fitzgerald and 2 men killed; Pigeon, about 1,800 men surrender at Benin city, 7 Aug.; removed to old Calabar; 2 chiefs executed for the massacre.

Oct.

Further operations against rebellious tribes in the hinterland of Benin: 2 towns captured, severe fighting, 150 natives killed, and 7 Hausa killed.

Capt. Parker killed in a attack by natives on his ship, early April 1899.

Punitive expedition under major Carter leaves Benin City 20 April; Ologblo, 1906, and himself called vengeances. 30 Oct.; captured after heavy fighting. Bent. Unike killed, 24 April; the chief charged with the massacre of Europeans and natives, 339 killed, 24 June, 1899; his son Okoro given up by the natives, June, 1899.

OKAPI, a new mammal (giraffe-like), first heard of by sir H. M. Stanley; discovered by sir Harry Johnston in the Semilki forest, Central Africa; Times, 7 May, 1901.

Specimen secured by the Alexander-Forsman expedition, reported May, 1906.

OKLAHOMA ("beautiful land"), a part of the "Indian Territory" situated between Texas, Kansas, and Arkansas, partly inhabited by Indians. The western part of the territory was ceded to the United States in 1866. It has been surveyed and divided into 85 townships. Population, 1890-1895, 3,883,351; 1890-1894, 438,104. See United States, 1889-1890.

Great distress caused through the destruction of the promising crops by a hot wind (15 June); about 30,000 destitute persons, government promised to provide for them, Dec. 1890.

Destructive tornado, with loss of 100 lives.

25 April, 1893.

Rioting and dynamite outrages, reported 18 July, 1894.

Towns: Guthrie, Oklahoma, Kingfisher, and others.

Additional lands opened, Sept. 1897.

The bill making Oklahoma and the Indian territory federal state, to be called the State of Oklahoma, passed 25 Jan. 1896.

OLBERS, the asteroid, now termed "Tullis, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802.

OLD AGE PENSIOMS.

Royal commission appointed by the Australian government to inquire into the subject of old age pensions recommends that a federal pension, estimated to cost £1,000,000 per annum, should be paid to retired persons as the age of 70, not as a charity, but as a right; the yearly income of a pensioner from all sources not to exceed £24 a year. Newfoundlalnd legislature unanimously adopt a resolution in favour of old age pensions, mid April, 1906.

The old age pension act, 1906, provided that every man or woman, having attained the age of 70, and being a British subject with residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, with income not exceeding £21. 15. 0., should be entitled to receive a pension varying in amount from 16. 16. per week, according to his or her means. There are certain statutory disqualifications, including the receipt of poor relief. The act came into operation 1 Jan. 1909.

The total number of claims received in the United Kingdom for the period from 1 Oct. 1902 to 31 March, 1903, was 257,831, and of these, 33,610 were subjected to a test examination: Buffet issued.

11 March, 1910.

Pension disqualification to cease from 1 Jan. 1911.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS COURT.

held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held monthly by the royal commission of oyer and terminer.

The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges.

The court-house, adjoining Newgate prison, was built in 1773, and enlarged in 1809; the lord mayor being the first stone of the new session house here, 20 Dec. 1902; see "Central Criminal Court."

During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the small distemper. See the news, May, 1756.

This disease was fatal to several.

1772.
OLD BELIEVERS. 1004

OLD BELIEVERS. A Russian sect, said to number about 1,200,000, originated in a revolt against the credulities of the eighteenth century, whom they named Anti-Christ. They profess to adhere to the old reading of the Slavonian sacred books, which have been superseded by the present Russian church. The czar Alexander II. granted liberty of worship to the sect in 1870.

OLD CATHOLICS, the name assumed in Germany by the members of the Roman Catholic church opposed to the dogma of papal infallibility, headed by professor Dollinger of Munich (see Council, 18 July, 1870). After three days’ conference at Munich, Sept. 7, 1871, they decided to set up independent worship, first meeting in a church given them by the town council of Munich. The abbé Michaud began a similar movement in Paris in Feb. 1872. Dr. Dollinger preached in favour of union with the church of England, March, 1872. Père Hyacinthe (Charles Levesque) of the party at Munich, issued a programme, respecting the Vatican decrees, recognising ecclesiastical authorities, demanding reform, yet opposing schism, about May, 1872. The bishops of Lincoln (Wordsworth) and Ely (Browne) and the dean of Westminister (Dr. Stanley), by invitation, attended the conference at Cologne, and delivered addresses on Sept. 22, 1872. The Old Catholics elected their first bishop, Dr. Joseph Reinstein, Jan. 1873, who was recognised by the emperor and other powers.

Congress of old Catholics held at Constance, 18 Sept. 1873, at Freiburg. First synod held in Germany at Bonn, opened 27 May, 1874. Dr. Dollinger received delegates from eastern and western church at Bonn, with a view to union with the old Catholics; much result was not expected.

First old Catholic church in Berlin opened 30 Nov., 1874. In Prussia about 25,000 old Catholics (about 5,000 in Bonn). Congress at Bonn: bishop of Winchester, canon Liddon, and several oriental clergy present, 12 Aug., agreement respecting the eucharistic clause 16 Aug.

Circular put forth by the Old Catholics at Bonn asking for a church for their worship; (they declare opposition to the Vatican decrees of 18 July, 1872; they do not sect from the Catholic church, but desire Catholicism free from debasing doctrines, repudiate infallibility and supremacy of the pope; sanction reading of the Bible, and divine worship in the vulgar tongue; and marriage of priests). Dec. Congress at Bonn: strong opposition to celibacy of clergy; question discussed, early in June, 1876. Congress at Montreux, 23 Sept. 1877. Meeting at Berne: bishop Cotterill of Edinburgh and M. Hyacinthe Lion there, 17 Aug. 1877, at Geneva, 18 May 1878; at Baden-Baden 12 Sept. 1878; at Vienna, 8 Sept. 1878. Visits of the bishops of Liegbach (W. D. Maclean) and of Abbe Sercoux, in the church at Bonn, &c., in Switzerland, and at Vienna, Oct. 1877; international congress at Cologne, 12 Sept. 1879; at Leogren, 12 Sept. 1879; at Rotterdam, Aug. 12, 1879; at Vienna, 1 Sept. 1879; at Bonn, 22 Sept. 1879.

The doctrines of the Old Catholics closely resemble those of the church of England.

The progress of the Old Catholic church opposed to the papacy, reported. Feb. 1873. Dr. Dollinger’s ninetieth birthday celebrated at Munich, 23 Feb. 1833; he died 15 Jan. 1879. Dr. Weber, of Brunswick, consecrated bishop on succession of Dr. Reinstein, who died, Jan. 1876.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1443; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. The dukes joined the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866, and obtained a slight increase of territory from Holstein, 27 Sept. following. The grand duchy comprises Oldenburg proper, the principality of Lübeck, and that of Hirschfeld. Population in 1900, 398,300; 1919, 439,330.

GRAND-DUKES.


1833. Feb. 27. Peter, son; born 8 July, 1827; died, 13 June, 1855.


OLDHAM. Lancashire, a village in 1760, was incorporated in 1849, and has sent two members to parliament since 1852, when William Cobbett was elected one of the members, and has extensive cotton manufactories. The hand-some town-hall was built in 1841, and enlarged in 1879. Alexander park was opened in 1865. Population, 1901, 132,832; 1909 (est.), 143,301.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Biberiethor formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLEOMETER, an instrument for determining the density of fixed oils at a standard temperature of 50° Fahr. The oleometers most in use are those of Gobey, Lefebre, Fisher and Brix. This instrument is also called the Elsiometer.

OLERON, see Navigation Laws.

OLIBANUM, a kind of gum obtained from various species of Boswellia found growing on the limestone rocks of Somaliland and in Southern Arabia. It is identical with the thur of the Romans, and largely used as incense, and a considerable trade in this product is carried on at Aden. Large quantities of olibanum are used in India.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece. They were first planted in Italy about 522 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1448 A.D.; the Cape olive since 1730. From the olive is obtained oleic acid, a colourless, oily fluid, and in its combined forms is used in medicine, and in soap manufacture.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, also named Mount Olivet, a ridge of rocks situated east of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the valley of Jehoshaphat. Here Titus encamped when he besieged Jerusalem 70 A.D. The Mount is chiefly associated with the life of our Lord; here, according to tradition, the angels appeared after the resurrection; Christ taught His disciples the Lord’s prayer; and here He went over Jerusalem. On the summit of the central peak is the Church of the Ascension, the site of an earlier church erected by St. Helena.

OLMÜTZ, the ancient capital of Moravia. Here the emperor Ferdinand I., on behalf of his nephew, Franscis Joseph, 2 Dec. 1838, and here the latter promulgated a new constitution, 4 March. 1849. A conference was held here, 29 Nov.
Olympiads, the era of the Greeks, from 1 July, 776 B.C., the year in which Coroebus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

Olympic Games, so famous among the Greeks, traditionally said to have been instituted in honour of Jupiter by the Ilioi Paothi, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., were held at intervals of four years, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morca, to exercise the youth in five kinds of contests; the conquerors being highly honoured. The prize contemplated for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394. In 1858 M. Zappa, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish the games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece.

The revival of the games every four years at some European capital was decided on at an international congress at Paris in 1894. First to be at Athens in 1896, second at Paris in 1900. Preliminary contests to select champions held in the ancient stadium, capable of seating 50,000 persons, were held by M. Averoff of Alexandria (died 27 July, 1899, 6,000 lire), the king and family present (290 foreign athletes to compete). 21, 22 March, 1896. The statue of M. Averoff unveiled by the crown prince on 3 April.

The 75th anniversary of Greek independence, and inauguration of the Olympic games (ancient and modern) by the king and royal family, addresses by the crown prince, etc. 28 April, from Marathon won by Louis, a Greek peasant, 75,000 spectators, 10 April; end of the games, prizes distributed; Pindaric ode by Mr. G. S. Robertson, revised, several addresses presented, 15 April.

Close of the Olympic games held in Athens; prizes, consisting of branches of the classic wild olive, distributed to the successful competitors. King George of Greece: 75 prizes won by Americans, 30 by British, 28 by Greeks, 28 by Swedish athletes. The Marathon race, the chief event, 42 kilometres (about 26 miles), won by William Sherring, of the Irish athletic club, Hamilton, Canada. Sherring covered the distance in 2 hours 5 min.; he received a gold medal and a marble statue of Athens. 2 May, 1906 Olympic games open in the presence of King Edward VII, at the Stadium in the French-British exhibition. 13 July; the marathon race won by the U.S. champion Hayes (2h 59m 18s.), the Italian, Dorando (2h 54m 58s.), being disqualified on the ground that he revived help, 24 July; crown presented Dorando with a silver cup.

Olympium (near Peloponnesus), the great temple of Jupiter, erected by Libanias, about 450 B.C., at the charge of the Eleans, after their conquest of the country. For this temple Phidias made the colossal statue of the god, in gold and ivory, 437-433 B.C.

The German explorations by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Botticher, planned by prof. Ernst Curtius, the historian, began 5 Sept., 1852. Two other cities were found. Above 900 objects in marble, many coins, bronzes, inscriptions, &c., found, 1858. Exploration closed, Nov. 1859.

Olymthus. a city, N. Greece. To re-establish the predominance of Sparta, it formed a league with other cities, which was subdued in war. 382-379 B.C.
OMAHA, the principal city of Nebraska, situated on the river Missouri, which is spanned by a bridge 2,560 ft. in length. Founded in 1854, the city has rapidly developed, and is now (1903) one of the most prosperous of the cities of the Eastern States. Omaha contains many handsome public buildings and churches. Manufacturers and industries of various kinds are carried on, the most important being its large silver-smelting works, said to be the largest in the world, and its pork-packing business, third only in importance to that of Chicago. A large trade in grain is also carried on. Population 1860, 140,152; 1880, 154,097.

OMAN, an independent Mahometan state, S.E. Arabia, ruled by a sultan. Population, 1,500,000 (about); capital Muscat, which see.

OMENS, see Atrury. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two splendid comets; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life.—Justin.

OMER, ST., N. E. France. At this town in 1392, the eminent Jesuit, father Parsons, founded a seminary for the education of English and Irish Roman Catholics, in which there were 50 pupils in 1534. The Seminary was suppressed in 1762, and the masters and pupils migrated successively to Bruges, Liége, and in 1791 to England, by invitation. The seminary of St. Omer was much referred to during the trials connected with Oates's plot in 1678. See Stonyhurst.

OMLADINA, an Austrian political society composed of Slav students, journalists, and working men; about 800 members, divided into groups, with officers, was formed at Vienna in 1890, to promote the federation of the empire, with equal rights for all classes. See Austria, 1894.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661-750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 753-1031. Their favourite colour was green.

OMNIBUS (from omnibus, Latin "for all"). The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1642, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 11 April, 1828, and introduced into London by a coach-proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibuses started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, 4 July, 1829. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 10 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See Omnibuses and Hackney Coaches. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan., 1839, registered 16 Nov. 1838. The 24 omnibuses ran in 1839-40. The London Road Car Company registered 1 Jan., 1837. Strike of the men employed by the General Omnibus and Road Car Companies, claiming a twelve hours day, 5 June; closed by concessions, 13 June, 1847. First accident in omnibuses started by Messrs. Ellis, from Fenchurch to Oxford Circus in 1844; many others since. Accident to a motor omnibus while descending Hampstead hill, through the brakes failing, 19 July; 47 persons killed, 54 injured. 1 July, 1846, 2,155 horse omnibuses and 11,133 motor licensed in 1903.

OMNIMETER, a surveying apparatus (combining the theodolite and level, and comprising a telescope and microscope), invented by Eckhold, a German engineer, to supersede chain measuring; announced Sept. 1869.

ONE-POUND NOTES issued by the Bank of England, 4 March, 1797, withdrawn for England, 1823; re-issued for a short time, 16 Dec. 1825. Mr. Goschen's proposal in 1842 to issue one pound notes to increase the reserve of gold at the Bank of England was much discussed, and at a meeting of the London chamber of commerce the consideration of the question was deferred (15 to 14), 21 Jan. 1892.

ONEIDA, collision with the Bombay; see United States, 1870.

ONTARIO, formerly Canada West, or Upper Canada; federal capital, Ottawa (pop. 65,802); capital of province, Toronto, population 228,708. Principal towns, Hamilton, 57,803; London, 41,781; Kingston, 19,837. Bishopric founded 1861. Population, 1861, 2,152,942; 1871, 2,911,236; 1881, 3,755,664; 1891, 4,597,662; 1901, 5,483,697; 1906, 6,589,268. Founded 1793; incorporated 1827;opened 1853, by Sir Alexander Campbell, 1817; hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, 1842 (knt. 1847); died 13 Dec. 1849; Sir Oliver Mowat, 1879 (died 19 April, 1903); W. Muttinor Clarke, 21 April, 1903; col. J. M. Gibson, 9 Sept. 1908. Comber, 30 miles, from Amherstburg, destroyed by fire, 27 April, 1891. During a meeting the Boarding in the city hall, London, gave way, 22 persons were killed and over 100 injured, 3 Jan. 1898.


O. P. (old prices) RIOT began on the opening of the new Covent Garden Theatre, London, by J. P. Kemble, with increased prices of admission, 18 Sept., and lasted till 16 Dec. 1800, when the old charges were restored. Of the play, Macbeth, not one word was heard, and great injury was done to the theatre.

OPEN- AIR MISSION, founded 1853. Races, fairs, &c., are visited by preachers. Jubilee celebrated 21 April, 1903.

"OPEN DOOR," a term much used with regard to China, 1847 et seq., implying equality of treatment and the absence of differential duties as between nation and nation; Times, 24 Nov. 1898. Negotiations with the powers and Japan, maintaining the policy of holding China open to the world's commerce, successfully concluded by Mr. Hay, U. S. secretary of state, Washington, announced 2 Jan. 1900. Several ports opened in Manchuria during 1906; see Manchuria.

OPEN SPACES ACT (METROPOLITAN), 30 & 31 Vict. c. 35 (1877), authorises the Metropolitan Board of Works and the corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the public. Acts consolidated in 1887. Another act, 29 June, 1891; Open spaces act 1896, see Commons. Act 304 open spaces, 129 (1877); 125 Metropolitan Borough Councils: 71 Government and 13 City of London in Corporation.

OPERA, originated with the Greeks; the earliest librettos were by Sappho and Eschylus, such as the Agamemnon and Antigone; a band of lyres and flutes constituted the orchestra; the diadems were musically declaimed, and the choruses sung to the best music of the time. This was the germ of all later developments. Grove.
OPERA IN ENGLAND.

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OPERA IN ENGLAND.

Adam de la Hale, a Trouvère, "le Bossu d' Arras," born 1240, composed the first comic opera, *Le Glou* (1254), of which Beaumarchais, and Salomon, was performed at Crown in 1383. ITALIAN OPERA began with Cavaliere's *Il Sotiro* (1560) Oratio Vecchi's *L'Amphitrite*, printed at Venice, 1594; Pepys's *David* (1597), libretto by Henry courtroom; their *Euripides* was formed at Florence, 1591, in the marriage of Henry IV. of France with Marie de Medicis in 1600. Monteverde's *Arianna* was produced in 1607; *Orfeo*, 1590; *Farnese* was performed in Venice in 1590. Pepys's *Pomone*, with music by Cambeck, was performed in Paris in 1660; Lullis's *Ibiza*, 1667, etc. Johann Thee's Adam and Eve was performed in German at the Court of King Christian II, founder of the great German school, produced over 1666; the older in Italy: Basilius, 1603; *Ciroc*, 1734. Scarlatti composed 1799 operas, followed by Stradella, Caldara, and others, 1698 etc. *Lino Roscigno* and *Pinzani* developed the opera buffa, 1750-70, Handel wrote 42 operas: *Almira*, 1705; *Federigo*, 1706; *Rinaldo*, brought out at the Haymarket, 1711; *Bodice*, 1719, etc. *A. Hasse* produced new operas at Drury Lane and Drury Lane, a great reformer, composed *Orfeo ed Euridice*, 1767; *Aida*, 1767; *Iphigenia in Aulide*, 1774; *Iphigenia in Tauride*, 1779. Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* appeared 1782. *La Nozze di Figaro*, 1786; *Le Bajazet*, 1786; *Il Don Giovanni*, 1787; *La Clemenza di Tito*, 1791. Cherubini's *Le Matrimonio segreto*, 1792. Cherubini's *Le Rossignol*, 1796. *La Favorite*, 1797. *Don Giovanni*, 1798. *Le Serment*, 1798. Spontini's *La Vestale*, and Mhoen's *Joseph*, 1807. Rossini's *II Turco*ed, 1811; *Barbiere di Siviglia* and *Otello*, 1816; *La Gazza Louk*, 1819; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829; *Spohr's Zampa*, 1824; Weber's *Freischütz*, 1821; *Euryanthe*, 1833; Oberon, 1826. Marschner's *Der Vampyr*, 1828; *Tannhäuser* and *Julia*, 1829, etc. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Les Huguenots*, 1836; *Le Prophète*, 1837, etc. Berlioz's *Beauheau* Cellini, 1838. Wagner, musician and poet, produced *Rienzi*, 1842; *Die Meistersinger*, 1842; *Tannhäuser*, 1843; *Lohengrin*, 1845; *Tristan und Isolde*, 1865; *Die Meistersinger*, 1866; *Der Ring der Nibelungen*, 1867-76; *Parsifal*, 1882, see *Music*, 1883-7. Gounod's *La Nonne sanglante*, 1843; *Faust*, 1859; *Philomène et Blanche*, 1861; *Roméo et Juliette*, 1867; *Piqueute*, 1875, etc. *Bellini's* Carmen, 1880. Verdi's *Oberto*, 1839; *Rigoletto*, 1851; *II Trovatore* and *La Traviata*, 1853; *Don Carlos*, 1857; Falstaff, 1851. (Verdi died, aged 80, Jan. 27, 1901.) Ambroise Thomas's *La Doue Echelle*, 1837; *Mignon*, 1866; *Hamlet*, 1868; *François de Rimini*, 1883, etc. Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*, 1890; Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci*, 1892. Humperdinck's fairy opera *Hansel and Gretel*, 1893. Leoncavallo's *Rondo von Berlin*, 1894. Giacomo Puccini's *La fanciulla*, 1895; *La Bohème*, 1896; *Madama Butterfly*, 1903.

O PERA IN ENGLAND grew out of the masque. Henry Perceval was the first to change the masque into the opera. He wrote *Dido and Aeneas* (1680), *King Arthur* (1691), *Bonheur* (1695), and many other complete operas, besides numerous dramatic compositions. The exertions of Mr. Carl Rosa (Rosé) and the company formed by him, since 1875 (formed Royal, 1882) performances of English opera have been greatly promoted in England. The company was joined by Mr. (act. sir) Augustus Harris in April, 1880, and obtained the command of Drury Lane in addition to Covent Garden and the Prince of Wales's.--Carl Rosa died, aged 46, 30 Apr. 1889, much lamented. See *Theatre*. The Opera Company liquidated Jan. 1891; arrangement *Queen's* in 1891; *Carl Rosa Company* in 1892; the *Carl Rosa Company* held Daly's theatre, London, Jan. 15 Feb. 1897, and the Garrick. Sir Augustus Harris born 1826, died 22 June 1889. The Royal English Opera House, Cambridge-circus, Shattford-square, avenue by Mr. D'oyly Carte, opened, 31 Jan. 1891. See under *Theatre*. Gay's *Jonson Opera", the music was composed by Dr. Pepusch, was first performed at the Lincoln's Inn theatre, 29 Jan. 1727. Dr. Arne's *Tom Thumb* was produced in 1737; *Artemesia*, 1726. Storace wrote *The Merry Wives* (1771–72), etc. *Chest*, etc. Dublin, *The Waterman*, 1774; *The Quaker*, 1775, etc. *Shelob*, *Donna, Lock and Key*, etc. 1782–1789. Michael Kelly, *The Castle Spectre*, 1773; *Rhuddlan*, 1781; *Noy's* 1784, 1785, etc. Michael Wm. Bale, *Siene of Rochelle*, 1815; *Boheman Girl*, 1833, etc. Sir Julius Benedict, *Lyli of Kilbarry*, 1852. Sir A. C. Mackenzie, 1850. A. Goring Thomas (died 1892), *Esmeralda*, 1833; *Napoleone*, 1835. C. Villiers Stanford (kt. 1902), *The Veiled Prophet*, 1883; *Couturey Pit lumière*, 1824, etc. *Shohei O'Brien*, opera commique, 2, March 1865, *Much Ado about Nothing*. Frod. H. Cowen, *Pauline*, 1876; *Sina*, 30 June 1892; *Harold*, 1895. Banish MacCunn, *Durnwind*, book by the marquis of Lorne.

23 Oct. 1827.

duchess, etc. 1850, 1895. *Carmen*, 1895; *Durnwind*, book by the marquis of Lerne.}

1297

Theatres.

Theatres.

1797

Theatres.
OPERA COMIQUE.

E. W. Naylor's The Angels produced at Covent-
garden, 28 Jan., 1801, first English performance
of Mozart's La Donna del Lago. Covent-garden,
26 April, 1803: Charles D'Albert's Felicia a
Monsieur de Monte Carlo at Covent-garden, 21 May,
1805: Charles D'Albert's Le Sage at Covent-garden,
25 June, 1809: City of Rome children's grand opera of
opened at Terry's, 21 June, 1809, Miss Ethel
Smith's The Writs was produced at His Majesty's,
25 Sept., 1810: A Muses' Mists was produced by
Moss'd Manners at Lyric, 25 Aug., 1803: Carl Bossy's 
Le Sage at Covent-garden, 18 Oct., 1824: Joseph
Holbrook's new opera Miss Adeline, 17 Nov.,
1821: Baron Flericke d'Elranger's opera Tex, first
performance in England, 21 July, 1829: 23 Mr.
Pease's New opera, The Wicked World, new opera,
by W. S. Gilbert, music by Edward German,
produced at the Savoy, 15 Dec.: M. Rose's 
Chantecler produced at the Port

OPERA COMIQUE, a new theatre, 260,
Strand, opened 29 Oct., 1870, by Melle Dujacq and a
French company. Demolished for Strand
improvements, 1874. The French opera comique
began 1785; destroyed by fire, about 153 persons
perish, 25—26 May, 1887; see Paris.

OPERA-HOUSE. THE ITALIAN, or
QUEEN'S, or (since 1901) HIS MAJESTY'S
THEATRE. The original buildings were generally
supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanburgh,
though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher
Wren. It was built as the "queen's (afterwards
dedicated to king's) theatre," opened 8 April, 1770;
and burnt down 7 June, 1780. The foundation of the
new theatre was laid 3 July, 1790; and the house was
opened 22 Sept., 1791, on an improved plan;
a new exterior was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Nash; altered by Mr. Budd,
1851. This theatre was totally destroyed by fire
on the night of 6—7 Dec., 1857. The loss of the
lessee, Mr. Mapleson, was about 12,000l., and that of
Melle. Titens was valued at 2000l.; rebuilt,
but internal arrangements not completed. Moody
and Stamp's opera meetings were held here, 12—
23 May, 1875. The new house was opened for
Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson, 28 April,
1877; see Theatres. "The house was pulled down in
1892. — THE ENGLISH OPERA (or Lyceum)
opened 15 June, 1810. It was entirely
destroyed by fire 16 Feb., 1893. The new English
Opera house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by
Mr. S. Baudy, and opened in July, 1830; see
Theatres and National Opera-house.

OPHICLEIDE, the keyed bassoon, said to
have been invented by Frieleg, a Frenchman,
in London, between 1774 and 1800.

OPHTHALMIA. General term for disease
of the eye.

Ophthalmic hospitals were founded in London,
1744, and since. The Ophthalmic Hospital Society
of Great Britain was founded in 1828, mainly by Sir W.
Bowman, the first president. He died 29 March, 1832,
having greatly advanced ophthalmic surgery.
Here Shahid, an Indian oculist acquired a
reputation to defend, 29 Oct., 1833. 3d.
international ophthalmological congress (Edin-

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus
for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by
Professor H. Helmholz, in 1851.

OPUM, the juice of the white poppy, was
known to the ancients, its cultivation being men-
tioned by Herodotus, and its medicinal use by Hippo-
ocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India,
and was introduced into China by our merchants,
which led eventually to the war of 1839, the
importation being forbidden by the Chinese
government. The revenue derived from opium by the
Indian government in 1882 was about 7,850,000l.;
in 1875, 8,000,000l.; in 1898, about 10,000,000l. of
Loudoum, a preparation of opium; was employed
early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been
discovered in opium: naronitine by De Roence, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1803.

The Chinese government derives a large revenue from
the duty on imported opium which was fixed by
the treaty of 1858. The plant is now largely grown in
China.

Sir Joseph Pease's resolution condemning the cultivation
of opium in India, the traffic in the drug, and the
revenue, was adopted by the house of commons
(180-130), 10 April, 1854; this caused much excitement
in India.

Mr. Webb's resolution for appointing a royal commission
against the opium revenue was negatived by the commons
(184-105), 30 June, 1854.

Royal commission appointed, July: president, lord
Brissey; first meeting, 7 Sept.; at Calcutta, 18 Nov.
1854; two commissions sat at Indore, Bombay, and other
places, 28 Feb., 1854; in their report the commissioners
do not recommend the prohibition of the growth and
manufacture of opium, but suggest increased state
supervision, April, 1854. The report accepted by the
Imperial government.

Imperial edict issued by the Chinese emperor ordering
the abolition of the use of opium within 10 years,
21 Sept., 1839.

Closing of the opium dens in Shanghai, 21 June, 1860.
Ali opium dens in Canton reported closed; great
rejoicing in the city, 29 Aug., 1860.

Christian mission for the severance of the connexion of the
British Empire with the opium traffic, gave a
breakfast at Hotel Cecil. Important account of the traffic
given, 28 Feb., 1868.

Opium commission assembled under the Presidency of
the Viceroy Tuan-fang at Shanghai on 1 Feb., 1869.
Cultivation of opium had greatly reduced. The
commission closed after passing nine resolutions on 25 Feb.,
1869.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient Calle,
one of the most immoveable cities in Europe.
After being held at various times by the Goths and
Moors, Oporto was finally acquired by the christians
1082. Oporto is the mart of Portuguese wine known
as Port. A chartered company for the regulation
of the port-wine trade was established in 1756.
The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised
here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action
ought 12 May, 1809. The Mignolites besieged
Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedriotes, with
considerable loss, 19 Sept., 1832. The Oporto wine
company was abolished in 1834, but re-established
by a royal decree, 7 April, 1838. An international
exhibition was opened here by the king, 18 Sept.
1865. Population, 1860, 172,121; in 1899, 189,693; see
Portugal.

The Baqueat theatre burnt; panic; about 100 lives lost;
20 March, 1835.
Business paralyzed by the strike of masters and men
connected with the wine trade, through the govern-
ment favoring speculators for a monopolizing com-
pany; rev. quelled by the military about 30 May,
1839.

Revolt of about 600 of the garrison, led by captain
Bertan, joined by citizens; suppressed by loyal troops;
the rebels fortified themselves in the Hotel de Ville;
they surrender after bombardment; about 50 killed
and many wounded, 31 Jan.; many persons, civil and
military, arrested, 14 Feb., 1865.
OPPORTUNITIES. 1639

ORANGE.

Trials by courts-martial of about 300 soldiers and 21 civilians, 27 Feb. & seq. Sentences: captain Leitan, 6 years' imprisonment, followed by 10 years' transportation; other officers and civilians various kinds and terms of imprisonment or transportation, the majority of the soldiers 16 months' imprisonment.

The Abbé of St. Nicholas, acquitted 23 March, 1727.

The rebels all pardoned by the king on his birthday, 28 Sept., 1751.

Exhibition of National Manufactures opened by the king, 22 Nov.; review of troops, 23 Nov., 1751.

Several cases of paymenl about 16 March, 1727.

Several cases of plague, sanitary cordon round the town, 24 Aug., 1859; commission appointed by the king, 29 Aug., and various measures adopted, Sept.; theatres, &c. closed, 19 Oct.; total deaths, 168; epidemic declared over, 7 Feb. 1900.

Serious accident in the offices of the newspaper "New York Evening Post," in a room when the floor gave; about 12 killed and 150 injured, 25 Aug., 1896.

Duke of Oporto visits England to inform king Edward VII. of the accession of king Manuel, 1 Sept., 1908.

Dinner held at Oporto, to celebrate the centenary of the expulsion of Marshal Soult from Oporto by Sir Arthur Wellesley, 2 May, 1899.

OPPORTUNITIES, a name given to French politicians (especially the ultra-liberals), who suspend agitation for their peculiar opinions till a suitable opportunity comes; among them Gambetta was prominent, 1857-82. See France. Optimism in England is defined as the modification of political policy as the necessities of the time dictate, Oct. 1891. See Trimmer.

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varoli, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1535.—Novv. Diet.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and by the Arabians about the 12th century. See Light, Burning lenses known at Athens, B.C. 424. A treatise on optics doubtfully attributed to Eratosthenes, about 300. The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Symeones, about A.D. 120. Treatise on optics by Pedanius Dioscorides, about 120. Two of the leading principles known to the Hellenists: Greatly improved by Alhazen, who died about 1038. Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before 1300. Camera obscura said to have been invented by Mahomet, the Portagio, 1560. Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about 1547. Kepler publishes his "Uebertricht," about 1571. Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope), about 1609, and independently, by Galileo, about 1620. Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Betcher, about 1625.


The spectroscope and constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, 1860. Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light first illustrated by D'Arcy's electric lamp, at the Royal Institution, London, 1855. Researches of Mr. W. Spottiswoode on polarised light, 1871-8. Mr. Sheldrake's experiments in physiological optics, at the Royal society, 13 June, 1874. See Telescope, Microscope, Stereoscope, PhotoMscope, Spectrum, Photo-graphy, Magic, Ophthalmoscope, &c.

OPTIMISM (from optima, the best), the doctrine that everything which happens is for the best, in opposition to Pessimism (from pessimus, the worst). The germ of optimism is to be found in Plato, and in St. Augustin, and other fathers; and has been especially propagated by Malebranche and Leibnitz, and adopted by Pope, Bolingbrooke, Rousseau, and the optimistic authors, others. Origin of the term, "the best of all possible worlds," is ridiculed by Voltaire (1674-1778) in his "Candide." See Pessimism.

"OPTION," a term given at the time to the permission given to the inhabitants of Alase and Lorraine by the German government, before 30 Sept., 1872, whether they would quit their country or become German subjects. Great numbers emigrated into the French territories. The "option" of archbishops respecting their claims on a benefice becoming void on the creation or translation of a bishop, was abolished in 1847. A Stock Exchange term, meaning the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.

ORACLES, a term applied to revelations made by God to man. They were given to the Jews at the Mercy-seat in the tabernacle; see Ezek. xxv. 18-22. The word, "oracle," is from the Latin root "oraclum," "oracles," Rom. iii. 21; 1 Pet. iv. 11. King Ahaziah sent to consult the oracle of Baalzabel at Ekron about 890 B.C. The Greeks consulted especially the oracles of Jupiter and Apollo (see Dodona and Delphi); and the Italians those of Faunus, Fortune, and Mars.

ORAN, Algeria (N. Africa), a Moorish city several times captured by the Spaniards; definitively occupied by the French in 1831, who have since added docks, &c.

ORANG, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It was ruled by four houses successively: that of Girard Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1359); of Chalons (to 1580); and of Nassau (1580 to 1744); and of Nassau, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, 5 Aug., 1526. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau; see princes of Orange under Holland. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the
ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1715. See Louis.


The mail opened; federation with the Transvaal rejected, until the abrogation of article 14, of the 1854 convention (c. British sovereignty) be obtained.

1 April, 1894. Conference at Bloemfontein between Sir A. Miller and presidents Kemp and Steyn architects re-elected.

31 May, 1894. The mail votes 55,677 for war purposes, 23 June, Conference between Messrs. Heleny, Herold (Cape ministers) and pres. Steyn, Mr. Fisher, and others; proposals inadequate.


See N. African War.

Road opened to Kroonstad by pres. Steyn, 2 April; adjourns 2 April; adjourns 3 April; adjourns.

March, 1895. Transvaal appointed military gov. of the Free State.

20 April, 1895. The state formally annexed to the British Empire, under the name of "Orange River Colony.'

28 May, 1895. Sir A. Miller, high commissioner of S. Africa, appointed governor (made a peer 24 May), and commander-in-chief of S. Africa, and South Africa (made a peer 16 April, 1897).

Land settlements begun; several returned ex-servicemen and other government farmers in Thaba Nchu district.

27 Nov., 1895. Civil administration appointed; industries and education re-established, country progressing.

Jan. 1896.

Lord Milner (vict. 26 June) sworn in as governor of the colony at Bloemfontein.

21 June, 1896. Vote of 2,000,000L. for the colony and the Transvaal, passed.


Dec. H. Duplessis, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Lindley, forced to resigning to the speaker of his congregation account of his British sympathies, appointed by the government inspector of schools in the Transvaal.

Legislative council (enlarged) opened 14 Jan.

Enthusiastic reception of Mr. Chamberlain at Bloemfontein, 3 Feb.; he receives a deputation headed by gen. Christian De Wet and Boer delegates who present a petition setting forth alleged grievances.

6 Feb. 1903. Intercolonial conference at Bloemfontein, lord Milner president; Customs Union Conference, preferential treatment of British imports signed, 10-25 March.

Estimated surplus, 1903-4, 102,000L, reported 22 May.

Intercolonial Council for the affairs of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal established, 15 June.

Legislative council opened; sir H. Good-Adams referred to the drought, the strength of the colony since 1862, and the labour difficulty, which had affected railway construction; finances of the colony most satisfactory, large surplus over the estimate, which would be partly devoted to paying the contribution of 80,000L toward the inter-colonial deficits.

26 Nov. Bloemfontein flooded by the bursting of the dam of a reservoir at Brandkop near Bloemfontein, causing 23 deaths and great destruction of property.

17 Jan. 1904. Lord Roberts entertained at a public banquet at Bloemfontein.

Congress of Orange Colony Boers held at Brandfort; resolutions passed demanding a full statement regarding the distribution and administration of compensation demands formulated with reference to the Dutch language, education, reparation, the constabulary, relief camps, and responsible government.

25 Dec. Legislative council opened by sir Henry Steyn, who stated that the agricultural prospects of the colony were unsatisfactory; financial position of the colony generally satisfactory.

12 Jan. 1905. Three of the non-elected members of the Transvaal parliament burnt down; estimated damage, 240,000L.

28 Jan. 1905. Report of the industrial commission recommends bonuses should be paid in some cases for 3, and others for 6 years, on wool, beef, served cement, tobacco, and pottery raised or produced in the colony, and that assistance should be given to the basket-making industry. The establishment of an industrial board for Orange River Colony is recommended.

early Feb.

Railway connecting Bethlehem and Harrismith opened 15 March.

Viscount Milner resigns his office as high commissioner in S. Africa and administrator of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, succeeded by the earl of Selborne, March.

Sir H. Good-Adams, at a banquet at Ladybrand, announcing that the government grant of 3,000,000L. would be paid at an early date, the distribution being pro rata on the claims assessed.

end March.

Lord Selborne is sworn in at Bloemfontein as governor of the colony.

20 May. Representative deputation received by lord Selborne at Winburg states that nothing short of responsible government would satisfy the people of the colony.

mid June.

Boer congress opens at Bloemfontein; Lord Selborne appointed Steyn, unable to be present, writes affirming that self-government on the lines of the constitution of Cape Colony had been promised by the union of 1834, and the power of the imperial government to the resolutions passed by the Brandfort congress held 2 and 3 Dec. 1904, presented to the congress; the government entirely denies that its pledges have not been fulfilled, and that while English will be the official language of the country, the use of Dutch will be duly recognised by the government; resolution passed to form a union with the object of obtaining responsible government; the congress passes resolutions welcoming lord Selborne, and pleasure at Mr. Steyn's resignation.

19, 20 July.

The members of the British Association visit Bloemfontein.

2 Sept.

Value of exports from the colony during the year ended 30 June, 1905, 2,637,927L., an increase of
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ORCHOMENUS.

85,395£, compared with 1904; imports, 3,251,093l., an increase of 590,326l., reported.

Revenue of the colony for 1904-5, 286,096l., an excess over the estimates of 14,146l.; expenditure, 780,535l., a saving on the estimate of 57,724l., reported.

The duke and duchess of Connaught visit Bloemfontein

The Orange union congress opened in Bloemfontein, 21 May.

Formal promulgation of the new constitution at Bloemfontein, 7 July, 1907.

Budget statement by Mr. A. Brown, colonial treasurer; imports for year ended 31 March show increase of 200,000l. over those of 1905-6; the exports, an increase of nearly 400,000l.; revenue for the year ended 30 June, 789,500l., and expenditure, 780,535l.

First elections under the new constitution result in 30 seats for the Orange union; constitutional party; 4 independent candidates, 20 Nov.

New ministry announced; Mr. Fisher, premier and colonial secretary; gen. Botha, att-gen. and director of education; dr. Ramshottom, treasurer; Mr. Wessels, minister of public works; gen. de Wet, minister of agriculture, 24 Nov.

First parliament under the new constitution assembles at Bloemfontein, 13 Dec.

The Bloemfontein-Kimberley railway opened by the governor, 8 April, 1908.

New education act, establishing an educational system similar to that which obtained under the Free State, gazetted, 25 April.

Mr. Brouwer appointed agent-general in London, 15 June.

Budget introduced in the assembly; revenue for the coming year estimated at 937,752l., expenditure estimated at 1,001,201l., 17 July.

The South Africa bill received royal assent (see South Africa), 29 Sept.

Education crisis; resignation of Mr. Gurn, director of education, 30 March, 1910.

ORANGEMEN. The "Battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795 (see Diamond), and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence, and consequently the Orange Society was formed in 1795. The first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange society was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of the principles (the maintenance of church and state under the house of Brunswick) in Jan. 1789. After 1813 Orangeism declined; but revived again in 1827, when the duke of Cumberland became grand-master; and it is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland. After a partial suspension of the Orange clubs were broken up in conformity with resolutions of the house of commons; but were revived in 1845-1889. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in 1866. Mr. W. Johnston, a grand-master, convicted of violating the Party Proclamations act, was elected M.P. for Belfast, Nov. 1869. See Belfast. The Orangemen vigorously oppose the home rule movement, see Ulster, 1892-3.

ORANGES. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATORIEN. An eccentric English gentleman of some talents, in 1866, opened his "oratory," a kind of church, in New-market, London; where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him many hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage. He removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sunk into obscurity previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIANS (from the Latin oratio, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1540, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had the habit of the Franciscans, and were founded by Guillaume Gibouleau, and Pierre de Berulle (afterwards cardinal), 1612, approved by pope Paul V. 1613.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, London, in 1838, and afterwards at Brompton.

Death of the rev. Chas. H. Bowden, one of the founders of the Oratory, aged 69, 2 May, 1856.

ORATORIO, a sacred musical composition, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures. The origin of our oratorios (so named from having been first performed in an oratory) is ascribed to Italian music. The first true oratorio, Emilio del Cavaliere's "Rappresentazione," was performed at Rome in 1606. He was followed by Giovanni Carissimi, Alessandro Scarlatti, &c. Bach's "Passion Music," the "St. Matthew," was produced at Leipzig on Good Friday, 1730, see Passion-Week. Handel composed 17 English oratorios; his first, "Esther," was performed at the Haymarket Theatre, March 21, 1730; "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," 1803; Spohr's "Last Judgment" (properly "Last Things"), 1825; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," in 1840, and "Elijah" in 1846; Costa's "Elia," 1863; "Nathan," 1865; "Samson," 1867; "Macfarren's "John the Baptist," 1875; Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," 1866; "Light of the World," 1873; "Martyr of Antioch," 1880. &c. Latterly the name has been modified, e.g., Dramatic Oratorio, such as Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon," "Hubert Parry's "Judith," "Job," "King Saul," &c. Sacred Triology, such as Gounod's "Redemption," Berlioz's "Childhood of Christ," Elgar's "The Apostles," Pops. I. and II., 1903; or, again, as a form of Dramatic Cantata, as Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Mackenzie's "Dream of Jubal.

ORCHIDS, a natural order of plants of a very peculiar organization, recently much cultivated. In 1880 a great establishment for their cultivation was set up at St. Albans by Mr. Sander, "the orchid king," patronized by the Rothschilds, who introduced him to queen Victoria at Waddesdon Manor, 13 May, 1890. The greenhouse at Blenheim Old for about 1,250/., 19-23 Dec. 1892.

A specimen of Odontoglossum erithyreum Pittivarius sold for 1,150 guineas, 22 Mar. 1896.

ORCHOMENUS. a small Greek state in Boeotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 365 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

3 1 2
ORDONNANCES.

ORDINAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (Yoma, v. 2). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his church, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The trial by ordeal was abolished in 1218.

ORDER OF THE CORPORATE RE-

UNION, virtually a new episcopal church, said to arise out of the Christian Unity Association (which see). It proposed to form four stations, (Canterbury, York, Caerleon, and St. Andrews), with rectors and provincials; announced 11 Sept. 1877.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government 7 Jan., and 11 Nov. 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French, being reprisals for Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees (see CONTINENTAL SYSTEM). They greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress and smuggling. They were repealed in regard to America, 18 June, 1812. The action under these orders led to the disastrous war with the United States in 1812-15.

ORDINANCES, see ORDONNANCES, SELF-

DENYING ORDINANCES.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and His apostles; see Mark iii. 14, and Acts vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1349 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeter, or purveyor of helmets, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first graduates in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the Reformation it was held during good behaviour, and not infrequently by a subject minister. Hamilton, the letters-patent for this office were revoked 25 May, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Paunville. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy-Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan. The revival of the office recommended by the Ordinance Commission (see under Armes, 1889).

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonome-

trical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1741, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. attt. sir Henry Jno. in 1839. The publication of these maps in large scale continued in 1814, under the direction of col. Mudge, and was completed in 1819; a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland (6 inches to a mile) has been completed and published; that of Scotland, completed Nov. 1882. By the Survey act, passed 12 May 1845, the survey since 1801 was transferred to the Board of Works, and by an act passed in 1880, to the Board of Agriculture, beginning 1 April, 1880. Directors, lord A. C. Cooke; col. R. H. Stothard, 1855; col. Farquharson K.C.B. 1867; col. Duncan Johnston, 1891; col. S. C. Grant, 1898. In 1822 several sets of maps were in course of publication or preparation. The Ordnance Survey maps have been considered deficient, a departmental committee was appointed in April, 1882, and met during the year; sir John Dorington, M.P., chairman. Report, with recommendations, presented to the Board of Agriculture, 31 Dec. 1882; published, 6 March, 1893. New maps issued, May, 1892; survey sections sent to S. Africa springing. The 4-inch and 6-inch maps were revised, issued, Aug. 1902; others issued 1903. Pocket maps of many of the sections, scale 1 in. and 4 in. to a mile, are published at a cheap rate (1905). The outline and hill editions, 1 in. scale, completed for the whole of the United Kingdom, and coloured edition completed for England and Wales. The survey of Scotland began, and the coloured map of Ireland completed. The 2-mile map drawing of England and Wales completed. Drawing for Scotland begun. The 10-mile map, coloured edition, has been published for the whole of Great Britain, and will be issued for Ireland. The 1,000,000-scale map completed and published in 1903. One map for the whole of the British empire. The maps of the United States are being revised for more than 25 years, and there is now no area which has not been brought within this category. The re-survey of Ireland on the 6-inch scale is proceeding rapidly, the outline of the surveyors in 1903-4 having been about 4,750 miles. The new 6-inch map (spoken of as small-scale maps), 1 in. to 1 mile; 2 miles to 1 inch; 4 miles to 1 inch; 10 miles to 1 inch and 12½ miles to 1 inch or 1 inch to one million map (spoken of as small-scale maps). Little People Maps.—Revision of the large-scale maps is being carried out, with the sanction of the Treasury, at a rate to ensure that no part of Great Britain has been surveyed for more than 25 years, and there is now no area which has not been brought within this category. The re-survey of Ireland on the 6-inch scale is proceeding rapidly, the outline of the surveyors in 1903-4 having been about 4,750 miles. New editions of these maps are issued from time to time as the new revision of the 1-inch map in the field progresses. Maps on the scales smaller than 2 miles to a mile are now complete for the whole of the United Kingdom, viz. 1—4 miles to 1 inch, 10 miles to 1 inch, and 12½ miles to 1 inch, or larger. They are published in the forms given in the catalogues of publications: 234.654, expended for surveys of the United Kingdom 16, 234,743; 1901; 232,344; 1905; 224,064, 1908; 225,135, 1909.

New departure made 1903-4, with consent of the treasury, to supply schools who desire it with specially revised ordnance survey maps at a very low price. A considerable number of such maps were supplied in 1904-5. Specimens of the principal maps were also prepared for map (spoken of as small-scale maps) at which they can be ordered, and at nearly 700 other post-offices.

ORDONNANCES, the laws enacted by the Capetian kings of France previous to 1789. They began with "in the name of the king," and ended with "such is our good pleasure." The first in French is dated 1287 (Philip IV). The publication of these "ordonnances," ordered by Louis XIV., 1766, is still in progress. The "ordonnances" of Charles X., promulgated 26 July, 1830, led to the revolution.
OREGON TERRITORY. 1013

OREGON. TERRITORY. (N. America.) is said to have been visited by Drake in 1579. Lieut. Broughton took possession of part of it for Great Britain in 1792. In 1810 a settlement named Astoria was founded by a New York Company. Oregon was occupied by the English in 1814, and was claimed by the United States government, to whom the greater part was ceded, after much negotia-

The overland Pacific train wrecked on the long trestle bridge over lake Lobash, 4 lives lost and many injured. 12 Nov. 1876. Great fire at Portland; shocks, &c., destroyed, 3 deaths. 23 Sept. 1876. At Silverlake, by explosion of a lamp, 41 lives lost. 24 Dec. Disastrous forest fires, loss of life, reported. 25 Sept. 1892. Cloud-surge wrecked the town of Hoppner, over 300 lives lost. 15 June, 1893.

ORGAN, a development of the pandem pipes; the organ in Gen. iv. 21 should be translated pipe. The invention is attributed to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 250 B.C., and to Archimedes, about 220 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was applied to religious devotions in churches, about A.D. 657, Batarum. Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. Ammonius. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Harle- lem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 110 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in England that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, was the largest; next in order that at York minister, and that in the music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest was, perhaps that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church was nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by St. Paul's organists. When the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferys, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857. See Westminster Abbey, 1855.

Burlar organa are said to have been first made early in the 15th century. The first was the Stallhorn (which see).

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, see Chemistry.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded, in 1326, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Ston, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a termen called Oride, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, Woking, Surrey, founded by Dr. G. W. Leitner, the distinguished Orientalist (died, aged 65, 22 March, 1869; Padmin), for the training of young Indians, about 1884. A mosque was erected here, Aug. 1889.

ORIENTALISTS. The first International Congress of those scholars was held at Paris, 1 Sept. 1853, M. Léon de Rosny, the founder, president; the second Congress met at the Royal Institution, in London, 14-19 Sept. 1873, Dr. S. Birch president; the third Congress met at St. Peters-

burg, 1 Sept. 1876; the fourth at Florence, Sept. 1878; the fifth met at Berlin, 12-17 Sept. 1881, M. Dittrian president; the sixth at Leyden, 10 Sept. 1883; the seventh, Vienna, 27 Sept. 1886; eighth, Stockholm, president, king Oscar II, 2-7 Sept. 1890; independent, London, 1-10 Sept. 1891; ninth in London, 5-12 Sept. 1892; tenth, Geneva, 4 Sept. 1894; eleventh, Paris, 6 Sept. 1897; twelfth, Rome, 4-15 Oct. 1899; thirteenth, Hamburg, 5 Sept. 1902; fourteenth, Algiers, 1905; fifteenth, Copenhagen, 11-20 August, 1908. See Asiatic Society.

ORIENTAL STUDIES: Professor Max Müller, in the presence of the prince of Wales, at the Royal Insti-
tution, gave a discourse to inaugurate the establishment of a school for modern oriental studies by the Imperial Institute, in union with University College, and King's College, London 11 Jan. 1870.

ORIENTATION, the setting of the chancel of a church so that it points to the east. This custom is followed in the churches of England, and those of northern Europe, but is not strictly adhered to in Italy and the South. St. Peter's, at Rome, has its choir pointing to the west.

ORIFLAMME, see Aurelianus.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen, who lived 185-253. They maintained that Christ was the son of God in no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, have souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's work was forbidden. Burke. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 533.

ORISSA, an ancient kingdom of India, now a province of N.W. Bengal, conquered by Cive in 1755, and nearly all acquired by the company in 1765. It suffered much by famine in 1770, and 1792-3, and more especially during Aux to Nov. 1796, when it is said about 1,500,000 persons perished. The government and officials were censured for neglect and want of forethought. It is also said that during a hurricane in Oct. 1836, 22,500 persons were drowned. Pop. 1861, 7,052,142; 1910 (est.), 5,231,749.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland), were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III, as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1499. The Orkneys were the ancient Orkades; united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch coun-
dies. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Sermonus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Cohn, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689; see Bishops in Scotland. Orkney and Zetland's null piers and harbours act passed, 14 Aug. 1896.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly Aurelianus; gave title to a kingdom, 391, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. Attila the Hun, besieging it, was defeated by Aetius and his allies, 434. It was besi-
ezed by the English under earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, 12 Oct. 1428, bravely defended by Gaucon (as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI, king of France), and relieved by the heroism of Jean de Arc, afterwards crowned the Maid of
ORLEANS. 1014 ORPHAN-HOUSES.

Orleans, 29 April, 1829, and the siege was raised 8 May, see Jauh of Arc. (The 439th anniversary was celebrated to May, 1868; the emperor and empress being present.) During the siege of Orleans, 1 Feb., 1563, the duke of Guise was assassinated.

After nine hours' severe fighting, Orleans captured by the Germans, under General von Temp. More than 4,000 prisoners were taken. The loss on our side, about 1,500, upon each side were engaged. The city was made to pay a war contribution of 10,000.

11 Oct., 1670

Von der Tann and the Bajarians defeated by general Louis de Meaulne de Planchard and Palhieres, and Orleans re-taken. The Germans acknowledged the loss of about 700 men, and 2,000 prisoners, chiefly wounded. The French loss was heavy. The chief conduct of the battle between Conduniers and Beun or Beuca.

6, to Nov.

Seven conflicts at Bazoche and Chevilly, near Orleans, between a part of the army of the Lorraine and German troops, under Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg. 24 Dec.

A battle, during which the suburbs were stormed, and about 3,000 unwounded prisoners, 77 guns, and various military stores taken by the French on the French retreat; Orleans re-taken by the Germans. Dec.

DRAKE.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose assassination he was assassinated in 1407.

Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1416; died, 1422.

Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1428, when the duky passed in the crown.

Bouchet Brouch Philip, youngest son of Louis XII., born, 1475; died, 1501.

Philip II., son, born, 1517; erected, 1515; died, 1521.

Louis, born, 1525; died, 1526.

Louis, Philip, son, born, 1528; died, 1575.

Louis Philippe, son, born, 1575; opposes the court in the French revolution; took the name Louis, 28 April, 1793; voted for the death of Louis XVI., was guillotined, 26 Nov., 1795.

Louis, Philippe, son, born, 6 Nov., 1770; chosen king of the French, 24 Feb., 1795; abdicated, 24 Feb., 1796; died, 1828. His queen, Marie Amélie, died, 24 March, 1810. (See France.)

Ferdinand, Philip, son, duke of Orleans, born, 3 Sept., 1810; died, through a fall, 11 July, 1848.

Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born, 24 Aug., 1814, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, 25 May, 1847; died at Stowe, Bucks, 8 Sept.; funeral at Westbury, Weymouth, the duke of York, was present, 9 Sept.; in his will he acknowledges his failue, but maintains his rights, and deplores French revolution, 24 July, 1847. Their daughter, Helene, married, 28 Dec., 1848; 24 June, 1854.

Son, Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, born, 8 Feb., 1856; see France, Feb., 1872; married the arch-duchess Marie Dorothea of Austria, Nov., 1869.

Berth, grand-daughter of Henry Eugene, duke of Orleans, (born 29 Jan., 1822, eldest son of Louis Philippe.)

See Paris, 1 May, 1797.

The demand of the Orleans princes to return to France, was refused by the legislative assembly after discussion, 3 July, 1795.

Their request to serve in the army after the fall of the Empire declined, 3 Sept., 1815.

The de-Charles served in Spain.

After discussion, the duke of Aumale and the prince de Joinville permitted to take their seats as members of the national assembly, 1773.

After heated discussion, the comte de Paris at a personal interview recognized the comte de Chagny, as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family of Orleans, 1 Aug., 1783.

For consequent proceedings see France, 1784 and 1785.

The bodies of Louis Philippe and others of his family removed from Engand and buried in the mausoleum at Dreux, 31 May, 1876

Marriage of princess Marie, daughter of the comte de Paris, to the duke of Braganza, 22 May, 1856.

Eclipse of the Orleans princes from France (see France), May, June, 1856.

For acts of the comte de Paris see France, 1873 et seq.

The duch de Montpensier, born, 1824; died, 1876 et seq.

The prince de Joinville publishes "Vieux Souvenirs," April, 1894.

Feast in honour of Joan of Arc, 6 May, 1873.


Arthur Ferdinand, prince de Joinville, died, aged 81, 15 June, 1900.

Prince Henry, elder son of the due de Chartrres, honoured for his explorations in the Far East, 11 March, 1896; died, aged 34, at Saigon, 9 Aug., 1911.

Duke of Orleans visits London, 4 Sept., 1896; is received by King Edward, 7 June, 1897.

Marriage of Louis of Orleans to prince Charles of Bourbon, 17 Nov., 1897.

Daughter born to princess of Orleans, 6 Sept., 1898.

Steps taken to prevent the duke of Orleans entering Paris on Christmas eve, 23 Dec. 1899.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY, see Birds.

ORNITHORHINOCUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw, in 1816.

OROQUETA, Navare, N. Spain. Here don Carlos, calling himself king Carlos VII., grandson of don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., commanding about 4,000 men, was suddenly attacked by general Murrieta with about 2,000, and defeated after a short conflict, 4 May, 1872.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Phin relates in his Panegyric that he had caused 5,000 free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan-houses properly so called are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byantium the office of inspector of orphans, orphanotrophos, was so honourable that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV., in the 11th century; see Foundling Hospitals.

The orphanotrophos at Halae, established by Augustus Fraga, 1669-99.

The Orphan Working Asylum for 25 boys was established at Hoxton in 1738. It is now situated at 14 Fetter-hill, and contains 295 boys and girls. Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, moved to Reddington, near Croydon; instituted, 1728.

London Orphan Asylum founded, 1813; removed to Clapton, 1827; new building at Waltham, founded by the prince of Wales, 13 July, 1869; opened, 20 July, 1871.

British Orphan Asylum, Clapham, opened, 1827, removed to Southwark, 1835; opened, 1849.

The Infant Orphan Asylum at Wansled (1822); and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (1844); settled at Redcliff, Surrey, established mainly through the exertions of the late Rev. Andrew Read, D.D.

Orphan-houses, Ashley-down, Bristol, founded by George Miller, a Prussian (died, aged 92, 10 March, 1836); supported by voluntary contributions, see Scripture Knowledge. (He began in a house in Bristol, 11 April, 1836.)

Erlington Orphanage and Alms houses, near Birmingham, erected and endowed (with 250,000l.) by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of Birmingham, 1860-59.
ORPHEONISTS. 1015 OTAHITE.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Bagshot, est. 1864.

Albert Orphan Asylum, Halloway, est. 1864; foundation of building laid, 6 July, 1867.

Girls’ orphanage, Wimborne.

Dr. Barnardo’s homes (which see) 1866.

Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, founded by Rev. C. Spurgeon 1867.

Orphans’ Homes:—Malbrough, 1873; West-square, Southwark; and Gravesend 1872.

Boys’ orphanage, Duxton-street 1879.

Briton orphanage for fatherless girls 1876.

All Saints boys’ orphanage, Lewisham 1877.

Boys’ orphanage, Blackheath-hill 1879.

All Souls working girls’ home, Blackfriars-road 1882.

Gordon boys’ homes, Woking 1885.

Boys’ and girls’ industrial homes 1893.

Lord mayor Trebar cripailles’ homes, Alton 1897.

ORPHEONISTS, see Crystal Palace, 1869.

ORREY, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the depysdra.

Ptolomy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguished his system about 130 B.C. The planetary-clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rhetis was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the Orrery, is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker, George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. A large “planetarium” was constructed by the rev. Wm. Pearson, for the Royal Institution, London, about 1803. An excellent planetarium, constructed in London by signor N. Perini, was exhibited in Dec. 1879.

ORSINI’S PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III.; see Feanc, Jan. 1858.

ORTHES or ORTHÈZ (S. France), once capital of the principality of Bearn. Near it the British and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington, defeated the French, under Soulé, 27 Feb. 1814.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITALS, for the care of club-foot, spinal curvatures, &c., in London, National, Great Portland street, founded, 1836; Royal, Hanover-square, 1838; City, 1831.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was purchased by queen Victoria in 1815, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt. She died here, 22 Jan. 1901, and left the house and estate under her will to the king, who gave it to the nation, to be used as an army and navy convalescent home (for officers), 9 Aug. 1902; Osborne estate bill passed, 15 Dec. 1912. Royal Naval College, opened by king Edward VII., 4 Aug. 1903. The training colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth made part of the Portsmouth command, 1 Sept. 1905.

OSMIUM, one of the heaviest known metals, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1836.

OSNABURG (N. Germany), made the seat of a bishopric, by Charlemagne, near the end of the 8th century. After the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the bishop was a Roman Catholic and Protestant alternately, the latter being chosen from the house of Brunswick. Frederick, duke of York, the last bishop, resigned in 1833, when the lands were annexed to Hanover.

OSORY (S. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF, was first planted at Saiger, about 402; translated to Aghadoc, in Upper Osory, in 1052; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1353.

OSTEND (Belgium). Now a fashionable summer resort. An important sea-port in the 11th century, it was destroyed by the sea 1334, rebuilt and walled by Philip the Good, the duke of Burgundy, 1415; sustained a siege by the Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it honourably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresia. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, but regained in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruge canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they surrendered to the French, 19 May, 1798. The Ostend East India company, established 1723, was dissolved 1731. Riots and attacks on British fishermen landing fish quelled with bloodshed; intervention of the king; peace restored 23-30 Aug. 1857. Population, 1890, 39,541; 1901, 43,415.

OSTIA, a Roman port, at the mouth of the Tiber, said to have been founded by Ancus Martius about 627 B.C.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek oστρακoν, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; others ascribe it to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box and presented to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was first written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, and Miltiades, for his victories, were thus ostracized. The custom was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person, about 335 B.C.

OSTRICH (the struthio of the ancients), a native of Africa (see Job xxxix. 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1859-61, and at Tresco abbey, the seat of Augustus Smith, in the Scilly isles, 1860.

OSTROGOTHIS, or EASTERN GOTHS, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) by 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, e-established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553; see Italy.

OSTROLENKA (Poland). Near here the French defeated the Russians, 10 Feb. 1807. In another battle here between the Poles and Russians the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field, 26 May, 1831.

OTAGO, see New Zealand, 1848, 1861, 1866.

OTAHITE or TAHITI, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months. He visited it twice afterwards. See Cook’s Voyages. Otaheite, a native, was brought to England by Cook, and carried back in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, 9 Sept. 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite
and the neighbouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1819. The French imprisoned Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, 5 March, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

Queen Pomare IV., born, 21 Feb. 1811; succeeded her brother, Pomare III., in Jan. 1837; died Sept. 1877, having reigned 40 years. By consent of her successor the island was formally annexed to France, 25 June 1828. The queen arrived at Paris, 27 Feb. 1834.

Long rebellion in Raiatea and Huahine islands put down; the queen exiled by the French, reported, 10 April, 1847.

Raruta and Taloumi islands annexed to France, 21 Aug. 1860.

OTHEOSCOPE (from otheo, I propell), apparatus invented by Mr. W. Crookes (knt. 1875), for studying molecular motion, the effects of radiation; described by him, April, 1877.

OTOLOGY, the science of the ear. A congress of Oto-oists met at Ottawa, Sept. 1888; another in London, 300 orists present, 8 Aug. 1871.

OTTAWA (formerly Bytown), on the river Ottawa, was appointed to be the capital of Canada by queen Victoria, August, 1858. The executive council met here 22 Nov. 1857, and the Canadian parliament for the first time, opened here by the governor-general, lord Monck, on 8 June, 1860.

Mr. Darcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal (once an Irish-agitator, but afterwards exceedingly loyal), was assassinated on his return from parliament, 7 April, 1868. Fenians were suspected, and the town was put in a state of siege. Whelan, commandant of the monarch, 15 Sept. 1868, was executed Feb. 1869. A domino exhibition was opened here 21 Sept. 1870.


At a suburbian part of Ottawa, burnt down:

**See Canada**, 26, 27 April, 1900.

Visit of the duchess and duchess of Cornwall; **See Canada**, 20-24 Sept. 1901.

Great fire, 2,000 people homeless, 25, 26, 29 May, 1903.

University of Ottawa, one of the largest Roman Catholic institutions in America, totally destroyed by incendium loss exceeding $2,000,000, Dec. 1903.

First Government House, Damage estimated $250,000, 11 April, 1904.

Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught, 14 April, 1902.

Branch of the Royal Mint established, 6 Nov., 1907.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1388 the Scotch besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on 10 Aug., in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of Chivy Chase is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, **See Turkey**, 1290.

OUDE or ORIOL (North India), formerly a vicereignty held by the vizier of the great Mogul. Abandoned by the vizier Sujah-ul-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king. Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British become virtually masters of Orude 23 Oct. 1764.

Reign of Ahmad Shah-Bozorg, 1772 to 1806. British deserters in Orude (see Chamgar), 1775-51.

The annual subsidy to the company in 1757 was 500,000, in 1794, 760,000; in 1841, 1,355,347.

More territories ceded to the company.

Ghazee-ul-deen becomes king, with the consent of the British...

Dreadful misgovernment of Nasser ul-deen...

[At his death, the British resident, Colonel Lowe, privately suppresses an insurrection.]

Mahomed Ali governs well...

But his son, Unred Ali Shah...

And grandson, Waddi Ali Shah, exceeded all previous decessors in pedigree... 1824-79.

In consequence of the virtue of treaty of 1801 Orude is annexed to the British territories, by decree, proclaimed, 7 Feb. 1816.

The queen of Orude, &c., arrive in London to appeal...

Onude joins the Indian mutiny...

Onude is imprisoned on suspicion...

The queen dies at Paris, 24 Jan., and the prince at London...

[For the war, see India, 1857.] Triumphant entry of the governor-general into Lucknow ...

The tableau of the landowners receive a free grant of their estates...

Grand Durbar held at Lucknow by the vicerey, sir John Lawrence, Dec. 1877. Offices of first governor of the N.W. Provinces and chief commissioner of Oude combined, after 1877 Legislative council of not more than 15 members...1878.

N.W. Provinces and Orude become the united provinces of Agra and Orude...

OLDENARDE (Belgium). Here the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene thoroughly defeated the French besiegers, 11 July, 1708.

OULART (S.E. Ireland). Here 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops in small numbers, May, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping.

OUNCE (from urceo), the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. Its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, is said to have encountered five Saracen kings and a great army of Moors, 25 July, 1139, and signalily defeated them; and then to have been hailed the first king. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was crowned.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the sovereign's protection; a punishment for such as being called in law do contumaciously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III., all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. — Caled. Outlawry in civil proceedings was abolished by 42 & 43 Viet. c. 59, 13 Aug. 1879.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of the Ouzel Galley, a ship in the port of Dublin, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the foundation of the society in 1705.

OVATION, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considered. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C. A sheep (urus) was offered by the general instead of a bull.
OVERLAND MAIL, see Waggon. The overland mail travelled first through the Cenis tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

Communication between the East and West has been greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, 1869, and the railways between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; by means of the Canadian Pacific railway the China and Japan mails were conveyed from Yokohama to London in 25 days, arriving in London . . . 13 May, 1891.

Mr. H. de Windt travels 19,000 miles overland from Paris to New York ... Dec. 1901-Sept. 1902.

New and direct route to China, via Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways, reduces transit to Pekin to 23 days as against 39 days by sea route ... 1904.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601; see Poor Laws.

OWENS COLLEGE. Manchester, founded by means of a bequest of 100,000l. by John Owens, merchant, who died in 1836. A new constitution was obtained in 1870, and the duke of Devonshire, president, laid the first stone of the new building, 23 Sept. 1870; and opened it, 8 Oct. 1873. Mr. R. R. Langworthy bequeathed 10,000l. to develop the chair of experimental physics, 1874. In 1886 "Owens" became the first college of the new Victoria University, Manchester. The Beyer laboratories and natural history museums were erected 1887 at a cost of 50,000l. Mr. R. C. Chrystie, formerly professor, gives 50,000l., 5 Oct. 1897. New physical (research) laboratory (cost 40,000l.) opened by lord Rayleigh, 29 June, 1900.

See Victoria University. Connected with the college are the "Hulme" and the "Dalton" halls of residence for male students, and "Ashburne House" for female students.

OWNERS OF LAND. see Homeday.

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is not abundantly obtained, or use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, &c., about 879. Returns one M.P. by Act of 1885; see Population.

Canute held a national council here . . . 1017
Stormed by William I . . . 1066
Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the burgesses by John . . . 1169
Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here . . . 1258
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt here, 16 Oct. 1555; and archbishop Cranmer, 21 March, 1556
Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes.--when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly from an infection from the prisoners . . . 1557
Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parliament here . . . 1643
Taken by the parliament . . . 24 June, 1646
Charles II. held parliaments here . . . 1665 & 1681
Virtually captured by prince Rupert . . . 1642
Oxford Military College, Cowley, opened . . 20 Sept. 1876
New high school opened . . . 1881
New theatre opened 13 Feb. 1885; greatly injured by fire . . . 1892
New municipal buildings and the South Ashland Home opened by the prince of Wales . . 12 May, 1897

Ruskin hall, to promote the education of the working classes, founded by Mr. Vrooman and other Americans, opened 22 Feb. 1899.

The new Radcliffe library, gift of the Drapers' co., London (cost 21,000l.), opened . 12 June, 1901.

Mr. John Morley opens the new library at Somerville, 17 Nov. 1894.

Mr. John Brisson, who died on 28 Sept., left the residue of his estate, amounting to 67,000l., to the Radcliffe infirmary and county hospital, Oxford, reported . . . 22 Oct. 1902.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed 20 May, 1714.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), lord president.

Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, lord keeper.

John, duke of Normandy and Buckingham, lord president.

John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), privy seal.

Henry St. John afterwards viscount Bolingbroke, and William, lord Dartmouth, secretaries of state.

Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), chancellor of the exchequer.

The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on 30 July, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

OXFORD BISHOPRIC, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1422; removed to Oxford cathedral (formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ Church), 1545.

Present income, 5000/. RECENT BISHOPS.

1862. William Jackson; died, 2 Dec. 1865.
1885. Richard Bigot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1845.
1895. Samuel Wilberforce; translated to Winchester, Nov. 1895; died, 19 July, 1893.
1895. John Fletcher Mackarness; resigned about 21 June, 1895; died 16 Sept. 1899.
1898. William Stubbs; translated from Chester; July; died, 24 April, 1901.
1901. Francis Park, appointed May, 1901.

OXFORD DECLARATION, see Church of England, 1834.

OXFORD HOUSE, see University Teaching.

OXFORD MARBLES, see Arundelian.

"OXFORD MOVEMENT, 1833-45., by R. W. Church," late deacon of St. Paul's, published to March, 1861; see Patmosia and Tractarianism.

OXFORD, PROVISIONS OF, for several political reforms; enacted by "the mad parliament," June 1258; several times annulled and confirmed during the "barons' war.

OXFORD UNION SOCIETY, established as a debating club, in 1823; amongst its early members were Mr. Gladstone, bp. Willberforce, lord Stanhope, abp. Manning, Sidney Herbert, abp. Tait, &c., it held a jubilee festival, 22 Oct. 1873, the lord chancellor Seaborne in the chair.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. The statement that king Alfred founded "the schools," is now discredited as legendary. See Ashmolean.

"OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Charter by Henry III; 1248 Charter of Edward III. 1342, of Henry VIII; 1510 The university incorporated by Elizabeth; 1570 Receipts the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament) . . . 1564 Bodleian Library opened, 8 Nov. 1602; building completed . . . 1613
The beine garden, &c., established by the earl of
Pembroke, 1622.
Radcliffe Library opened, 13 April, 1741; the
Radcliffe observatory completed, 1739.
A commission appointed in Aug. 1630 to inquire
into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;"
reported, 27 April, 1631.
Examinations abolished by act passed 12 June, 1621.
University Museum opened, 1636.
Examination statutes passed, 1678, 1680, 1682.
University tests abolished by act passed 15 June, 1621.
Balliol college, long reputed university property, &c., appointed, 6 Jan., 1622.
Income in 1671, reported to be, university,
47,975.76, &c., houses and halls, 395,754.00, &c.;
total, 443,729.76, Oct., 1674.
Hobden's will reported that about 1800 was
needed for education in science, June, 1725.
Lord Rolleston's bequest to the study of
Shakespearean literature, especially to his
library, estates and books, 2 May, 1677.
New commission appointed thanks Selborne and
Rebekah, Montague Bermond, sir W. M. Ridley,
Dean Burgon, and Mr. Justice Grose; announced
23 March, 1676.
Oxford University Bill withdrawn July, 1676; the
University Act passed; 10 Aug., 1677.
The university prepared a new scheme for profes-
sors, &c., very restrictive, 2 Nov., 1678.
Statute passed admitting women to examination
28 April, 1678.
Pusey memorial house, containing Pusey's library,
opened 1751; 29 Sept., 1678.
Museum for gen. Pete Rivers' collection of ancient
weapons, &c., presented to the university, opened
1 Feb., 1679.
Combination of the municipal and academical civic
bodies and the university, in conformity with the local government
act of 1679, in consequence, 1679.
Catherine T. Burdett's attempt on the life of Dr. J. T.
Brock, master of University college, 2 Nov.,
required to be a criminal trespass, 28 Nov., 1679.
The first Romances lecture, given by Mr. W. E.
Gildstone on "University Life," 14 Oct., 1679.
Mr. H. H. Howes, 1 May, 1679, by prof. Auguste
Weitzenmuller, 2 May, 1679, Mr. Hadian Hunt, 20
May, 1679; the bishop of Peterborough, "English
National Character," 12 June, 1679; Mr. John
Morley, "Machialetti," 6 June, 1679; "Roman-
nism," by prof. John, June, 2, 1679, by Mr.
Brice, M.P., 7 June, 1679; sir Oliver Lodge,
"Modern Views of Matter," 16 June, 1679; Dr. Ray
Laurence, "sodium and Murn, 1 Aug., 1679.
Death of prof. Benjamin Jowett, influential master of
Balliol, 1679.
Prof. Romey's death suddenly at Oxford, 28 May, 1684.
"School of English Language and Literature;"
1 Dec.
Name of Charles Burton, by Mr. Horne Fulcker,
presented, by prof. Portrait, exhibited by sir
Joseph Hooker, at the museum, 1 June, 1680.
Mr. C. Blakeshop, keeper until 1672, of the
old college, and since 1676, per annum for 175
scholarships of 1 guinea, American, and 15
guilders, in the university. For his will, see
Rkhees.
Boileau's centenary celebrated, 1680.
Mr. J. W. Oldham died Nov. 1681, un-
questioned, 2 Dec., 1681.
Dr. W. Odell, professor of medicine in the Johns-
 Hopkins University, Baltimore, appointed
regius professor of medicine in succession to sir
J. Burdon-Sanderson, 1684.
University accepts the offer of Mr. Alfred Balfour to
found a professorship of colonial history with an
endowment of 231 L. per annum, 22 Nov.,
1842.
Deaths of various professors of Trinity college,
22 Nov., 1842.
Death of sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, late regius
professor of medicine, 23 Nov., 1842.
Death of the rev. T. H. Green, rector of the
university, 11 Feb., 1846.
Millikan scholarships founded on the will of Mr.
Win. Hy. Milikan, of Tallaul, 5 June, 1846.
Vist of the French university representatives,
5 June, 1846.
Lord Moller receives the hon. D.C.L., 20 June, 1846.
Death of Mrs. Anne C. Maitland, principal of
Somerville college, born 1649, 19 Aug., 1846.
Robbery of books from the Bodleian library;
Cyril Player, assistant librarian at Brasenose
college, charged with the theft, 2 Nov., 1846.
Oxford pageant opened by lord Curzon, chancellor
of the university, 27 June, 1847.
Oxford university appeal fund, 250,000, required;
W. W. Astor promises 30,000, 12 March; 10,000
contributed by the Goldsmiths' company, 12
March, 1847.
The sir Leoline Jenkins' science laboratories opened,
23 June, 1847.
A grant of 22,000, made by the Drapers' company
for a new electrical laboratory, announced, 24
June, 1847.
Celebration of the jubilee of the Oxford museum
opened, 3 Oct., 1847.
Quincentenary of the foundation of Brasenose
college; celebrations begun, 1 June, 1849.

COLLEGES.
University, founded by William, archdeacon of
Durham, about 1249.
Balliol, founded by John Bailst or Bailoli, jun.
(father to Bailst, king of the Scots), and Deborah,
his wife, 1252; 28 Nov., 1305, the college
Merton, by Walter de Merton, bishop of
Rochester, 1264.
Hertford college, 1312 (dissolved in 1863 and a
Hertford scholarships appointed; revived, and
Magdalen Hall incorporated with it, 1874.
Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter,
1341.
Oriel college, by king Edward III; A lam de Bromme,
archdeacon of Ston, 1346.
Queen's college, by Robert de Egesfield, clerk,
professor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III,
1349.
New college, by William of Wykeham, bishop of
Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester,
founded 1357; occupied 1358 (500th anniversary
celebrated 14 Oct. 1879).
All Souls' college, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop
of Canterbury, 1359.
Magdalen, by William of Waynflete, bishop of
Winchester, 1359.
Lincoln college, by Richard Fleming, 1437; finished
by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, 1479.
Brazenose, by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln,
and sir Richard Sutton, 1509.
Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, bishop of
Winchester, 1516.
Christ church, by cardinal Wolsey, 1535; and
afterwards by henry VIII. 1539.
Trinity, by the Rev. Thomas Pope, on the basis of a
previous institution, called Durham college
1551.
St. John's, by sir Thomas Wighty, lord mayor
of London, 1555.
Jesus college, by dr. Hugh Price and queen
Elizabeth, 1571.
Wadham, with Nicholas Wiltham, and Dorothy, his
wife, 1614.
Pembroke, by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wight-
wick, clerks, 1624.
Worcester, by sir Thomas Cole, of Bentley, in
Worcestershire, it was originally called Gloucester
College, 1714.
Kobe college (see Kobe college); first stone laid
by archbishop of Canterbury 25 April, 1688; consac-
rated. 23 June, 1699.
Indian Institute, founded 1822 or 1823.

HALS (not incorporated).
St. Edmund's, 1259.
St. Mary's, 1333.
New Inn Hall, 1392.
St. Mary's hall (incorporated with Hertford
college 1574), 1547.
Oxford University college (see Oxford University
College), opened, 1906.
Hannington Hall, a memorial of the bishop (see
Hannington), 1820 and 1820, opened, 26 Jan.
First Professorship—Divinity (Margarit), 1502.
Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1549, &c.
OXYGEN. 1019 OYSTER.

At a meeting of the Royal institution, 20 Jan., 1863, Prof. Dewar exhibited some of the remarkable properties of liquid oxygen and air, and he showed how the liquid state could be maintained longer by surrounding it with a very high vacuum. Prof. Dewar reported to the Royal society that he had observed solid air in the form of ice, a mysterious body, 9 March, 1853. Further researches reported, 22 Jan., 1857. Prof. Dewar was awarded the Rumford medal of the Royal society in 1874.

A statue of Priestley, by F. J. Williamson, at Birmingham, was unveiled by professor T. H. Huxley, 1 Aug., 1874, the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. This was also celebrated at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was buried, Feb. 1894.

A method of obtaining oxygen from air, devised and patented by M. Margis, of Paris. The principle is that of dialysis, or diffusion under pressure, 2-4 Dec., 1853. See Gases (dialysis).

By the explosion of a cylinder of compressed oxygen the carrier was killed, 15 March, 1869.

OXYGEN. 2. Fitzroy square, London; founded for the treatment of ulcers and wounds by oxygen gas, about 1856. The oxygen is supposed to turn the toxins or poisons of the body into certain micro-organisms into oxo-toxins or antibodies.

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue Whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, &c., 1253.

OYES! A corruption of the French oui, hear ye! The ancient term still used by a public crier and by the usher of courts of justice to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin Ostrea edulis). British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. iv. 140) about 160. The robbering of oyster beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 20 (1827).

In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful.

An Act for promoting the cultivation of oysters in the United Kingdom, passed 22 July, 1856 for the preservation of oyster fisheries 3 May, 1857. Certain restrictions of the Oysteries Fisheries Act, 1852, removed by the Fisheries Act, 1858.

The oyster-fisher, surgeon, and oyster-eater, a 4th August. The sale of deep-sea oysters between 15 June and 4 August; and the sale of others, between 15 May and 4 August; has been prohibited. 19 Aug. 1877. Professor Dewar at the Royal institution asserts the uselessness of restrictions and a close time for oysters, and the uncertainty of culture. 21 May, 1873. Artificial larven has greatly increased the supply. Brooks of Battersea (who discovered non-herniaedite), lieutenant Winslow, U.S., and M. Boehez Brandly, announced 15 June, 1874 Act for the cultivation of oysters in Ireland passed. Dean of Winchester and other gueists at a banquet poisoned by eating oysters, contaminated by sewage. The dean subsequently died. 22 Dec., 1894. Typhoid epidemic in Hampstead, occasioned by consumption of Ensmouth oysters (see Times, 11 July, 1894)....

Chairman representing the oyster trade to consider the nuisance of oysters by sewage, pass various resolutions. 5 Jan., 1895. At Colchester an oyster merchant was heavily fined for selling oysters which had been polluted with sewage秘密. 21 Nov., 1893. Oysters, about 1890, the commonest of food, are now becoming scarcer and scarcer, although their price has fallen from a million fold. Some say that the authorities recommend a close time for drilling, viz. 1 May to 1 Sept. Oysters are fishing to be restricted, as at present, from 15 June to 15 Aug., no oyster to be sold under 1 inch in diameter. The stable beds in 1875 are said to have produced about 79,568,000 oysters; value about 55,195.

American and Portuguese oysters are now largely imported.

Oysters successfully cultivated at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, 1839.
OZOKERIT.  

OZOKERIT, a mineral hydro-carbon found in Moldavia and Wallachia. From it is distilled a substance suitable for making candles, introduced in the autumn of 1871.

OZONE (from the Greek ozéoin, to yield an odour), was discovered by Schönbein, of Basel, in 1840, when experimenting with the then newly-invented battery of Sir Wm. Grove, and was recognised by him successively as a minute constituent of the oxygen gas resulting from the electrolysis of water effected by a current of high tension; of air or oxygen through which electric discharges have taken place; and of air in which moist phosphorus has been undergoing slow oxidation.

Marignac determined the action of ozone on various substances to be due to their oxidation. 1845
Ozometers constructed. 1855
M. Schönbein announced his discovery of another modification of oxygen, which he termed ozone, hitherto found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.). 1859

The French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone. 4 Dec. 1865
Andrews and Taft demonstrated ozone to be a condensed form of oxygen. 1866
This further established by Sorel and Brodie, by quantitative reactions. Ozing suggested and Brodie proved ozone to be 3 parts of oxygen compressed into the space of 2. 1872
Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wilde's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, by Edward Beane's patent. Aug. 1868
Liquified by Hautefontaine and Chappuis. Oct. 1880
Other properties since discovered. 1884
The inhalation of ozone recommended as a remedy for phthisis; the institution at St. Raphael on the Mediterranean opened for the purpose; reported Dec. 1891
M. Emile Andreae's system for the commercial production of ozone economically carried on by Messrs. Allen & Hanbury in London. July, 1893
M. Otto, in Paris, discovers the means of purifying water by ozone; reported 6 Feb. 1902
Radium reported to possess the property of converting oxygen into ozone. 1933
PACIFICATION. 1021

PAINTING.

PACIFICATION. Edicts of the name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the protestants; see Ghoent.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm. Jan. 1562

The reformed worship permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, March, 1563.

These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days. 1568

Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns. 1570

[In Aug. 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew (see Bartholomew)]

Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; re- voted, Dec. 1576; renewed for six years. Oct. 1577

[Several edicts were published against the protestants after the six years expired.]

Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577. 1591

Edict of Nantes (which see), by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598

Pacification of Nismes (which see). 14 July, 1629.


PACIFIC ISLANDERS. See Kidnapping Acts.

PACIFIC OCEAN, the largest of the five oceans of the globe. It was first discovered in 1513 by Vasco Núñez de Balboa, and received its name from Magellan in 1521. Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman who sailed upon it in 1577. The Santa Cruz and Duff islands annexed by Gt. Britain, June, 1895; Wake island, by U.S.A., Dec. 1898; 14 others annexed by Gt. Britain, Dec. 1900; 3 more, May, 1907. See Magellan; Steam, 1851; Wrecks, 1850; Kidnapping Acts; Panama.

PACIFIC RAILWAY, North American, from Omaha city, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, 1700 miles, opened 12 May, 1869. For new Pacific railway, see Canada, 1881 et seq. By means of this railway, the China and Japan mails were conveyed from Yokohama to London in 25 days; received 13 May, 1891.

PADDINGTON, a parliamentary borough, West London, returning two members; municipal borough by London Government act, 1899 (10 aldermen, 60 councillors). Population, 1900, 159,574. St. Mary's Church, Paddington-green, the old parish church, erected on the site of an ancient church, consecrated 1791; St. James's Church erected 1845, and made the parish church. On Paddington-green, now with the old churchyard converted into a public garden, stands a statue of Mrs. Siddons, the famous actress, whose remains are interred in the churchyard of St. Mary's. In the same burial ground are interred Haydon, the artist; Collins, the painter; and Nollekens, the sculptor. The Paddington canal was opened to July, 1801. The Lock of the canal, established in 1737, was removed to its present site from Grove-norplace in 1812.

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Beecher at Nuremberg, 1549, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patarium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy. It flourished under the Romans. Patarian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, and a member of the Lombard league, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 with a short interruption till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1220. It was closed through disturbances, 1848-50.

PAGANS, the heathen, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. See Idols. Constantine's nephew Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate in 382, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

PAGEANTS, see towns producing them.

PAHANG, see Straits Settlements.

PAI MARIRE, a name given to the dogmas of the Hau-hau sect; see New Zealand, 1865.

PAINS AND PENALTIES, certain bills passed by the legislature to punish state offenders; see Queen Caroline.

PAINTING. This art was practised in Egypt and Greece in very early times; see under Arts. Polygnotus, said to be the first portrait and historic painter, lived about 690 B.C.

Zeuxis of Heraclea and Parrhasius of Ephesus, about 460 B.C.

Apelles, about 332 B.C.

Pausias of Sideon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory about 590-539.

Antiphus, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque. Pliny, E.g. 332

The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, styled Pictor. Livy, 29.

Excellent pictures brought from Corinth by Mummius. After the death of Augustus, not a single portrait of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last. About A.D.

Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, knew something of the art, died 735.

Giovanni Chinnare, of Florence, revived the art; he died 1330.

John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother, Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil.

Uccello first studied perspective; died 1406.

Henry VII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court. About 1523.

In Aug. 1569, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 65,750l. A Carlo Dolié fetched 200l., and a Murillo 150l.

The Birkent collection, sold in April, 1893, produced 25,500l.

Mr. Wm. Hay Wilkins invented a process of using oil with mineral colours for frescoes in 1832; published his "Durability in Art." 1837.

Gainsborough's picture of Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, bought by Messrs. Ackerman for 15,000l., stolen from their house in Han-lst. 24-25 May, 1775.

Baron Albert Grant's collection said to have sold for 200,000l. 23 April, 1877.

Mr. Munro's Navar collection, sold for 64,500l., close of sale 3 June, 1878.

Leigh Court collection (six W. H. Miles) sold for 44,250l. 23 June, 1878.

The collections of John Graham of Avrshire: ancient masters sold for 69,160l. 12 April, 1876; modern masters, 62,500l. 39 April, 1837.
Mr. Holbeck's collection of about 70 modern pictures sold for 21,929.; Gainsborough's "Duchess of Norfolk" for 2,750.; "Weepers in the Desert" by Hoppner for 1,200.; "Hay on the Wye" by Gainsborough for 7,000.; Reynolds' "Portrait of a Lady," 1,450.

The Heath collection sold for 30,452. It included Gainsborough's "Weepers," 4,850.; a Morland "Morning," 2,000.; and two Corots sold for 2,000. and 2,500. respectively. In the Ashburnton sale, which realised £73,917., "Bacchus" and "Virgin and Child" sold for 6,000.; and Vandyeck's "Charles the First and queen Henrietta Maria, sold together, fetched 17,000.

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A portrait by Romney realised 7,500.; and landscape by Hoblenia, 6,200.; 16 June; a Romney sold for 7,500.; 7 July; Portraits (12) by Holben, Van Dyck, Rubens, Velasquez, and others, destroyed by fire at the Carlton Hotel, London, May 24, 1900.

The best Gainsborough colnion, 17,521., recovered in Chicago and brought to London, April 1901, and sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for 20,600., April 1901.

A Hebe's and a Romney realised 9,400.; and 5,500., sold 27 April 1901.

A sketch by Rubens of his "Raising of the Cross" realised 3,500., May 1901.

A landscape by Hoblenia realised 2,200.; a Hals sold for 6,200.; May 1901; a Romney, 2,500.; 11 May; a portrait by Romney, 16,000.; 14 June; another, for which he received 25,250.; 4,000., 11 July.

M. Raffelsi's method ofsolidifying oil colours into cylindrical sticks, reported successful Nov. 1901.

A portrait of his daughter, by Gainsborough, realised 4,000., Dec. 10, 1901.

A Paul Potter realised 2,850.; 25 April 1903.

Sir L. Abrahama's "Dedication to Bacchus" realised 7,500.; one of Rosa Bonheur's 3,100.; 2 May 1902.

A portrait of Sir John Sinclair, by Raeburn, realised 14,000., 21 May 1902.

Mr. R. Vaile's collection realised 58,592.; 23 May 1902.

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**EMINENT PAINTERS.**

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PAISLEY, | 1024 | PALATINE.
| | | 
| | | 
| Marcus Stone | English | 1429 | 
| | | 
| Briton Riviere | English | 1430 | 
| | | 
| Jane D. Linton | English | 1430 | 
| | | 
| Eliz. Thompson, since lady | English | 1430 | 
| | | 
| Butler | English | 1430 | 
| | | 
| Sir John Pettie | Scottish | 1305 | 
| | | 
| John L. Edwards | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Walter W. Dobbs | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Sir Hubert Herkomer | German | 1305 | 
| | | 
| George Richmond | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Frederick Barnard | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Charles Parsons Knight | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Francois Louis Francois | French | 1305 | 
| | | 
| J. B. Burgess | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| W. C. T. Dobson | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Pierre Vaux de Chavannes | French | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Benjamin Constant | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Joseph Wolf (animal painter) | German | 1305 | 
| | | 
| "Rosa" (Roger Roselli) | French | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Ang. Raud-Bouy | Swiss | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Wilhelm Andres | German | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Sir Fred. W. Burton | Irish | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Fred. Edwin Church | American | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Michel de Munkasey | Hungarian | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Van den Boorne | French | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Arnold Bocklin | Swiss | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Eden Upton Edids | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Vaschel Brozik | Bohemian | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Louis Alexandre | Swedish | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Joseph Noel Paten | Scottish | 1305 | 
| | | 
| John Brett | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Ernest Waterlow (kn. June) | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Hendrik Willem Mesdag | Dutch | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Edwin Austin Abbey | American | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Hon. John Collier | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| James McQuillan | French | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Henryk von Schirnimark | Polish | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Val Prinsop | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Adolph von Woller | German | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Harrison Wei | English | 1305 | 
| | | 
| Prof. Hermann Knibech | German | 1305 | 
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PAISLEY, a borough, W. Scotland, the Roman Vindolanda, and grew out of the priory of Paisalet, founded 1104—9 by Walter Stewart, made an abbey about 1220; burnt by the English 1307; rebuilt 15th century. Made a burgh of barony 1488 and a Parliamentary borough 1832. Since 1805 Paisley silk and cotton cloth have been celebrated. Statue of Burns unveiled by the earl of Rosseley, 29 Sept. 1860. Serious fires, 35,000.000, damage, 7 April, 1903. Population 1901, 79,355; 1910 (est.), 125,000.

PALACE COURT, see Marshallsea, and Green Cloth.

PALACE OF JUSTICE, OR ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE. The names given to the new Law Courts, London. See Law Courts under Law.

PALACES, see Buckingham, St. James's, Parliament, 1833-52, 1885, Exeter, Taviers, St. Cloud, Versailles, &c. Palace Theatre, under Theatres (Royal English Opera-house).

PALEOGRAPHY, the science which deals with ancient manuscripts, their decipherment, date, origin, and authenticity; distinguished from Epigraphy, which treats of writings on hard substances as stone or metal. The oldest existing MS. written on sheets of papyrus, have been found in the tombs of Egypt. The most important is the Papyrus Prisse, found in a tomb of the Xth dynasty; stated to be the oldest book in the world. Papyrus rolls, chiefly parts of the Book of the Dead, are numerous. The chief ancient MSS. which have been preserved are those written on papyrus or vellum. See Diplomatics, Writing. Palaeographical society founded 1873. dissolved, 1 July, 1895. M. Leon Gautier, eminent paleographer, born 1832, died Aug. 1897.

PALEOLOGI, a family which reigned as emperors of the east from 1260 to 1453. George Paleologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. And, the last Paleologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1333. A person who called himself John Anthony Paleologus Lascaris died at Turin, Sept. 1874. His claims were doubted.

PALEONTOLOGY (from the Greek palaios, ancient, and osteis, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It combines biology and geology (which see). Wm. Buckland, Cuvier, Montell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, Cope, Marsh, and Blainville, all of the 19th century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palaeontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. The journal "Palaeontographia" (German) began 1851. Professor Owen's "Palaeontology" was published in 1860. Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the System of Nature by palaeontological researches. Huxley. See Man, and works on Palaeontology by Nicholson, Zittel, Steinmann, and Doderlein.

PALEOPOLIS, see Naples.

PALSIS ROYAL, Paris, originally Palais Cardinal, built for cardinal Richelieu by Lemercier, 1620-36, received its present name when occupied by Louis XIII., to whom the cardinal gave it partly by bequest in 1638. In 1692, gave it to his nephew Philippe, duke of Orleans, and it became the residence of his successors. It was confiscated by the republic in 1793, after the execution of Philippe Egalite. Louis Philippe resided in it, 1814-31. It suffered much injury at the revolution in 1838. Under the Second Empire it became the residence of prince Jerome and his son Napoleon. The buildings were much injured by fire by the communists, 25 May, 1871.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1794,—Frederic V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus was an ancestor of queen Victoria; see Hanover. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688. Several thousands of the ruined peasantry were sent to America by the British government and people. The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778; since when the two electorates have been united; see Bavaria.

PALATINE. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh De Abriein, count palatine of Chester with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1359; see Lancaster, St. John's. The bishopric of Durham also made county palatine. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, b Will. IV. c. 19, 21 June, 1836.
PALE.

The name given to the part of Ireland colonised by the English—viz., parts of the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Anglo-Irish rulers were termed lords of the pale. Their arbitrary exactions led to a royal commission of inquiry in 1641. The result of the commission's report was that the pale in 1641 was followed by a general insurrection, and the royal cause was ruined in 1647. In 1652 Ireland was committed to the rule of four commissioners.

PALERMO (N. W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 234 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 827; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (which see), 30 March, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1736. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1699 to 1675, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joseph Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. 12 Jan. 1828. It was attacked by general Fianzigeri, 29 March, 1847, and surrendered on 14 May. It was taken by Garibaldi, 6 June, 1860. An insurrection against the abolition of the monastic system was put down at Palermo on 13 Sept. 1866, and was suppressed by the royal troops with much bloodshed; order was restored by 22 Sept. Population, 1891, 310,322; 1890, 311,397.

The Italian National Exhibition at Palermo opened, 15 Nov. 1891.

New monument to Garibaldi unveiled; speech by sig. Crispi, 27 May, 1892.

Rioting suppressed by the military; 8 persons killed; the town clerk and his wife killed by the mob, 30 Dec. 1893.

Visit of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra, 23–25 April, 1907.

See Sicily.

PALESTINE, the name given by Moses (Exodus xv., 14) and other ancient writers, to a broad strip of land on the east coast of the Mediterranean, roughly inclosed by the Dead Sea, the Arabian sea, and the Red Sea. It was afterwards limited to the part termed the land of Canaan or Israel, Judea, and the Holy Land; see Jews. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and taken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (which see), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim II. in 1516. See Bible (note), Holy Places, and Syria.

Visited by the prnce of Wales March and April, 1862.

"The Palestine exploration fund" was founded in London by many eminent persons as a society "for the investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, and manners and customs of the Holy Land".

By its means captain (after, sir Charles) Wilson and his crew explored Palestine in 1863; they arrived at Damascus Dec. 20; and in the following spring explored Jezreel, Nazareth, and many other parts of the Holy Land.

Excavations in Jerusalem carried on by captain (after, sir Charles) Warren, 1862-1870.

The Mount of Olives discovered, 1863.

The systematic trigonometrical survey of Palestine carried on by Captain Shaw, R.E., himself, Conder and Kitchener, R.E., 1872-1877.

A similar fund established at New York, 1871.


The surveying party attacked by natives, rescued by soldiers, after much suffering, 10 July, 1875.

Survey of Western Palestine completed; announced Oct., 1877.

Publication of map (4 inch to the mile) in 26 sheets, May, 1880.

Map and Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine published, 1881.

A raised map of Palestine completed by Mr. George Armstrong, assistant secretary to the fund, Sept., 1873.


For captain Conder's discovery of a key to the Hitite inscriptions see under Hitites, 25 Feb., 1872.

Etruscan authorities authorising excavations granted with conditions; the committee appointed Mr. Fenders Petrie, superintendent, announced Feb. 1899.

An association for the Colonization of Palestine by the Jews held an important meeting in London, 7 Feb., 1896.

Palestine visited by the German emperor and empress, Nov., 1883.

Excerpts of Gezer, conducted by Mr. Stewart Macalister; important results, June–Sept., 1892.

Death of Mr. John Dixon, British consul, July, 1892.

Death of Mr. Jacob Blackar, consul, July, 1892.

Palestine, aged 49, about 22 July, 1897.

Palestine opened at the Agricultural-Meetings, Islington, 11 June, 1897.

Meeting of the Zionist congress at Hamburg; proposed foundation of a cooperative settlement in Palestine adopted unanimously, and 2000 grants for preliminary operations, 30 Dec., 1899.

PALESTRO (N. Italy). Here the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 30, 31 May, 1859.

PALIMPSEST (from the Greek, palein, again; and pallein, to efface), palimpsests written on after the previous writing had been partially effaced. Cardinal Mai, by removing the second writing in some MSS., recovered the original. This was the case with Cicero's "De Republica," published by Mai in 1821. It had been covered by a treatise of Lactantius.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas, said to have fallen from heaven near the tent of Hiss, as he was building Hhus, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. The Greeks are said to have obtained it by craft during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C.; but some writers assert, another statue was taken, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Enescus, 1185 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta.—PALLADIUS is a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wolston in 1863.

PALLAS, a minor planet, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 28 March, 1802.

PALLISER'S CHILLED SHOT, see Common.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (palle-maille, being a wooden mallet), resembling the modern croquet, having been played there about 1600, and introduced into England about 1660. Among eminent inhabitants were Noll Gwyn and dr. Thomas Sydenham. The PALL MALL GAZETTE, a daily (evening) independent political and literary journal, first appeared 7 Feb., 1863, and was edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood till 1 May, 1880, when it became a liberal paper, edited by Mr. John Morley, who retired 25 Aug., 1883, Price 2d., reduced to 1d. 2 Jan. 1882. The paper became again conservative, Dec. 1892.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity of a strictly personal character conferred by the pope upon archbishops. It consists of a narrow band of pure white wool, taken from two lambs, which annually, on the feast of St. Agnes, are brought to the church of St. John Lateran, and after being blessed are presented to...
the pope; the wool is afterwards made up into palmia by a community of nuns. The palmia, which is worn around the shoulders, is ornamented with four purple crosses, and its form is indicated in the arms of the archbishop of Canterbury. By a decree of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrisms, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1122, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland. The late Cardinal Vaughan was invested with the pallium in the pro-cathedral, Kensington—the first occasion of its investiture in England since the time of cardinal Pole. Archbishops Bourne, present archbishop of Westminster, received the pallium from pope Pius X. at Rome, 12 Nov. 1905.

PALMA TROPHY. see Volunteers.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION. The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced 1 Feb. 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston, lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On 22 Feb., Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Stephen; ousted the government of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and succeeded Lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1866.

PALMISTRY, or CHIROMANCY, the art of studying the lines of the palm, to discover the character and fortunes of a person, practised in ancient India and Greece. The subject was noticed by Aristotle, Pliny, Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus, and Cardan. A work by Johann Hartlieb was published in Augsburg, 1475. M. le capitaine d'Arpentigny and M. Adrien Desbarolles are chief modern authorities. A. R. Craig's "Book of the Hand" (1867), L. Cotton's "Palmistry" (1891). Dr. F. Galton published his study of "Finger Prints," 1893. See Fortune Telling.

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who came to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, 30. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm-Sunday. In many parts of Great Britain Palm-Sunday is known as "Flowering-Sunday" from the fact that the graves of departed relatives are decorated with flowers and wreaths on this day.

PALMYRA (Syria) was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was the reign of Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Auriac defeated her at Emesa, in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families.


PALMISTRY. see Volunteers.

CHIROMANCY, the art of studying the lines of the palm, to discover the character and fortunes of a person, practised in ancient India and Greece. The subject was noticed by Aristotle, Pliny, Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus, and Cardan. A work by Johann Hartlieb was published in Augsburg, 1475. M. le capitaine d'Arpentigny and M. Adrien Desbarolles are chief modern authorities. A. R. Craig's "Book of the Hand" (1867), L. Cotton's "Palmistry" (1891). Dr. F. Galton published his study of "Finger Prints," 1893. See Fortune Telling.

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who came to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, 30. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm-Sunday. In many parts of Great Britain Palm-Sunday is known as "Flowering-Sunday" from the fact that the graves of departed relatives are decorated with flowers and wreaths on this day.

PALMYRA (Syria) was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was the reign of Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Auriac defeated her at Emesa, in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families.

PAMPLUNA.

Col. Yonoff, with a body of Russian troops, re-occupies the part which he quittecl in 1891. A collision ensued with the Afghans, attributed by col. Yonoff to their offensive conduct; 1 Russian and about 15 Afghans killed, about 24 July; col. Yonoff's letter transmitted to the vicerey, 23 Aug. 1892.

Russians evacuate the Panams and return to Russian territory; 9 quiet Oct. 24; rebels 31 Jan. 1893.

A Russian expedition under col. Yonoff starts, 1 June, 1893.

The Russians (exploring) troops under col. Yonoff with drawn, reported 23 Nov. 1894.

Agreement between Great Britain and Russia respecting their spheres of influence, March, 1895.

Anglo-Russian commission arrives to mark out the frontier, June; work completed, 18 Sept. 1895.

Roads rapidly made by Russians, 1895 et seq.

PAMPLUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, 27 and 29 July, 1813. It surrendered to the British, 31 Oct. in that year. Population, 1899, 29,329.

PAMPHLETS. Their first appearance amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets written by Wm. Pleydell, Sir Wm. S. IV, and others, and were very numerous in the 17th and 18th centuries (by De Foe, Swift, Steele, and others).

Paul Louis Courier wrote "Simple Discours" and other pamphlets against the priests and nobles after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815. His "Pamphlet des Pamphlets," defending pamphleteers, published, 1817, and approved by his murder, 25 April, 1818.

Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

Certain enactsments respecting pamphlets removed by an act passed July, 1869.

PANAMA, the isthmus which joins the two Americas; see Darien. Across this a ship canal was proposed by the Bulwer-Clyton treaty, 1870. A treaty for the construction of a ship canal through the isthmus by the United States was signed by representatives of that government and that of Colombia 28 Jan. 1870. A railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named Panama. A revolution took place in Panama, on 5 March, 1865; the government was deposed, and Don Alfonso Paez became president; succeeded by Vincente Olarte, 1 Oct. 1866. Panama is now subject to Colombia (which see). Aspinwall, a town at the extremity of the Panama railway, named after its originator, Mr. Aspinwall, a New York merchant, was officially named Colon in 1854, and afterwards by Colombian troops without bloodshed, on 12 Oct. 1874; Civil war between Dr. Damoso Cervera and Gen. B. Ruiz; sharp fights; the Moro beats the Alajuela, 14 Oct. 1883. General Santo Domingo Vila installed as president, 8 Jan. 1884. Rebellion; government steamer Evacuation captures the rebel ship Juete; mutiny announced, 21 Dec. 1883. Insurrection in Panama; conflict with Colombian troops; about 20 people killed. Insurgents destroy Aspinwall railway terminus, &c.; the United States government intervenes with troops, &c. to protect colonists and restore buildings; rebels said to be totally defeated, 16 March-April. Railway reopened with protected trains, 13 April, 1885. Rebellion; severe fighting round Panama, much slaughter, 22 July; quiet restored, the liberals surrender, 26 July, 1890. Republic proclaimed, 5 Nov. 1893. Panama is now (1910) divided into 3 provinces, each under a governor. Capital, Panama. President, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, elected 1934. Jose Domingo de Obaldia, 1st oct. 1908, and Dr. Alfredo Mendoza, 1 Mar. 1910. Imports, 1904, 1,900,000; exports, 1,900,000; 1905, imports, 1,901,962; exports, 1,151,303.

Gen. Turri and a committee propose a canal June 1877.
Lient. L. H. Wyse's survey (1877) published autumn 1878.
Congress resolving a new canal shall be met at Feb. 1882.
Ferdinand de Lesseps president 1 May 1878.
Seven schemes proposed; canal from Gulf of Limon to Bay of Panama recommended (by 74|29 May), 1882.
Scheme suspended for want of means.
"Canal through Nicaragua proposed by Americans;" favoured by gen. Grant. Sept. 1882.
Lesseps' scheme opposed by the United States. March, 1880.
Lesseps at Liverpool describes his plan; canal to be 46 miles long. 31 May 1884.
Engineers leave Paris to proceed to the work. Jan. 1, 1885.
Railway and works partly destroyed by earthquakes Sept. 7, 1886.
Colom and Aspinwall, with consulates, burnt by the rebels under gen. Airurn, announced 1 April, 1885.
United States marines destroy the rebels; destroy barricades and occupy Panama; to protect property and railway transit. about 24 April 1885.
The Colombian government resumes the sovereignty of Panama; amnesty granted, with exceptions 14 April 1886.
M. de Lesseps sails up 31 April 1886; 20 Feb. 1886.
M. de Lesseps publishing a work on the Canal. June 1885.
M. de Lesseps asserts that the canal will be opened in August, 1889 21 Oct. 1885.
The necessary amount of subscriptions to the loan not received by the company. 10 May 1889.
Dec.; the government bill permitting the company to suspend payments for three months rejected by the chambers (18 Jul. 1889) 1 Dec. 1889.
About six million pounds sterling expected 1889.
M. de Lesseps resigns and proposes liquidation 15 Dec. 1889.
A great meeting of shareholders agree to the suspension of payment of coupons and annuities until the opening of the canal, and the raising of more capital, and profess continued confidence in M. de Lesseps 27 Dec. 1889.
The United States senate pass resolutions against any interference of foreign powers in regard to the canal 9 Jan. 1889.
New company for the completion of the canal started the old company dissolved 1 Jan.; insufficient shares not taken up; the company goes into liquidation 29 Mar. 1889.
Gradual suspension of the works 29 Mar. 1889.
The Panaman Express Bill to provide the continuation of the work passed by the chamber of deputies, 28 June 1889.
Canal bill passed by the French senate 24 July 1889. Report of inquiry commission states that 50,000,000 francs will be required to complete the canal 1889.
Great fire at Colon (formerly Aspinwall), the Panama railway buildings and a large part of the town destroyed, 23, 24 Sept. 1890, another great fire, 14 June 1894.
Arrangement between the company and the republic of Columbia; the tolls on the canal extended by ten years; contract dated 1891.
18 Jan. 1891.
Total collapse of the scheme reported; local investigation proposed. 1891.
Report of M. Mauclercoup, the official liquidator, issued at Paris, 13 Nov. 1892.

A committee of inquiry into the affairs of the company (M. Briesson and members of the chamber); partial disclosures; met 21 Nov. of 1892. Presentation of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps (age 57); M. Briesson, Charles Jullian, and others, for fraud, bribery, &c., opened 25 Nov. 1892; trial began 13 Jan. 1893; 4 days' defence by M. Barbon; sentences: M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles Jullian, and members of the company; M. Fontaine, Cottu and Eufib, 2 years and fines, 6 Feb.; appeals presented, 11 Feb.; rejected, 24 Feb. 1893. Report of the committee by M. Briesson, 16 Feb. 1893. Final order of the Lesseps-Chiullian committee for giving bribes; M. Balhaut, Blondin, Sains Lesay, Boul, Regent de la Faneurn, Colbron, Antoniou Piourg, Artom, for receiving bribes, 9 Feb. 1893. Report on the liquidation of the company by M. Felipe, Clementeou, and De Freyencr, 16 March; startling disclosures of Madame Cottu lead to the temporary suspension of M. Bourgeois, minister of justice; 17 March; sentences: imprisonment, M. Charles de Lesseps, 1 year; M. Blondin, 2 years; M. Balhaut, 5 years and fines, M. Chevalier, 30 years and fines, Extradition to England; the others acquitted, 23 March; appeal; judgment set aside by the court; public surprise, 13 June, 1893; fresh trial, 18 Dec. 1893.

Deficiencies respecting the concession of the Colombian government for renewal of the work; the contract of 1879 ignored; reported, 4 April, 1893. The committee of inquiry meets again, 1 June. M. Charles de Lesseps liberated, 12 Sept.

Proposed formation of a new company to complete the canal by M. Enkel, M. Bartissol, and others; arrangements to be made with the old company, May.

At a meeting of the shareholders, a resolution appointing a syndicate of 5 persons to form a new company was adopted; capital to be 2,190,000 francs, 4 April 1893. Dr. Cornelius Herz arrested at Bournemouth, 14 Jan. 1893. All extradition not effected; in default, sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with a fine of 100,000 francs, 13 Aug. 1894; his appeal to the court at Paris, 10 Mar. disallowed, 2 Aug.; 1895; sentence of imprisonment confirmed, Nov.; local proceedings begun against him at Bournemouth, 27 April, 1895; the charge dismissed at Bow-street, 5 May; another committee of inquiry was appointed, 12 July, 1895; he died July, 1896. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, born 19 Nov. 1822; died, 7 Dec. 1894.

Meeting of the new Panama canal company in Paris, 16 May, appointing M. de Lesseps chairman of the technical commission, 21 Dec. 1894; and annual meeting, 12 Dec. 1894; other meetings in 1895; steady work reported on the canal, 1,000 feet of cut and 7 miles of excavation, 1 Jan. 1896.

A company formed in New Jersey, U.S.A., purchased the canal, French interests acquired, 16 Nov. 1892. Panama canal fell property of the Panama canal co., purchased for $14,000,000, &c., signed by pres. Roosevelt, 20 June, 1893; the new company began operations, 15 Dec. 1892.

Panama canal treaty, between the U.S. and Colombia, signed at Washington 29 Jan.; ratified, 17 March, 1893.

Treaty rejected by the Colombian senate; reported, 17 Aug. 1893.

(under the terms of the Spooner Act the president is authorized to proceed once to be rev. in New York and Costa Rica, and then take the necessary steps for the construction of a canal by the New York and Panama Railroad.

Resolution in Panama; independence of the Isthmus proclaimed; Colombian officials made prisoners, and Colombian warships captured.

11 Nov. 1892.

Panama formally recognized as a republic by the United States.

Concessions by Colombia rejected, reported 27 Nov. 1892. Canal (neutral) treaty signed at Panama to receive 25,900,000 dol., annually, and 10,000,000 dol. on ratification of the treaty, signed at Washington, 18 Nov.; ratified, 2 Dec. 1893.

Colombian troops landed at the mouth of the Alatna, subsequently withdrawn, reported, 6, 11 Dec. 1893.

The British recognize the new republic, 24 Dec. 1893. United States pay the existing Panama Canal Company $10,000,000 for its rights and interests. 8 May, 1894.

Report of the chief engineer of the Isthmus canal commission, in regard to the area within the house of representatives (U.S.), advocating the return to the original plan of M. Lesseps, for a sea-level waterway; estimated cost, 6,000,000,000 dol.

Report of the engineering committee, recommending a sea-level canal, 150 feet wide, 35 feet deep, with tidal locks, to be constructed for 25,000,000,000 dol. (about 12,500,000,000), and completed in about 12 years; Mr. Taft, U.S. secretary for war, sends statement to president Roosevelt respecting the scheme, 9 March, 1895.

Executive order organizing the canal commission, Mrs. Theodore P. Shutes, chairman; advisory board to be formed to consider the best design for the canal, 13 March, 1895. Mr. Wallace, chief engineer, resigns, succeeded by Mr. J. F. Stevens, reported, 22 June.

Consulting engineers by a large majority decide in favour of a sea-level canal, 18 May, 1895.

Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals report in favour of a sea-level Isthmus canal, 16 May, 1895.

House of representatives agrees to the adoption of the lock-type for the Panama canal, 16 June.

Mr. Root, United States secretary, and his party, visits, 21 Sept.

Extradition treaty with Brit. signed 16 April.

R. E. Bates's report, 22 May, 1894; the Pacific channel of the canal was used for the first time when a Pacific mail steamer passed through it; the channel extends some five miles out from the coast through shallow shoal waters.

2 Feb. 1894.

Colonel Olaldea, president, died; succeeded by Dr. C. A. Mendoza, vice-president, 1 March 1893.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. 34 delegates from the states of North, South, and Central America, met at Washington 30 Sept. 1893. Mr. Secretary Blaine was appointed president, 2 Oct. They visit Chicago and other cities, Oct., meet at Washington, 18 Nov., &c. Construction of connecting railways proposed Feb. 1890. Treaty adopting arbitration agreed on, &c. Banquet to president Harrison 16 April; the delegates depart for home 10 April, 1896. They met at Mexico, 22 Oct. 1901, Rio de Janeiro, 28 Dec. 1906.

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD, the popular name of a conference of 76 bishops, British, colonial, and American, who met at Lambeth-palace, 22-27 Sept. 1897. They issued an address, published their resolutions, of a very general character, and formally closed their conference on 10 Dec.

Another synod of about 200 bishops met, 2 July, 1893.

An ecumenical letter issued proposing an episcopal board of reference for ecclesiastical questions, &c., 1893; another issued earnestly advocating unity and union with nonconformists.

The third conference of 145 bishops was held at Lambeth.

The conference of 199 bishops at Lambeth, 30 June; visit Canterbury, 3 July, 1894; general meeting of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, received, 6 July; 4 bishops received by queen Victoria at Windsor, 13 July; closed, 2 Aug.; ecumenical published, Times, 5 Aug., 6 resolutions published, Times, 11 Aug. 1897.

PAN-ANGLICAN Congress held in London (see England).

See under Presbyterian.

PAN-ARMENIAN CONGRESS, over 2,000 members, in sympathy with the oppressed Armenians, met at Brussels, 17 July, 1902.
PANTOMIMES.

PANTOMIMES. held first in Dublin to promote the study of the ancient customs, languages, &c.: Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Manx, Cornish and Breton represented; lord Castletown, president, 19–22, Aug. 1664. Various interchanges of visits between the different branches of the Celtic race have taken place since at the Welsh Eisteddfod and the Breton fêtes. The picturesque ceremony of the “Marriage of the Sword” performed at these meetings.

PANDEAN PIPES (said to be the Greek syrinx, and the ngab or organ of the Bible, Gen. iv. 21 and Psalms, cl.), usually seven tubes, popular in Britain early in the 19th century. A “Preceptor” for Davies’ “new invented syrinx” was published in 1807.

PANDECTS, a digest of the civil law, made by order of Justinian, 533. It is stated that a copy of these Pandects was discovered in the ruins of Amalai, 1117, removed from Byza in 1115, and preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the Pandecta Florentina.

PANDOSIA (Bruttium, S. Italy). Here Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated and slain by the Bruttians, 332 B.C. Heracles, the Roman name, was defeated between Herculea and Pandosia, in Lucania, by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 282 B.C.

PANÉAS or PANTUS (Syria). Here Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas, the Egyptian king, and his Greek allies, 195 B.C.

PANICS. COMMERCIAL—generally the result of over-speculation; see Bubbles, South Sea, Law’s.

PANTAGRAPH (from the Greek pantos, all, things, and geophan, to write, and incorrectly termed Punctograph), an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c., invented by Christopher Scheiner, about 1603; improved by professor Wallace, and called “Eideograph,” about 1821.

PANTAGRAM, see Panteon.

PANTHAYS, Mahometans in the Chinese province, Yuman, became independent under a Sultan, during the eighteenth century, 1781–1804. After its suppression, the Pantahs, after a severe struggle, were also subdued. Their capital, Talifou, was captured, and its inhabitants cruelly massacred in Feb., 1873. The Pantahs sent an embassy to England in 1872, without effect. Sultan Suleiman committed suicide.

PANTHEISM, the formula of which is “everything is God, and God is one,” was especially taught by Xenophanes, who died 500 B.C. The doctrine is attributed to Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and other philosophers. Ambrice of Chartres, censured for holding the doctrine, recanted 13th century. He is said to have asserted that “all is God, and God is all.”

PANTHEON, at Rome, a circular temple built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, 27 B.C. It had niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was placed; the walls, the ceiling, and the roof were covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotunda, or “ad Martyres,” A.D. 608. —The Pantheon in London was erected by subscription, and opened 27 Jan. 1772; formed into an opera house; burned down 14 Jan. 1772; rebuilt for masquerades in 1775; opened as theatre, 1812; made a bazaar in 1834. The bazaar was closed in 1867, and the premises are now occupied by a firm of wine merchants.

PANTHEON, Paris, a magnificent building founded by Louis XV. in pursuance of a vow, dedicated to St. Genevieve, built by Soufflot, 1755–71; named Panthéon, and deemed to be a mausoleum for eminent men, 1791; made a church, 1786; named St. Genevieve, 1821; renamed Panthéon, 1844; again named church, Nov. 1852, again secularised, 27 May, 1855; received the remains of Victor Hugo, 1 June, 1885. The remains of Vauban and Rousseau found there by a commission, 12 Dec. 1887.

PANTOGEN, see Atomic Theory.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the Greeks, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pyldes and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular
"PAPAL AGGRESSION."

1630

PAPYRUS.

English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin's Inn," produced by John Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 20 Dec. 1717. See Theatre.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory held in Rome, 30 Sept. 1850, the pope (Pius IX.), named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were French and Italian. Among them was Nicholas Wise- man, vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time nominated lord archbishop of Westminster.

The answer of the bishop of London (Mr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against a Roman hierarchy in this country, was so treated by another, and utterly rejected by a third, was adopted and promulgated at the general council at Rome 13 July, 1870, a great many bishops having withdrawn. The dogma was inculcated by the false decreets of Isidore and others, but not adopted by the council of Trent; see Councils XVI.

Professor Dollinger, the historian, was excommunicated by the Council for professing this dogma, 18 April, 1851: he was made a D.C.L. at Oxford about 16 June following; see Old Catholics.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. This dogma, maintained by one party in the Roman church, tolerated by another, and utterly rejected by a third, was adopted and promulgated at the general council at Rome 13 July, 1870, a great many bishops having withdrawn. The dogma was inculcated by the false decreets of Isidore and others, but not adopted by the council of Trent; see Councils XVI.

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PAPAL STATES, see Rome, and Papal States.

PAPER, see Papyrus. Paper was probably made in Egypt, and centuries before the Christian era. It is believed that about 300 B.C. and the rag about 1500.* White coarse paper was made by sir John Spilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1580; and here paper mills were erected. Stow, Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it. 2 Will. III. 1699; before this time paper was for these articles to France and Holland 105,000, and annually. The French refugees taught our people; we made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us; we made white paper first in 1650. Anderson, Paper-making by a machine was suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Dibot, the greatest paper manufacturer in England, and, jointly with Foundreric, perfected the machinery. The latter obtained a patent for paper-making machine in 1804; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807. The machinery was improved by Bryan donkin. A sheet of paper,

* Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the "Archaeologia," xxvii.) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a Ms account-book, dated 1062, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1350 to 1471. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholin, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufacture in the Marches of Lorraine. At the end of Wykin's "De Rebus," in the edition of Bartholin's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," 1474, its thin paper, made by John Tate in England, is commended.

16,800 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitchurch-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 24,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colton in Devon in 1860. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, in large quantities employed in the manufacture since 1894. In 1860 wood was largely manufactured into paper at Philadelphia; and at the Paris exhibition, 1867, fine specimens of wood-paper were shown; see Parchment (note). Wood pulp now principally used in the manufacture of paper for newspapers. The paper duty, imposed in 1664 (producing about 1,400,000,000 annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. Hops-stalks said to be used for paper-making in France, 1873.

Paper exhibition at Berlin, Aug. 1872; contained not only great varieties of paper, but a paper house, tables, chairs, carpets, barrels, boats, &c.

Paper pinfold exhibited, soft tone, July, 1872.

Causes of the deterioration of paper, investigated by a committee of the Soc. of Arts, Sept. et seq. 1857, report in their journal, 20 May, 1858, 236.

Materials for paper-making imported into the United Kingdom:—1855, 533,594 tons, value 3,776,866 £; 1856, 724,747 tons, value 5,078,794 £; 1857, 806,199 tons, value 6,055,933 £; 1858, 861,154 tons, value 6,937,589 £; 1859, 907,994 tons, value 7,460,977 £; output of manufactured paper for United Kingdom:—1800, 281,550 tons, value 13,328,000 £; materials for manufacture cost 3,256,000 £, and nearly 40,000 people employed in the manufacture, in the present year.

Paper bricks have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Laloueau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY, see Banks and Greenbacks.

PAPIER MACHE. This manufacture (of paper pulp combined with gum and sometimes with china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German small-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one LeFevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Paper-maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPIN'S DIGESTER (see Steam), invented about 1684. Denis Papin, a French philosopher, assisted Boyle in his experiments about 1678.

PAPUA, see New Guinea.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the paper of Egypt and India, used for writings and the discovery of parchment, about 190 a.c. The earliest library at Paris, of papyrus, was restored in 1845. For specimens of the largest known papyrus, found in 1855, before Moulain on the Nile, and now in the British Museum, were published with translations by the trustees in 1856. Other important publications of papyri have been made by the M. which concerned the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" are:—The papyrus of Ani, 1845; facsimiles of the papyri of Hunefer, Anhai, Kerisher, and Netchemet, with.
supplementary text from the papyrus of Nu, 1899. Other papyri of the ancient Egyptians have also been published with religious, magical, medical, and various conditions from the collections in the British and foreign museums.


Greek papyrus, "Logia" or our Lord, &c., found at Behnsea during excavations by Mr. H. Greenhill and Mr. A. S. Hunt, reported, 29 May, 1897. Fresh discoveries, 1903. Books published; see Egyptian Exploration, 1897.

PARABLE. see Table.

PARACHUTE, see Balloons, 1785, 1802, 1837.

PARACLete (Greek for comforter), a name given by Abéllard to the convent which he founded in Champagne in 1122, of which Heloise became the first abbess.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667, in twelve volumes in 1674; the author received for the first three editions (1,500 copies) £5 each.

"Paradise Regained" was published in 1671. MS. Pet. 1. of "Paradise Lost" offered for sale at Sotheby's, 1687; reserve price, £1,000. MS. a letter of the first Jacob Tanson's on Dr. Bentley's edition of Milton with it, not sold, 23 Jan. 1904. Specimen page in handwriting by an American collector and taken to the United States, March, 1904.

PARADOX (Greek, para, beyond; and doxa, opinion), something contrary to common opinion.

PARAFFIN (from parum afflictis, from its having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830, and by Dr. Christison about the same time. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1848 at Alfredon in Derbyshire. Soon after it was largely obtained from bog-head coal. It is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent.

In 1882, 120,508 cwts. were imported into the United Kingdom; 1894, 608,551 cwts. 1898, 946,933 cwts.; 1902, 1,024,080 cwts.; 1906, 925,080 cwts.; 1908, 915,413 cwts.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis in 1515, and by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and held it till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814, Dr. José G. R. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled vigorously but tyrannically; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vidal. From 1844 to 1865 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1854, was succeeded by his son. Francis S. Lopez, Sept. 1862 (see below). Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation, 14 July, 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Capital, Asuncion. Population in 1901, 78,980. Revenue, 1897, 1,041,007. Expenditure, 577,537. Imports, 1,078,841,591. Exports, 723,197. President, Emilio Gonzalez Navero, 5 July, 1908.

Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay. 11 Nov. 1864.

Brazil invaded in December.

Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil.

The army of Lopez defeated.

The allies captured Uruguyan and an army of Paraguayans.

[For details of the war, see Brazil.]

A provisional government installed; Lopez totally defeated, proclaimed an outlaw.

Lopez killed near the Aquidablan 1 March, 1870. Peace signed with Brazil and Argentina republic.

29 June.

President Salvador Jovialinos elected for three years.

President Juan Bautista Gill.

President and his brother assassinated, April.

Highio Uriarte, president.

President Candido Barreiro (for 4 years).

President gen. H. Caballero.

President gen. Escolar.

President J. Gonzalez.

Revived prosperity of the country reported.

Revolutionary attempt by major Vera and others suppressed with bloodshed, reported.

Establishment of a Socialist settlement by emigrants from Australia, to be named "New Australia.

July, 1891.

Coup d'etat; señor Mariino becomes president, reported.

Señ. Eguiguiza elected president.

Emilio Aceval elected president.

Revolution at Asuncion, pres. Aceval deposed; Hector Carvalho made president.

High premium on gold, trade unsatisfactory, reported.

Señ. Evarista elected president, reported.

S. Bogotani, an explorer, murdered by Chamaques Indians, his body found by a relief expedition under sen. Condo, 1902; an attempt by two Englishmen to navigate the Pacay partially successful, end of 1902, reported.

Aug. 1903.

General Ferreyra becomes president.

25 Nov. 1902.

Revolutionary triumph; government overthrown and new government formed, with señor Emiliano Gonzalez Navero as president.

45 July, 1903.

PARALLEL MOTION, see Motion.

PASASOLs were used by the ancient Egyptians. A new form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) came into general use about 1820.

PARC AUX CERFS, a deer-park at Versailles, near Paris, made by Louis XIV, and kept as such till 1614, when Louis XIV, took the land for building. The name was given to a house erected on it by madame Pompadour, popularly said to form a seraglio for Louis XV, in 1755. It was closed by madame Du Barry in 1771.

PARCEL POST (advised by Rowland Hill in 1842). Proposed in Parliament by Mr. H. Fawcett 27 March; act passed, 18 Aug. 1842; came into operation 1 Aug. 1843.

Maximum weight raised to 1 lb. from 1 May, 1856. Parcel Post extended to India, British Borneo, Aden, Gibraltar, and Egypt 1 July, 1858, and other countries since.

Coldstream prison was converted into offices for the Parcel Post.

1885.

Couches started to convey parcels to various parts from London, 1857.

Parcels conveyed 1887-8, 20,800,000; 1891-2, 35,000,000; 1893-4, 56,662, 1894-5, 74, 082, 1901-2, 74,780,445; 1905-6, 9,054,025; 1906-7, 11,591,000; an average number to each person in the United Kingdom of 2.7.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of.
geats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Emperor's time. Parchment was superseded by paper of a special kind for grants of property. Dec. 1879.
Parags of paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1822, by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account-books, and drawing paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Fugier and Poumard in 1838.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived from the c two orphans, and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. Blackstone. A pardon cannot follow an imprisonment of the house of commons: stat. Wil. III. 1716.

PARENTS NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, established to enlist and assist parents in the discharge of their important duties in the training of their children, founded by Miss Charlotte Mason; annual meetings, held in London. Income, 1879, 64/5; expenditure, 50/6.

PARGA, a city in European Turkey: retained its civic independence under the protection of Venice till 1797, when that state was conquered by the French. It resisted various attempts to capture it; and in 1869 was garrisoned by Russians. It was given to the French in 1808; taken by the English, 22 March, 1814; surrendered to the Turks, 1817; and abandoned by about 1800 of its inhabitants, who retired to the Ionian Isles, May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES, see Atenian Marbles.


International Exhibitions on the Champ de Mars (with a new park, comprising more than 100 acres); the oblong building designed by Eiffel (enclosing circle, one mile and a quarter feet wide, 195 acres, consisting of circles within circles; the external corridor was a belt of iron, 85 feet high and 115 feet wide; opened by the emperor and empress 1 April, 1867. It was visited by the prince of Wales, the kings of Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Sweden, the czar of Russia, the viceroy of Egypt, the sultan of Turkey, the emperor of Austria, and other inferior potentates. May-Nov. Attempted assassination of the czar by Berezowsky, 6 June, 1866. The czar and the king of Prussia entertained by M. Hansemann, prefect of Paris (cost 36,000 francs). 15 July, 1866.

Berezowsky condemned to transportation for life. 15 July, 1866. Visit of the emperor of Austria. 23 Oct.-3 Nov. Exhibition closed Sunday, 3 Nov., gross receipts, 3,500,000 francs. M. Hansemann, the prefect of the Seine, reported the budget of the city to exceed 5,000,000 francs. He resigned. 1870. For the sieges and other recent events, see France and Franco-Prussian War 1870-1. Versailles becomes the seat of government; March, 1871. Grand opera house burnt, 28 Feb., 1871. Grand new opera-house; decreed 1860; designed by Garnier; opened in state. 5 Jan., 1878.
Municipal officers visit London, to inspect railways, &c. 30 April, 1877

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. The site, 200 acres, is divided by the Seine. The main building in the Champ de Mars covered 26,592 square yards; (765 by 360 yards); the Trocadero (which see) 3,000 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 400 feet high supported by columns, crowned by a dome, flanked by two lofty towers, the exterior gallery ornamented with statues.

This structure was opened by the President, Marshal MacMahon ("in the name of the republic") in presence of the sons of Wales, theduc d'Aosta, and other distinguished persons, 1 May, 1877. Closed Sunday, 23 Nov.

Total admissions, 16,932,725; daily average, 82,000; gross receipts, 12,653,746 francs.

International exhibition of applied science opened 3 July, 1879.

The senate and assembly meet again at Paris, 27 Nov.

Electrical exhibition and congress (see under Electricity) Aug-Oct. 1881.

Statute of Alexandre Dumas, sen., by G. Doré unveiled. 4 Nov, 1883.

International exhibition of manufactures and processes opened 2 July, 1885.

International Workmen's Exhibition and Congress opened 2 July, 1886.

Opera Comique destroyed by fire; panic; about 131 lives lost. 27 May. M. Carralino, the director, sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of above 2,000/.; and the financier Andre to one month's imprisonment. 12 Dec, 1886.

Death of M. Bonnecroy, a great benefactor of the city, see Bon Marché Dec. 1886.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. (proposed in 1884), opened by President Carnot (about 200,000 persons admitted), 6 May. Officially closed, 6 Nov. 1889. The greatest of all the exhibitions hitherto held. The buildings were of colossal proportions, and with the charming gardens, occupied nearly the whole of the Champ de Mars. The gigantic Eiffel Tower, 982 feet high, was constructed chiefly of iron by M. Eiffel and a company, it is said, after the design of a young engineer, Monier. The building was inaugurated by M. Tirard, the premier, 31 March, 1889.

Total paying visitors about 22,277,000, 27,725,000 gratuitous; 402,665 admissions 13 Oct.

Receipts, 41,000,000 francs (16,000,000 francs from the state; 7,000,000 francs from the city); expenses, 21,000,000 francs; surplus, 10,000,000 francs 14 Nov.

Awards of medals by international juries; 9 British exhibitors, 12 out of 1487.

The international exchange was opened by M. Tirard, the premier, 24 Sept. 1889.

Death of Sir Richard Wallace, benefactor to Paris, son of the marquis of Hertford. 26 July, 1890.

Baron Haussonville, who supported Napoleon III., and aided by M. Alphand, rebuilt Paris (1837 to 1889), died 14 Jan., 1890.

The telephone system between London and Paris inaugurated (see Telephone) 12 March, 1894.

Condemnation of certain artists and their models for improper dressing at a ball leads to a riot among the students of the Latin quarter, during which a named Nivet is alleged to have been killed by a policeman, 1-2 July; students joined by the artisans; many persons injured and property destroyed, and certificates issued by the press and military; about 200 arrests, followed by imprisonments, 3-6 July, 1893.

A municipal loan of 200 million francs at 5 per cent, payable on 31 Dec., 1904, accepted with a rotative premium of 2% paid on 1 April, 1894

Tornado in Central Paris, about 1 min., 18 persons killed, much damage 10 Sept. 1894.

Visit of the earl and countess of Doncaster (see Lanier) Oct. 1894.

Inauguration of the revived university of Paris at the new Sorbonne 16 Nov. 1894.

The Goncourt collection of drawings sold for 605,729 francs, anunciouced 18 Feb. 1897.

A grand charity bazaar, "Old Paris," in the rue Jean Gonon, on a site lent by Mme. Henri Heine, supported by the leading ladies of the conservative and catholic parties, destroyed by fire through the ignition of ether in the lamp of a cinematograph, which was placed at the end of a hall built of old pine wood; 130 persons, mostly ladies, perished, including the d'Aleman, sister of the empress of Austria (who refused to escape), gen. Moller (died 6 May, and many other eminent persons, 4 May, 1897 (many died from injuries incurred).

General mourning; theatres, &c. closed 5 May, 1897

State requiem mass at Notre Dame. 8 May.

500 men and women rewarded for saving life by M. Berthou, Eire (see M. Berthou), mayor, and the Legion of Honour, 21 May (very liberal subscriptions).

Bombs exploded in the Place de la Concorde, the Closed Sunday, Aug. 27,1897.

Destructive cyclone at Angoulême, about 20 persons killed, 28 June.

English diamond jubilee fund (30,125/), devoted to charities Sept. 1897.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (for 1900) proposed; buildings erected. March, 1898; Royal commission for Gt. Britain, the prince of Wales, duke of Connaught, and others appointed.

Feb., March, 1892

Paris metropolitan railway sanctioned by the senate 2 July, 1893.

Dock strike, with violent order restored by the military, 3 Oct.; other bodies join, 45,000 men out, 9 Oct.; threatened railway strike, stations occupied by troops, 15 Oct.; strike suspended, 27 Oct. 1897.

Destructive gale and heavy rain 3 Jan. 1899.

Library (30,000 vols.) of the Paris chamber of commerce burnt.

The Théâtre Français burnt down; miles, Henri, a young actress, killed (see Marie Frances), about noon, 8 March, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (opened by President 14 April, 1898)

Underground electric railway from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot, opened 15 July.

Exhibition closed, 12 Nov. Total admissions, 48,000,000.

Receipts, 114,699,000 (4,000,000 from the state and the city); expenses, 115,699,000.

The beautiful Avenue Nicolas ll. and the Alexander III. bridge remain as memorials of the exhibition of 1900.

Congress of learned societies; first meeting 23 April, 1892.

Explosion in a cartridge-factory at Issy, 15 deaths 1 June, 1896.

Paris Municipal debt, 52,123,000 francs, repaid 16 July, 1896.

Victor Hugo centenary monument unveiled 28 Feb. 1897.

Monument to Alphonse Daudet unveiled, 31 May, 1897; demonstration against the closing of R.C. schools 28-29, 26 July.

The Punic beast, fine art collection, accepted 12 Aug, 1897.

King Edward VII. visits Paris; enthusiasm inspired; city of fiets (see France) 24 May 1897.

Violent encounters between clericals and anti-clericals, many injured 22 May.

Underground electric railway disaster, 83 deaths (see France) 30 Aug.

Hambert trial begins 8 Aug.; sentence passed 22 Aug, 1897.

The king and queen of Italy are enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds on their visit to Paris; state banquet given in honour of their majesties by prov. Lonjet, the city brilliantly illuminated 14 Oct.; the Trianon Versailles, where the peace was signed at a gala performance at the opera. Paris, 12 Oct.; visit to the Invalides and tomb of Napoleon, lunch at the Italian embassy, full reception at state banquet given by M. Beclaesse at the foreign office, 16 Oct.; the king accompanies prov. Lonjet on a shooting excursion to Rambouillet, 17 Oct.; king and queen leave Paris.

British commercial deputees in Paris received by the minister of commerce, the prefect of the Seine, and president of the municipal council 29 Oct.

Disturbance by a section of the working classes in Paris; collision with gendarms and republican guards as the demonstrators after a meeting march through the streets 29 Oct.
PARIS.

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Visit of British M.P.s to Paris. 21st seq. Nov.

Death of Joseph Stalin. 24th Feb.

Visit of Lord Bevan to the French Labour Party. 26th Febr.

Visit of M. Loubet to the Elysée Palace. 26th Febr.

Solemn funeral of M. Loubet. 27th Febr.

Fifteenth international congress of miners opened at the Hôtel de Ville. 1st March.

Railway collision in Paris at the Porte de la Chapelle. 2nd March.

Death of Louis Michel, the "Rei Virgin," revolutionary, at Paris. 5th March.

Two bomb outrages in Paris (see France). 5th March.

Death of Louise Michel, founder of the Paris Commune. 6th March.

King Edward VII. visited Pierricre station, near Paris, by pres. Loubet. 6th March.

King Edward visits Paris (see France), and enthusiastically received, city et fete. 29th April-3rd May.

Visit of 120 English physicians and surgeons to Paris, returns to visit of the French doctors to London in 1904. 10th May.

Visit of king Alfonso of Spain, 22nd May; attempt made by assassins to assassinate him June 1st.

Mr. Lounis and 200 British. ex-United States and English councilors, left for Paris, followed by the French government on the occasion of their visit with the U.S. squadron to Cherbourg to translate the remains of Paul Jones to America. 5th July.

Alm. May and 100 officers of the British Atlantic fleet visiting best received by Paris by pres. Loubet, and take part in the national fete (see France). 14th July.

Paris municipal council, Dr. Breuse, president, and 59 councilors, visit London as the guests of the London county council; received by king Edward VII. at Buckingham palace (17th July); entertained at the mansion-house by the lord mayor (18th July); visit Windsor (19th July). 19th July.

M. Breuse presented in Paris with a block of oak from the Forest of a momento of his visit to London. 13th Nov.

Lord Cherwone, mayor of Westminster, and members of the city council, entertained at luncheon at the hotel de ville by the Paris municipal council, lord Cherwone, on behalf of the members of the city council, presented a silver loving cup to the Paris council. 2nd Jan. 1906.

SIR A. Conolly, chairman of the London county council, and many members arrived, 5th Feb.; received on his arrival at the Elysée Palace by M. Raynal at the foreign office ball at the hotel de ville. 7th Feb.

Prof. C., like a center of talent, run over and killed in a Paris street. 14th Feb.

State of Belgium. M. Van Meervenne, minister, asked to resign by the government. 26th April.

In connection with attempted libelous demonstration, King Edward VI., 28th May.

Paris litter market destroyed by fire; estimated loss, 4,000,000 francs. 5th June.

Grand tour de Paris made by major Loubet's car. 15th June.

National review and review at Longchamps, 14th July.

Death of Prince Engelbert of Saxe-Coburg, 26th July.

Fifty-five persons saw lame on the occasion of the 25th wedding anniversary of a middle-class Parisian. 25th July.

The lord mayor of London and members of the city corporation visit Paris, 19th-23rd Aug.; notable performance at the opera. 21st Aug.

Throngs and universal exultation for suppression of the white slave traffic opened in Paris, 22nd Oct.; members received at the Elysée. 25th Oct.

M. Ribot, former prime minister, received into the academy. 26th Oct.

M. Ribot, president of the French republic, 26th Nov.; grand reception attending. 15th Jan. 1907.

Visit of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra to Portugal. 8th Feb.

Strike of electric workmen, Paris in partial darkness. 27th March.

National funeral of M. and Mrs. Berthelot at the Pantheon. 25th March.

General strike of workmen engaged in the Paris provision trades ended by arbitration. 24th March.

Strike of waiters began. 17th April.

Visit of king Leopold of Belgium. 32nd April.

Disturbances caused through May-day demonstrations; a number arrested made as a result. 1st May.

Cafe waiters decide to return to work. 3rd May.

Visit of king Edward VII. 14th May.

Arrest of anarchists in Paris. 22nd May.

A party of professors and members of the faculty of London visit Paris. 22nd May.

Visit of the officers of the Japanese fleet at the Elysée Palace. 25th May.

Rice for the grand prix of the Aero club de France starts from Paris. 29th May.

Arrival of the king and queen of Spain. 23rd Oct.

Queen Amélie of Portugal arrives in Paris, 8 Nov.

Departure of the Augustine nuns from the city hospital of the Hotel Dieu. 15th Jan. 1906.

Funeral of cardinal Richard, at Notre Dame, 4th Feb.

Monument to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the last deputy of Alsace at the national assembly, unveiled in the Luxembourg gardens. 11th Feb.

Visit of the prince and princess of Wales. 31st March-14th April.

The exposition theatra inaugurated at the Tuileries. 15th April.

M. de Steinmetz, artist, and his mother-in-law. 30th May.

M. Zola's remains transferred from the Montmartre cemetery to the Pantheon; attempted assassination of Major Draym. 4th June.

Murder of M. Henry Rémy, wealthy ex-stockbroker. 5th June.

Women's congress opened. 26th June.

A fire at the telephone exchange discontinued; business and operations on the bourse, damage estimated at 12,000,000 francs. 20th-21st Sept.

Visit of king Alfonso and queen Victoria of Spain. 26th-27th Sept.


Visit of the king and queen of Sweden. 22nd Nov.

Student riots at the school of medicine; about 50 arrested made. 26th Nov.

Assault on president Fallieres by a waiter, named Mathis, who was arrested. 25th Dec.

Arrival of king Edward VII. 5th March. 1899.

Strike of Paris waiters. 17th-18th March, old stores of the North of France railway company, near Paris, destroyed by fire. 21st April.

Visit of King Edward VII. on return from Italy. 3-5th April.

M. Chaminard, founder of the magazine du Louvre, bequeaths his collection of pictures, etc., to the Musée du Louvre, as well as the sum of about 200,000 francs to defray the cost of transference, upkeep, etc.; to his former employees, 20,000 francs, bequeathed. 8th June.

Paris stock exchange ends. 15th July.

Execution of the parcelle Duchemin; this is the first execution which has taken place in Paris for 19 years. 19th July.

End of the masses' strike. 19th Sept.

M. Ribot's statue of Victor Hugo unveiled in the gardens of the Palais Royal. 30th Sept.

Robust demonstration in front of the Spanish embassy after the execution of señor Ferrer in Barcelona; one policeman killed. 19th Oct.

5,000 men and women march from the Place Chevalier to the Place de la République as a demonstration against the execution of señor Ferrer. 17th Oct.

Visit of king Manuel of Portugal on his return from England. 27th Nov.-22nd Dec.

Death of M. Nicholas Delamay, for nearly 23 years Greek minister in Paris, born 1847, 13th Jan. 1906.

M. Rostand presents "Chantelle" to the Théâtre Porte-Saint-Martin. 7th Feb.

The marquis de Sant Giuliano, new Italian ambassador, presents his credentials. 7th Feb.
PARIS,

Storm and floods over France; rise of the Seine, bridges blocked with debris, steamboat service abandoned, and the underground railway flooded, 22 Jan.; snowfall and rain followed by frost, 22-23 Jan.; the river reaches its maximum height, 21 feet at Port Royal, 29 Jan.; second rise ends 10 Feb.; third rise begins 15 Feb.; a fresh rise, 23 Feb.; losses to real and personal property in the city amounts to 2,000,000l.; the number of persons who suffered was 10,000,000.

M. Gustave Hervé, editor of the Guerre Sociale, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, and a fine of 400l., for eloquing in his journal the deed of an Apache who killed a Paris policeman during January 8.


Visit of king Edward on his way to Bariritz.

Fire at the Thomson-Houston Company's electric power station near Vitry; damage estimated at 32,000l.

Steamboat services resumed on the Seine, 5 March.

Death of M. Colonne, musical conductor, born 1838, 23 March.

Death of M. Morcats, poet and novelist, aged 53, 23 March.

International conference, for the suppression of the white slave traffic, opened, 12 April.

Visit of Mr. Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, 21 April.

Death of maître Henri Barboux, distinguished advocate, aged 75, 25 April.

Signor Tittoni presents his credentials as Italian ambassador.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves Paris for Brussels, 28 April.

The members of the Chinese military mission visit the invalides, 17 May.

The international aerial navigation conference, opened at the French ministry for foreign affairs, 13 May.

Visit of king Manuel on his return from London, 24 May.

Monument to the poet Francois Coppée unveiled in the Place Saint François Xavier, 5 June.

Arrival of Dr. Charcot and the members of his antarctic expedition, 26 June.

Monument to Mme. de Segur unveiled in the Luxembourg gardens, 13 June.

Arrival of king Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with the queen, on a visit to Paris, 29 June.

Rioting occurred when the revolutionary members of the general confederation of labour attempted to march through the streets with red flags flying. A collision with the police resulted, in which knives and revolvers were employed; 40 policemen were injured, 26 June.

King Ferdinand and the queen left Paris for Chantilly, 26 June.

Lieutenant, who, on 8 January, killed a policeman and wounded 2 others, was gibbetted, 26 June.

IMPORTANT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal: cession of Canada to Great Britain by France, and Florida by Spain, 10 Feb., 1763.

Between France and Sardinia; the latterceding Savoy, &c., 15 May, 1765.

Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rügen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French pension system, 22 Feb.; third rise begins 8 March.

Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France, 11 April, 1814.

Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1812; ratified by France and all the allies, 14 May.

Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust and Wellington, and Blucher, for the surrender of Paris, 3 July, 1815. [The allies entered it on the 6th]

TREATY OF PARIS, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon, the prisoner of those powers, and confining his safeguard to the Parks.

Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortified places by foreign troops for three years, 20 Nov.

Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chantonnay and Vienna, same day, 20 Nov.


Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia revised 13 March, 1856; see Russia, 29 May.

Declaration of Paris, signed by European powers, not by United States, March, 1856: 1. Privateering abolished. 2. Neutral flags to exempt an enemy's goods from capture, except in case of war. 3. Neutral goods under an enemy's flag not to be seized. 4. Blockade to be binding must be effective. This declaration was censured in Parliament in 1871.


Treaty of Paris between the European powers (Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel, 26 May.

Important commercial treaty between France and England, 23 Jan. 1859.

Convention between France and Italy for withdrawal of French troops from Rome, 15 Sept. 1864.

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England are said to have been fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 611, or by Alfred about 890. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. Acts were passed in 1834 and 1856 by which new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones; acts amended in 1869. The appointment of two local counsellors is made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See Registers, and Benefits. Number of ecclesiastical parishes or districts in 1869, 1,400. By the Local Government act, passed 5 March, 1894, Parish and District Councils were appointed for rural parishes and urban parishes, to consist of from 2 to 5 members (women eligible) annually elected, on 15 April; 1st election in 7,142 parishes, 4 Dec. et seq. 1894. Parish councils were established in Scotland by the Local Government act of 1894. Parish registers of several counties are now published by the Parish Register Society, 1877. Parish councillors (tenure of office) act passed, 20 June, 1874.

PARISIENNE, I.A. popular song by Casimir Delavigne, celebrating the defeat of the troops of Charles X., by the Parisians, 1 Aug., 18303; the music (an old air) was arranged by Aubier.

PARKESINE. A substance, composed of gum-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, bortoiseshell, wood, India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec. 1865, at the Society of Arts, parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

PARKES MUSEUM. see Sanitation.

PARK LANE MURDER, see Trials, 1872.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made...
was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry 1., 1125.
Queen Caroline, consort of George II., inquired, it
is said, of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of
Chatham), whether it would not cost him to shut up the
parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three
crowns, your majesty." The design was never
afterwards entertained. See Finch, Southwarck,
Green, Hyde, James's, St. Regent's, Victoria,
Alexandra, Battersea, West Ham, and People's
Parks, Clissold, Waterlor, and Yealstone Park,

The Parks Preservation Society, established by Mr.
C. Heath and others, 1871.
The Parks' Regulation act, passed 27 June, 1872.
Its new regulations, Hyde, Battersea, Regent's, and
Victoria parks, are the only metropolitan parks in
which public addresses may be given, under
certain restrictions. Oct.
These regulations much objected to; broken, and
offenders much were made by the home secre-
tary, Feb. 1873.
Acts for the establishment of public parks in Eng-
lund and Ireland were passed, 12 July, 1876; for
Bedford, Mar. 1877.
Parks railway bill (Hyde Park, &c.) rejected by
commons committee, 20 May, 1884.
Clissold park, Stoke Newington, purchased for the
public by Mr. Watts (21,000l.), 19 Jan., 1885.
Waltham park, Finchley green, opened, lord
George Hamilton, 1 May, 1871.
Northbrook park, Lee, the gift of lord Northbrook
and his son, opened 1 March, 1871.
Avery hill, Eltham green (25,000l.), opened as a
London park by lord Monkswell, 23 May, 1885.
Nelson square garden, Southwark (freed from
lord Holland by lord Monkswell), 6 Feb., 1894.
Springfield park, Clapton, opened by Mr. (kt.)
E. A. Cornwall, chairman L.C.C., 5 Aug., 1875.
Morden park, Hither-green, opened 7 Aug., 1875.
South park, Fulham, opened 15 July, 1875.
Tanday garden, Walworth, opened 15 July, 1875.
St. George's martyrs churchyard opened 5 Mar.,
1875.
Ruskin park, Denmark hill, opened 2 Feb., 1877.
Park of 2 acres, value 4,000l., presented to
Sheffield by the duke of Norfolk, 16 May, 1875.
Griffin's park, bequeathed to the town of
Shepshed by Mr. F. L. Colbourn, Dec. 1877.

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail
on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage
of the African society, to trace the source of the river
Niger, 22 May, 1795; and returned 22 Dec., 1797,
after his health had become great danger.
He again sailed from Portmouth on his second
voyage, 30 Jan., 1805, appointed to a new expedition
by government. It is stated that his party fired
on the natives when resisted, and that he was killed
at Brousse on the Niger, Nov. 1805.

PARLIAMENT (from the French parlement,
discourse) derives its origin from the Saxony general
assemblies, called Wittumswort. The name was
applied to the assemblies of the state under Louis VII.
of France, about the middle of the 12th century,
but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its
mentioning the state of Westminster, 2 Feb.,
1272; and yet Coke declared in his Institutes, and
spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1542),
that this name was used even in the time of Edward
the Confessor, 1014. The first clear account we have of
the representatives of the people forming a house of
councillors, was in the 3rd Hen. III. 1258, when it was
declared by the state of Oxford that twenty
persons should be chosen to represent the commons
in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute,
were to be held yearly. See Commons.

The general representation by knights, citizens, and
burgesses, took place 40 Hen. III. 1295. See Commons
and Lords. The power and jurisdiction of parlia-
ment are so vast, eminent, and absolute, that it can-
not be confined, either for causes or persons, within
any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable
authority in making and repealing laws. It can
regulate or new-model the succession to the crown
(as was done in the reigns of Henry VII. and
William III.). It can alter and establish the re-
ligion of the country, as was done in the reigns
of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.
See Edward Coke. The ninth edition of Mr.
G. Burnett Smith's elaborate "History of the
English Parliament" was published Nov. 1876;
see Triennial and Sessional. Return of the
members of parliament from the earliest period to
the present time, ordered by the house of
commons, 4 May, 1876, and 9 March, 1877.
Part I. (1213-1702), published 1879. See Reform
and Local Parliaments.

First summons of barons by writ directed to the
bishop of Salisbury, by John
Parliament of 1176.
An assembly (the first parliament) was held at
Canterbury, 11 May, 1215.
Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, summons a
parliament, including knights of the shire.
First assembly of the commons as a central
assembly, 1215.
First regular parliament (according to many his-
torians), 22 Edw. I., 1291.
A deliberate assembly; it becomes a legisla-
tive power, whose assent is essential to constitute
a law.
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter De la
More
First parliament of only one day (Richard II. deposed).
26 Sept., 1397.
"Parliamentum Indulgentia" at Coventry (lawyers ex-
cluded).
16 Oct., 1397.
Members obliged to reside at the places they repre-
sented.
1413.
Forty-shilling freemen only to elect knights.
1413.
"Petrarcaan dolublicita" at Coventry; attended
by the Yorkists.
1419.
Journals of the lords commended
1859.
Acts of Parliament printed in 1304, and consecutively
from
1397
1342.
Journals of the commons begun
1347.
Francois Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was
the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of
councillors.
1353.
The added parliament, summoned with James I.,
respecting the burdens dissolved by him also.
5 April, 1614.
The parliament in which we first formed the Court
and Country parties, 1344, disputes with James I.,
June 1620.
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet
for eleven years.
1629.
The Long Parliament which voted the house of
councillors as useless, first assembled.
3 Nov., 1640.
The bishops expelled from voting on temporal mat-
ters.
The Long Parliament; it voted the trial of Charles I.
1649.
House of peers abolished.
6 Feb., 1649.
A peer sat as a member of the commons.
Cromwell roughly dissolves the Long Parliament.
20 April, 1653.
Barcaldine's parliament (which see).
4 July....

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "Received the royal assent to this bill," and when the royal assent is given to a private bill, he says "Saiit fait comme it est desire." If the bill has subsidies for its object, he says, Le roi [or le reïgn] remeuvre a souverain sujet, accepte leur bienveillance, d'autant le rest. If the king do not think proper to assent, for a refusal, it is singular that the French language should still be used.
A convention parliament (see Convention) ... 1660
Roman catholics excluded from parliament ... 1673
The commons commended a secretary of state to the Tower ... Nov. ...

Mr. released his ... 15

Mr. ... 15

Second reading of the bill for the abolition of the office of profit ordered to be re-ordered by statute 6 June, cap. 7

The Triennial act repealed, and Septennial act voted for ... 18th April, 1832

First parliament of Great Britain met 23 Oct., 1707

Members of both houses accepted and a house of office of profit ordered to be re-ordered by statute: ... 6th March, 1695

Vote by proxy in the house of lords abolished by standing order 1st March, 1780

Reform act of 1760 in Ireland, and Parliamentary boundaries act passed 21 July, 1770

Reporters excluded from the commons during debates on the Corn laws ... 24 May and 28 July, 1819

The commons sat from 2 p.m. 15 July, to 10 a.m. 16 July, 1770

Meeting of parliament, in six days after proclamation, legalised by act passed ... 9 Aug. 1776

Mr. Fawcett alone in the house (350 to 1000), on a speech on her husband's marriage ... 16 July, 1787

Bankrupt peers disqualified from sitting or voting in parliament by act passed 13 July, 1767

Mr. Bizzazz and others caused reporters and others to be excluded from the house in consequence of much discussion ensued; Mr. Disraeli's resolution that strangers are not to withdraw without a 'vote of the house or of the speaker' ... 17 July, 1817

Only 29,532 £ paid to members (commissions) for salaries and pensions, civil, naval, and military; July ... 7.45 p.m. 3 July, from about 4. p.m. 31 July, to 6.45 p.m. 1 Aug.... 1878

Temporary resolution to check obstructiveness (by abuse of the power of moving the adjournment of the house) passed 25 Feb.-32 July, 1874

Major O'Gorman, M.P. for Waterford, 'seated' by the speaker for refusing to submit to his authority ... 6 Aug. 1874

Maj. O'Gorman's resolution on the house-party struggle ... 7 Aug. 1874

Mr. Parnell's virtual vote of censure on the speaker (for directing notes be taken, &c.) lost by 342 to 240 ... 9 Aug. 1877

Breach of privilege; Mr. E. Grissel having stated that he could influence the committee on the 'Tower high level bridge,' examined by committee ... 15 July; Mr. Grissel went abroad, at his own request; Mr. Parnell's virtual vote of censure on the speaker for directing notes to be taken, &c. ... 16 Aug. 1877

Motion for quinquennial parliaments negatived ... 31 May 1878

New Reform bill received royal assent 12 Aug. 1866

Parliament prorogued, and M.P.'s for Westminster, Northumberland, South Down, & Westmeath, sitting by their constituents ... 21 July, 1867

Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs), elected ... 23 Nov. 1867

Queen Victoria authorised to proceed with propagation of parliament during the recess, by act passed ... 12 Aug. 1867

Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs), elected ... 23 Nov. 1867

Mr. Disraeli's resolution that strangers are not to withdraw without a 'vote of the house or of the speaker' ... 13 July, 1817

Temporary resolution to check obstructiveness (by abuse of the power of moving the adjournment of the house) passed 25 Feb.-32 July, 1874

Major O'Gorman's resolution on the house-party struggle ... 7 Aug. 1874

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Motion for quinquennial parliaments negatived, 116 to 159 ... 31 May 1878

Mr. Stafford Northcote's resolutions against subsection, 26 Feb.; adopted in the standing orders (159-20) ... 26 Feb., 1878

Mr. Grissel arrested, and committed to Newgate, 1 March; discharged ... 26 March

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton not believing in God objects to take oath of allegiance; his affirmation refused, 3 May; his motion to take oath permitted, 15 May ... 16 July, 1873

Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath, or affirm, denied by the house; he refused to take the oath or affirm, 16 July; released, 30 July; Mr. Grissel's resolutions, sent to Newgate, 14 Aug.; released 15 Aug. ... 16 July, 1873

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Resolution moved by Mr. Gladstone that affirmation be required in all cases; opposed by Mr. Stafford Northcote as rendering vote of 22 June; resolution accepted (301 to 29) 14 July; Mr. Bradlaugh affirmers, is admitted, and votes are taken for the first time ... 22 July, 1873
The commons sat continuously 21 hours (devoted to Irish affairs).

23 March, 22 A.M.)

Mr. Parnell's motion for Westminster hall 26 March.) Westminster hall much injured by another explosion a few minutes past

23 March, 22 A.M.)

Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal dismissed by the lords justices

26 March, 22 A.M.)

Retirement of Mr. Ralph A. Gosset; knighted after a long service and ten years sergeant-of-arms (died 27 Nov.) 30 Sept.; succeeded by H. D. Erskine.

Mr. Bradlaugh takes the oath, intervention stopped by the speaker.

Mr. Erskine calls in the commons; 6 A.M.

Sir T. Erskine May, assistant clerk to the commons 1857; 1871; retires 13 April (created lord Farnborough 10 May; died 17 May), succeeded by Reginald Falgrave

Death of lord Redesdale, chairman of committees, since 1853, 27 Feb.

New procedure rules with increased application of the closure rule, introduced 21 Feb. first and principal rule adopted (522-129) 16 March, 1887,

House of commons sat above 21 hours 22-23, March.

Much obstruction of the opposition to the Bill: many amendments 28 March 9 seq.

Mr. T. Healy suspected for 14 days 29 July.

Mr. C. Graham and Mr. E. Harrington suspected for speaking disrespectfully of the house of lords 13 Sept.

New rules of procedure introduced: rule 4 (limiting the sittings of the commons on ordinary days from 3 p.m. to 6 A.M.); rule 2 (giving the power of closure to a majority in a house of 100); 3-8 (for depressing disorder and waste of time) passed 28 Feb.; 9-12 passed 22 Feb.; 13 (reviving grand committee) 21 Feb.

Mr. C. A. C. Conyngham, M.P., suspected for a month (or to the end of the session) for libelling the speaker in the Star newspaper 27 July, illegal attempt by conscripted Jeremiah Sullivan to arrest Mr. Sheedy, M.P., in the precincts of the House; committee to consider breach of privilege appointed 26 Nov.; breach affirmed, but no action 8 Dec.

Mr. Tanner suspected for insulting Mr. Balfour, 21 Dec.

Mr. Labouchere suspended from sitting for a week, for asserting his disbelief in lord Salisbury's denial of connection with a conspiracy for de-
feating the ends of justice in relation to a recent when .  ...  28 Feb. 1890
A select committee on procedure in parliament nominated (Mr. Goschen, chair... 2 February, 1890
The resolution against Mr. Bradlaugh, 22 June, 1888, ordered to be expunged from the journals of the commons, 27 Jan.; he died, 30 Jan. 1891
Capt. Edmund Hope Verney expelled from the house of commons, having been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for a misdemeanor on his own confession, 12 May.
Mr. Atkinson, M.P., suspended for disrespect to the speaker, 27 July.
Mr. Edward S. W. De Cobain, M.P., for Belfast, fled from justice; commanded to attend the house on 23 July, 1891; expelled, 26 Feb. 1892
[See Trials, 17, 21 March et seq. 1892]
Mr. George H. Hastings, M.P., for Worcs..., sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude for fraud as a trustee (see Trials), 11 March; expelled from the house on 14 April, 1892.
Mr. Fenwick's resolution for the punishment of members of parliament rejected by the commons (227—162), 25 March.
Mr. James F. Buckley, Mr. John W. Mehlmer, M.P., Mr. W. J. Diller, M.P., &c., directors of the Cambrian railway, were adjudicated by the speaker, by direction of the house of commons, for a breach of privilege in dismissing Mr. John Heald, a stationmaster, on account of his evidence given to the committee on the hours of railway servants, 7 April.
Mr. Cunningham Graham suspended for a week for disorderly conduct, 4 May.
The publication in the Times of Viscount Wolmer's words, asserting that some of the Irish members were paid by government, declared to be a breach of privilege; lord Wolmer withdrew his words, 16 Feb. 1893.
Mr. William Allen's resolution for the payment of members adopted by the commons (272—269), 25 March.
Mr. Michael Davitt, in compliance with the Act of 1883, as a bankrupt, retires from parliament, 12 May.
Mr. Gladstone's resolution (termed gagging) for restricting the discussion in committee on the Irish home-rule bill by means of the closure (see above, March, 1887), adopted (299—267), 30 June; the committee stage closed amid great excitement; order restored by calling in the speaker, see Ireland, 27 July; Mr. Sexton suspended for the night for refusing to withdraw his assertion that Mr. Bradlaugh's remark that the Irish were "an impious and garrulous race" was "grossly impertinent." 11 July.
The closure much adopted in the debates on the Irish government bill, see Ireland, July, Aug.; the bill passed by the commons (301—276), 2 Sept.; rejected by the lords (459—265), 21 Oct.; parliament sits, 31 Jan., 1894. Disagreement of the Lords and commons, see Employers' liability bill, Dec., 1893, and Local Government board (see above, July, Aug.).
Mr. William Allen's resolution for the payment of members adopted by the commons (176—168), 22 March, 1895.
Mr. Dalziel's resolution for a second ballot in certain cases in parliamentary elections, carried (132—72), 6 April. Resignation of Mr. Arthur Wellesley, Peii, the speaker; created viscount, with 4,000, peerage, 4 April.
Mr. William Court Gullery elected speaker (225—274), 10 April. Mr. John Kirkwood abandoned by the commons for refusing to answer questions asked by a committee on money-lending, 16 June.
Debates in both houses; sir A. Milner's minimum of reforms in the Transvaal warmly supported, 28 July, 1897.
Letters from Mr. Labouchere and other M.P.s to Boer officials in S. Africa published as a parliamentary paper, much discussed, 27 Aug. 1897. Parliament meets (on the death of queen Victoria, 14 July, 22 Jan.)
R.C. peers formally protest against the terms of the Accession oath, 24 Feb.
Parliament opened by the king, speech from the throne; address voted in the lords, 14 Feb.; in the commons, 26 Feb.
Eleven Nationalists, Mr. Flavin and others, resisting the closure on the education vote of supply, refusing to go out on division, were suspended, and had to be forcibly removed; the standing order relating to disorderly conduct amended, 7 March.
New supply rule to hasten despatch passed, 7 Aug.; parliament prorogued, 23 June.
The closure of debate adopted 74 times during the session.
The king and queen open parliament; praise of the troops; their charity, and the hardships of guerrilla warfare, humanity in their treatment of the enemy, even to their own detriment, strongly emphasised in the king's speech, 16 Jan.; address voted, 29 Jan., 1892.
Some of the new rules of procedure adopted (202—98), issued 30 Jan.; came into force, 5 May.
Mr. Archibald Milman, clerk of the house of commons, resigns; made K.C.B. March 11; died, 16 Feb.
Sir C.P. Hibbert appointed, 16 Feb.
Mr. Dillon suspended for a week, 20 March.
Mr. Redmond, protesting against the enforcement of certain sections of the crime act (155), in Ireland, moves the adjournment of the commons; rejected (245—147), 17 April.
All-night debate on the new rules of procedure, closed 5.40 a.m., 20 April.
Nationalists' motion against the speaker rejected (158—60), 7 May.
"Col." Lynch (elected M.P. for Galway city, spring, 1892) arrested on a charge of treason, 11 June.
Mr. P. A. M. Hugh, M.P., arrested, 14 July.
Mr. Balfour warmly welcomed as prime minister (commons), 5 May.
Parliament adjoins, 8 Aug.; meets, Mr. John O'Donnell suspended for disorder, 16 Oct.
Mr. Balfour's closure scheme (styled "guillotine by some") for restricting discussion in committee and report stages of the education bill, carried by 115 majority (see above, 1892), 11 Nov.
Parliament opened by the king; king's speech, see above, 26 Feb., 1893.
Mr. O'Donnell's address voted in the lords, 17 Feb.; in the commons, after amendments (all negatively) on housing of the soldiers and on the expression (see above, 1892) for work for the unemployed; land forces' organisation; ministers of the crown and public companies, and other topics.
Unanimous motion to reduce the number of men in army estimates by 20,000 defeated (243—151), 11 March.
Church discipline bill (No. 1) passed second reading (190—123), 13 March.
Irish land bill introduced by Mr. Wyndham, well received by the Irish party, 23 March.
London education bill, second reading, 29 April.
Mr. Arnold Forster, on the vote for 313,000l. for the war office, announced his scheme for the reorganisation of the army see [issue]. 14 July, 1894.

Stone in the House of Lords during the discussion of the Education (local authority default) bill protest against the closure, on the motion that the board of education should have the right to make certain arrangements. 3 Aug.

Education (local authority default) bill read the third time (commoners), 9 Aug.; third time (lords). 13 Aug.

Licensing bill discussed in committee (commoners), 6 July; various amendments proposed and negatived. 6, 11, 12, 13 July; bill as amended to be reported to the house. 15 July; third reading carried by 292 votes to 97. 21 July; reading (lords). 9 Aug.; royal assent 15 Aug.

Anglo-French convention bill, second reading (commoners), 6 June; royal assent 15 Aug.

Bishops of Southwark and Birmingham bill, second reading carried by 212 votes to 97; receives the royal assent. 15 Aug.

Death of sir William Vernon Harcourt, aged 76, chancellor of the exchequer, 1836 and 1892–5. 1 Oct.

Autograph letter of condolence from king to lady Harcourt, 4 Oct.; memorial service in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. 6 Oct.

Parliament opened by the king; king's speech; principal measures suggested for legislation: redistribution of seats; alien immigration; the unemployed; education in Scotland; extension of the workmen's compensation acts; improvement of the status of the local government board and the board of trade; the establishment of a minister of commerce and industry; amendment of the law with respect to valuation authorities; the amendment of the law with regard to cases stated for the court of crown cases reserved; address voted in the lords. 14 Feb. 1905.

After amendments (all negatived) on the fiscal question, Chinese labour, home rule, sugar convention, national expenditure, address agreed to in the commons by 335 votes to 175. 1 March.

Resignation of Mr. Wyndham, secretary for Ireland, announced by Mr. Balfour. 6 March.

Sale of Intoxicants to Children bill, extending the act of 1890, read the third time (lords). 10 March.

Mr. Walter Long, president of the local government board, appointed chairman for Ireland; Mr. Gerald Balfour appointed chairman of the local government board; lord Salisbury appointed chairman of the board of trade; Mr. Aslyn Francis appointed chairman of the board of agriculture. 11 March.

Mr. Arnold-Forster states that in Jan. he had appointed a committee, with sir W. Butler as chairman, to inquire into the alleged errors or malpractices of certain contractors who supplied stores for the army during the S. African war. 15 March.

Resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Waterton, putting the house to record its condemnation of the prime minister's policy of fiscal retaliation, carried unanimously. 23 March.

Prevention of Corruption bill; Married Women's Property act (188) Amendment bill; and Naval Pensions bill, read the third time. 30 March.

London Port and Docks Commission bill rejected by 172 votes to 151. 30 March.

Arms bill introduced and read the first time (commoners). 15 April.

In committee of supply Mr. Balfour, on the vote of 13,000l. for the treasury, explains the views held by the committee of defence on imperial needs. 11 May.

Workmen's Compensation bill read a third time and passed (lords). 29 May.

House of commons goes into committee on the finance bill; adjournment of the house moved by sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to call attention to Mr. Balfour's policy regarding the colonial con-
Motion of viscount Halifax, in the lords, "that the house place on record its appreciation of lord Milner" was carried by 170 to 32, 23 March, 1906

Mr. Asquith explains his budget—estimated revenue, 105,67, 114,566,000, estimated expenditure, 114,729,000—30 April. Education bill, introduced 9 April; second reading, 7 May.

Plural voting bill, after Mr. Forster's amendment had been negatived by 493 to 359, was read second time, 14 May. Street lighting bill and extradition bill read a third time, 18 May.

Justices of the peace bill (abridgment of property qualification) read a second time (lords) 14 June and a third time—29 June.

Criminal appeal bill was read a third time, 12 July.

The house goes into committee on the education bill, 21 May; report stage continued until 25 July; the bill read third time by 260 to 177, 30 July; second reading of the bill in the lords without division and 3rd August.

Prevention of corruption bill—lords agree to commons' amendments and the bill receives royal assent—4 August.

Trades disputes bill, introduced by the attorney-general on 23 March; Mr. Haldon's bill on the same subject passed second reading, 39 March; sub-committee on the second reading of a modified form of both, which was accepted, 23 April; bill as amended ordered to be reported in the house—24 August.

The house adjourns until 30 October—4 December.

The house assembles—3 October.

The plural voting bill thrown out by the lords—10 December.

Merchant shipping bill read a third time in the lords, 14 Dec.; passed—22 December.

Education bill in the lords—an amendment to clause 1 by lord Heneage; passed 256 to 26, added 30 October, clause 2, after amendments by the archbishop of Canterbury, added, 31 October; clause 3 (religious instruction) and clause 4, after amendments had been passed were made part of the bill, 7 November; third reading, 6 December; the commons, after three days' debate, rejected the amendments "as a whole"—lord Lansdowne's motion that the lords insist on their amendments carried by 172 to 166—proposed amendment in the commons that the bill would be dropped—20 December.

Public trusts bill passed—21 December.

Merchant shipping bill, third reading by 10 December; passed the commons, 22 November; passed the lords 14 December; lords' amendments considered in the commons, 17 December; lords agree to commons' amendments, 20 December; royal assent—25 December.

Free meals for school children bill read a third time in the commons, 13 December; in the lords, 20 December; royal assent—20 December.

Workmen's compensation bill passed—21 December.

Parliament opened by the king in person, 12 February, 1907.

Women's suffrage demonstration outside the houses of parliament—See House—13 February.

Viscount Milner calls attention to the proposed constitution of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, and expresses the earnest hope that the probable effects of the proposed arrangements will be beneficial.运动. 22 February.

Sir D. Milner's motion in the commons on the law of succession, adopted, 22 February.

Mr. W. Lever moves payment of members; the prime minister regretted that there were no funds for the purpose, but sympathised with the motion, which was carried by 386 to 113—7 March.

Mr. Balfour takes his seat for the city of London r., Mr. Alban Gibbs, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds—13 February.

Mr. Balfour accepts the "principles" of old age pensions—14 March.

Motion for the second reading of the pure beer bill negatived by 229 votes to 39—6 March.

Naval prize bill, the prize court bill and the petty-cure bill, read a third time in the lords—19 March.
PARLIAMENT.

Finance bill read a third time in the commons. 20 July, 1907.

The duke of Connaught's appointment to the new Mediterranean command announced in the house. 2 Aug.

Finance bill—third reading in the lords 8 Aug.

Appropriation bill—first reading in the commons 1 Aug.; second reading in the lords, where it was read a second time in the following stages 21 Aug.

Small holdings (Scotland) bill—first reading in the commons 24 Feb.; third reading, 9 Aug.; in the lords, Lord Lansdowne's motion to postpone the second reading was read and the English bill before them, carried by 172 to 95. The question of withdrawal raised in the commons by Mr. Gulland 22 Aug.

English small holdings and allotments bill, presented for discussion, passes third reading in the lords 25 Aug.


Deceased wife's sister bill read a third time 16 Aug.; royal assent 28 Aug.


King Edward, accompanied by queen Alexandra, opened Parliament; in the house of commons the prime minister was not in his place owing to illness, and the chancellor of the exchequer led the house 29 Jan.

Lord Curzon took the oath as representative peer of Ireland 29 Jan.

Mr. Herbert Samuel's bill "to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of children and young persons, reformatory and industrial schools and juvenile offenders" read a first time in the commons 31 Jan.

Mr. McKenna's education bill read a first time in the commons 24 Feb.

In the lords, the fatal accidents (damage) (No. 2) Bill read a third time and passed 24 Feb.

The small landowners (Scotland) bill read a third time in the commons by a majority of 257, 25 Feb.

Mr. Jenkins moved the second reading of the crofters' holdings (Scotland) act's amendment bill, which was passed without a division; the land values (Scotland) bill was brought up from the commons and read a first time in the commons the licensing bill was read a first time 27 Feb.

Mr. Stanger's bill in favour of woman suffrage read a second time and referred to committee of the whole house 28 Feb.

The education bill read a second time in the commons by 294 against 51 6 March.

Lord Tweedmouth, in the Lords, made a statement regarding his correspondence with the German emperor, which he described as private, 9 March.

The small landowners (Scotland) bill, second reading rejected in the lords by 343 to 245, 13 March.

Sunday closing of shops bill read a second time in the lords 17 March.

In the house of lords Lord Rosebery moved the adjournment of the house, out of respect to the memory of the late duke of Devonshire 24 March.

The location (Scotland) bill read a second time in the Lords 26 March.

The Irish university education bill read a first time in the commons 31 March.

The army (annual) bill read a third time in the lords and passed 1 April.

Reignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 2 April.

Mr. Asquith, prime minister, and the new members kiss hands on appointment 12 April.

Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 24 April.

Mr. Ganzell, M.P., imprisoned for contempt of court, released 24 April.

Second reading of the licensing bill, which was carried by 156 to 142, and then referred to a committee of the whole house 4 May 1908.

Lord Aveling's Sunday closing of shops bill read a third time in the lords and passed 7 May.

Mr. Asquith read his budget statement during the scheme for old age pensions 7 May.

Small holdings and allotments (Scotland) bill read a third time in the lords and passed 14 May.

The second reading of the education bill carried by 370 votes to 205 20 May.

Second reading of the prevention of crimes bill read a second time by 457 votes to 176 26 June.

Old age pensions bill read a second time by 472 votes to 177 17 July.

The house goes into committee of supply on the army estimates 27 July.

Debate on the Irish estimates with a supplementary vote of 114,000 for primary education in Ireland 28 July.

Land values (Scotland) bill read a third time in the lords; old age pensions bill read a third time in the commons 9 July.

Old age pensions bill, second reading in the lords 15 July.

Third reading in the commons and first reading in the lords of the Irish universities bill 25 July.

Speech of Sir E. Grey on the European situation 27 July.

In the lords, the old age pensions bill, the Irish universities bill, and the finance bill read a third time and passed 30 July.

Parliament adjourned for the recess 6 Aug.

Parliament reassembled 12 Oct.

A woman who had been introduced into the lobby of the house of commons forces her way into the chamber and demands that woman suffrage should be discussed; she was forcibly removed 12 Oct.

Mr. Grayson suspended for disorderly conduct 16 Oct.

Children's bill read in the lords a first time 20 Oct.

Suffragist disturbance 28 Oct.

Lord Ashtown moved for an equal number of votes to fill the vacancy of an Irish representative peer, their two names were placed in a glass receptacle, and the name of lord Ashtown being first drawn out, he was declared duly elected 4 Nov.

Nurses' registration bill passes the lords 10 Nov.

The licensing bill read a first time in the lords 20 Nov.

Second reading of the new education bill in the commons carried by 323 votes to 157 26 Nov.

The licensing bill, after three days' debate, rejected in the lords by 297 to 26 Nov.

The children's bill read a third time in the lords and passed 30 Nov.

Education bill withdrawn in the commons after a statement by the prime minister of the reasons for the decision of the government 7 Dec.

Third reading of the coal mines (eight hours) bill carried in the commons by 264 to 259, 11 Dec.; read a third time in the lords and passed 18 Dec.


Parliament opened by King Edward and queen Alexandra 29 Dec.

Indian councils bill read a second time in the lords 24 Feb.

The house of commons goes into committee on the army estimates 4 March.

Indian councils bill read a third time in the lords and passed 11 March.

Sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday bill, second reading moved in the commons by Mr. Hoggan and carried by 474 votes to 192, 12 March.

Navy estimates introduced by Mr. McKenna 15 March.

In the house of commons Mr. Howard moved and sir C. M. Leveson-Gower seconded the representation of the people bill, which was carried by 157 votes against 122 19 March.

Mr. Lee's motion, relaxing the government for the inadequacy of the shipbuilding programme, rejected by 355 votes to 115 29 March.

Royal assent given by commission to the Consolidated Fund (No. 7) act 30 March.
The bill to constitute the union of South Africa read a first time in the house of lords, 22 July: second reading, moved by Lord Crewe, 27 July. In the house of commons, the labour exchanges bill read a third time, and the house went into committee on the army and navy expenditure for 1907-8, 29 July. Labour exchanges bill read a first time in the house of lords, 30 July. The South African bill read a third time in the house of lords and passed, 4 Aug. Labour exchanges bill read a third time in the house of lords and passed, 5 Aug. Appropriation bill passed the lords and received royal assent, 16 Aug. Royal assent by commission given to the South Africa act and the labour exchanges act, 20 Sept. The development and road improvement funds bill read a first time in the lords and passed, 26 Oct. Debate on the finance bill in the commons closed; speeches made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith, and the third reading carried by 375 votes to 149, 4 Nov. Death of Lord Selby (Rev. Gulp, of the house of commons, 1835-1905), born 1835, 6 Nov. The finance bill read a first time in the lords, 8 Nov. Debate on the finance bill in the lords and on Lord Lansdowne's amendment, refusing the consent of the house to the second reading, resumed and finished; lord Lansdowne's amendment carried by 35 to 25, 10 Nov. Mr. Asquith's motion in the house of commons, regarding the rejection of the finance bill by the house of lords, carried, after a short debate, by 178 votes to 134, 2 Dec. Parliament prorogued, 3 Dec. Parliament dissolved by royal proclamation, 10 Jan, 1910. The third parliament of his majesty king Edward VII., opened by royal command; Mr. Lowther unanimously elected speaker, 15 Feb. King Edward opens the first session of parliament in person, 21 Feb. In the house of commons, an amendment to the address, demanding the attention of the government to the political condition of the hop industry, was moved by Mr. Courthope, and negatived by 226 votes to 151; the address was then agreed to, 28 Feb. Army estimates introduced, 7 March. In the house of lords, lord Morley moved that the house go into committee to consider the best means of reforming its existing organisation; lord Morley replying, the debate was adjourned. Mr. McKenna made his annual statement as to the Navy estimates of the year, 14 March. Parliament re-opened after the Easter adjournment; debate on the prime minister's resolutions regarding the relations between the two houses

In the house of commons, Mr. Asquith brought in his veto bill, after the veto resolutions had been carried in committee, and the report of them carried after five divisions, 14 April. Second reading of the finance bill carried, 29 April. Royal assent given by commission to the finance and other acts; parliament adjourns for the spring session, 15 June. The house of commons goes into committee on the civil service estimates, 15 June. The first meeting of the conference to consider the constitutional question held, 17 June.

Number and duration of parliaments, from edw. 1, 1295, to edw. vii, 1910.

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<th>Reign</th>
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<tr>
<td>Henry VIII.</td>
<td>21 Jan. 1510</td>
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<td>8 Apr. 1307</td>
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<td>Edward III.</td>
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<td>Edward IV.</td>
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<td>Richard III.</td>
<td>1 Jul. 1483</td>
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<td>Henry VII.</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1485</td>
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Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England."
PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE.

REIGN.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was instituted by Philip Augustus II, 1190, and was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of Pope Boniface VIII, * Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION ACTS (41 & 42 Vict. c. 20), passed 22 July, 1878.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etruscans. It took part with the Lombard league in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545. Population of Parma and Modena, 1901, 601,929; 1910 (est.), 645,225.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese.

Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; both armies claimed the victory. 29 June, 1743.

Battle near the Trebbia; the French under Macdonald, defeated by Swarowski, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals. June, 1799.

The duke of Parma made king of Etruria. Feb. 1801.

Parma united to France; with Placentia and Guastalla confired on Maria Louisa, ex-empress, by treaty of Potsdam. Dec. 8, 1814.

Parma occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of.

The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara.

The duke Charles II. abdicates in favour of his son, Charles III. (died 17 April, 1834).

Charles III. stabbed by an assassin. 26 March, died 27 March, 1834.

Robert L. a minor (born 23 July, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.

[Saw Bulgar, 1831, p. 159.]

War in Italy; the Parmaens establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland. 1797.

Parma became dictator. 18 Ang. 1848.

Annexation to Sardinia voted. 19 Sept. 1859.

Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite. 18 March, 1860.

Duchess-regent died. 1 Feb. 1864.

Prince Robert of Bourbon, duke of Parma, born 1849, died 10 Nov., 1907.

PARNELLITES, the followers of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, the principal leader of the more energetic section of the home-rule party, 1880 & seq. He was born 28 June, 1846, elected M.P. for Meath, 1875-80; for Cork, 1880-91; became Irish parliamentary leader, with great influence, which he lost greatly, Nov. 1890; he died suddenly near Brighton, 6 Oct., 1891; solemn funeral at Dublin, 11 Oct., 1891; his "Life," by R. Barry O'Brien, Nov. 1895; his mother, Mrs. Delia Parnell, died 27 March, 1893. See Home Rule and Ireland, 1879 & seq., and below.

The Times publishes a series of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime," 7, 10, 14 March, 1877 & seq.; the third series published June, 1877, related to the Chalmers, based upon statements in United Ireland (Dublin), Irish World (New York), and other papers. The Times published the facsimile of a letter alleged to be signed by Mr. Parnell (dated 15 May, 1865), in which he is alleged to say, "though I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts," 15 April, 1865. The letter Mr. Parnell in parliament termed an "anonymous fabrication.

11 a.m., 19 April, 1867. Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell v. Mr. John Walter and others (Libel in the Times, "Parnellism.

Antonio Carra, in revenge of a private injury, and on behalf of the Gennaro Illione. He was acquitted through a flaw in the evidence, and died in Philadelphia Aug. 1877.
PARNELLITES.

and Crime"), damages claimed 50,000; Queen's Bench Division, no case; verdict for the defendant. July 25, 1888.

A royal commission to examine into the authenticity of charges against certain Irish members of Parliament. The commission reports, July 30, 1888.

Mr. Parnell moves for a trial in the exchange division, Dublin (afterwards stopped) Feb. 11, 1889.

Mr. Parnell's action against the Times. Feb. 22, 1889.

PARNELLIITE COMMISSION.

Sir James Dunlop, president; Mr. J. B.2 Vincent, deputy; Mr. Justice L. Smith, constituted by act passed 13 Aug. 1888. Preliminary meeting; Sir C. Russell, Mr. Asquith, and others counsel for Mr. Parnell, and other members of the Land League, general sir Richard Webster, Mr. W. Graham, and others for the Times, 17 Sept. 1888; proceedings begin 29 Oct. 1888. In the examination of witnesses: examination of Mr. Parnell's alleged letters, 14 Feb. 1889; after the evidence and cross-examination of Mr. Noonan, solicitor, and Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, and of Mr. Honston, from whom the alleged letters were obtained, Mr. Richard Pigott, Irish journalist, who had sold them to Mr. Honston, on cross-examination by Henry Collector of the Times, grossly precipitated... (22 Apr. 1889).

Mr. Pigott fled to Paris, and his confession that he forged some of the alleged letters, and had given false evidence, was read in the court, 27 Feb. (57th sitting); the attorney-general on behalf of the Times accepted the confession and expressed deep regret for the publication of the letters, 27 Feb., which was confirmed by the Times, 28 Feb.

Suicide of Richard Pigott at Madrid, 1 March; buried there 6 March.


Patrick Mahony sentenced to 6 months' hard labour for perjury before the commission, 15 April.

On examination Mr. Parnell denies all complicity with crime.

Examination of archbishop Walsh and other priests, 29 Apr., 3, 5 May, 1889.

1st to 6th sitting; Mr. T. Sexton and other witnesses examined, 24 April.

1st sitting: Michael Davitt examined, 4 July.

10th sitting: Mr. Honston, secretary of the **Parnell Association (or Irish Union)**, examined. In 1885, states that in 1885 he purchased the copy-right of "Parnellism Unmasked" (by Richard Pigott). The court refuses to accede to the application to inspect the books of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union." 12 July.

17th sitting; Mr. Parnell and his friends with their counsel withdraw from the case, 15 July.

12th sitting; examination of the Land League account books and documents [important books lost]: adjournment to 24 Oct. 25 July.

13th sitting, 24 Oct.; speech by Mr. Biggan, Mr. M. Davitt began an address which was finished, 31 Oct.

18th to 12th sitting: Sir Henry James' address for the Times, 29 Oct., 28 Nov.

The report of the commissioners was before Parliament, 13 Feb. 1889. The following is an abridgment of their conclusions: I. That the respondent members of Parliament collectively were not guilty of conspiring for the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation, but that some of them (Messrs. M. Harris, Dillon, W. O'Brien, W. Redmond, O'Connor, J. Condon, and J. J. O'Dwyer), together with Mr. Davitt, established the Land League mainly for that purpose. II. That the respondents [144] did combine to promote agrarian agitation, the non-payment of rents, and the expulsion of the landlords (styled the English garrison). III. That they acquitted Mr. Parnell and others of the charge of inciting them to commit the Phoenix Park murders, and affirmed the far-simile letter to be a forgery. IV. That they found that the respondents did disseminate the Irish World and other newspapers, intending to incite to sedition and other crimes, and the charge of incitement to crime, except by intimidation and inflaming passions for that purpose, were not proved. VI. They found that the respondents did not denounce the system of agrarian agitation, through all their influence, and VII. That they defended persons charged with agrarian crime, and supported their families, but it was not proved that they subscribed for rewards for, or were in any way associated with, notorious criminals, or aided their escape by payments. VIII. That they found that the respondents made payments to compensate persons injured in the commission of crime. IX. That the respondents did invite and obtain the assurance and cooperation of the Physical Force Party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and did not repudiate the action of that party.

[Certain allegations against Mr. Parnell were declared not proved.]

The report adopted with thanks, by the commons, after 7 days' debate, 3-12 March; by the lords (without a division), 21 March, 1889. Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 332 to 285.

Parnell and Walter, another, for libel, Queen's bench division, justices Davitt and O'Brien; damages claimed, 100,000; 496 sold into court, 11 Jan. Verdict for the plaintiff, by consent, 5,000; damages.

(Publication voted not a breach of privilege by the commons (262-213) 12 Feb. 1889; in consequence of the issue of the divorce suit, capt. O'Shea, Mrs. O'Shea, and Mr. C. S. Parnell, 11-17 Nov. 1888. Mr. Parnell was requested by Mr. W. E. Gladstone and other English liberals to retire from the chairmanship of the Irish party. He declined; and issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, giving an account of private conferences with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley, 29 Nov. The Irish R.C. bishops demanded Mr. Parnell's resignation, Dec. After a week's angry discussion in the commons' committee-room, No. 15, the Irish party divided: Mr. Justin McCarthy, the vice-chairman, was elected chairman by 44 members; Mr. Parnell continuing chairman with 26 followers, 6 Dec. Manifestation of the two parties issued, 6 to 10 Dec. Collapse of negotiations (chiefly at Boulogne) of Mr. Parnell with Messrs. Wm. Davitt, Dillon, Justin McCarthy, Sexton, and others; Mr. Parnell refuses to resign the leadership, 11 Feb.; counter manifestoes issued, 12 Feb. 7th seq. 1889.

Dispute between Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy respecting the disposal of the funds (in Paris), Mar. 2, 1889.

Mr. Parnell in his campaign visits Roscommon, 22 Feb., Drogheda, and other places.

The National Federation (which see) established by the Anti-Parnellites, 3 March.

5 Parnellites (Mr. John Redmond, leader), 7 Anti-Parnellites (Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader) elected M.P., 15 July, 1889.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth each give 100 to "Irish Parliamentary Fund," in answer to an appeal, 22 Aug.; this leads to division in the Irish party, 29 Aug., 1891.

Great meeting of Parnellites at Dublin, Mr. Redmond, M.P., president, 5 Oct.

The Paris funds placed in the hands of Mr. Justin McCarthy, 5 Oct.

Disputes among the anti-Parnellites, 1 Jan. 1895.

Mr. Justin McCarthy resigns the chairmanship of the party; succeeded by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon declares, 16 Feb. 1896.

The anti-Parnellites vote for the conservative education bill, 12 May, 1896.

Irish parliamentary party, long divided, reunited at a meeting at the Town Hall,anon, 26 Jan., and met subsequently elected chairman.

Death of Mr. Parnell, 30 Jan., 1891.
PAROCHIAL CHARITIES COMMISSION, 1806

PASSIONISTS.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES COMMISSION, see London, 1878, and under Charities, 1883.

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 n.c., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans scourged the parricide, sewed him up in a leather sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape; and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752; see Trials, March, 1809.

PARSEE or GUJEREE, the followers of Zaradust, called by the Greeks Zoroaster, who is doubtfully said to have lived before sixth century B.C. (see Magi), dwelt in Persia till 538, when, at the battle of Kadsan, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Nahavend in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay (where they are termed Parsees). Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhy, the 3rd baronet, was elected president of the community there, July, 1857. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, was for several years professor of Gujarati at University college, London. He was nominated as an under-secretary for the Holborn district, but not elected, 1886; elected 6 July, 1892, for Central Finsbury; visits Bombay, Dec. 1893. See Bombay. A Parsee fire temple at Bombay was consecrated, Nov. 1891.

Coverdham, an eminent scholar, promoter of native female education, the mother of Mr. M. M. Bhow-macree, m.r. for N.E. Bethnal-green (1795), died, aged 62, at Bombay, 6 Feb. 1856.

Death of Bai Motilibai Wadia, great benefactress to Bombay, aged 87, 15 June, 1897.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a noble benefactor, died at Bombay, aged 70, 5 May, 1901.

"PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE," popular French song; words by comte Alexandre de Laborde; music by Hortense Beurnhamais, wife of Louis Beurnhamais, king of Holland, about 1809. The music became very popular after her son became emperor, in 1812, as Napoleon III.

PARTHENON (from Greek parthenos, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected about 440 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 13 ft. The roof was destroyed by the Venetians in 1687. Ruinous state of the building through earthquakes, described Times, 14 Aug. 1897. See Elgin Marbles.

PARTHENOPAEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), 23 Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Sythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsesee laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed, A.D. 224; and his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTICULARISTS. The name given to those Germans who desire the maintenance of the independence of the German states, and oppose their absorption into the empire. M. Gisnet, one of them, failed in an attempt to form a ministry in Bavaria, Sept. 1872. Particularism revived during the election in 1893.

PARTITION ACT, relative to the division of property sold by direction of the court of chancery, passed 25 June, 1888.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed 19 Aug. 1668; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1679), 13 March, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, 17 Feb. 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, 5 Aug. same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 24 Oct. 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1865 and 1890; see Limited Liability.

PARTY, see Proclamations.

PASGUIADES. Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1530-40.

At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, idle persons used to assemble to listen to his sallies, to relate anecdotes, and rail at the passers-by. After the cobbler's death, his name was given to a statue to which lampoons were affixed.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY, concluded 21 July, 1768, between Germany and Venice, and the Turks, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained from Turkey the Tenezwar, Belgrade, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia. The Turks gained the Morea.

PASSAU (Germany). Treaty of, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, 29 July and 15 Aug. 1552. In 1562 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1834), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 50 (1838), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853); another act was passed in 1886. Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the general omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400l. damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, Dec. 1850. The Ships Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1865; see Campbell's Act, and Under Railways.

PASSIONISTS, a congregation of clerks of the holy cross, founded by St. Paul of the Cross, who died 1775, and was canonized by the pope 1857. A house was set up in England in 1831, and
PASSION PLAY.

PASSION PLAY, see Drama.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Lanman said the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle, by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all." The week preceding Easter is termed "Holy Week," the previous week "Passion Week."

Passox Musc: Gregory Nazianzen (a.d. 330-390) is said to have first set forth the history of the Passion in a dramatic form.

Guidetti, in 1536, published music for this subject, which has been treated since by many composers.

The Bach's great "Passion Musik" first performed on Good Friday, 1729, has been revived with great success in this country, beginning with that "according to St. Matthew," 6 April, 1734.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE, the term used by the opponents of the Education Act, 1902, in justification of their action in refusing to pay the rate levied for education on the alleged ground that the act gives an unfair advantage to the schools of the established church, and to its clerics in the support of religious instruction. Early in the spring of 1903 many nonconformists in London and the provinces refusing, as they stated, on conscientious grounds to pay the rate their goods were seized and sold. Much agitation has resulted and still (1903) continues, see Education Acts 1902, 1903.

Summonses issued to end of 1903: in London, 5,093; in the provinces, 51,447; distress sales in London, 69; in the provinces, 2,163. legacies, 547; imprisonment, once, 168; twice, 42; thrice, 13; four times, 6; five times, 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, p. Corder and Lamb, heard (1903) on appeal before the master of the rolls, and lords justices Stirling and Mathews, established, that the scale of costs under the act 56 Geo. III., c. 90, still applies, a result for which, and for the precedents, has been repeatedly by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 14, Distress for Rates act, 1849.

PASSMORE EDWARDS’ SETTLEMENT, Tavistock-square, St. Pancras, founded by Mr. Passmore Edwards with a gift of £15,000, the duke of Bedford 1500l, to promote education, &c., partially used since 9 Oct. 1847; opened by Mr. John Morley, 12 Feb. 1898. See Libraries.

The Passmore Edwards’s hall, built for the London university school of economics (Mr. Passmore Edwards gave 14,000l), lord Rothschild 500l., site granted by the London County Council in Clare market, Strand; opened by lord Rosebery 29 May. 1902.

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1901 b.c. (Exod. xii.) in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Hebrews without slaughtering any of their firstborn. It was celebrated in the new temple, 18 April, 515 b.c. Uher.

Passport System forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1838 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5s. to 6d.

Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, 16 Dec. 1860; in Italy, 26 June, 1862; in Portugal, 23 Jan. 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was established in the United States on 19 Aug. 1815. The passport system, revived in France on a count of the war, 1 Aug. 1870, was abolished by M. Thiers, to April, 1872, in compliance with the wish of the British government.

PASTEL, a roll of paste made of different colours ground with gum water, used as a crayon. Pastel painting has been recently much practised on the Continent. The Society of British Pastellists, president sir Coutts Lindsay, first exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery, 18 Oct. 1893. Its members included Mr. Watts, Mr. Orchardson, and other eminent artists. Another started, exhibition at the Royal institute, Piccadilly, opened, 4 Feb. 1897.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE, Paris, see under Hydrophobia. The remains of M. Pasteur (died 28 Sept. 1895) transferred from Notre Dame to a crypt in the institute, 26 Dec. 1896. Monument to the memory of M. Pasteur, erected in the Place Breteuil, unveiled by president Loubet 16 July, 1904. Mr. Daniel Osiris left an income, producing 30,000l. to the institute.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a Norfolk family, 1422-83, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1865, but was satisfactorily vindicated by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1860. Part of the MS. was soon after purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. The publication of a new edition, by James Gairdner, with additional letters, 1877-5. The MS. of the second series with other letters was published in 1875, by Mr. Freye, of Royalton Hall, near Diss, Norfolk. The MS. of the first series, long lost from the Royal Library, found in the library of col. Geo. Tomline at Orwell Park, who died 25 Aug. 1888, announced April, 1890.

PATAV (France), where Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richmond signally defeated the English, 18 June, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to flee. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned 17 July, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state, see Joan of Arc.

PATENT MEDICINES: received for stamps, year 1883-4, 150,239l. ; 1884-5, 231,892l. ; 1885-6, 331,439l. ; 1886-7, 327,160l. ; 1887-8, 315,580l.

PATENTS (from petur, I give open), licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents have been granted for titles, nobility in 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1581. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The latter laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are, edited by sir will. IV. c. 29 (1825), and 43 & 44 Vict. c. 52 (1852). By the latter Commissioners of Patents were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord
Patriotic Funds.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS. Established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting boundary rewards and badges of distinction for valor and merit. July 28, 1801; 24 Aug., 1809; 144,837 l. had been received, and 334,616 l. expended. From 1812 to 1826 the total sum received was 624,827 l. 400 l.

2. A commission was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russian-Turkish war. July 4, 1828. Funds were collected in London and throughout the empire, and were distributed to the families of those who had fallen in the war. 300,000 l. were appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victorian Patriotic Asylum) on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by Queen Victoria, 11 July, 1857.

A large fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, Aug. 1857, 44,720 l. collected up to Nov. 1857. An act for its administration was passed, 12 Aug. 1857, amended 1858. See India, 1857.

The allied military administration of the Patriotic Fund was brought before the house of commons by baron de Worms a Nov. 5 Aug. 1858, and in Jan. 1881.

Liberal subscriptions to the fund from Australia, under the title of the Australian soldiers fund, were sent in large numbers from the continent and the colonies, amounting to £171,756, in July, 1855; finally to £40,676, in Jan. 1874, 1,006,506 l. expended.

For the 1875-76 session this fund was connected with the Royal Patriotic Fund by an act, and regulations were framed, to arrange the procedure for the distribution of funds to the relief of soldiers, sailors, and their families in a new patriotic fund, proposed by the duke of Cambridge, 8 Jan. 1851.
PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ST.

PAUL's 21, 27, 34, 708.

Dec. 2.

PATRONE OF LIVING'S.

PAULIANISTS or PAULINIANS, followers of Paul, bishop of Samosata, afterwards patriarch of Antioch, 260, who are said to have denied Christ's divinity and the trinity; he was excommunicated 269 by a council at Antioch.

PAULIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the 7th century, and finally settled at Monfardt, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1052, and they were finally dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL JONES, a Scotman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and made daring depredations on British commerce. He pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkend- bright, and at Whitewaken burnt shipping in the harbour, April 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two British ships of war which he had taken, and which the staidholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

His remains discovered in Paris and removed to the United States by a squadron of U.S. warships under the command of Mr. D. C. Sigsbee (see France). 500 naviculars escort the body from Paris to Chertsey, 7 July, 1855.

PAUL's CATHEDRAL ST. (London)

For details of its history, see DuClos' "History of St. Paul's," 1658 and 1710; Dean Millman's "Annals of St. Paul's," 1808; and Mr. Wm. Longman's "History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul," 1873. Many royal pageants have taken place in the cathedral.

The first church, built on the site of a temple to Juno, was destroyed by fire during the Diocletian persecution (303), rebuilt in the reign of Constantine...

...227, 337

Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Ethelbert and Scæber, about 597, 640

Injured by fire...

...96

Destroyed by the great conflagration, 1266, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced a new building, elevated the highest spire in the world about 1287; completed 1340.

Nearly destroyed by fire...

...1444

The spire burnt.

...1248

A commission granted to Land, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral 2 April, 1663.

It was totally destroyed by the fire of Sept., 1666.

First stone of the present edifice laid 21 June, 1715.

The choir opened for divine worship, 21 July, 1737.

The whole edifice completed under sir Christopher Wren (except some decorations, finished 1732).

...1770

[The total cost (including 200 tons' weight of iron railing) was 102,000l.]

Lord Nelson buried 9 Jan.

Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerel.

Duke of Wellington buried 25 Nov.

Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began, under the dome, when above 4000 persons were present, 13 April.

...28 Nov.

A national guinea subscription for completing the interior ornamentation, began Feb.

...1863

Great meeting held at the Mansion House to complete the interior of the cathedral according to Wren's design, 13 Jan., 1862, every Lord Mayor.

...1790

National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales, see Thanksgiving.

...17 Feb.

"Thanksgiving fund" established.

...17 Feb.

Queen Victoria gave 100l., the prince of Wales 500l.

...Feb.

The iron railings (set up in 1720) sold, and soon after removed (the dean and chapter bought the enclosed space from the corporation), 2 Jan.; formally opened 29 Jan.

...1734

Discussion respecting the ornamentation: Mr. Burgess's plans censured; June; the engagement with him removed.

...1734

Meeting to endeavour to obtain a pair of bells, the lord mayor, the dean, &c., present, 7 Nov.; arrangements being made.

...Sept.

Peel of 12 bells (by Taylor, of Longh续-mas) given by the corporation and some of the companies, dedicated.

...1 Nov.

...1738

The corporation authorised to deal with the churchyard as an open space, 1738; opened as a garden by the lord mayor.

...1749

Great Paul (see under Bells) dedicated 3 June.

...1737

The clock by Langley Bradley, set up in 1736, was replaced by a new clock, designed by Lord Hardwicke, made by Messrs. Smith of Derby, dedicated by dean Gregory.

...27 Dec.

Professor Palmer, cap. Gill, and bent, Charington, buried in the crypt.

...24 Apr.

The mutilated statue of queen Anne at the west front by Francis Bird, 1742; replaced by a new one by R. Belt and others; unveiled by the lord mayor 15 Dec.

...1749

Lord Napier of Magdala buried 21 Jan.

...1749

Memorial of Mr. William Beale Bailey, Australian statesman (the first colonial memorial) unveiled by the earl of Rosebery, 17 July.

"Reconciliation service," on account of the desecration of the cathedral by the suicide of Edward Easton on 3 Sept.

...1848

Sir F. Edgar Boehm, sculptor, buried.

...20 Dec.

Bust of sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, unveiled by the earl of Rosebery 16 Nov.

...1863

Continued progress of the decorative work of the dome, &c., by Mr. W. B. Richmond, Mr. Watts, sir Fred. Leighton, Mr. E. H. Dryer, Mr. A. Stevens, and Mr. Brittan.

...17 Apr.

...1873

Sir Frederick (lord) Leighton, died 25 Jan.; buried in the crypt (this monument unveiled, 16 Feb. 1903).

...1903

The fine mosaics in the choir, designed by Mr. W. B. Richmond (k.t., 1857), and executed under his direction by English workmen, dedicated 4 April.

...1903

Sir John Everett Millais, died 15 Aug.; buried in the crypt.

...1903

Death of the rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, librarian and historian of St. Paul's, 18 May; see 29 May.

...1857

General C. Martin, organist, &c., died 13 June.

Masonic commemoration of the opening of the new cathedral (1857).

...1857

...2 Dec.
PAUL'S CROSS, ST.

1050

PAVIA.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer, died 22 Nov., buried in the crypt.

Memorial services for soldiers and sailors of the empire killed in South Africa, 14 Dec., 1902; and 16 Dec., 1903.


National memorial on the death of Queen Victoria, 2 Feb.

Memorial services for Mrs. Cecil Rhodes (see Rhodesia), the vast underground receiving house, 18, 22 June.

The auction, dome, nave and crypt lit by electricity (the gift of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, 1872).

Thanksgiving for the conclusion of peace in South Africa, 23 June.

Illness of the king, 24 June; intercessory services, 29 June; thanksgiving for his recovery, 10 Aug.; again the king and queen present, 10 Oct.

Queen Alexandra and the princes of Wales attend the centenary service of the British and Foreign Bible society, 6 March, 1904.

Memorial to the late abs. Temple unveiled, 31 May, 1906.

Dedication of the chapel of the order of St. Michael and St. George, king, Edward and the prince of Wales, knights of the order present, 3 June.

Tablet in memory of the late F. M. sir J. Linton-Samuels unveiled in the crypt by the duke of Connaught, 23 Oct.

Death of Mr. A. W. Taylor, who designed the bell, "Great Paul," 5 Nov.

Committee of inspection to be formed to report as to the condition and circumstances of the cathedral, announced, 1 Dec.

Bronze medallion tablet to the memory of F. M. sir H. W. Norman, unveiled in the crypt, 7 June, 1907.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Light of the World," presented to the cathedral by the Right Hon. Chas. Booth, 2nd June.

Memorial to the bust of the late W. E. Henley, by Auguste Renoir, unveiled in the crypt, 1 July.

Memorial service for the king and crown prince of Portugal held, 9 Feb., 1908.

Thanksgiving service held by the suffragan bishops of the Diocese of London, 24 June.

Celebration of the centenary of Comma, 16 Jan.

Memorial bust of the late sir Wm. Howard Russell, unveiled in the crypt, 12 June.

Memorial to Mr. Sebbon, premier of New Zealand, unveiled, 19 Feb., 1910.

See Record, 1911.

DIMENSIONS

Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to east (foot)

787

Breadth, north to south parties

519

Extérieur diameter of the dome

145

Height from ground to top of cross

403

Stated by sight to be defective from the pavement.

409

Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height

78

Breadth of western entrance

67

Circumference of dome

429

 Entire circumference of the building

1400

Diameter of ball

36

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. (London), which stood at the north side of the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1250, and was appropriated, not only to public preaching, but to political and ecclesiastical discourses. &c. The cross was demolished in 1643, by order of the parliament.

Mr. Henry C. Richards, R.C.A. M.P. for East Finsbury, 1847-1910, died 1 June, 1913, left 1 Nov., 1922, for the erection of a new cross on the site of the old cross.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1572, by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class", in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter (John xxi. 11). The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second, by Wren, was taken down in 1824, and another building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master.

Tomb. The claim of the Mercers' company to be owners instead of trustees of Colet's estate was set aside by the vice-chancellor, 11 Feb., 1879. The school order to be removed to Westminster, 17th June, 1879, and the building occupied by Mr. Waterhouse opened by lord Selborne, 23 April, 1884. The number of scholars has been increased. New schemes for the management of the school were issued by the charity commissioners, 1876, 1878, and 1893; after much discussion and opposition a scheme was sent to the committee of council for approval, May, 1891; finally modified, July, 1891; new arrangement, Feb., 1891; further arrangement, 16 June, 1900, under which scheme it is now governed.

Organ erected by subscription in memory of the late prot. Dowett in large hall of the school, enclosed in new oak case with life-size bust of Dr. Dowett in centre, pitch pine boards round all round the walls and gallery of the hall replaced by oak panelling at the cost of 1,602, presented by the governors. Collection of engravings of distinguished old Paulines, presented by Dr. J. L. Collins-Morley, and placed above the oak panelling. Organ-case unveiled by Rev. P. Clement-Smith, master of the Mercers company, 5 Oct., 1904.

St. Paul's Industrial School, Mile End, ordered to be closed by the home secretary in consequence of serious charges against the managers; brought forward by Mrs. Surry, member of the metropolitan school board, Nov.; she is warmly commended in the home secretary's letter, 15 Nov.; who remitted the case to the public prosecutor. Nov., 1881, Mr. T. Scrutton, manager, sued Miss Helen Taylor, and obtained 1000l. for damages; the charges were withdrawn, 30 June, 1882.

PAUPERS, see Poor.

PAVAN, Pavane, or Pavin, was a slow dance of the 16th and 17th centuries, sometimes accompanied by singing.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; the Appian way, a paved road, was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825; see Wood Pavement. Ashphalte has been much used since 1869. Wood reported to be the best for road paving in London, May, 1876, and is now (1875) extensively used for paving the leading thoroughfares in London, and other cities and large towns.

Granite or metal stone laid down in a plastic state in part of the Strand, London, and in other places. 1885 Tarred macadam, as a new and durable pavement at Hamilton, Ontario, reported successful, Nov., 1909.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient Ticinum or Pontina. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is said to be the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths; in 588 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On 24 Feb., 1525, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men
with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. It was long asserted that Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom, during his absence, saying, Tout est perdu, madame, 'fors l'honneur (All is lost, madam, except honour). The words are now said to have been, L'honneur et la vie qui est saulée.

PAWNBROKING. The Roman emperors lent money upon land. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1402. The institutions were termed monti di pieta (which see). Soon afterwards it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1831, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127; in 1899 there were 5,275 in the United Kingdom (England and Wales 4,197, Scotland 408 and Ireland 372). In the metropolitan district of London in 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge for every ticket describing things pledged. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856, 1859, 1890. The law was consolidated in the pawnbrokers' act passed to Aug. 1872.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed, tabula pacis or osceulatorium, kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primiaval kiss of peace in the early church. The pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a cabinet minister.

PAYMENT of M.P.'s, see Parliament, 1893, 1895. They are paid in the United States, and in some of our colonies.

Mr. Leyer's proposition in the house of commons, that all members should be paid 50l. a year by the state...

7 March, 1896

PEABODY FUND. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant, born 18 Feb. 1795, died 4 Nov. 1869, who had made his fortune in London, gave on 12 March, 1862, 150,000l., on 29 Jan. 1866, 100,000l., on 5 Dec. 1868, 100,000l.; and by his will directed his trustees to pay 50,000l.,—in all 350,000l.—to ameliorate the condition of the London poor; to this amount has been added 27,588l., the bequest of the late Mr. Henry Fox, and 1,153,725l. received for rent and interest, making a total to 31 Dec. 1909, of 1,681,610l.

An autograph letter, promising her portrait in miniature, was sent him by queen Victoria. 26 March 1866

(Description on the miniature sent:—"V.R. presented by the Queen to G. Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London.

The first block of buildings for working classes, termed "Peabody dwellings," in Commercial street, Spitalfields, was opened 29 Feb. 1864; and others since, in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, Chelsea, Bermondsey, St. Pancras, etc., have been self-supporting 1878. There were in 1900, 27 groups of dwellings, covering an area of 1,790,774 sq. ft., providing accommodation for over 33,800 persons.

Mr. Peabody's statue, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, inaugurated 23 July, 1870

Funeral service at Westminster Abbey. 12 Nov.

Funeral at Portland, U. S. 8 Feb. 1870

He also gave large sums, for educational purposes, in the United States.

39,796l. expended on land and buildings in 1835, making the total expenditure 3,270,551l. 1,350,399l. 1859; 852,357l. 1862, 375,967l. 1869; 1,325,177l. in 1892; 1,352,732l. in 1909; 1,470,367l. in 1903; 1,577,119l. in 1909.

Net sums, paid and interest in 1859, 25,655l. In 1864, 23,935l. 1866, 23,868l. 1876, 27,395l.; 1879. 15,183l. 176l. 1890. 20,032l. 2,572l. 1899. 1,672l.


PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75; see Fireworks, Treaties, Justices, &c.—"Peace of Religion" (between catholics and protestants) was signed at Augsburg, 15 Sept. 1555.

A PEACE SOCIETY, founded 1836, for the promotion of universal peace; holds annual meetings; proposed amalgamation with the International Arbitration and Peace association (founded by Mr. Lewis Appleton in 1834). The association divided in May, 1862, when the British arbitration association was founded by Mr. Appleton.

A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sitting at Paris, 22 Aug. 1892. It met in London at Exeter hall, 20 Oct. following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, 22 Aug. 1892; at Birmingham, 28 Nov. 1892; and at Exeter hall, 20 Nov. 1892, for many meetings and international congresses since.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, A. Pease, and another quaker speaker, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1894.

Storny international arbitration and peace congress held at Geneva; Garibaldi present 9-12 Sept. 1867.

At the peace congress held at Lausanne, the violence of the communists at Paris in May, was warmly deprecated 25 Sept. 1871.

The principle of arbitration in place of war was adopted by the Pan-American congress at Washington; a treaty was signed for several of the states 28 April, 1873.

Inter-Parliamentary Conference on International Arbitration (members of different legislatures): first meeting at Paris, M. Jules Simon president, June, 1895; others since.

The International Arbitration society meets at Frankfort, 17 Sept. 1899; at Westminster, 1 July, 1892; (annual meetings) Great international peace demonstration in Hyde-park; delegates from 29 countries; proceedings closed by a thanksgiving; 26 July, 1896.

"Peace day." celebrated throughout England and America 22 Feb. 1898.

International peace congress meets at Turin, 26 Sept. 1899.

Meeting at St. James's hall, in support of a peace conference, see Russia, Aug. Sept. 1891; an international peace crusade favoured by lord Salisbury and others, 18 Dec.; the bishop of London chairman of executive committee, 27 Dec.

Meetings held throughout the country, Jan. 1899.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE (26 states represented) was held at the Hague, Russian ambassador in London, elected president; British delegates: sir Julian Paumecote (made a peer, July, 1884). sir Henry Howard, vice-chair, sir John Peel, major-general, and others: M. de Beaufoit (Netherlands foreign minister) delivers an address to the earl, the initiator of the conference, see Russia, Aug. 1898; 11 Jan. May, 1899; work divided into 3 sessions—disarmament, laws of war, and arbitration; presidents and vice-presidents elected; sessions:Reporter; M. de Beaufoit (Belgium) 20-26 May. Great Britain and United States left in a minority concerning the prohibition of asphyxiating gases and expanding bullets of the future. During the Russian proposals for the limitation of armaments, outvotred 29 June; arbitration scheme (90 articles), permanent arbitration court, discussed 7 July; signed by 25 powers; codification of the rules of war and the extension of the
a father was convicted for neglecting to get medical advice for his child who died of smallpox; and the sect agreed to modify their practice. Establishments for healing diseases by prayer exist in Germany.

At another trial, Thomas Hines was acquitted, in accordance with the opinion of the court; Baron Pigott held that the life of a dog did not amount to manslaughter, because the prisoner had not called a doctor to his sick child, 15 Aug. 1874; similar cases since 1875.

John Robert Flower's (born neglect respecting scald-fever sentence) for manslaughter of his infant child, 15 Dec. 1875; similar cases since.

John Cowan, one of the peculiar people, committed for trial on charge of manslaughter, of two of his children by neglecting to procure medical aid, 22 May; sentenced to 9 months' hard labour, 26 June, 1876.

PEDESTRIANISM. Embibas, a citizen of Plataea, is said to have gone from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire to the sanctuary, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he cried out, "O Iphicrates! we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Foster Powell, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 400 hours. Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 3 hours). His task was accomplished on 10 July, 1809.

Thomas Standen, aged 60, of Salehurst, walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours (1 mile in 1 hour), finished July, 1814.

Richard Rails, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barclay) to walk 1600 miles in 1000 hours; the place chosen was the cricket ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, 16 July, 1815, and completed the 1600 miles, 29 July following, winning a considerable sum.

On 18 Oct., 1821, a 12 miles' foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Footes, a Saxon Indian, ran 12 miles in 66 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 12 miles in 55 minutes 5 seconds; and the three followed each other in turn. On 11 May, 1820, Footes was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

T. Gribbith (amateur) walks 20 miles in 2 hrs. 37 mins., won by O'Leary, who walked 500 miles.

Miss Richards walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours.

Miss Richards walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours.

Edward Parson Weston (American), at Newark, N. J., walked 500 miles in 5 days 23 hours 34 min.

W. Perkins, at Lillie Bridge, London, S. W., walked 8 miles in less than one hour, 28 Sept. 1875.

Match between Weston and Perkins at Agricultural Hall, London, N., began 9.25 p.m. 28 Feb., 1876; Perkins walked 50 miles in 9 hr. 57 m. 21 s., rested 20 m., went on for 6 m., and stopped. Weston walked 50 miles in 9 hr. 55 m. 52 s., went on for 4 m. 24 s., and stopped for 1 hr. 24 m., walked 100 miles 735 yards. 89 Feb., 1876.

Weston began to walk 500 miles in 6 days at Agricultural Hall, 12.3 a.m. 3 March, had walked 450 miles in 5 days, 3 hours, 13 min., 22.26 Dec. 1875.

Match between Weston and O'Leary, for 1000 guineas; won by O'Leary, who walked 500 miles.

Weston 510 miles.

2-7 April, 1877.
PEDESTRIANISM.

Win. Gale, aged 45, walked 1500 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, at Little Bridge, London, S.W., 26 Aug.-6 Oct.; 4000 miles in 4000 consecutive 10 hours, at Agricultural hall, London; completed 17 Nov., 1877.

W. Perkins (professional) walks 20 miles in 2 hrs., 39 min. 57 secs.

Greatest distance walked in 24 hours accomplished by W. Perkins (prof.), covering 15 miles 824 yds. 18-23 March, 1878.

Match of 17 pedestrians at Agricultural hall; O'Leary won, walked 260 miles 10-12 March, 1878.

Grand match (of 18 competitors) for championship and pool, Agricultural hall; 6 days and 6 nights; won by W. Corkey, who walked 521 miles 17 Oct.-1 Nov., 1879.

E. P. Weston starts to walk over England 1900 miles in 1000 consecutive hours (except on Sundays), 18 Jan.; fails by 223 hours. 28 Feb., 1879.

Weston walked 550 miles at the Agricultural hall, and won six John Aslcy's belt. 4000 miles

Blower Brown walked 555 miles in 6 days (won long distance championship of England, Astley's belt, &c.) 16-21 Feb., 1880.

Belt, &c. won by Rowell.

W. H. Cades (prof.) walks 100 miles in 12 hrs. 8 min. 15 secs.

Win. Gale attempts to walk 2500 miles in 1000 hours; walks 2456 miles, 20 Nov.-2 Jan., 1881.

A. W. Sinclair (amateur) walks 100 miles in 19 hr. 41 min. 50 secs.

Greatest distance walked in 3 hours accomplished by S. T. Thacker, walking 22 miles 142 yds. 1832.

J. W. Ruby (prof.) walks 2 miles in 13 min. 14 secs.; 3 miles in 20 min. 21 secs.; 4 miles in 27 min. 38 secs.; 5 miles in 35 min. 10 secs.; 10 miles in 1 hr. 50 min. 19 secs. 1843.

J. H. Heber (prof.) walks 8 miles in 52 min. 44 secs.

Weston walks 1900 miles in 1000 days (on teetotal principles) 21 Nov., 1883-15 March, 1884.

Littlewood wins sir John Aslcy's belt at Westminster aquarium; 265 miles in six days.

J. E. Dixon (amateur) runs 50 miles in 6 hrs. 13 min. 265 secs.

G. Cartwright (prof.) runs 50 miles in 5 hrs. 55 min. 37 secs.

George Littlewood walks 623 miles 1320 yards in six days at New York; declared champion of the world; concluded 1 Dec., 1883.

W. H. Burgess (amateur) walks 10 miles in 1 hr. 17 min. 38 secs.

H. Watkins, 10 miles champion runner, accomplished 11 miles 1295 yards in 1 hr, at Reading, 9 Sept., 1899.

Race won by L. Hurst, English champion, against Robl, Hallam, American champion, at Stamford- hill, London; Hurst ran nearly 11 miles in 1 hour 17 minutes 45 seconds at Stamford-hill. 23 Sept., 1901.

J. Butler walked from Westminster church to Brighton aquarium (724 miles) in 3 hrs. 45 min. 16 secs. 3 March, 1902; the same distance was completed for by 82 members of the Stock Exchange, and won by Mr. E. F. Brand in 9 hrs. 30 min. 1 sec.

A. Shrub, at Holford, ran 2 miles in 9 min. 11 sec. 30 May.

Leonard Hurst ran 25 miles in 2 hrs. 35 mins. 42 sec., 27 Aug.

A. Shrub runs 10 miles in 51 min. 472 secs. (best on record) 1904.

G. E. Larner (amateur) walks 4 miles in 6 min. 26 secs.; 2 miles in 13 min. 117 secs.

F. B. Thompson (amateur) walks 50 miles in 7 hrs.

G. E. Larner (amateur) walks 4 miles in 24 min. 14 secs.; 5 miles in 36 min.; 8 miles in 53 min.; 18 secs.

Greatest distance walked in 1 hour accomplished by G. E. Larner, 8 miles 43 yds.

Alfred Shrub made his first appearance as a professional runner at Olympia, and beat G. Chivers, S. Swabey, and T. G. Parnell, in 9 min. 27 secs.


G. E. Larner walks 10 miles in 1 hr. 15 min. 527 secs. at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush 17 July, 1903.

H. L. Ross walked from London to Brighton in 1 hr. 8 hrs. 11 min. 14 secs.

9 Sept., 1900.

Walking Records.

T. Griffiths walked 20 miles in 2 hrs. 47 min. 52 secs. 1879.

W. Sinclair ran 145 miles in 12 hrs. 20 mins.

J. Butler walks 15 miles in 2 hrs. 433 secs. 1887.

J. Butler walks 21 miles 49 yards in 3 hrs. 1887.

G. E. Larner (Manchester) walks 2 miles in 13 min. 117 secs. (British and world's record) 25 July, 1904.

G. E. Larner walks 1 mile in 6 min. 26 secs. 1897.

G. E. Larner (Brighton) walks 4 miles in 27 min. 14 sec. (British and world's record) 19 Aug., 1903.

G. E. Larner (Manchester) walks 5 miles, 50 min. 503 secs. (British and world's record) 30 Sept., 1898.

G. E. Larner walks 3 miles in 26 min. 231 secs.

G. E. Larner walks 3 miles in 36 min. 8 secs.

J. Butler walks 30 miles in hrs. 29 min. 32 secs.

J. Butler walks 50 miles in 7 hrs. 52 min. 27 secs.

G. E. Larner walks 5 miles 438 yards in 1 hr.

W. Swade walks 55 miles 1657 yards in 23 hrs.

G. E. Larner walks 10 miles in 1 hr. 15 min. 527 secs. 1898.

T. E. Hammond walks 133 miles 358 yards in 24 hrs.

T. Payne walks 127 miles 342 yards in 24 hrs.

PLACE-TO-PLACE WALKING.

T. E. Hammond walked from London to Brighton and back (104 miles) in 18 hrs. 1 min. 37 secs. 1897.

T. E. Hammond walked from London to Oxford (Marble-arch to Martyrs' memorial stone) in 8 hrs. 51 min. 14 secs.

T. Payne walked from Manchester to Blackpool (51 miles) in 19 hrs. 20 mins. 1893.

A. B. Edwards walked from Manchester to Southport (204 miles) in 6 hrs. 15 min. 27 secs.

H. V. L. Ross walked from London to Birmingham (224 miles) in 5 hrs. 11 min. 14 secs. 1896.

PEDIARDS, see hawkers. The pedlars act passed, Aug., 1871.

PEDEPIOMETER AND ODOROMETER, apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a walker or carriage.

Odometers, or read-meters, are said to have been known in the 5th century; and improvements in their working were made by Galileo and Piver in 15th century, about 1678; and by Meynier, in France about 1747.

Wm. Grayson's odrometer, or read-measurer, to be attached to carriages, was patented 1831. Ralph Gounts' pedometer for indicating the steps taken by a walker, was patented 4 Nov., 1729.

Wm. Payne's pedometer for the waistcoat pocket, was patented 15 Feb., 1823.

Other improvements since.

PEEL ACTS. Among the most important were the Bank acts of 1819 and 1844; the amending the criminal laws, 1827; dividing parishes into districts, 1843, and the act repealing the corn laws in 1846.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorp, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov., 1834.

Sir Robert Peel was born 2 Feb., 1788; entered parliament in 1805, and was under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812; M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office); secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and re-appointed in 1823; resigned again in 1827; became premier in 1834 and 1844 (see above). He was thrown from his horse 29 June, and died 2 July, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827 and 1835; established the Poor Law Board in 1834, and carried the emancipation bill in 1829, and the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. The 6th Act was erected to him—at Salado, in 1852; at Tamworth, Leurs, Burg, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.
Sir R. Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They both resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1831, sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier. He lost the support of the conservative party by obtaining the repeal of the corn laws, and resigned 29 June, 1846.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.

Earl of Russell, lord president.

Lord Wharncliffe, privy seal.

Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.

Earl Grey, first lord of the admiralty.

Lord Ellenborough and Alexander Baring, board of control and trade.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, paymaster of the forces.

J. C. Herries, secretary of state.

Sir George Canning, president of the council, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, first minister.

Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office, &c. lord commissary-in-chief.

Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.

Lord Knutsford, lord president.

Duke of Buckingham, lord privy seal (succeeded by duke of Bedford).

Sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl of Haddington, first lord of the admiralty.

Earl of Ripon, lord of trade (succeeded by W. E. Gladstone).

Lord Ellenborough, lord of the admiralty.

Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.

[Terminated 29 June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and Tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free trade measures carried in 1846. The prime ministers were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), and lords Canning and Elgin, and others. Several of them became members of the Palmerston and Aberdeen administrations (which see).

PEEL PICTURES. The family collection (70) were purchased for the National gallery for 75,000l. 1871.

PEEP-O'-DAY-BOYS, insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared 4 July, 1874, and were long the terror of the country; see Defenders.

PEERESSES of the United Kingdom (in their own right): 2 in 1852; 18 in 1880: viscountesses Hambledon and baronesses Amberth of Hackney, Beaumont, Berkeley, Birtwistle, Burton, Clifton, Crewe (earl), Strathearn, and St Clair (right of Powis), De Ros, Dacre, Faulconberg and Conyngham (countess of Yarborough), Gray, Hennebry (duchess of Norfolk), Kimbrough, Macdonald of Earnside, Melfort (countess), Wentworth.

PEERS, see Lords and Gentry.

PEGU, a province of the Burman empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pego, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1522, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burman and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, 20 Dec. 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEETHO, see China, 1859, 1860.

PEISHWA, the prime minister of the Mahrattas, seized the sovereign power and settled at Poonah, 1749. The title was abolished in 1818.

PEIWAR PASS (Ketul), in the Khoorom valley, Afghanistan. Here general (afterwards Lord) Roberts, with the 72nd highlanders and the Ghoooraks, defeated the Afghans, 2 Dec. 1878. Major Anderson and capt. Kelso were killed, and about 80 men were killed and wounded. Enemy lost heavily.

PEKIN, the capital of China, was built by Kuchelnng-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267. Here was held the court of the Mongol or Yuan dynasty, and in 1280 to 1281, the capital of the Ming dynasty, removed to Nankin, which was the capital till Yung-lo removed his court to Pekin in 1410; and by him and his successors the city was enlarged, fortified, and beautified. It was visited by lord Macartney, Sept. 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, 12 Oct. 1860; evacuated by them 5 Nov.; after peace had been signed 24 Oct. It was described as being in a very desolate state, and the inhabitants scattered and indigent. English and French representatives were settled at Pekin, March, 1861. Preliminary peace with France concluded here, 5 April, 1885. The famous temple or altar of heaven burnt 18 Sept. 1889. Population (estimated) 1,000,000.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned by councils at Jerusalem, Carthage, and other places, 415, 530. They maintained:

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall.
4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel.
5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Christ's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, appear to have belonged to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1600 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Pelasgi, and Ionians; all three being Hellenic or Greeks. The Pelasgi appear not to have had the art of writing, but have left numerous architectural remains; they were probably a wealthy, powerful, and intelligent people.

PELÉE, MONT. see Earthquakes.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spanish in the 17th century. The East India company's packet Antelope, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1753. The king,
Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boe, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died of the small-pox soon after. The last English convict erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. H. Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington as premier, 25 Aug. 1743; see Wilmington. In Nov. 1744, the following ministry was formed (termed "the broad bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, 6 March, 1754.

Henry Pelham, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.

Duke of Dorset, president of the council.

Earl Gower, lord privy seal.

Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, secretaries of state.

Duke of Montagu, master-general of the ordinance.

Duke of Bedford, first lord of the admiralty.

Duke of Grafton, lord treasurer.

Duke of Richmond, master of the horse.

Duke of Argyll, keeper of the great seal of Scotland.

Marquis of Tweeddale, secretary of state for Scotland.

All of the cabinet.

The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were not of the cabinet.

PELLAGRA. A malady chiefly affecting the cultivators of the soil and, in recent times, extensively prevalent in Lombardy and other parts of northern Italy, the Asturias, Guascón, Rumania, and Corfu. The spread during recent years of this disease led to the formation, in London, of a committee for the investigation of its nature and causation. Dr. L. W. Sambon suggests that pellagra, like sleeping sickness, is dependent on the presence in the blood of a microscopical living organism, Feb. 1910. The Pellagra field commission proved that the cause of pellagra was not maize, but that the parasitic conveyor was Smadium repans. May, 1910

PELLS (from pelli, skin), receipts on parchment rolls deposited in the court of exchequer. By an act passed in 1534, the office of clerk of the pells was abolished, and a comptroller-general appointed. "Pell records," or "issues of the exchequer," or payments made out of his revenue by James I., were published by the government in 1856.

PELIOPIUM, see Niobium.

PELONPONNESUS (the island of Pelops), a peninsula, S. Greece, termed Morea in the 13th century, said to have been settled by Pelops about 1253 B.C. Peloponnesian War continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C., on 7 May, and ended 404 by the taking of Athens by the Lacedaemonians.

PELOTA. The national ball game of the Basques, but, like the Basques themselves and their language, the origin is unknown. It is extensively played in Spain as well as the Basque provinces, and also in South America and Mexico. Pelota somewhat resembles racquets. Its distinctive feature is the chistera or basket, which takes the place of the racquet, a stickle-shaped, wickerwork instrument, 2 ft. long on the outer curve, and 4 or 5 in. wide, with a flange on each side of the inner curve, converting it into a curved scoop; the chistera is strapped firmly to the right wrist of the player, enabling him to send the ball with terrific speed against the wall of the court. The qualities of pace and endurance, combined with accuracy and skill, are essential to the game. Introduced into England by the Winter Club, Olympia, London, 4 Jan. 1896.  

PELUSIUM (now Tebe), formerly Sin, the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Ptolemy III. was defeated by Cambyses, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom. Pelusium surrendered to Alexander, 333; was taken by the Persians, 399; by Antiochus, 175; by Augustus, 30 B.C.; and after a protracted resistance by Ammon, the Saracen, A.D. 638.  

PEMBROKE (S. Wales). A county palatine till 1536. The royal dockyard at Milford was moved to Pembroke in 1814. Pembroke College and Hall, see under Oxford and Cambridge. Population, 1901, 15,853; 1909, 16,438.

PENAL LAWS, see Criminal Laws and Roman Catholics. Penal Servitude was substituted for transportation by act passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864. A penal servitude commission appointed, 22 Jan. 1878.

First session of the International Penal Law union, opened at Brussels. 7 Aug. 1829. The Penal Servitude acts, 1853 et seq. combined by act passed. 5 Aug. 1857.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (which see). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is assured who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India company in 1786, by captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Kedah. After several changes it became one of the Straits Settlements (which see).

PENDULUM. The isochronous property of the pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1589, and by Richard Harris about 1641. Christian Huygens claimed this discovery, 1658. See Clocks. George Graham invented the compensating pendulum, 1715. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. (aft. sir) G. B. Airy (aftds. astronomer-royal), and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1820 and 1828; and at Horton colliery 1854. In 1854, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENnable MYSTERY, Surrey, see Trials, Sept. 1877.

PENINSULAR COMPANY, see Steam, 1837-40.

PENINSULAR WAR, see under Spain, 1808-14.

Wellingtong computed that he lost 36,000 men in this war—killed, prisoners, deserters, &c.  

PENTENTIARIES. The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, was established in 1857; and the British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge heath, Hackney, in 1850. The Church Penitentiary association, founded 1851: many others since. International penitentiary congresses held, first in London, 1872, at other capitals since. See Millbank.
The Pennsylvania (X. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. The settlement by the Swedes here in 1643, was taken by the Dutch in 1655, and acquired by the English in 1663. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of Admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists in 1682; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776. See also: Jan. 1786. Capital: Harrisburg, principal cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. (Which see.) It was strongly unionist during the civil war, 1861-5; see United States of America and Petrology. For strikes see United States, 1875, 1882. Population in 1860, 2,906,576; 1870, 6,392,115; 1890, 9,932,436.

Several days' violent storms and heavy rain in the Allegheny chain required the river and caused the overflow of the lakes. May, 1885. At 3 p. m. May, the South Fork reservoir, a lake about 4 miles square, burst the dam, and a mass of water washed into the South Fork, 4 miles by the deep cirque of Conemaugh valley, to its junction with the Conemaugh river, driving all before it. For a distance of about 1 mile the town of Johnstown was completely swept out, towns and villages, destroying all the bridges, railways, and factories. South Fork, Johnstown, Cambria city, Morriceville, Sherman, and other flourishing towns were completely blotted out. A great mass of floating wreckage, which was stopped by a stone railway bridge at Johnstown, took fire; above five hundred persons, who were hurled on the burning mass, perished. No one was saved. (July 6.)

The most zealous measures were taken by the government, by several states, and by the railway companies for the relief of the sufferers, and for averting imminent danger. The Philadelphia and Wheeling Railroad officers and the dead and living were buried by a vigilance committee. Troops were sent to maintain order, liberal subscriptions were made, and aid of every kind was rendered. June 28. It is stated that the dam had previously given visible signs of its being in a very insecure condition, and had not been properly constructed. Several towns and villages submerged, June; many bridges swept away; above 1500 deaths reported.

Penny in a theatre at Johnstown, 10 persons killed, many injured. (Dec. 29.)

At Hartsgrove, west, the Wyoming valley, 23 men were wounded and 6 perished by a cannon explosion. (May 1?)

A cyclone in the Wyoming valley and neighbor- ing districts caused loss of life and extensive destruction of property, reported 3 March; desperate light, men killed, 2 April; soldiers maintaining order, 3 April; rioting renewed, death of 4 reported, 19 April.

A train containing 22 men thrown off the line while rushing through a burning forest near Conners- port, Potter county; 5 men killed, many injured. About 12 May.

After heavy rains, when the river had become torrents, early on 4 June, a cloud burst over the Pittsburg oil region, causing great inundations.

At Titusville the tanks of oil and distilled benzene were upset and were ignited by lightning and the fire was spread. A flaming stream with floating wreckers was carried all before it, bursting all bridges. Explosions followed, causing a panic, and the people fled to the hills, women and children being trampled on during the rush. The heavy river reached Oil city, 13 miles distant, and a large part of it was reduced to ashes or sub- merged. About 150 persons were either drowned or burnt at Titusville, and about 200 missing. The loss of life was estimated at $3,000,000. June 6th, 1892.

Strike of about 60,000 colliers for an advance of 20 cents per ton, reported 20 April; subsidence of the strike reported. 10 June, 1894.

Forest fire in the North oilfields, several small towns destroyed, reported. 4 June, 1895.

Railway collision near Atlantic city, on the Penn- sylvania railway, 36 deaths. 30 July, 1896.

The capitol at Harrisburg burnt down 2 Feb., 1897. A body of foreign miners on strike, refusing to disperse, fired on by order of sheriff Martin, 22 killed, near Hazelton, 10 Sept.; strike over, men's terms agreed on, 12 Sept.; further rioting, 15, 20 Sept.

Sheriff Martin and 82 deputy-sheriffs tried for the death of miners (10 Sept.); 1, Feb. 1898, acquitted.

Railway Riot at Shamokin in connection with coal strike; troops sent to restore order. 30 July, 1892.

Part of a body of colliers on plantations were to be sent to mine workings; 2 buildings burnt. 2 Jan. 1893.

43 Italians killed, 27 injured by conflagration of a large shanty at Lily and Connoquenessing, Pennsylvania university conferred the degree of Bachelor of Letters. 1st on king Edward VII. 16 April 1906.

Trial of state officials in connection with defrauding the state of vast sums. 28 Jan. 1898.

At the trial, the bank was indicted on charges of using false paper money, and fines and penalties were ordered to be paid.

PENNIES. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply impressed that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1798, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency; see Coins, &c.—Penny-Post; see Post-office. — The PENNY CYCLOPEDIA. — 1853 (supplements in 1856 and 1858). The Penny stamp was introduced in 1840 (postage stamps authorised to be used for receipts after 1 June, 1881), and in 1848 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques.—Penny Banks (in 1801 about 200) were established about 1850. They have become numerous, and in 1878 were authorised to invest their funds.—Penny Readings, for the working classes, became general in 1859. Carpenter's "Penny Readings," published in 1856-7. "Penny Poets," &c.; Mr. W. T. Stead began the series with Macaulay's "Laws of Ancient Rome," price one penny, May, 1895.

The value of the Penny (mentioned Matt. xx. 2), according to some, was estimated at 7/6. of our money, by the Barbour School of children, organisation proposed at Society of Arts; 6 Dec., 1824, see Indigent Children.

PENRHYN LIBEL SUIT, see Trials.

PENRODDUCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles H. was suppressed, and colonel John Penruddock himself executed, 16 May, 1655.

PENSIONS. The crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702), see Poor, 1893-5.

For past pensions were granted to the dukes of Grafton, Richmond, Marlborough, and many others in the 17th and 18th centuries.
mode of thought of the prophetic writings, and
those indicating the interests and ideas of the
priesthood, led to the inference that the Pentateuch
was compiled from various sources. This found ex-
pression in the views of some medieval Jewish
scholars, as Ibn Ezra; of Roman Catholics, as
Andreas de Prescis (17th cent.), and by philosophers,
as Spinoza (17th cent.). Jean Astruc, a Belgian
physician (1753), may be regarded as the inaugurator
of modern criticism on the subject. He distin-
guished two great sources—A the Elohist, and B the
Jehovistic, and to smaller writings; the com-
pilation of these he attributed, however, to Moses.
(His hypothesis was introduced into Germany by
Eichhorn). Investigations of the documents and hypo-
theses founded on them were carried on by Eichhorn,
then, Guille, De Wette, Bleek, Delitzsch, Ewald,
Schrader, Hopf, Kuenen, Wellhausen, and other
scholars, giving rise to the "Older Document
Hypothesis," the "Fragment Hypothesis," the
"Supplementary Hypothesis," the "Cristalization
Hypothesis," and the "Modern Document Hypo-
thesis," which regards the Pentateuch as composed of
4 principal elements: P the Priestly Code, the
older Elohist (the "Grundschrift" of Wellhausen); E
the second Elohist; J the Jahwistic, and D the
Deuteronomist, designed by some critics A, B, C, D
respectively. Scholars differ as to the relative age
of the Jahwist and Elohist documents. The
Deuteronomist, who composed the law-book
found in the book of Joshua, Judges, Samuel,
I and II Kings (near the 9th cent.), is third in point of
time; the Priestly Code is regarded as the latest of
these writings, and is post-exilic. See Kuenen's "Historico-
critical Inquiry into the Origin and Composition of the
Hexateuch," Driver's "Literature of the Old
Testament," G. A. Smith's "Modern Criticism and
the Proclaiming of the Old Testament," "Founders of
the Old Testament Criticism," Well-
hausen's "De Komposition des Hexateuchs."

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the
solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of
weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven
weeks after the feast of the Passover, 114 p. b. c. (Lev.
xx. 15; Exod. xxxiv. 22; see Whitsunday.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here
the Scotch presbyterians, afterwards called Cane-
onians (whence see), who had risen against the
government on account of the establishment of episco-
pacy, were defeated by the royal troops, 25 Nov. 1689.

PENZANCE, Cornwall. The town was burnt
by the Spaniards, July, 1595. It was taken by
Fairfax in 1646. Here sir Humphry Davy was
born, 17 Dec. 1788, and here was inaugurated his
memorial statue, 17 Oct. 1872. Population, 1871,
13,123; 1899, 14,153.

PEONAGE SYSTEM, see United States,
1913.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox,
at a dinner in 1758, gave a toast "the majesty of the
people," and when their names were struck off the
list of privy councillors. A "people's petition"
was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe,
and rejected, 2 May, 1812. "People's Parks,"
principally through private liberty, have been
opened since 1843, at Manchester, Halifax, Bir-
ingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath,
Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, and other towns (whence
see).

Peoples' banks, based on cooperative principles,
have been successfully introduced into Germany
and Italy by Dr. Schmitz-Bartels; they begin with

PENTAMETER VERSE. 1067

English pension list fixed at 95,000.
Irish pension list fixed at 48,000.
1789.
1731.
 Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pen-
sion lists of the united kingdom from 143,000 to
a maximum of 75,000.
A committee appointed to define the proper persons
to whom pensions should be granted: it reported in
favour of servants of the crown and public, and
also of those who "by their useful discoveries in
science and literature, and for their industry, the
arts have merited the gracious consideration of their
sovereign and the gratitude of the country".
Queen Victoria empowered to grant annually new
pensions by a resolution of the house, 1895.
The political offices pension act passed. 9 Aug.
1869.
The pensions commutation acts passed. 29 June.
1871 and 1872.
Death of rev. Thos. Thelrow, nephew of the late
chancellor, whereby pensions for abolished
offices, said to amount to 11,779/., ceased 26 Sept.
1874.
Report of committee on such pensions published.
Sept. 1877.
By virtue of an act passed in 1873, various perpetual
pensions have been terminated by agreement for
compensation.
Then the new pension scheme of Mr. Joseph Cham-
berlain, M.P., proposed the establishment of a
state pension fund to be aided by annual parlia-
mentary grants and contributions from local
rates, the contributions being considered by a
committee of the commons, 16 March; adopted 17 May, 1892;
total sum yearly, 611,694; total, 378,658; report,
7 May; report of committee, issued, 2 July, 1892;
the committee report in favour of pensions of
at least 58, a week to elderly persons over 65,
half the cost to be paid from local rates and the
other from the exchequer. 25 July, 1892.
Select committee on the aged pensions bill, 1893.
Last annual departmental report of the working of
the New Zealand Old Age Pension system, states that
11,770 pensioners had been provided, with
homes and allowances, to 31 March, 1895.
Mr. Goulding's Aged Pensions Bill to provide
pensions of not less than 58s. and not more than
75s. per week each for the aged deserving poor, by
giving power to specially constituted pensions
committees in poor law unions to act with the
help of parliament, introduced, session 1892.
Another bill, introduced by Mr. Channing, provides
that every person of the age of 65 and upwards,
would, subject to certain provisions, be entitled
to a pension of 52s. per annum, payable by in-
stances of 6s. per week; the recipient to be a
British subject, session 1892.
Estimates of the German home office show that in
connection with the State insurance of workmen
against old age and infirmity, the number of
pensions payable 1 Jan. 1905, was 871,000; esti-
mated numbers, 927,600, payable 1 Jan. 1906.
See Old Age Pensions.
a deposit of 24d. and a monthly subscription of £d. There are many hundredsthis banks in Germany. Penny books were introduced into Great Britain about 1834.

A. S. TAYLOR of Percy, Earl of Bensworthfield, a gold mine, made by Hunt & Roskell, by subscription of £3,000,000. The agency of Mr. Percy Turnell, Esq. Its presentation was administered by the earl. — 10 June, 1879. See Entertainment.

PEOPLE'S PALACE. see Beaumont Trust.

PEPPER was used by the Greeks; licences to sell pepper abolished, 1869. Pepper imported into the United Kingdom in 1866; 10,540,346 lbs.; 18,208,457 lbs.; 18,591,466 lbs.; 19,059,620 lbs.; 18,988,14,623,260 lbs.

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwann in the gastric juice, and named by him from pepsis, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blumen in 1813, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PEPSY'S DIARY. Samuel Pepys was born 23 Feb., 1623; became secretary to the admiralty in 1660; was resident of the Royal Society, 1683; died 26 May, 1703. His "Diary," as published, begins 1 Jan., 1660, and ends 31 May, 1669.


PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, the residence of the British and other ambassadors; it has frequently been destroyed by fire; see Turkey, 2 Aug., 1831, and 5 June, 1878.

PERAK. see Straits Settlement.

PERCEVAL, see Straits Settlement. Administration. It commenced on the dissolution of the duke of Portland's, through his death, 30 Oct., 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, 11 May, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval born 1762; chancellor of the exchequer, 1806; first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Earl Stanhope, Earl chancellor.

Earl of Chatham, Lord chancellor.

Earl of Westmorland, lord privy seal.

Richard Ryder, marquis of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, lord lieutenant, and colonial secretary.

Lord Malagu, lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Huskisson, lord chancellor, lord of control and trade.

Earl of Chatham, collector.

Viscount Palmerston, secretary of war, &c.

PERCUSSION CAPS, see Fire-arms.

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Athol about 1066. The heir of the last baron Percy married Josephine de Courtenay, granddaughter of Geoffrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. — 1549. He was descendant of Sir Henry de Percy, their first lord of the manor of Percy, in the parish of Northumberland, and was created earl of Northumberland in 1687.

Many of his descendants were slain during the wars of the Roses. Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Josephine de Percy, married Sir Charles, duke of Somerset. Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of her son Alen Percy, was married to Charles, duke of Somer- set. Their descendant, duke of Alen, died without issue, 12 Feb., 1862, and was succeeded by his son, George Percy, earl of Beverley, who died 22 Aug., 1867; succeeded by George Alen; 1867-1887.

The Percy Society for the publication of ancient ballads, &c., was reformed by Dr. Percy, bishop of Derry (c. 1814), who published ballads, was reformed in 1840, published 54 little volumes, and was dissolved in 1852.

Percy Ancroft, classed, compiled by J. C. Robertson and Thomas Ryder, under the names of Shuttle and Richard Percy, 1720-93.

PERED (Hungary). Here the Hungarians under Gorycz were defeated by Wohlgemuth and the Russians, 21 June, 1849.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the main land. It was called by the Tartars Orkoupen, "gate of the isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The lines across the isthmus were forced by the Russian military, May, 1738, and the fortress was taken by Lacy, July, 1738. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1774, who have since retained it.

PERE-LA-CHaise, see Cemeteries.

PERFECTION, see Illuminati.

PERFUNRY. In Exodus xxx, (1490 b.c.), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1198. Perfumers became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. Greek. A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence in 1786.

PERGAMOS, see Seven Churches, 3rd.

PERIL, an island at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, held by the British, 1759-1800; and again in 1857; made a coaling station in 1883; under the government of Bombay. Population about 450.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE, see Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY, see Lyceum.

PERIPLUS. The voyage of Hanno, the Carthaginian navigator, about the third century B.C. His account of his travels, written in the Punic language, was translated into Greek; an English translation, edited by Falconer, in London, 1797.

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; and the Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, 1672. The Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV, cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1855; a perjury bill was read a second time, 2 April, 1895. Perhaps the greatest perjurier in modern times was Titus Oates; see Oates. A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. See Trials, 1873 et seq.
PERSIA.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS. 1059

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS, see Animal Magnetism.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES. One was appointed, 15 Sept. 1871, by the French national assembly to watch over the proceedings of the government during a recess. It consisted of 25 persons of various parties. A similar committee of the Spanish Cortes, appointed 22 March, 1873, was per- cumbly dissolved by the government 22 April following.

PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY BILL (which would give power to two-thirds of the rate- payers of a parish to refuse licences for the sale of inebriating liquors), advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance party, was rejected by the house of commons, 8 June, 1861; 12 May, 1869 (103-87); 17 May, 1871 (206-124); 8 May, 1872 (390-15); 7 May, 1873 (321-81); 17 June, 1874 (301-75); 16 June, 1875 (357-86); 14 June, 1876 (290-81); withdrawn, 25 July, 1877; (278-81) 26 June, 1878. Resolution rejected (252-164) 11 March, 1879.

Resolution to give local option (that is, power to the inhabitants of any place to stop licensing public-houses) was rejected by the commons (248-134) 5 May, 1875; adopted (293-203) 19 June, 1876; (160-154) 14 June, 1881; (225-143) 27 April, 1885; re- ceived 29 April, 1891.

A liquor traffic (local control or veto) bill introduced by sir W. V. Harcourt, 27 Feb., 1893; much opposed; withdrawn, 18 Sept., 1893.

Other bills with similar aims failed.

"Local Option" is said not to work satisfactorily in the United States. See Liquor Traffic.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, with a city of the same name, comprising Recife and other towns, founded in 1530; seized by the British, and retained for a month, 1594; insurrec- tions here, 1601, 1710, 1817, 1821, and 1829. Population, 1899, 209,000.

PERONNE (N. France). Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, here was forced to sign a treaty, con- firming those of Arras and Conflans, and recognising the duke's independence; 14 Oct., 1488. The nobles declared the treaty invalid and the duke a traitor, Nov. 1470.

PERPENDICULAR, see Gothic Architecture.

PERPETUAL EDICTS, see Edicts.

PERPETUAL MOTION. For this purpose machines have been constructed by the marquis of Worcester and many others, although the impossi- bility of attaining it was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton and De la Hire, and affirmed by the academy of sciences at Paris, 1775. See Pensions.

PERRANZABULOE, Perran in the sands (in salubro), mid Cornwall, named from Perran, the patron of inners. The remains of an ancient British oratory or church, resembling the arrange- ment of these relics, were discovered in the sand in 1855, with other interesting relics.

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians; see Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Mas- sacres, Bartholomew, St., &c.

1. Under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, &c.

II. Under Domitian .................. A.D. 64-88

III. Under Trajan ................. 106

IV. Under Marcus Aurelius ........ 161

V. Under Septimius Severus ...... 199-212

VI. Under Maximi .. 225

VII. Under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-251

VIII. Under Valerian ...... 257

IX. Under Aurelian ........ 275

X. Under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and burned; many of the faithful were torn to pieces by wild beasts and cast into the sea ....... 303

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia, Alexander is said ed of setting fire to it; but intoxicated, 331 B.C. Ruins of this city still exist. During Mr. Cecil Smith's expedition, Nov. 1879, & seq., supported by lord Savile and others, paper bindings were taken of various sculptures by sig. Gmitiri, including the historical frieze con- nected with the hall of Xerxes, a series of groups of animals, &c., and a cast of the monumental monument of Cyrus. The casts presented to the British museum, to that of New York, and other collections, reported . Sept. 1879.

PERSEA or IRAN, in the Bible called Elam, W. Asia. The early history is mythical; see Media, Xerxes' Campaigns, and Magi. Population of the present kingdom, about 6,000,000. Revenue, 1941, 1,327,000,000; imports, 1,064,700,000; exports, 1,104,320,000. Revenue, 1607-8 (est.) 1,630,000,000. (No official statistics of revenue and expenditure recently published; duty, 547,000,000. Imports, 1,064,700,000.)

Cyrus revolts against the Medes, and becomes king of Persia, 550; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 551; conquers Asia Minor about 548; becomes master of the east, 546; killed in a war with the Scyths, 539.

Cambyses, his son, king, 529; conquers Egypt (which see).

The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspes king, 521; conquers Babylon.

Conquest of Lydia; Miltiades destroyed.

Darius equips a fleet of 800 sail, with an army of 200,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (which see).

Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring at the head of an immense force; battles Thermopylae, 480.

Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement of Salamis; 480.

Persians defeated at Mycale and Plataea: 22 Sept., 479.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and de- troy their navy, consisting of about 340 sail, near Cyprus.

His victories at the Eurymedon ........ 478.

Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus.

Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, king, 465; marries Esther, 465.

Artaxerxes I. King, slain by安徽省, 445; who is de- posed by Darius II. Nidusius.

Artaxerxes II. Memon, king, 403; battle of Cumana, Cyrus the younger killed.

Receives the king of Byzas (which see).

War with Greece, 399; invasion of Persia .... 398.

Peace of Antiochus (which see).

Artaxerxes II. Ochus kills all his relations at his accession .... 397.

He is killed by his minister Bagaeus, and his son, Arses, made king.

Bagaeus kills Bagaeus and sets up Darius III. Colon- nus, by whom he himself is killed .... 336.

Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Per- sians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela .... 334.

Darius III. treacherously killed by Bessus .... 333.

Alexander dies at Babylon, 323; when his empire was divided, Persia with Syria was allotted to Sel- cucus, Nicator; the successors of the Seleucids, ruled Persia, till it was conquered by the Par- thians, led by Arsaces I., the founder of the

Elamite antiquities presented to the British Museum by col. Ross, 1876.

3 Y 2
Persia.

Electric telegraph introduced.

Great earthquakes through three years' duration, accompanied by fever and cholera; about 16,000 persons perished at Isphahan, &c.

Collectors in London for relief; above 13,000,000, subscribed.

Concession to baron Julius de Reuter to make railways, waterworks, &c., for 75 years, with great power, in July.

The shah starts to visit Europe, 19 April; arrives at St. Petersburg, 22 May; at Berlin, 31 May; at Brussels, 16 June; at London, 18 June; receives the garland at Windsor, 20 June; at Paris, 5 July; at Turin, 25 July; at Vienna, 30 July; at Constantinople, 15 Aug.; returned to Teheran 23 Sept.

The shah visits Europe in summer; returned to Teheran 3 Aug.

Rebellious invasions of the Kurds suppressed after much bloodshed (see Karachi), Oct.-Dec.

The Russian attack the disobedient princes into winter quarters, killed about 80. Jan.-June

First railway constructed in Persia from Teheran to Shah-Ablad-Azim opened, 25 June.

The river Karun declared open to all nations by the intervention of England. Oct.

The shah visits Europe; at St. Petersburg, 23-26 May; Berlin, 5 June; Amsterdam, 16 June; Antwerp, 28 June; Madrid, 25 July; Avignon, 3 Aug.; at Brussels, 13th Aug.; at Gravesend, and sails to Westminster, 1 July; at Windsor, 2 July; at Guildhall, London, 3 July; visits Birmingham and other places 7-29 July; at Madrid, 23 July; at Munich, 23 Aug.; at Budapest, 25 Aug., returns to Teheran.

The imperial bank of Persia established (concession to baron Julius de Reuter, 25 Jan.).

Great opposition of the priests and people to the monopoly of the imperial tobacco rete (corporation), Dec.; the monopoly abolished in the interior, 1 Dec., by a proclamation. 27 Dec.

Complete abolition of the monopoly demanded, 4 Jan.; granted 7 Jan.; compensation to the company.

The Russian government offer to lend 500,000,000 to pay the compensation to the tobacco company, reported 23 April; the offer declined; a loan from the imperial bank of Persia, London, accepted, about 16 May.

Great earthquake at Kuchan, 12,000 deaths, reported.

The conquest and appropriation of silver suspended, 2 March.

Kuchan rebuilt; again destroyed by earthquake; 24,000 persons lost, 27 Jan.

Delineation of the Russo-Persian frontier settled by commission.

Feb.

Zaghevar and several other villages partially destroyed by an earthquake, 18 Feb.; completely destroyed, 500 deaths, 5 Jan.

Assassination of the shah, 1 May (Mirza Reza, the murderer, executed at Teheran, 12 Aug.); more recently by Muzaffar-ud-Din, recognised by the powers.

2 May.

Earthquake with loss of life in the island of Kishan, 14 death.

10, 11 Jan.

Mr. Graves, of the telegraph department, murdered and his camp roasted at Karwan; Indian troops sent to Jack, Dec.-Jan.; shahMahomed, the murderer, executed at Jack, 23 May.

The Baboonish steamship, of London, conveying arms, &c., seized by H.H.SS. Lopelagi, of Muscat, 29 Jan.

Great fire at Baghdad, May 29, 1897.

14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 July

Financial agreement with Russia, 5 per cent. gold loan of 22,000,000 rubles issued by the Persian government to the Izan bank of Persia, 30 Jan.


New loan of 15,000,000 rubles, entitled 5 per cent. British & Indian loan, reported 4 April.

The shah visits Europe—first at Craioz, 12 May; present at a military review in Rome, 22 May; received by Prince of Coulonges, at Dover, 17 Aug.; by the prince of Wales, London, 1 Aug.; by the king at Portsmouth, 20 Aug.; visits sir Herne Maximin's engineering works, Westminter, and the Abbey, 21 Aug. Wood-
PERSIA.

1061


Formal investiture by lord Downe, special envoy, 2 Feb.

Russo-Persian commercial agreement ratified by the Tsar. Provides for commerce of treaty of 1828 shall be superseded by specific duties, the majority of export duties to be abolished; farming of taxes to be entirely abolished; customs stations to be established, and provisions relating to customs and traffic and toll duties; reported to come into operation, 14 Feb.

Constitutional convention of August was continuing the most-favoured nation clause, ratified May.

Sudden and suspicious death of the Hakkofesh-Mo'een, one of the principal rivals of the grand vizier early Sept.

Banishment of the grand vizier, the Atalay Azam, 23 Sept.; succeeded by the Amin-ed-Dowleh, considerable misconduct of the shah, reported 29 Sept; Favourable reception of lord Curzon on his tour to the eastern ports, 30 Sept.-1 Nov.

British military mission visits Persia during the winter of 1894-5.

The Persian government refused to ratify the protocol of the commission for the division of the waters of the Helmand between Afghanistan and Seistan, and communicated its decision to the British commission, reported 22 Jan., 1896; Russian consular establishment at Bandel Abbas, 25 March.

British consul assaulted by a crowd instigated by Kukama, a Persian doctor, against the European doctors who had helped to his subverses from the plague from their houses to the hospital, which was demolished by the crowd; British consulate attacked; reported 4 April.

Dr. Sven Helin, the Swedish explorer, arrived at Seistan after a journey in the Jandak, Turao, Khan, Tables, Nateroz-el-Yeh, in the course of which he crossed the Daulat Kavir, the salt desert, three times, and reached Bulak, 29 April.

Riot at Meshed in N. Persia, 3 persons killed, reported 11 April.

Riot of divinity students at Teheran, 12 July.

More than 300 persons, fearing persecution, take refuge in the British legation at Teheran, 22 July.

The grand vizier, Amin-ed-Dowleh, dismissed by the Shah, 20 July; Munsiredd-Boleleh, while retaining the portfolio of foreign affairs, appointed grand vizier 21 Aug.

The Shah signs the reform ordinance; Amin-ed-Dowleh sent away and business resumed, 1 Sept.

Amin-Sultan appointed minister for foreign affairs, and Mofaradun-Sultan minister to Gt. Britain, 11 Sept.

Regulations for election to the Persian parliament published; all Persians of 30 years of age, able to read and write, between the ages of 30 and 70, not in the service of the state, and who have never been convicted, are entitled to vote. Persia divided into 12 electoral districts, each returning from 6 to 16 deputies; Teheran forms a separate and 13th division, returning 10 deputies, 20 Sept.

Sardar-Boleleh, ex-minister of commerce and elected president of the Persian national assembly, which was opened 7 Oct.

The ministry, having brought forward a motion in parliament declaring the necessity for a large foreign loan, the house decided to authorise the foundation, without foreign support, of a national bank, which should receive the state revenues and meet the state expenditure end Oct. 1896.

The revised constitution presented by the grand vizier to the national assembly at Teheran, accepted 16 Jan. 1897.

Mizaddef-Din Shah died 7 Jan.

Mahomed Ali Mirza crowned at Teheran, 9 Jan.

A tax of 12½ per cent. on government salaries abolished by the new shah at Teheran; Determination of British trade in northern Persia, 30 Dec.

Order of the garter conferred by King Edw. VII. on Shah, 1 Jan. 1897.

Formal investiture by lord Downe, special envoy, 2 Feb.

Amin-Sultan re-appointed foreign minister in place of Sardar-Boleleh, resigned, 20 Feb.

New constitution, signed by the shah, limiting sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education and of the press, 23 Feb.

The cabinet dismissed by the shah, 22 Oct., and a cabinet formed with Nasir-ed-Mulk as premier, 24 Oct.

Resignation of the ministry; fighting between the nationalists and royalists; Teheran reported to be in a state of siege, 14 Dec.

New cabinet formed; Nizamess-Sultan, premier, 15 Dec.

Sultans, submitted to the shah, accepted by him, 29 Dec.

Frontier dispute with Turkey; Prince Firman, reports that he has evacuated Suj Bulak, and is in reserve, and has advanced to Mangeleh; Turkish troops enter Suj Bulak, 26 Jan., 1896.

Suj Bulak evacuated by the Turks under Fakhl shah; the shah has taken possession of the palace on foot, 22 Feb.

Resignation of the cabinet, 5 Apr.

Several persons, including one Russian subject, suspected of having bombs in their possession arrested, 7 Apr.

Rebellion of Kurds round Trumish; 30 villages pillaged and 2,000 inhabitants killed, reported 24 Apr.

Resignation of the cabinet, 2 May.

The shah reappoints the Nizamess-Sultan cabinet, 7 May.

The shah unexpectedly leaves Teheran, 21 May.

Martial law proclaimed; colonel Liakhoff appointed to the chief command, 21 June.

Collusion between the shah's forces and the local armed bodies, reported among the nationalists, 22 June.

The shah apologises to Great Britain because certain orders in ordinances affecting the tax system were issued in a spirit towards the isolation of Persia, 11 July.

Death of prince Malcolm Khan, born 1852, 11 July.

New ministry formed with Mofaradun-Sultan as premier, 21 July.

Suj Bulak again occupied by Turkish troops, news confirmed, 21 Aug.

Renewed fighting at Tabriz by Amin-ed-Dowleh; success of the nationalists, 1 Sept.
AFFRECTIONS AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1864. In the Reform bill, 1832, women were disfranchised by the insertion of the word (male) before person.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-40) and treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinei, and Albert Durer, early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published a treatise in 1668; Durecuit's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (the old capital of Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the Regent Robert, 1339. On 20 Feb. 1517, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which they suffered conflagrion punishment. Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, 5 Aug. 1606. Perth was taken from the French garrison by the reformers, 26 June, 1540. The "Articles of Perth" relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 25 Aug. 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of queen Victoria, 30 Aug. 1894. St. John's Cathedral much damaged by fire, 31 Dec. 1894. The National History museum opened by sir William Flower, 29 Nov. 1895. Population, 1901, 32,872; 1911, 36,159.

PERTH, capital of western Australia (ubieh so'f), founded 1829. Population, 1901, 61,199; 1909, 58,548.

PERU (S. America), was long governed by mace, said to be descended from Manco Capac, who ruled in the 11th century. Now a republic. Population, estimated 1909, 4,425,000; revenue,
1893, 2,107,844/, expenditure, 2,101,703/, imports, 1894, 4,296,000;, exports, 4,666,000; revenue, 1893, 3,005,492. deficits, 2,349,001; imports, 1898, 5,255,525; exports, 5,373,724; debt, 3,140,000. railways open, 10,995, 14,783 miles. Capital, Lima (pop. 100,000); chief towns: Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao. Payta, about 5' south of the equator, is said to have the least rainfall of any spot on the earth.

Vern explored and conquered by Francisco Pizarro

1534

And Almagro, 1535

The last inca, Atahualpa, put to death, 27 Aug., 1533

Pizarro assassinated at Lima, 26 June, 1541

Fructless insurrections of the Peruvians under Takepe and Curacastilla, 1790

San Martin proclaims the independence of Peru, 28 July, 1821

War against Spain, 1821

Ecuador declares its independence, 1822

Mariano Prado president, 1822

The Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho, and freedom of Peru and Chili achieved, 9 Dec., 1821

The new constitution signed by the president of the republic, 21 March, 1823

War with Colombia; treaty of peace, 28 Feb., 1829

After a succession of fierce party conflicts, general Monseñor Castilla becomes president, 1845

Exportation of guano begins, 1846

President Echenique, deposed; Castilla again president, 1848

New constitution, 1856; modified, 1859

Spanish Marshal San Roman president, 1862

General J. A. Pecet president, 1863

The rebel administration that took possession of the Chibcha-Isles (valueable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied, 1863

American congress at Lima; plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to convert measures for defence against European powers, 1864

Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, 27 Jan., 1865

Defeat of the Peruvians at Panam, possession of the Chincha-isles (valueable for guano) belonging to Peru, stated that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied, 1865

Revolt against president Pecet, 28 Feb.; several provinces soon lost, 1865

The insurgents declare war against Spain, 1865

They take Lima; Pecet dies, and Castiche becomes president, 1865

Pern joins Chili, and declares war against Spain, 1866

The Spanish admiral Maui, in his attempt to bomb- bard Callao, is killed; and wounded, 2 May, 1866

The Spaniards quit Peruvian waters, 10 May, 1866

Invasion of ex-president Castilla, May; dies of fever, 10 May, 1866

Mariano-Ignacce Prado resigns dictatorship; made provisional president, 15 Feb.; proclaimed, 31 Aug., 1867

Insurrection against Prado; he resigns, 7 Jan.; succeeds by gen. La Puerta; Pecet's treaty with Spain confirmed, 16 Jan., 1868

Col. J. Batta president, 1 Aug., 1868

Several towns in Peru suffered by great earthquakes, 11 July, 1868

Gold mines discovered at Huanuco, 6 Oct., 1870

Industrial exhibition opened at Lima, July, 1872

Military insurrection at Lima; Tomas Gutierrez, mayor of Lima, takes himself dictator, and imprisons president Huata, 25 July, 1873

Unsupported by the people, and not recognised by diplomatic representatives, he orders Huata to be shot; is himself compelled to fly; caught; killed by the people, and hanged to a lamp-post; col. Zavala, vice-president, assumes the government; ordered arrested; about 200 lives were lost during the coup d'etat, 26 July, 1873

Manuel Prado elected president by the people, assumed office, 2 Aug., 1873

Armed riots in Lima at the execution of cons. Guirao and Zavalllos, as rebels, 2 Aug., 1873

President Prado escapes assassination, 28 Aug., 1873

Insurrection under Pierola; he is defeated at Scorote, near Tarata, 3 Dec., 1873

Tulcunan sailed from Callao for South America; consigned to Peruvian rebels; seized and consigned as a prize, and English sailors imprisoned, Nov. 1873

English government promise inquiry, 1875

President, Mariana I. Prado, 1875

Reported insurrection of Nicolas de Perea, with about 6000 men, endeavoring to establish a southern confederacy, 5-6 Oct.

He sails away with the Huancav ironclad, 22 May; this is attacked by adm. De Horsey, with H. M. S. Sherah and several other vessels, as punishment for sending mail-ships; it is compelled to go into Lima and surrender; the Peruvians resent British interference, and threaten reprisals; June, 1877

Peruvian government issues a circlet to British powers, 10 June; demands reparations, 25 June.

Sir John Holker, att.-general, in house of commons, said, that the Huancav had committed acts which made her an enemy of Great Britain, and that De Horsey was justified in what he did, 11 Aug.

Pierola and his adherents amnestied, Aug., 1877

Ex-president Prado, president of the senate, assassinated at Lima, Nov., 1877

Pera and Bolivia declare war against Chili, announced, 2 April, 1877

For the events of the war, see Chili, 1877-81.

Sanguinary revolution at Lima; Pierola proclaims dictator; Prado flees, 22 Dec. et seq.

Lima occupied by the Chilians, 17 Jan., 1878

Señor F. G. Cabrero provisional president at Magallanes, March.

Pierola, near Lima, declares for continual war, April.

Pascua, a seaport, barated by Pernvian soldiery; about 1000 inhabitants massacred, announced, 29 Feb., 1882

Pierola quits Lima, is assassinated, 29 March, 1882

President Montero opposes to truce with Chili, disaffection, 3 April, 1882

President Iglesias formed a ministry about 12 Sept.; he signs peace with Chili at Arean, 29 Oct., 1882

Important territories surrendered, 1 Oct., 1882

Lima evacuated by the Chilians, 26 Oct., 1882

Arequipa surrendered to the Chilians, 26 Oct., 1882

Gen. Iglesias government continued by elections, about 29 Jan., 1883

Treaty with Chili ratified by the Notables, March; partial evacuation of Peruvian territory, May.

Gen. Caceres makes himself president in opposition to Iglesias; enters Lima with a rabble, and is quickly repulsed, 27 Aug., 1882

Monstro oscillates between the two parties; civil war continues; Tristan expelled for Iglesias; severe fighting commenced, 17 Oct., 1882

Gradual submission to the government, Dec.

Insurrection; government troops defeated at Ayacucho, announced, 24 Nov., 1882

Gen. Caceres defeated by gen. Iglesias at Huancayo, about 22 May, 1882

Caceres' army disbanded, announced, 26 June, 1882

Renewed heavy fighting announced, 9 July; reported rebel victory, 12 Aug.

Government troops gain a victory over the forces of gen. Caceres, 18 Oct.; at Junta about 19 Nov.; Caceres attacks Lima; severe fighting; Iglesias surrenders 2 Dec.; Dr. Arenas elected president, 3 Dec.; Iglesias and Caceres retire from Lima through foreign intervention, 4 Dec.

Gen. Caceres' government, 1882

Gen. Remedios Morales Bermudez, president, 18 Aug., 1882

Revolutionary attempt of Pierola supporters near Lima defeated; about 40 killed, 2 Dec.

A new ministry formed by senor Josniniano Borgo- ton, 24 Aug., 1883; succeeded by sen. Carlos Elia, about 1 July, 1882

Great fire at Callao; buildings and much shipping destroyed; ordered restored, 26 Nov.

New ministry under gen. Velarde, 3 March; under sen. Jose Mariano Jimenez, 12 May, 1883

Crisis through the fall in price of silver (which soy...)

Gen. Caceres installed as president, 10 Aug., 1884

Insurrection in the south, reported, 21 Aug.; insurgents defeated near Miraflores, reported, 22 Aug., again defeated at Huara, reported, 24 Oct.

Bands of rebels defeated, reported, 12, 29 Nov.

The rebels occupy Arequipa, reported, 31 Jan., 1895
LINNAIUS' list of plants and animals. 16 March.

Gen. Pierola resolves in a secret message to congress: 30 May.

Congress, opened by Gen. Pierola, on the 30th, in compliance with several laws promulgated in the last three months. 24 July.

Gen. de Románi安装 presenter, 8 Sept.


Sch. de Románi installed president, 8 Sept.

Gold standard only, adopted by law passed 1 Dec., 1900; Peruvian government appointed arbitrator to reconcile Bolivia and Peru respecting boundaries, 2 Jan.

Sch. Manuel Candamo elected president, 3 May.

Congress, opened by President Románi states that the relations between Peru and other nations were friendly, and that the question between Peru and Bolivia had been submitted to arbitration; that a solution of both questions in the Tuerto-Area was impossible; no budget would be presented, 28 July.

Settle passes a measure reducing the import duty on sugar to an equivalent of 6 francs, the maximum allowed by the Brussels convention, 8 Aug.

Don José Paolo, elected president, enters upon his office, 24 Sept.

New battleship Aduarte Fera launched, 27 Mar.

Col. Babare, another, launched, 27 Sept.

De☑ examined, president of the chamber of deputies, 14 Nov.

Revolution in Peru completely failed, 8 May.

Señor Legua elected president of the republic without opposition, 2 May.

 Attempt on the life of president Paolo, 12 Aug.

Señor Augusto B. Legua elected president for ten years, 24 Sept.

Earthquake in Peru caused heavy landslides on the Central Railway and suspended traffic for several days, 27 Dec.

Attempted revolution. The revolutionaries seized the president and held him for about an hour, 8 May.

PERUGIA, a city of central Italy; as Perusia, anciently one of the Etruscan confederation, it allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 391 and 265 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Caesar from the adherent of Antony; many of whom were immediately on altars to their victor, 41. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Albini and Bichi, who in the A.D. 1529. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, 26 June, 1570. Perugia was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1580, when the cruel papal general Schmidt and 1660 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE or Wig. The ancients used false hair, but the periuke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660, and prevailed more or less till about 1740.

It is said that bishop Blomefield of London, in 1725, changed permission for the bishops to disport themselves: wearing their wigs in parliament, of which they gradually availed themselves.

PERUVIAN BARK. See Jasminus Balsam.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lago di Garda, X. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege; by the French, 1797; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1809, given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, May, 1848, retaken by Radetzky, March, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1839, when peace was made. It was given up to the Italians, 9 Oct. 1866; see Quadrilateral.

PESSIMISM (from pessimus, the worst), the opposite doctrine to optimism (which see).

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by John Henry Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746, died 17 Feb. 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in reading, writing, and working; but he did not succeed. In 1788 he established an orphan school where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitory system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon after turned into a hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Feilenberg, he established his school at Hofwil, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 869, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly with the Turks. The great insurrection broke out here, and the minister, count Lamberg, was killed, 28 Sept. 1848. Budapest was taken by the imperialists, 4 Jan. 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it 18 April, same year; see Hungary. Budapest formally constituted capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873.

Hungarian national exhibition opened 2 May, 1885.

PESTILENCE, see Plague.

PETALISM (from the Greek petalon, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of on a shell, about 450 B.C. If guilt were established the sentence was usually banishment.

PETARD, or PETAR, an invention ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Colours was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used. "Hois with his own petar," Shakespeare, Hamlet iii. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, anciently Medeshamstede (Northamptonshire); obtained its present name from a king ofMercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter about 655. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The tower becoming dangerous, restoration resolved on, Dec. 1882. Foundation laid of new building, 7 May, 1884. Choir re-opened 11 July, 1889; Cathedral re-opened, 14 Oct., 1890; further restoration, May, 1894; completed (total cost about 50,000l.) July, 1902. The bapistry was erected by Henry VIII., out of the lands of dissolved monasteries in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough, 1541. The see was valued in the king's books at 419l. 19s. 11d. Present income
PETEELWOO. 1905.

PETITIONS.

4502. The oldest church clock known is said to be at Peterborough. Population, 1901, 30,873; est. 1899, 33,957.

Exhibition of relics of Mary queen of Scots opened 19 July, 1897.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1874. Spencer Madan; died, 8 Oct, 1883.
1881. John Parsons; died, 12 March, 1889.
1884. George Herber; died, 5 May, 1889.
1885. George Davy; died, 8 April, 1884.
1886. Francis Jemne, May; died 26 Aug, 1888.
1888. Wm. Conner Magee; elected 31 Oct; translated to Edinburg, Nov, 1887.

PETEELWOO, see Manchester Reform Meeting, 16 Aug, 1859.

PETEEL THE GREAT'S WILL, see under Wills.

PETEEL THE WILD BOY, a savage creature found in the Harzwald, electorate of Hanover, when some Gers were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov, 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. He died, while under the care of an English farmer, Feb, 1785, unchaged in his habits.

PETEELBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 27 May, 1703.

He built a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1712. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1760, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June, 1799, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burned, 24 Dec, 1811. The railway from Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened 5 May, 1862. On June 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire. Population, 1860, 1,285,435; 1890 (est.), 4,135,507.

See Russia, 1862, 2, 877, and 1904, 208.

PETEELBURG, VIRGINIA, see United States, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed May, 1724.

Treaty of St. Petersburg, for the partition of Poland (see article, Partition Treaty), signed Aug, 1772.

Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France, signed Sept, 1805.

Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between the Emperor Napoleon of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway 22 March, 1812.

Grand new Alexander II bridge; opened 15 July, 1879.

Ship canal to Kronstadt completed, Feb.; opened by the czar.

War memorial uncovered by the czar, 27 May, 1885.

Semicentennial anniversary of the foundation of the British and American chapel; Russian dignitaries and foreign ambassadors present, 18 Dec, 1890.

Exhibition of works of British artists visited by the czar and czarina.

Naval storehouses burnt, 16 June, 1901; and great dock fire, 13 June, 1901, 48 rooms burnt down in the Narva quarter, 16 July, 1901.

Revolutionsary demonstration, 17 March, 1901; again, many injured.

Celebration of bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg. The Toitski bridge formally opened in presence of the czar, 23 May. 1903.

Great strike of workmen, including the Putiloff ironworks and several government works; massacre of strikers, led by other workmen, while marching to the palace square to present a petition,$formulating political and economic demands.

22 Jan, 1905.

Our other events connected with political and economic disturbances in St. Petersburg. see Russia, 1904, 216.

Port Admiral Konnitzch was killed for threatening to close the dockyard if the men left work to celebrate May Day...

12 May, 1906.

A church erected on the site of the assassination of Alexander II, opened.

1 Sep., 1917.

Czar and czarina visit Crime; traveller's account, 30 Dec, 1909.

Funeral of the grand duke Michael Nikolaievitch. 23 July, 1910.

Sir Ernest Shackleton lectures at the town hall of his explorations.

First mosaic opened; great Mussalman festival held.

French parliamentary deputation arrives.

Visit of king Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his queen.

23 Feb, 1913.

PETEEL'S CHURCH ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante: the first stone laid by pope Julius II. in 1566. In 1864, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lbs. of iron were used. The church was consecrated 18 Nov, 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 1,000 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 660 feet; its greatest breadth within is 422 feet; and the entire height from the ground 522 feet. Renewal of the leaden envelope completed, July, 1884.

PETEEL'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, about 725; so called because agreed to be paid on Peter Mass, 1 Aug. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they were to be one penny to pay, and Otha, 775, and was afterwards claimed by the pope as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII, 1514. Camden. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

The Peter's pence presented at the pope's jubilee was said to amount to 26,000,000. Great Britain, 4,000,000; Ireland, 7,200, Feb, 1837. See Pope.

PETEELWALDEN (Germany). Convention of, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned; signed 8 July, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETEELWARDEIN (in Austria), was taken by the Turks, July, 1356. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, 5 Aug, 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the
Mr. Etow N. Henwood's invention for use of petroleum for the production of steam announced March, 1877; Speirs's petroleum engine announced. April, 1876. Petroleum discovered in Egypt on the coast of the Red Sea, March, 1886; reported successful 22 Aug., 1887. Petroleum found in Burmah. May. Destruclive on the Markoff petroleum fountain near Baku. 25 July. Large quantities of natural gas now used as fuel in locomotives, etc. in Pittsburg, etc. 1884. Mr. Penn's system of lighting by petroleum lamps, was introduced at the Cuxton station, S.E. Railway Nov. 1876. Chenault's process for solidifying petroleum to form cheap steam fuel reported successful 19 Nov. 1871. Oil is discovered in the waters of some wells on the Ashwell estates near Shiplot Mallet, Somerset. report 31st Oct., 1874. A great petroleum fountain at Grozny, north of the Caucasus, takes fire; 17 workmen killed and much destruction reported. 1875. A number of wells discovered in Bazo, Rousinia, reported. 31st Dec., 1875. Oil struck at a depth of 1,142 feet at St. Paul's inlet, Newfoundland. Dec., 1876-Jan., 1877. Ten factories and 5 depts. burnt, Baku. 1st Feb., 1877. Lives lost, many injured, early Feb., 1904. again 40 towers destroyed and 2 reservoirs burnt. 1st Oct., 1874. Strike at the Rothschild petroleum works at Batum, 12 March; fatal rioting. 21-22 March, 1902. Petroleum discovered in Trinidad, reported. 31st July. Strike and rioting at Baku, oil wells set on fire. conflict between riders and troops. 15-18 July, 1903. Sanginary conflicts between Armenians and Tartars, nearly 2,000 killed. 21-25 Feb., 1875. Petroleum exhibition held at Bakuest during the meeting of the international petroleum congress, Sept. 15-7. Congress held at the Hotel Cecil, London; its mission was to secure standardization of the methods for petroleum testing. 24 May, 1909. See Russia, 1894-16.

PETROUSIA, a name given to women charged with throwing petroleum on the burning houses in Paris during the siege by the government, May, 1871.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, 30 Aug. 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed to capture some Russian frigates, except the Sibka, a store-ship taken by the French. A school for seamen, named after the French Admiral Price, was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade; many were killed, including captain Parker and M. Bourassé, French and English officers. The objects of the attack were not attained. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on 30 May, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PETTY BAG. CLERK OF THE: power was given to the treasury, with consent of the lord chancellor and master of the rolls, to establish this office, by the Great Seal Offices Act, 1874.

PEVENSEY (Sussex), said to be the site of the Roman Anderida, on which a Norman castle was erected. Here William of Normandy landed, 28 or 29 Sept. 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen.
Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy Henry V., her step-son.

Pews in churches. "In a London will we read of sedile vocatum pew" (a seat called pew). 1453. Pews were censured by Latimer and Bradford, 1553. Waleot. The church of Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, long contained a pew dated 1602. The rev. W. M. H. Church (near 1740) restored and re-seated the church, and preserved the panel with the date in the door of the surplice press. Another pew in the chancel was dated 1604.

Paffendorf and Liegnitz (Silesia). Near these two places was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, 15 Aug. 1760. The Austrians were defeated by Frederick of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

Phalanx, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion of Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him about 360 B.C.

Phalsbourg (Pfalzburg, Palatine city), a strong town of Alkease, was founded in 1570, by the elector palatine George John. It was ceded to France in 1661, and its fortress erected by Vauban, 1679. It checked the progress of the victorious armies of the allies both in 1814 and 1815, and withstood the Germans from 16 Aug. to 12 Dec. 1879, when it capitulated unconditionally. It was retained at the peace in Feb. 1871.

Pharaoh, the general title of the kings of Egypt in the Old Testament, found only there and in the copies. The Egyptian word, per-an, has been interpreted, king or sun. According to sir Erasmus Wilson, Egypt of the Past (1881), the hieroglyphs of per, a house, and per-an a great house, are identical with that of Pharaoh, hence the signification, "royal ruler," "founder of a house.

Pharaoh's Serpents, a dangerous chemical toy, composed of sulphur and mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1885.

Pharisees, a sect among the Jews; so called from pharash, a Hebrew word for separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. Luke xvii. 9-12. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

Pharmacopeia, a book of directions for the preparation of medicines, published by colleges of physicians, the earliest in England 1648. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new (British) pharmacopoeia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1804; succeeded by a new one in May, 1867; reprinted, 1885; again reprinted, 1898; Indian and colonial edition, published 1910.

Pharmacy: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed in medicine. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded 1 June, 1841, mainly by Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes The Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist. The Pharmacy Act, 1852, regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. It was amended by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which required all sellers of poisons to be registered after 31 Dec. 1868; act amended in 1891; further amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1898.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act passed, 11 Aug. 1875. Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was instituted by the Irish Pharmacy Act, passed, 11 Aug. 1875. Sale of Food and Drugs Act, amendment Act, 1879. Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.

Pharos, an island on the coast of Egypt, on which was erected the celebrated lighthouse, called the tower of Pharos, begun by Sisyphus of Corinth, 283, and completed by king Ptolemy Philadelphus about 283 B.C. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay. See Lighthouse.

Pharsalia, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cesar defeated his rival Pompey, 9 Aug. 48 B.C., and became virtually master of the known world. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body left naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip. See Greek-Turkish war, 1897.

Phenol, or phenic acid, names for carbolic acid (which see).

Phenophthalmoscope, an apparatus for investigating the movements of the eye-ball, invented by Donders, of Utrecht, and announced in 1870.

Pherée (Thessaly, N. Greece), see Thessaly.

Phigalian Marbles, in the British Museum, were purchased for 1 by the prince regent in 1815. They consist of portions of the frieze taken from the temple of Apollo Epiphanus at Phigalia in Arcadia, and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Phidias, who died 432 B.C. The bas-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, and of the Centaurs and Lapithae.

Philadelphia (Asia Minor), see Seven Churches. — PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn 24 Oct. 1682, chartered by him as a city, 28 Oct. 1701. The William Penn charter school founded, 1884, and charters him, 1700 (first master, George Keith); it is still a flourishing school. The first American congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on 4 July, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place. The National Union Convention held its first meeting here 14 Aug. 1865; see United States, Population of, 1870, (est.); 1871, 12, 117,360. Beginning of centennial year celebrated with great demonstration... 1 Jan. 1875 International exhibition opened by the president, 15 May, "said to be the most extensive of all exhibitions hitherto; vista of three-eighths of a mile; main building 500 feet long; 6 other large buildings, and 200 smaller.

[Total admission 750,792; daily average, 1,108, receipts, 3,813,749 dollars] Closed... 21 Nov. A permanent exhibition opened by president Hayes... 15 May, 1877 Great storm; 38 dwellings, 11 churches, and many public buildings destroyed; 3 ships sunk; estimated loss, 2,000,000 dollars... 24 Oct. 1872 Foundation of city celebrated... 24 Oct. 1872 Great Irish convention... 25-27 April, 1883. Fire at lunatic asylum, 28 perish... 1 Feb. 1883
for pardon, Nov. 25, 1839. of seq. The following are the principal incidents in the rebellion:—
Severe fighting in Mindanao; the Malay Mahome-"...The insurgents masters all of the towns in Cavit'e; convenant sold and Spanish months (April 1898) in the island of Luzon; the mutiny of native soldiers in Mindanao, officers fall 4. Insurgents signally defeated, Novaleta taken, early Nov.; again severely defeated at Santa Cruz and Anguat.

**PHILIPPINE ISLES.**

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.** for the reformation of criminal boys, was established in 1888, and incorporated in 1896. It supports a farming-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey; see **Reformatory Schools.**

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY** (London), was established in 1813; first concert, 8 March, New Philharmonic Society began 1832.

**PHILIPHAUGH,** near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquis of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by the forces of the Duke of Argyll, 13 Sept., 1645.

**PHILIPPI,** (Macedonia), so named by Philip II. of Macedonia. Here Octavius Caesar and Marc Antony defeated the republican forces of Cassius and Brutus, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul preached here, Acts 16, 48, and wrote an epistle to the converts, Philippians.

**PHILIPPICS,** the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II., of Macedonia, 332-331 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Anthony one of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life, 41-43 B.C. **PHILIPPINE ISLES** in the Malay Archiipelago, discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zaba, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was erected at the mouth of the Manila river, and Manila became the capital of the Spanish possession in the Philippines; see **Manila and Earthquakes,** The islands were ceded to the United States, 1898. The Philippine commercial company was unsuccessful, 1785. Population, 1890 (Est.), 8,32,660.

Mr. John Foreman's "Philippine Islands" was published by Fields, Tannen, and Company, 1845. The natives rebelled against Spanish rule, and from 1868 to 1874 fighting between the natives and the Spanish troops was almost continuous and sanguinary. The rebels submitted in return to new governors, 1875; but again rose against authority, 1877. The rebels were suppressed by the government, 1878. The government of the islands taken over by the United States, 1898; see **American Occupation.**

**PHILIPPIANS.** The four epistles of the New Testament addressed to the Christian Church at Philippi. The date of the letter is disputed, but the general opinion is that it was written from prison shortly before the second and third epistles, about A.D. 67. The writer of the epistle is St. Paul the Apostle. The three epistles were written at Rome, Philippi, and Ephesus; the fourth letter was written from prison in Rome. The first epistle of the Philippians is the most celebrated of the four, and is frequently referred to in the writings of the Church. The second and third epistles are both addresses to the Christians at Philippi, and the fourth letter is addressed to the Christians at Rome.
Year 1899. U.S. warship, rescues 65 Spaniards at Balaya, Lason; hit St. Gilmore and 14 men captured. 15 April, 1899.

Rebel entrenchments carried by gen. McArthur and Hale's brigades after hard fighting; 53 rebels captured, 4 April and 15 captured; the Rio Grande river crossed by U.S. troops under gen. Wheaton; entrenchments carried; Americans advance to Apalit. 24, 27 April, 1899.

Negotiations between gen. Otis and the government fail. 28, 29 April, 1899.

Desultory fighting in Lason; gen. Lawton occupies San Tomas and San Fernando. 1 May, 1899.

Gen. Otis reports the enemy and captures San Isidro. 17 May, 1899.

U.S. civil commission receive Aguinaldo's peace commissioners; negotiations fail. 22 May, 1899.

Gen. Otis (insurgent officer) assassinated at Calatagan. 6 June, 1899.

Guerilla warfare; gen. Lawton's brigades successfully engaged. 10 June, 1899.

Gen. Lawton defeats the enemy on the Zapote river. 13 June, 1899.

Gen. McCrady drives the enemy north from San F. de Calumpit to Baler. 16, 18 Aug.

Chinese exclusion law applied to the islands by gen. Otis. 22 Sept. 1899.

Novala captured, 200 insurgents killed; Rosario afterwards occupied. 3, 9 Oct., 1899.

The U.S. commission advises the United States to keep possession of the islands, and forces the insurgents to submit; agreed to by the U.S. government. 3 Nov., 1899.

Col. Bell captures Tarlac, the Filipino government seat. 12 Nov., 1899.

Insurgents routed near San Jacinto. 12 Nov., 1899.

Enemy defeated in the hills S. of Lingayen, stock and gun captured, reported. 29 Nov., 1899.

Four thousand prisoners released during Oct. 30 Nov., 1899.

Col. March destroys Aguinaldo's bodyguard and liberates 55 Spaniards, reported. 1 Dec., 1899.

Gen. Lawton killed while leading the attack on San Mateo, reported. 15 Dec, 1899.

Gen. Schwan captures San Diego, insurgents routed, 67 killed. 21 Jan., 1900.

Gen. Pio del Pilar, after a week's sharp fighting near San Miguel, captured. 3 June, 1899.

The American commission holds its first legislative session. 12 Sept., 1899.

Fires outbreaks, desperate fight at Marcarie, American loss heavy, both mid-sept. many skirmishes, reported. 23 Sept., 1899.


U.S. military stations, 53, Nov. 1899; 411, Sept. 1899. 527 insurgents killed, 664 wounded, 2,674 captured. 1 Nov. 1899-1 Sept., 1899.

Total American loss, 357 killed; mortally wounded, 1,052 died from disease. 1899-1900, reported. 9 Nov., 1900.

Deportation of insurgent generals and others to Guam. 19 Jan., 1901.

Gen. Trax, 9 officers and 199 men surrender. 16 March, 1899.

Aguinaldo and some of his staff captured by a force of gen. Panatou at Palawan. 17 March, 1899.

Aguinaldo declares allegiance to the U.S. the Americans release 1,000 prisoners. 19 April, 1899.


Gen. Bellarmino and 5,000 men surrender. 6 July, 1899.

Gen. Alhambra, with 600 men, surrendered to the command of Aguinaldo's followers, captured at Cagusan, reported. 22 Sept., 1899.

American reverse at Balangiga, garrison surprised, 23 Sept., 1899.

Insurrection prevails in Samar, military and civil report unsatisfactory; San Jose, in Batangas, burnt by the insurgents. 24 Oct.; severe fight against covered trenches and sedentary dictated by U.S. commission. 1 Nov., 1899.

Maj. Waller captures Sojotan, 26 insurgents killed; reported. 8 Nov., 1899.

Malvar, rebel leader, surrenders; resistance over in the north, mid April; further surrenders, 25 April, 1899.
PHILOBIBLION SOCIETY.

PHILOBIBLION SOCIETY was instituted in 1870 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (aff. lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It published volumes of "Miscellanea," &c.


PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see Alchemy.

PHILOSOPHICAL LAMP, constructed by Johann Wolfgang Dobriner, who applied in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him in 1723.

PHILOSOPHY (from of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things (distinguished from history, the knowledge of facts, and from mathematics, the knowledge of the quantity of things) — the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. Locke. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called magi) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 85. Philosophy is now divided into: 1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ancient and Modern. The Fathers (which are) contain what is now considered to be the most ancient moral philosophy, the science of later systems, about the sixth or seventh century, prof. Max Muller, March, 1854. Hesiod, about 520 B.C. Plato, about 524; Aristotle, (the Academy), by Plato, 347; Porphyry (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 314. Sept., by Pyrrho, 334. Cynic by Diogenes, 335. Epicurean by Epicurus, 306. Stoic, by Zeno, 260. Mobile Academy, by Arcaden, 275. New Academy, by Carneades. Epictetus. New Platonists (who attempted to substitute the Platonism with Christianity). Ammonius Saccas, about 241; Plotinus, died about 270; Porphyry, died about 303; Iamblichus, died about 333. Julian the emperor, died 363.


NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.


PHIPPS'S EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the Sea-Horse and Courageous ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible to the North Pole. In August 1773, he was for nine days environed with barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. A black wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, 20 Sept., 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHILOGISTON, a term employed by Stahl to designate the hypothetical matter or principle of fire; "the indammable principle" of bishop Watson, near the close of the 17th century. The chemical theory based upon it was refuted by Lavoisier, 1790, who substituted for it the theory of oxygenation.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon in 356. By the excavations of the British school of archaeology at Abu Simbel, the remains of two ancient temples of Apollo, with relics of bronzes, inscriptions, &c., and at Hyampolis, a shrine of Artemis (Diana), &c., were discovered, reported, 30 Aug. 1894.

PHOENICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity, their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais, or Acre. From the 19th to the 13th centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean — Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, and others, which are said to have visited the British Isles. Phoenicia was conquered by Cyrus, 539 B.C.; by Alexander, 322; by the Romans, 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1510. See Sidon and Tyre.

PHENIX CLUBS. of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1838. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1839, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Daniel Sullivan was condemned to penal servitude for ten years, April, 1839. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.
PHENIX PARK. A beautiful park, 1,327 acres, in Dublin; for the murders here see Ireland, 1882-3, 1890.

PHONEIDOSCOPE, an instrument for observing the colour-figures of liquid films under the action of sonorous vibrations, being a visible demonstration of the vibratory and molecular motion of a telephone plate; invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor, 1877; manufactured by S. C. Tilsley & Co., London, 1878.

PHONO-CINEMA, a combination of the phonograph and cinematograph, which preserves the face, voice and gestures of living beings, displayed at the Paris exhibition, June 6th 1900.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine proposed to be attached to pianofortes and other key-box instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. F. Enby, 13 June, 1863. The motive-power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1847; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774; and by Mr. Carrey in 1827. See Telephonograph.

A new phonograph by Thomas Alva Edison, electrician and phonographer, was announced, Dec. 1877. Linear indentations are made by means of a pin in a sheet of tin foil by speaking or singing; and from these casts may be taken. When these are placed upon the diaphragm of a telephone connected with revolving apparatus, the sounds may be reproduced with a weirdlike effect. Improved by Mr. Sherwood Babbell, 1880. See Telephonograph.

A greatly improved instrument by Mr. Edison patented for postal communication, announced, 21 Nov. 1879; successful experiments reported, 12 May, 1880. Professor Graham Bell's phonograph, a modification of Edison's phonograph, was announced, Nov. 1887.

Mr. Emile Berliner (of Washington) announced his gramophone, a modification of Loue Scott's phonograph, Nov. 1887.

The phonograph and graphophone were both exhibited to the British Association at Bath, Sept. 1882. Exhibitions of Mr. Edison's greatly improved phonograph, possessing perfect in the record, reproduction and preservation of sounds of all kinds (wax is used in place of tin foil) Nov. 1888 et seq.

Mr. Edison receives photographs from the duke of Cambridge, Mr. Gladstone, and others - Jan. 1885, Mr. Dugald Clerk, Surgeon, one of the words, by means of a concealed phonograph and clockwork, were exhibited at the Savoy Hotel, Westminster, 25 July; Edison's phonograph at the Royal Institution, July, 1890.

Mr. Edison adapts his phonograph to a water motor as well as electricity - reported Sept.

The paper, by Mr. Moriarty, transmits a phonograph, containing a message, to the president of the United States, and received, March, 1893. Many improvements made...

PHONOGRAPHY is the name given by sir Isaac Pitman (born 4 Jan., 1813, died 22 Jan., 1897) to the secretarial edition of his shorthand system in 1891; see Spelling Reform. The system has been adapted to and published in twelve European and Oriental languages; and many periodicals are issued in character in Britain and America.


"Phonographic, or Writing by Sound," published - 1 Jan. 1840.

"Phonetic Journal" (now "Pitman's Journal") commenced - 1 Jan. 1842.

Phonetic society established - 1 March, 1843 (Isaac Pitman sec. till Society dissolved in 1842).

Popular class-book (afterwards "Phonographic Teacher") first published - 1842.


PHONOPORE, an arrangement of telegraph wires to facilitate transmission of sound, by checking the influence of adjoining wires, the invention of Mr. C. J. Eatons Davis, announced, May, 1886. See Telegraphs.

PHONO-SCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by Dr. Rudolph Köenig, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862. He died, aged 68, 2 Oct. 1901.

Mr. Edmund's phonoscope, exhibited to the British Association, Aug., 1878, is an instrument for producing figures and light from the vibrations of sound.

The name phonoscope is given to an apparatus used by M. M. G. Damoy in photographing the lips of a speaker and the surrounding images that are produced that they may be understood by a deaf mute, June, 1872. See Telegraphs, 1871.

PHOSPHOR-BRONZE, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, invented by Messrs. Montefiore-Levi and Küenzel, of Belgium, in 1857. It is very hard, ductile, and elastic, with a colour resembling gold.

PHOSPHORESCENCE. The property possessed by some bodies of retaining luminosity after exposure to light observed by the ancients; especially noticed by Vitruvius. Verulamius (1642), Boyle, Canton, Wilson, and others; and specially studied by Edmond Becquerel, and Balmain, See Luminescent Paints, Air (footnote).

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1669, by Braudt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kenkel, a saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. Now, Dict. Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1790, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer. 1768. Phosphorescent water was discovered by Guenzember in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of phlegm matches. In 1834, Schrotter, of Vienna, discovered a phosphorescent amorphous phosphorus, which ignites more slowly and is less unwholesome in working than ordinary phosphorus.

Mr. S. A. Rosenthal and dr. J. J. von Komecki succeed in preparing matches without yellow phosphorus, reported...

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senecior (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of the investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgewood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its Journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first photographer. His paper was entitled "an account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver."

Further discoveries were made by Niepce in 1824, and sir J. Herschel in 1826.

Louis J. M. Daguere commenced his experiments in 1823, and in 1825 joined Joseph Nicephore Niepce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of daguerreotypes plates was announced in Jan. 1829; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Niepce's son Isidore.
PHOTOGRAPHY

In 1843, Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions by producing negatives on paper, with the light and shades reversed, which, on number of positive copies were produced by the photographer and patented for producing the same. Talbot's name is associated with the development of photography, and he is often credited as the father of the medium.

In 1851, daguerrotype (a closed copper plate) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

In 1852, the daguerreotype of Chancellor, Transylvania, was photographed by Tildesley.

Photographs on glass and paper, and specimens of photographs, were exhibited at the Photographic Institute at Bonam, March 1852.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1852. It publishes a journal. On 22 Dec. 1852, 273 specimens of photography were exhibited at the Society of Arts, Alderley. 42nd annual report of the same, very successful: at Sept. of that year, congress held, New gallery, Regent-street, 9 May, 1853. A daguerreotype of a person (who is sometimes supposed to have been for photography) by Mr. Beechey, of Manchester, in the spring of 1856.

Mr. H. van der Weyde, an American artist, succeeded in making electric light very effective in photography.

Photographs of the first page of the Times, containing many full-length advertisements (4 inch long by 1 inch wide), sent to Paris from Bordeaux by balloons, Jan. 1855.

Cameras ordered to be photographed by the act for prevention of crime, May 1857.

Camera invented by Dr. Francis, of Oxford, is photographing by the solar eclipse, since then the progress of photography has greatly increased its usefulness and work.

The Electric Flash-photographs invented by father Parish, to be seen in U.S.A., for measuring star distances.

Photograph sent to the heavens by MM. Paul and Trousseau, France, 1856.

Invention of the daguerreotype by Mr. Niépce, of France, in 1857.

The daguerrotype, as was described, in the photographic society, by MM. Niépce and Laveley, succeeded by MM. Niépce and Le Gras in 1857.

In 1857, M. M. Niépce and Laveley, discovered the method of producing photographs: the first of its members transferred by arrangement to the Boulevard club, St. James's square, Sept. 1857.

M. Lippmann, discoverer of the methods of photography, announced, at a sitting of the French academy of sciences, his discovery of a method for producing photographs in relief, and obtained by the photographic society of London the patent of the sensitive plate with a film of collodion marked with an immense number of minute crossed lines produced by a machine, 2 March, 1857.

At the Paris academy of sciences, M. Niépce gave particulars of a discovery by Mr. Ducray, Chaudron, of a method of photographing the sounds of the human voice with sufficient precision to enable the actor to become himself.

M. Niépce gives on Tuesday, Dec. 1857, gave particulars of their success in photographing sounds; the delicate peculiarities of the voice, such as hissing were produced with distinct voices.

Photograph taken, an apparatus for registering the position of the sun's spots, by means of clockwork and photography, created at the suggestion of Mr. John Herschel at Kew observatory about 1857. It was made by Mr. H. F. Page, French De RV in 1875, by the disc of the sun during the eclipse of 18 July, 1858.

Photographanography, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Niepce. Neipée, etc.
PHOTOMETRIST, 1073

PHYSIC.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 690 A.D., a man named Harvey, wrote a system of medicine. Dr. R. Quain’s Dictionary of Medicine, published 1882, 3rd edition issued 1902. See Medical.

The botanical age of medicine lasted till the Reformation, when it was attacked by Paracelsus (1493-1541), and Vesalius (1514-1564), and medical practice has been completely transformed by physiological and chemical research.

The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628. See Medical and Societies.

PHYSICAL TO THE KING. — John, the king’s chaplain and physician (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells), mentioned 1090.

The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1541, and Henry VI, a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time till, to a remuneration for their service in the king’s service. L. D. Doc. Miss Garrett (formerly Mrs. Anderson) licensed at Apothecaries’ hall, London, to practise medicine, Feb. 1805.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 3 May, 1859, it was resolved that the “Royal Society of Medicine” (including the various sections) be founded: the resolution was affirmed, 24 Feb. 1870; but in 1871 the project dropped.

School of Medicine for Women in London (council: Professors Burdon-Sanderson and Huxley, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Blackwell, M.D., and others); opened, Oct. 1874.

Registration of medical women, permitted by Medical Act, 39 & 40 Viet. c. 11, 11 Aug. 1857.

Queen Victoria laid the foundation of the Medical Examination hall on the Victoria embankment, 24 March, 1851.

The curriculum for medical students changed from 4 to 6 years; 1850, Oct. 1853.

London school of tropical medicine promoted by the liberality of Mr. Chamberlain, coll. sec., Dec. 1852; established in the London Docks; good research work, reported, 3 Nov. 1892, & 1897.

Goldsmiths’ may make a grant of 1000l. to the institute of medical science fund, university of London, March, 1906.

Death of Sir H. Pitman, late registrar of the college of physicians, who attained his sixteenth year in July last, 6 Nov. 1906.

Mr. Otto Beit increased the fund of 5000l. left by his brother, Mr. Otto Beit, for the endowment of medical research to 215,000l. for the purpose of establishing Beit Memorial fellowships for medical research, Dec. 1909.

Dr. C. Graham, formerly professor of chemistry at university college, London, who died on 15th November, left the residue of his estate, about 35000l., to the senate of the university of London to found a fund to be known as the “Charles Graham Medical Research Fund,” Dec. 1909.

See Anatomy.

EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

Cornelius Celsius
Born 100 B.C.

Paulus Aegineta flourished about 630.

Averroes 12 Dec. 1193.

Thomas Lancre 1550.

Racbeus 1591.

Ambrose Pare, French surgeon 1590.

William Harvey 1572.

Thomas Sydenham 1624.

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PHYSIOLOGY.

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PHYSIOGNOHY, a science which affirms

the dispositions of mankind may be discovered

from the features of the face. The origin of

the term is referred to Aristotle; and Cicero

was attached to the science. It became a

study from the beginning of the 16th century;

and in the 18th century the essays of Le Cat

and Per-36th led to the modern system.

J. K. Lavater, who endeavoured to raise physiognomy
to the rank of a science, published his celebrated work
"Physiognomische Fragmente," 1775-78, of which an
English translation by Holcroft was published in 1793.
The subject was considered by C. R. Darwin in his
work "Expression of the emotions in Man and
Animals," 1872, and by Mantegazza in his "Physiog-

nomie and Expression," 1896.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which
treats of the inner constitution of animals and

plants, and the several functions and operations of

all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller,
Milo-Edwards, Huxley, Carpenter, Virchow,
Brown-Squard, Helmholtz, Ludwig, Du Bois-
Reymond, Salomon Stricker Rutherford and sir
John Bucknill are much celebrated, and Todd's
"Cyclopaedia of Physiology" (1836-39) is a library
in its-1f. Physiological Society, in London, founded
by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson (bapt. 1859) and others,
early in 1873; see Anatomy, Biology, Morphology,
Royal Institution. International congresses of
physiology have been held since 1888.

By means of the Rouget rays the action of the

heart and vessels in a living human body were

made visible at a meeting in Munich. 6 Aug. 1896

Hodd fortnightly meetings at the Imperial College of
Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.­
Membership, 1710, 470.

PHYSICIANS. ROYAL COLLEGE of,

of London (of England since 1853), was projected by
Dr. Linnæus, physician to Henry VIII., who,

through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained
letters patent, constituting a corporate body of
regular physicians in London, with two charter
colleges, 23 Sept. 1578. Linnæus was elected the first
president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a

great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built
a library and public hall, which he granted for ever

to the college, with his books and instruments.

The college was afterwards held in a building in

Wardour-place, erected by sir C. Wren, where it
continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone
edifice in Trafalgar-square was erected from designs
by sir R. Smirke. The college is composed of
fellows and members, formerly called licenates and
extrallicenates. The queen's bench division

decided that the college was entitled by the medical
and surgical grant diplomas with the privilege of
surgery, 8 March, 1893. The prince of Wales

elected a fellow of the college, July, 1897,—The
College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by

charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-inorporated
in 1802. The Royal College of Physicians,

Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1881.

PHYSIC GARDENS.
The first cultivated in

England was by John Gerard, surgeon of

London, in 1597; that at Oxford was

endowed by the

earl of Hanby, in 1632; that at Cambridge was

commenced about the middle of the last
century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane,

was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721.

This last was very much admired by Linnaeus.
The trustees of the London orphan charities agree to
dedicate 800l. per annum, in the maintenance, March,
1829, to erect a new library and plantation opened by
lord Coxe on 25 July, 1762.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. British Col-

lege of, started in 1833; a meeting of the council
was held at the earl of Minto's house, 20 Oct. 1843.
Annual meetings. Royal Commission on Physical
Education appointed, 1835.

One of the most tangible results of that Commission
was the formation of the National League for Physical
Education and Improvements, which was incorporated
in 1835, and the moral influence of school children
was in a great extent traceable to the labours of that
Commission, although the question was also fully
debated in the Report of the Royal Commission on
Physical Education. The National League was created in the Report
of the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical
Inspection and Education, 1837.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, established 14 Feb.
1874; Dr. J. H. Gladstone, first president.
NATIONAL PHYSICAL RECREATION SOCIETY
founded, 1855; in full activity, National Physical
Laboratory established, 1887; a commission appointed
respecting its establishment, lord Rayleigh chairman.
3 Aug. 1897; favourable report issued, 4 Oct. 1889;
government grant 14,000l. for erection and 4500l.
per annum for maintenance. Bushy-house, Teddington,
granted by queen Victoria to the Royal society
for the laboratory, Dec. 1897 opened by the prince
and princess of Wales, 19 March, 1897.
PIANO FORTE.* The invention is attributed to Cristofollo (or Cristofori), an Italian, J. C. Schröter, a German, and Marius, a Frenchman, early in the 18th century. The strings are struck by small hammers, and not by quills, as in harpsichords. Schröter is said to have presented a model of the invention to the court of Saxony, in 1717; and G. Silberman manufactured pianofortes with considerable success in 1772. Pianofortes were made in London by M. Zumpe, a German, 1760, and have since been greatly improved by Clementi, Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, Pleyel, and others.

Upright pianos, first made in this country, were suggested by Isaac Hawkins in 1759, and Thomas Loud, in 1802. Mr. Southwell patented " cabinet pianos" in 1787; superseded, from about 1843, by the concert, piccolo, and other pianos.

A key instrument at Modena was named " piano forte," 1596. A "tone piano forte," formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in France and arranged by M. Haudre, was played on by him at the Royal Institution, on 16 March, 1856. The transposing piano, invented by Mr. Henry Schallheim, was exhibited at the Savoy hotel, Westminster, 20 June, 1866. The Janko pianoforte, with a new arrangement of keyboard, exhibited in the Portman rooms, London, 24 Nov. 1891, said to possess many advantages. See Grove's "Dictionary of Music," article "Pianoforte." A "double piano," a new harpsichord and harp, played on at Messrs. Pleyel's rooms, London, 12 April, 1857.

Among mechanical contrivances for pianoforte playing, or "dumb pianists," are the Pianoola, and the Mitter Piano-player, 1893.

PICARDY (N. France), was conquered by the English in 1340, and by the duke of Burgundy in 1470, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Arras, 21 Sept., 1453, and annexed to France by Louis XI., 1463.

PICCADILLY, a fine street, W. London; the name, of uncertain origin, was Pickadilla and Pigadulla, about 1660, when a house of entertainment existed near the Haymarket, termed Pickadilly Hall, after which buildings were gradually extended westwards.

PICCOLO PIANO, a small pianoforte introduced by Robert Wormann in 1829.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 B.C. They began the Social war in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRIUS'S CONSPIRACY, see Georges.

PICKETING, see Trials, Aug. 1807, and 1807.

R. Read and four other cabinet-makers imprisoned for picketing, May, 1875. Watching dwellings, &c., declared illegal, 29 Dec. 1850.

PIQUEUT, a game with cards, invented, it is said, by Joquelin, for the amusements of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390. Mézévry.

"The nucleus of the instrument was a little box over which were stretched strings: such was the clave, the dulcimer, and the psaltery. The clavichord had keys; the virginal (about 1500) had dampers: successive improvements were the virginals (on which Queen Elizabeth played), the spinet (about 1580), and the harpsichord (with two rows of keys), said to have been used in the 17th century, which Bach and Handel improved on in the 18th century. A collection of harpsichords (one dated 1555) is in the South Kensington museum. A double pianoforte (with two keyboards reversed), giving remarkable effects (patented by M. M. Mengozzi), played on at Covent-garden theatre, 21 Oct. 1852.

PICTS (possibly from Petti, painted), the name given to the earliest known inhabitants of the east of Scotland, by the Romans, who made expeditions into the country, 290 et seq.; see Roman Wall.

PICTURES, see Painting.

PIEDMONT (Piedmonte, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, formerly the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia, which see, and Savoy. Population, 1890, 3,234,560; 1900 (est.), 3,557,936.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By Sir 17 Edw. IV., it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIETISTS, a Lutheran sect, instituted in Leipzig, by Philip James Spencer, a professor of theology, about 1659, with the view of reforming the popular religion. He established "colleges of pietists," with preachers resembling those of the society of Friends and the Methodists in Britain, about 1760. A body resembling the Pietists, named Chasidim, arose among the Jews in the Ukraine, and spread through Poland and European Turkey.

PIEZOMETER (Greek piezo, I compress), an apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids, invented by Ersted (died 1851); improved by Despretz & Saizy.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients, Hittus and Bratus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. The pigeons of Alico served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdæ. Thirty-two pigeons liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, 22 Nov. 1870; at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp, a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day. Phillips. At a pigeon race, 25 July, 1872, from Spalding to London, the speed allowed was 90 seconds a mile; see Post Office, 1870.

In a pigeon race from Dover to Plymouth, some pigeons attained the velocity of 1,233 yards, 2,138 yards and 1,002 yards in 1 minute 24 seconds and 22 seconds, 1875. About 500 pigeon-flying societies exist in France; the organization of carrier-pigeon stations ordered by the minister for war, Jan. 1833. About 500 similar societies exist in Germany, stated Jan. 1835. National Peristonomic Society (originating from the Columbian Society, founded in 1749), has annual shows. A bill for prohibiting shooting pigeons rising from a trap attended with clatteries, passed by the common with large majorities, in 1835 and 1834 (105—46), was rejected by the lords in 1843 (50—17), and on 9 May, 1854 (72—40).

The first time that pigeons were used in modern warfare was at the siege of Paris in 1770, when a pigeon post was established at Tours, for the purpose of carrying dispatches to Paris. A notice was given by the London Post Office for transmission by carrier pigeons was posted at the head offices of the General Post Office in the United Kingdom and the terms were 5d. per word. For a considerable time this was the only means of transmitting information into Paris during the siege.

More recently, when Lübeck was besieged, dispatches were carried over the heads of the forces by pigeons. There are about 2,000 pigeon clubs in the United Kingdom, 1910. The largest race that has been flown by one organisation is in 1896 from Xantus to Lausanne, organized by the Lausanne-Neuchâtel Pigeon Club, in which annually 8,000 pigeons compete, the distance being 40 miles. Over a million pigeons for racing purposes are bred and trained with results each year.

The Ministry of George the Fifth offers a national cup to be flown for each year.
PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE. 1076  

**PINE-TREES.**

Memorial congregational church in memory of the "Pilgrim Father," John Robinson, founded at Gainsborough, 26 June, 1878.

The MS. log of the Medwayer presented to the President and citizens of the United States by the bishop of London, in compliance with the petition of Mr. T. F. Hayard, U.S. ambassador, 25 March, 1874; given up by him to governor Welcott, of Massachusetts, 26 May, 1875.

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A first edition (1678) realised £157/9, 9 May, 1891.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statue of the pillory, 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons were executed by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and patrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment except for perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy, for perjury, 22 June, 1830.

PILNITZ (near Dresden, Saxony). The convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, 20 July, 1701. On 27 Aug., the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition treaty, was finally agreed upon at Parnia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act; see Trinity-House.

PIMLICO, S.W. suburb of London, belonging to the Groover (Duke of Westminster) family, who have built largely upon it since 1830.

On 20 Dec., 1875, Georgina Moore, 71 years old, living with her parents in Winchester-street, disappeared; her body was found by labourers in the Mendlesham and Yadding, 20 Jan. 1882. Esther Fay, with whom she was last seen, accused of her murder, was acquitted, 27 April, 1872.

Pindar poisoning case. See Trials, April, 1832.

PINCHEAD, an alloy of 25 per cent. of zinc and 75 per cent. used for wash-plates, &c.; named after either Christopher or Thomas Pinchbeck, London mechanics; the former is said to have died in 1732, the latter in 1783.

PINDAREES, bands of freebooters, or mercenary soldiers in the central provinces of India, headquarters Malwa, who, after the fall of the Mughul empire, ravaged the native territories and the British settlements, 1804 et seq., till finally crushed by two armies commanded by the marquis of Hastings in 1817.

PINE-TREES. The stone pine (Pinus Pinea), brought to these countries before 1548. The cluster pine (Pinus Pinaster), brought from the south of Europe before 1576. The southern nigra (Pinus Strabos), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (Pinus Tida), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.
PIEKIE (near Edinburgh), where the English under the Earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots under the regent Arran, 10 Sept. 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 16,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners.

PINS have been found in British bars (Esbrooke); and are mentioned in a statute of 1583. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543. Slow. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIOMBINO, a principality, Italy, previously ruled by the Appiani family, was acquired by the Spaniards, 1569. It was ceded to France, 1801, and given by Napoleon to his sister Elisa, wife of prince Bacciochi, who held it from 1805 to 1815, when it was restored to the Buoncampagni family, subject to Tuscany. It became part of the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

PIPE ROLL SOCIETY, founded in 1884 for printing all extant public records prior to the year A.D. 1200.

PIRACY, Greek pirati, was severely suppressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C. See Bucaniers. Many acts of parliament were passed for the suppression of piracy; the latest in 1837.

PIRÆUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 395 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PIRMASENS (Bavaria). Here Moreau and the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 14 Sept. 1793.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the emperor under a flourishing republic. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, but became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. In 1494 Pisa became independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France, but was retaken by the Florentines in 1509. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472 and 1512. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room. The Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1174, and the Campo Santo about the same time. Fire panic in the cathedral, 9 persons crushed to death, 21 injured, 29 May, 1897. Attempt to burn Pisa Cathedral made by a mob as a demonstration against the execution of senor Ferrer in Spain; the door was set on fire, 17 Oct. 1908.

* The Campanile was erected to contain bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular that, in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 385 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some thought this was done purposely by the architect; others attributed it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1635).

PISCICULTURE, see Fisheries.

PISTOLS, the smallest fire-arms, said to have been invented at Pistoja in Italy; were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544. Subsequently they were made with a revolving cylinde r breach, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is said to be in the museum of the United Service Institution, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. An eight-chambered matchlock revolving of the 16th century is placed in the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1837, by Mel. Colt, who invented the Colt revolving pistol, 1851. This system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armory, in 1855; see Fire-Arms.

PIT BROW WOMEN, see Cont., 23 June, 1887.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, seen by Cook in 1773, and since colonised by ten mutineers from the ship Bounty, captain Bligh, in 1786; see Bounty.

The mutineers remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a well-conducted community under the care of Adams, the principal Englishman, who arrived a few years before, became chief. In Aug. 1852 admiral Moresby spent a few days on the island. By his means Nobbs was sent to England and obtained a pardon. His death (aged 86) announced Jan. 1885. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. The English government removed them, with all their property, in the ship Morayshire, on 3 May, 1856, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, 8 June. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 2500 horses, and twenty cows, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 36 males and 142 females.

Pitcairn's island visited by H.M.S. Polden was found to be prosperous, Dec. 1875. Population, 15 Aug. 1879, 93; in 1895, 127; in 1901, 141.

Harry Christian sentenced to death for murdering a woman and her children (June, 1897, reported, 2 Nov. 1897; the Solom. a.s. visited the island, 30 Aug. 1902.

PITCH, see under Music.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS. The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the Portland ministry 18 Dec. 1753, and terminated by resignation in 1761. The second was formed 2 May, 1783, and terminated (after various changes) by Mr. Pitt's death, 23 Jan. 1806. A public funeral was decreed to him, and 40,000l. to pay his debts.

ADMISSION OF 1783. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Gower, lord president.

Duke of Northumberland, privy council.

Marquis of Carmarthen and earl Temple (immediately succeeded by lord Sydney, secrearies.

Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor.

* William Pitt, second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born 25 March, 1752; became M.P. 23 Jan. 1782; moved for a reform in parliament, 7 May, 1782; became chancellor of the exchequer, July, 1782; prime minister Dec. 23, 1783 died 23 Jan. 1806.
PIUS IV., CREDO OF, see Confessions.

PLACENTIA (now Piacenza), N. Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scatto was overthrown, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revoluted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545 Paul III. gave it with Parma as a duchy to his son Peter, lord of the family of the Scotti. The French and Spaniards were defeated by the Austrians and Saracens near Placentia, 16 June, 1746; see Parma.

PLACCHIA, Chili (which see). The site of the decisive victory of the congressists over president Balmaceda, 28 Aug. 1891.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1941 B.C.) are described in Exodus ix, x. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 707 B.C. Pelitian. At Rome a desecrating plague prevailed, 433 B.C. The devastating plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, 470 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides, another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 187 B.C. Tiny. See Cattle.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, x 189.

Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189.

Another in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome; many towns entirely depopulated, 259.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 439.

A long-continued dreadful one began in Europe in 558. extended all over Asia and Africa.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 747-749.

In London, 1662.

At Chichester and in England, an epidemic disease carried off 34,000 persons, 722. Will. Mathes.

In Scotland 45,000 persons perished, 1694.

In London, a mortal mortality, 1665, and Ireland, 1695. Again, in London: It extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1703. Holsted.

In Ireland, after Christmas this year Henry II. was forced to end the country. 1704.

Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1705.

The Black Death in Italy, 1348.

A plague raging throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348-9. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1664-5, 1677, and in Ireland in 1700.

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PLAGUE.

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.
The sweating sickness again in England, 1523; and in York, Go Gerny in 1529; and for the fifth time in Eng. land, in 1551.
30,578 persons perished in the plague in Lombr alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.
200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in 1551.
In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.
In France a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons of ed. 1629.
The plague brought from Samlinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1630.
The Great Plague of London, began Dec. 1664, which carried off 6,556 persons; some say 100,000. Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it was thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of Sept. 6, 1665.
63,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in ship from the Levant, 1770.
One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1877-78.
In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassem, 1775.
In Egypt, about 800,000 persons died of plague, 1722.
In 1747, and at Plague, 1779; in the east, 1800; 1840; 1873; many deaths in Baghdad, Oct., April-May, 1756.
In Spain and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off in pestilence in 1804 and 1805.
Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1823.
The Asiatic cholera (see Cholera) made its first appearance in England, at Sundernd, 26 Oct. 1851; in Scotland, at Haddington, 23 Dec. same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, 14 March, 1852.
The cholera again visited England, &c., 1853 and 1854 (see Cholera).
The cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples; July-Dec. 1853.
A great outbreak of plague (see Dec.) in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins Jan. 1855.
A new, and hitherto an incurable disease, called 'black death,' on account of purple blotches coming out on the skin, appeared in Dublin; many persons of all ranks died a few hours after the seizure. March et seq. 1866.
Plague in Astracan, Jan. April, 1779.
Plague in Hong-kong (which see), June, July, 1841.
Plague in Bombay (which see), and other parts of India, Oct. et seq. 1855-6.
Sanitary conference of the powers, 65 delegates, count Bonin elected president, 15 Feb. 1857; convention signed, 16 March, 1857.
Plague in Turkestan, Samarqand, great mortality, Oct.-Nov. 1859.
Plague severe in India, great mortality in Bombay (which see), 1857; estimated deaths, 600,000, Aug. 1901.
(Punjumb, 530 deaths, 1859-1901; 6,399 deaths, 1900-1901.
Plague in Mauritius, 1859-1901; Oporto (which see).
Dr. Manson reports bacic plague to be a rat-borne disease, and holds their extermination as a preventi ve measure.' Published by the British Empire in his report of the spread of the disease in the world, 1855-1901; Times, 25 Oct. 1922.
For detailed account of several disorders the plague bacillus, sarcoptic, reported, 7 July 1902.
Prof. Hallikinen's system of anti-plague inoculation successful; encouraged by government, Feb. 1900.
Plague in Sydney, string et seq. 1901; total deaths, 107; town free, 3 Sept. 1901; 33 deaths up to 14 May, 1901.
Dr. Yerin's anti-plague serum obtained from horses, proved successful in Indo-China, Aug.-Oct. 1900.
Ships' outbreak in Kowchow, 7 deaths, 27 Aug.-14 Nov. 1900; 4 cases, 1 death, 26 Oct. 1901.
Plague at Cape Town, 11 Feb. 1901.
Hong Kong, 173 deaths, week ending 13 May, 1901; total deaths, 1,999 (11 Europeans); subsiding, 24 July-103 deaths, 7-21 June, 1901; subsides, reported clear, mid Sept., 1902; increasing Feb. 1903, 15 April, 1903.
Oporto, 4 deaths, reported, 25 June, 1901.
Egypt, 171 cases, 943 deaths, 7 April-7 Oct. 1901: 147 deaths, April-15 July, 1902.
Plague in Liverpool, 6 deaths, 30 Oct.; 1 death, 7 Nov. 1901.
Plague in Malagasc; 4 deaths, 19-27 May, 1902.
Plague in Ossua; slight epidemic, Sept.-early Nov. 1902.
Plague in Durban; 27 deaths, reported, 26 Jan. 1903.
Plague in India, Bombay and elsewhere, 560000 deaths, Jan.-Aug. 1902.
Plague in the Punjab: 170,000 deaths, March-April, 1903.
Plague in China; many deaths at Nuihchow, reported Sept. 1903.
Rats proved to be a means of spreading plague, 183,582 killed in Thames docks, &c., during 1904; 249,713 killed up to 1 Nov. 1905.
Plague in Mauritius; many deaths 3 Sept.-Nov. 1903; 170 deaths, 24 Nov.-19 Dec. 1902.
Plague in India; chiefly Bombay, Bengal, the N.W. Provinces and the Punjab; weekly average early months of 1904, about 1800, rising to 1959 for the week ending March; highest record, 475 for week ending 9 April; 47,531 week ending 16 April, maintaining this level, or more, until 14 May (19,413). Four cases drop from 11 May to 16 May; 1,509, rising to 9,084. 3 Sept.: 19,494; 29 Oct., declines to 15,197. 12 Nov. 1904.
Plague in India; in Bombay, N.W. Presidency, and the Punjab in a less degree in Burmah and other parts of India. Weekly mortality in Jun. about 20,000, reaching, by steady increase, to a total of 57,702, 1 April; drops to 4,000-5,000, 30 June, and to 1,750, weekly for all India, 1 Aug.; rises to 10,000, mid Oct. 1903; 35,700 deaths from plague in India in 1904; 19,135, deaths in 1903.
Cases of plague in England in Jan. and June; a lasscer specimen, of the U.S. 'Green Light,' being attacked in the first instance; in the latter case, a youth, serving as cook on board ship, attacked in Manchester; at Leith a labourer admitted into hospital for supposed enteric fever, 5 May; another and child, who recovered (the father died), also admitted, 15 May, 1905.
Plague in Chile; and some cases at Aten, Hong-kong, Queensland, and S. Africa, during 1905.
Plague in Seistan, appearing at the beginning of Dec. 1905; from 200-300 deaths were reported to 28 Jan. 1906.
Writing on the Gold Coast; 12 deaths at Accra, 6 at Niyaname and 8 at Temn, reported 29 Feb. 1903.
Plague in Hong-kong: 113 cases and 109 deaths reported 28 May.
Outbreak of plague in various places in southern China: 65 deaths daily reported from Tainhsin, 31 May, 19-05.
PLAIN-SONG, see Chanting.
PLANE. A true plane, most successfully obtained by sir Joseph Whitworth. Fine specimens exhibited at the Royal Institution in 1873.
PLANETARIUM, see Orrery.
PLANETS. Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans, and inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1400 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the national library at Paris. See Jupiter, Mars, Saturn. We now know eight primary planets, termed major: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Another minor planet, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The numerical order differs in the lists of English, German, and French astronomers. In the French and German lists, Aplina to Pandra are numbered 47 to 55; Merel is 30. Uranus, formerly called Georgium Sidus and Herschel discovered by W. Herschel (see Geor-}

...
PLATONIC YEAR.

1080

PLATONIC YEAR.

henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platae, as an ally of Athens, was destroyed by the Thebans, 372, and rebuilt by Philip II. after his victory at Chaeronea, 338.

PLATE. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Wm. III. 1111. (1693), but the celebrated Plate Act passed in May, 1736. This act was repealed in 1750. The act laying a stamp-duty upon plate passed in 1784; see Goldsmith's Company. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage rings.—The art of covering hollow metal objects with a plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (plating), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spun-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver, see Electrotype.

Duly ornamented plate to be reduced gradually till abolished, from 1 June, 1827; abolished 17 April, 1860. Elizabethan salt-cellar realised 3000/, at Christie's in Dec. 1892.

Louis Henry collection (silver plate) realised 18,425/, at Christie's ; 26 May, 1892.

James I. rose-water ewer and dish, entirely gilt, realised 4200/, at Christie's; 4 May, 1852.

PLATEWAYS, on ordinary roads for wagons carrying goods, proposed at Liverpool about 1880, to supersede railways for cheapness; not adopted.

PLATFORM, see Public Meetings.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except iridium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery colour, signifying silver. It was found in the nurseries sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when don Antonio Ulioa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru.Greg. In its ore have been found the metals palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and ruthenium (nearly pure), indubitable and ductile by Dr. Wm. Hyde Wollaston, whose processes are described in the Royal Society's Bakerian lecture for 1829. He died in 1828, having, it is said, gained 30,000/, by his inventions. In 1859 M. H. St Clair Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity; and at the international exhibition of 1851 a mass worth 380/, weighing 206 lb., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process, employing the oxy-hydrogen flame. See Philosophical Lamp.

Plato's process for casting iron with platinum to prevent rust, shown at Johnson & Matthey's, 11 Jan. 1879.

Photograph, reproduction of platinum objects, by a peculiar process by Mr. F. Holiday, specimens exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, Oct. 1892.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see Philosophy). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness. The Cambridge Platonists included Whiston, Cudworth, John Smith, Henry More.

Professor Jowett's popular translation of "Plato's Dialogues" published in 1874; 3rd edition, 1897.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the
same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolius computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 25,870, at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, 11 Sept. 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured; see United States.

PLAY-grounds. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquis of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme was not successful. The Metropolitan Public Garden, Boulevard, and Play-ground association formed by lord Brabazon (after earl of Meath) and others in 1852 has done good service in the east of London. The London Playing-fields association founded 1850. Hackney marsh (337 acres), purchased by the London county council and others as a playground for east London, opened by sir John Hutton, 21 July, 1894.

PLAYHOUSE. The. The Avenue theatre, rebuilt and renamed, and opened with The Drums of Oude, 18 Jan. 1907.

PLAYS, see Drama and Theatres.

PLEADINGS. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Pleadings were ordered to be in English by 36 Edward III. 1357, and the pluralis tenet was substituted for the singularis in all legal proceedings 1650. In English law the pleadings are the mutual written statements of the plaintiff's cause of action and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, or Plebs, the commons of Rome, as distinguished from the Patricians; see Rome, 494-366 B.C.

PLEBISCITUM, a term given to a law passed by the comitia tributa, an assembly of the Roman people in their tribes, first established in 341 B.C. The term has been revived in France and Italy, and applied to Universal Suffrage (which see).

PLETHYSMOGRAPH, an apparatus for detecting the state of the mind by observing the relations of the circulation of the blood from the heart to the brain, invented by M. Massol, of Turin, 1882.

PLEVNA, Bulgaria, 27 miles N.W. of Nicopolis; near the river Vid; the site of very fierce conflicts during the Russo-Turkish war, 1877. Occupied by the Russians, 6 July, but retaken by Osman Pacha, 15 July, and held by him after severe contests, with Schilder-Schulthess, 23-28 July; with Krudenz, 23-31 July, 1877. The Russians lost about 2,000 killed, 4,000 wounded. The Russian attack was considered rash, like that at Balacava, and a disastrous check. Osman Pacha defeated in a sortie, about 30 Aug.

Gen. Soobelloff gained a great advantage by capturing Lovatch (or Loatcha). 3 Sept. 1877. Siege began, 7 Sept., with an artillery duel lasting to

FRUITLESS SANGUINARY CONFLICTS. 11, 12 Sept. Cheifet Pacha carried in reinforcements to Plevna.

Todbeben takes command of the staff. 28 Sept. Plevna completely invested; reported 8 Nov.

Russian attacks repulsed: 12, 15 Nov. Johann Pacha, reinforced by want of supplies, were repulsed unconditionally (39,000 prisoners, 128 officers, 100 guns).

PLOTS, see Conspiracies and Rebellions.

PLOUGH. "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together." Deut. xxii. 10 (1451 B.C.). The Roman plough is minutely described by Virgil, about 31 B.C. Engines to plough grounds, whether inland or upland, were patented by David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgoose, in 1618; and many improvements in ploughs have been patented since. The application of steam power to ploughing was patented by John Upton in 1837, and by others since, more especially by lord Wilmotthy D'Eresby, the marquis of Tweeddale, and the earl of Carlisle, see Steam Plough. Petrol motor-ploughs are now in use.

PLOUGH MONDAY. In January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. Ash. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough money to drink. Br. On Plough Monday, the lord mayor of London holds, annually at Guildhall a grand court of warkhe, at which the election of the common council and other officers of St. Thomas' day, 21 Dec., is confirmed.

PLUM. We have two native plums; our finer kinds come from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The Diospyros Lutos, the date plum, was brought from Barbary, before 1560; the Pishamun plum, Diospyros virginiana, from America, before 1829. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches were grown in this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLUMBAGO, see Graphite.

PLUMBERS. The company is dated 1611. A bill for their registration introduced into the commons in 1894; withdrawn, 13 Aug. 1894; passed, 10 March, 1902.

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were in a distance less than ten miles; and the act on this subject was still further amended in 1880, 1883, and 1885, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices. See Electors.

PLURAL NUMBER, see W.

PLUS (+) AND MINUS (-). Professor De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolph, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire, originally Sutton, was incorporated as Plymouth in 1430. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, etc., which pursued the Spanish armada. The fine
PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, 1892

POETRY.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases; see Air and Atmospheric Railways.

PODESTA (from potestas, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1153.

PODOLL (Bohemia), the site of a severe conflict between the Austrians and a part of the army of prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 26 June, 1860. The Prussians had the advantage.

PODOSCAPHE, see Cauac.

POET-LAUREATE. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a Verificator Regis, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of cost. Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureate; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1395, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV., 1482, Sir Kay was laureate; Andrew Bernard was laureate, temp. Henry VII.; and John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII.

James I. in 1615 granted to his laureate a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1620, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to one per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 27.

Laurence Frenden commenced a series of Birthday and New Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pyle, in 1823.

On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment to the occasion still more forcibly applied to Wordsworth's death, in 1850. "This is the best time for forming a high office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."

POET-LAUREATE.

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Sir John Donne (born 1572), died 1637.
Sir John Davennant, 1637; died 1668.
John Dryden, 1637; died 1700; deceased at the revolution, 1688.
Thomas Shadwell, 1678; died 1692.
Nellina Tate, 1672; died 1715.
Nicholas Rowe, died 1712.
Rev. Isaac Casden, 1718; died 1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730; died 1757.
William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray), 1757; died 1758.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason), 1785; died 1792.
Henry James Parry, 1792; died 1814.
Dr. Robert Soutter (on the refusal of Scott), 1814; died 1813.
William Wordsworth, 1814; died 23 April, 1850.
Alfred (att. lord) Tennyson (born 1809), installed 1830; died 6 July, 1892.
Alfred Austin, 1859.

POETRY. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and his passage through the Red Sea, 140 B.C. (Exod. xxi). Ancient Egyptian poetry still extant. Orpheus of Thrace was deemed the inventor of poetry amongst the Greeks; see Epos, Odes, Satura, Comedia, Tragedy, Sonnets, Ballads, Hymns, and Verse.

POICTIERS (W. France), near which was fought the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, 19 Sept. 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London; see Tours and Vouillé.
POISONING. 1083

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy and poisoned their husbands. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, and that was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances), 23 Henry VIII. 1531; see Bodley to death. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, is mentioned by Harry Hodd, who tells us there was a law rendering the sale of arsenic difficult (14 Vict. c. 13, 6 June, 1851). The sale of poison is now regulated by the Pharnacey act of 1868. Additional restrictions by act passed in 1885. The Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act passed 28 July, 1863.

A deadly poison, freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called opere tofano, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police: but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning two people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons, who did not desert the strangled father, were sentenced to 11 years. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was slow, and generally, no symptoms were excited. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676, the marquisess de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others.

She was executed, 15 July, 1666.

With this, is confederated in 1666, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1837, for poisoning; see Trials. Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on 20 Oct. 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.R., was executed at Glasgow, 28 July, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother by antimony.

Nov. 1853, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodson, a chemist, was tried for homicidium and acquitted.

Weltmann, a bookbinder at Posen, poisoned 4 wives and 2 children, about 1859.

Christian Edmunds, of Brighton, was convicted of murdering his children, 1871, and sentenced to 6 terms of penal servitude, 14 Jan. 1872.

Mary Ann Cotton, imprisoned Oct. 1872, suspected of poisoning 16 persons, principally children; convicted of poisoning her child, 7 March; executed at Durham, 24 March, 1872.

About 25 wives convicted of poisoning their husbands at Gross Betschke in Hungary; Thekla Popay was said to be the head of the conspiracy, Aug. 1872.

Catharine Flanagan and Margaret Higgins (sisters) convicted of poisoning Thomas Higgins, to obtain insurance money, 9 Feb.; other charges not tried; they convicted, and executed, 3 March, 1874.

Mad. Van der Linden convicted of many poisonings at Leyden, 3 May, 1885.

Albert Pel, poisoned another, wife, mistress, and others, 1885, convicted, 15 June; penal servitude, 14 Aug. 1885.

Dr. Philip Cress convicted at Cork of poisoning his wife with arsenic and strychnine, 17 Dec. 1887; executed 19 March, 1888.

Mrs. Maybrick charged with the murder of her husband James Maybrick by poisoning with arsenic, 6 June, 1893; she was tried before Mr. Justice Stephen at Liverpool, 7 March, 1894, and sentenced to death, commuted to penal servitude for life, 22 Aug. 1895; released 1905.

Ten women tried at Mitrowitz in Hungary for poisoning their husbands with arsenic, 30 June; four sentenced to death, four to penal servitude, and two acquitted; 5 July, 1890.

Poisoning at a wedding breakfast at Louisville, U.S.A.; 5 persons died, 15 April, 1851.

Thomas Neel, of Oregon, see Trials Oct. 1862.

Martha Neelde, executed at Melbourne for poisoning her husband, children, and lodger, 22 Oct. 1894.

Milne, J. D., hanged sentenced to death for poisoning several relatives whose lives had been involved; 5 Nov.

Four women sentenced to death for poisoning husbands and relatives, Lisbon, 3 Dec. 1894.

Walter Horsford executed (Cambridge) for poisoning the murder of Annie Holmes by strychnia, at St. Neots, 28 June, 1895.

Valentine Lebow (Milne, Bianchini) sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for attempting to poison her husband (10 May, 1895); (believed by him to be innocent), 7 March, 1897.

Mary Ann Ansell, 21, executed St. Petersburg for the murder of her sister by sending her poisoned cake; 19 July.

Edward Bell poisoned his wife by strychnia; executed 24 April, 1868.

Severino Klossowski (alias Chapman) executed at Wandsworth for poisoning Mand Marsh by antimony; believed to have poisoned 2 other women whom he had married; 7 April, 1893; see Bravo case.

Credon poisoning case. See Trials, 1897.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1898, provides better facilities for obtaining poisons to be used to persons in agriculture and horticulture, and to place sure safeguards on the sale of poisons required for medicinal purposes; Royal assent 21 Dec. 1908.

POITOU, an ancient province, W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England, 1151. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine.

POLA (Illyria), a very ancient city, where Augustus founded the colony Pietus Julia, which flourished during the empire. Off Pola, the Genoese fleet, under Doria, defeated the Venetians under Thazi, 5 or 6 Oct., 1572, with great loss.

POLAND (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is known to have become a duchy, to Lechis or Lesko I. 1259; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole, from Poloni, is not older than the 10th century. The kingdom of Poland declared a Russian province 1873. Population in 1887 was 4,789,379; 1897, 9,442,590; 1903 (est.) 10,386,849.

Piusus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity, about 812.

Piusus is said to have lived to the age of 125, and his reign to have been so prosperous that succeeding native sovereigns were called Piaxi.

Introduction of Christianity, about 992.

Boleslas II. murdered St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1093; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance, 1090.

He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Bory VII. of Hungary, and at death himself or dies in a monastery, 1091.

Tartar invasion, 1241.

Preamus assassinated, 1246.

Louis of Hungary elected king, 1270.

Ladislas VI. defeated and slain by the Turks at Varna, 1444.

War against the Teutonic knights, 1457.

The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves, 1468.

The Wallachians defeated, 1513.

Splendid reign of Lesko II., 1523.

Lithuania incorporated with Poland, 1569.

Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine, 1575.

Poland conquered by the Swedes and Russians, 1654 et seq.

Recovered its independence, 1660.
Six members of the Royal Agricultural society were killed by the mob on 3 May.

Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of prince Mekhrov, 12 May.

Mukhannat, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw.

The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom, and abolishes the Agricultural society.

Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by order (now 32,000 strong); above 700 are killed and wounded.

Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; general Chuliere marches thither.

30,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw.

May.

Death of prince Adam Cartorzycki at Paris, aged 91.

17 May.

Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress.

Fresh disturbances; Warsaw put in a state of siege.

Oct.

Military arrests in churches in Warsaw; they are closed by the priests.

General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated.


Białobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, as a Jew, tried and sentenced to death as a rebel for closing the churches (he died shortly after).

18 Dec.

The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission.

15 Feb.

Rigour of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 29 convicted political prisoners.

29 April.

The grand duke Constantine appointed president.

28 May; his life is attempted by Jaroszynsky, 3 July, who is executed.

21 Aug.

Count Zamoyski, an eminent royal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw;

Sept.

Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered.

3 Nov.

Severe military conscription without notice, 14 Jan.

Insurrection in the night; at Warsaw, 22 Jan.

Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege.

24 Jan.

The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation.

2 Feb.

Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, 19 Feb., his band defeated and dispersed.

28 Feb.

Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, 10 March; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, and imprisons the Kaiser.

The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb.; successful guerrilla warfare.

March and April.

The secret central committee assumes the supreme command.

March.

The test offers an amnesty to all who lay down arms before 15 May; rejected.

12 April.

European intervention on behalf of Poland.

17 April, 26 April, &c.; firmly replied to by the Czar.

26 April, &c.

The secret committee (as a provisional government) leaves Warsaw, 3 May, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia.

3 May.

...took from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government, 12 June; the Poles claim the Polish 1772,...

Endless intervention of European powers; sanguinary role of Monraveil at Wilna.

June.

Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles, under Waskietski and Herodozyki, 2 July; the Poles were driven away, 25 July, and killed in numbers.

The C. B. of the archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; many captured priests and nobles executed Aug.

Carl Russell devotes himself against armed intervention, Aug., negotiation ceased.

Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making a speech against the government.

Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, 25 Oct.; 47 ladies arrested at night, 3 Nov.
The abbé Machiewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged.
The persecution gradually dying out, Jan., 1864.
Ron’aié Trangott, once a Russian colonel, head of the Polish provisional government, since Oct.
1863, and five others, hanged.
Dean for reorganising education at Warsaw, founded a university, &c.
11 Sept.
The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain, and 500 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a national war.
21 Sept.
Many Roman Catholic convents closed for participating in the insurrection, Nov.
The ex-lieutenant Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland [he died May, 1871].
Feb., 1865.
The abbé Stanislas Bizoski and his lieutenant captured and executed.
23 May.
Estates of suspected sympathisers with rebels ordered to be sold.
22 Dec.
Church property appropriated by the government; the clergy to be paid by the state.
9 Jan., 1866.
Military government ceases, and state of siege partially raised.
17 Feb.
Count Gobiachowski, a Pole, made governor of Galicia.
Oct.
Insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, soon suppressed, July; many executed.
Dec.
Treason against all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom pronounced.
5 Jan., 1867.
Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 31 May.
Poland designated the “Vistula province” in a ukase.
Jan., 1868.
Its separate internal government abolished, and complete union with the empire effected, 29 Feb.
1872.
The distinct financial departments of Poland abolished.
April.
The Polish language interdicted in public places, July.

Conspiratorial policy towards the Poles in Russia and Austria proposed.
Mardi, 1872.
Count Berg, the last lieutenant-general for Poland, dies.
18 Jan., 1873.
Polish language prohibited in courts of law and public offices in Russian Poland.
June, 1876.
The tsar and tsarina visit Warsaw (great precautions).
8-27 Sept., 1884.
About 3,750 Poles expelled from Prussia.
Oct., 1885.
Movement for denationalising Poland (see France).
Feb., 1886.
Count Ladislaw Piatu, active in the revolutions of 1848 and 1863, dies in Switzerland.
2-3 April, 1889.
Conspiratorial measures towards Polish landowners proposed.
May.
The body of Adam Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet (1798-1855), brought from France, re-interred at Cracow.
4 July, 1890.
Centenary of the Polish constitution of 1791, celebrated in Austrian Poland.
May.
The emperor William II. appoints a Polish archbishop of Posen, 1891, and otherwise favours the Poles.

Polish deportation warly received by the tsar Nicholas II.; pardon granted to political prisoners of 1863, by manifesto.
26 Nov., 1894.
Increased toleration of the Roman catholics; gen. Gourko, the governor-general of Warsaw, resigns (died 24 Jan., 1901); succeeded by count Stuchlovof, 20 Dec., 1894; succeeded by prince Inzerinsky, 17 Jan., 1895.

Adam Asnyk, eminent poet, born 1838; died 3 Aug.
The tsar and tsarina warmly received at Warsaw, 31 Aug.; grand review at Biedstok.
7 Sept.
Panic in a synagogue at Lentschitz, 32 deaths; reported.
14 Sept., 1899.

Petition for the instruction of Polish youth in their national language, history, &c., granted.
Mid Sept.
R. C. archbishop of Vilna deprived of his office for opposing the government on the language question.
Early April, 1902.
The tsar gives 200,000 roubles to sufferers from floods (July) in the Vistula district.
Aug., 1903.
Gen. Tchertkoff, governor-general, removed for mal-administration.
Dec., 1903.

See under Russia, 1894-190.

Twenty-eight teachers dismissed by the authorities for refusing to teach the Russian language, all schools reported closed.
27 Jan., 1906.

Death of mgr. Stanislaw, R.C. abp. of Posen.
24 Nov., 1906.

The church of the monastery of St. Paul the Hermit at Graustoch, III., Russian Poland, broken into by thieves, whose whole property valued at hundreds of thousands of pounds, about.
26 Oct., 1909.

See Czar, Warsaw, and Russia.

Dukes and Kings of Poland.

1842. Plutias, duke.
1868. Zienovitius, his son.
1882. Lesko or Lesou IV.
1882. Zienonivicus, son of Lesou.
1884. Mecislav III. becomes Christian.
1886. Lesoul, surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of King from the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

1897. Richense or Richza, his consort, regent; driven from the government.

1898. Casimir I, his son, surnamed the Pious; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.

1899. Lesoul, surnamed the Intrepid.
1899. Ladislas I., called the Careless, duke.
1883. Lesoul III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
1886. Ladislas, son of the preceding.
1886. Lesoul IV., the Childless.
1886. Mecislav III., the Old; deposed.
1887. Casimir II., surnamed the Pacific.
1887. Lesoul V., the Young; abdicated.
1889. Mecislav III.; restored.
1889. Ladislas III.; retired.
1889. Lesoul VI.; restored, assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
1887. Lesoul V., surnamed the Chaste.

1899. Lesoul VI., surnamed the Black.

1899. [Anarchy.]

1883. Prenazias, surnamed of Poland, governs wisely; assassinated.
1886. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short; deposed.
1889. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
1895. Ladislas IV., the Short.
1896. Casimir III.; the Great; encourages the arts, and amends the laws; killed by a fall from his horse.
1899. Louis, king of Hungary, elected king.

1897. Maria and Albert II., surnamed the Just; by the style of Ladislas V.
1899. Ladislas II. (IV.), alone; annexed Lithuania.
1899. Casimir II. (VI.), son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1496.

[Interregnum.]

1899. Casimir IV.
1899. John (Albert II.), son.
1899. Alexander, prince of Livonia, his brother.
1899. Sigismund I. brother; obtained the surname of the Greek.
1899. Sigismund II., Augustus, son (last of the Jagellon dynasty); a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom; died 1632.

[Interregnum.]

1899. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.

1899. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania; established the Cossacks as a militia.

1899. [Interregnum.]

1899. Sigismund III., the son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maxmillian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1899. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Yaca, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
1899. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated 1668, and retired to France, where he died a monk, in 1677.

1899. [Interregnum.]

1899. Michael Korobitch Wiesowitich: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and rape Poland.

1899. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king illustrated his victories over the Cossacks, Turks and Tartars.

1899. [Interregnum.]

POLAND.
POLAR CLOCK.

1853. Frederick Augustus I., son of John George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1674; deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I. (Leczynski): forced to retire from his office in 1747.
1793. Frederick Augustus II. again.
1763 [Interregnum].
1784 Stanislas H. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty in Dec., 1795, died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, 12 Feb., 1798.
Polish LAVOÇ, Turin, is a widely-spread branch of the Slavonic family. Much of the early literature is in Latin. Casimir III. founded the University of Cracow, which continues to be the centre of intellectual life and culture in Poland. Chambers.


POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1839), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarisation of light.

POLAR CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL, to organize setting up stations round the polar area for continuous scientific investigation, met at Hamburg, 1877; at Berne in 1880; at St. Petersburg, 1-6 Aug. 1881, and at other places since.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT, see Optics.

POLAR REGIONS, see North-East and West Passage, and Northern Continent.

POLE STAR or POLAR STAR, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the Little Bear. As its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear, are called pointers to the Polar star. The distance of the Polar star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong-ti, the-grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 16,700 B.C., Univ. Hist. Spectroscopic observations at Liverpool observatory prove the star to be a triple system, i.e., a binary, with a revolution of about 4 days, moving round a third more distant star, Sept. 1840.

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1352, and 60 Charl. 1, 1615; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent 1628. See Magistrates.

Police Officers. The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced ... 1 Aug. 1722
The Thames police was established in 1724,
Howard Vincent in 1824, established.

The London police, modelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by 19 Gen. IV, 17, June, commenced duty (here known as "Police") 29 Sept. 1829.

The London police improvements acts passed 3 Vict.
1773. 4 Oct. 1754, which were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 30, 1856

In 1859 the total expenditure was 145,512l. for the metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 149 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5,926 constables.

The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolitan, in 1859, was 11,359, and in Sept. 1865, 14,661 (see Constabulary).

The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 22,072 men: metropolitan police, 1,379; dockyard police, &. 743 ... 29 Sept. 1863
Metropolitan police, 7491, 1 Jan. 1856: 7546, 1 Jan. 1867: great increase proposed.
Mr. Rowan and Richard Hyde, commissioners of metropolitan police, appointed, 1829; Hyde died 26 Dec. 1863.

Resigns in consequence of the riots of 8 Feb. 1866 (see Riots), 22 Feb. 1866; succeeded by sir Charles Warren, 12 March, 1866, who resigned Nov. 1868; succeeded by Mr. James Munro, 26 Nov., 1868; resigns 1 June, 1869; succeeded by sir Edward Ridley C. Bradford, 20 June, 1869.

The appointment of the City of London police, sir James Frazer, appointed in 1865, resigned about 26 June; succeeded by col. Henry Smith, 28 July, 1869.

The first annual report of the commissioner issued, 1870.

The detective police, only 15 men in June, 1868, has been since raised to 265 men and a superintend-ent, with good effect ... Oct. 1870.
State: 9,652 of all ranks, Dec. 2817: 9,538, Dec. 1871.
Large meetings of police to agitate for an increase of pay ... Oct. 17-24 Oct. 1872.
Request granted; meeting of some constables through misapprehension ... 16 Nov.
Some constables prosecuted 18 Nov.; 295 dismissed, 75 reduced in rank ... 20 Nov.
Police detectives prosecution, see Trials.
Appointment of commissioners to investigate detective force in metropolitan police (see H. Schwenkfelder, hon. ed. Wm. Fielding, and others), about 1877.

Pay: first class constable, 90s. per week; reserve, 31s. 6d.; first class sergeant, 39s. 6d. second class, 31s. 6d.

Discontent amongst police respecting pay (crime said to have increased), an addressed to Committee of inquiry (see M. W. Ridley and Mr. J. B. Malloy) appointed to inquire into the pay and organisation ... 8 Aug.
Various charges (with increase of 20 per cent. in some cases) were ordered by the home secretary ... 8 Aug.

2700 police officers made the 1885 police officers made the whistle, received for distress ... March, 1884
Metropolitan police 11,357; const 1,059,628, in 1885.
Report of committee on the police, with vague recommendations, issued, about 28 Oct. 1886.
Police Disabilities Removal act, enabling police to vote at parliamentary elections, passed 23 May, 1887.
Miss Cass arrested by police-constable Endacott, in Regent-street about 9.15 p.m., they refused by home secretary July; government defeated in commons (153-148) 5 July; Endacott acquitted of rape ... 1 Nov.
Wicks prosecuted to the metropolitan police for their conduct during the jubilee celebrations in June, ordered ... 3 Sept.

A testimonial to the police for their conduct at Trafalgar-square (see under Riots); combination of two funds Nov.; appropriated to their consolidated asylum at Dover ... Feb. 1883.
Charges against the police of letting blackmail be made by Mr. W. S. Cane and others in July, 1887; investigated and declared not proved by sir Charles Warren, Times ... 6 Feb.

Abandonment of paying pension, &. 500,000, 1889.
Bow-street station. In subordination: 250 men for an hour refused to go on duty, 12 p.m.; some transferred to another district, 40 dismissed, 5 July; hiring of dismissed men and roughs
POLO.

Mill, McCulloch, Malthus, Ricardo, Carey, Jevons, Sidgwick, Marshall, and Fawcett are celebrated. A professorship of political economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pyne, in 1828, but regularly established by the university in 1863. Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

Archbishop Whately endowed a professorship at Trinity college, Dublin; Isaac Butt first professor.

The Political Economy club, London, founded in 1821, by Thos. Tooke and others, to propagate free trade principles, kept the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" on 31 May, 1876.

Mr. R. H. Ingles Palgrave's "Dictionary of Political Economy," published 1841, at 8vo.

LongLife system; Plate "Republic." he died 347 6.

POLITICAL OFFICES PENSIONS ACT passed 9 Aug. 1869.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a clever and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. South. The term was first used in France about 1760. A new fiction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alcune and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Henegnots in 1574. The duc d'Alcune was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.

POLIO, a dance said to have been invented between 1820 and 1843 in Bohemia, and to have obtained its name in Prague in 1835. It was introduced into England about 1844.

POLIT. ACT passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1463. This act long endured, see Ireland, 1463.

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, 29 March, 493.

POLIT. TAX or CAPITATION TAX, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1380; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see Tyler), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz., a duke 100l., a baronet 30l., an esquire 20l., and every single private person 12s., 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. 1689.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS, see Rivers.

POLO, the game of ball termed hockey played on horseback, became popular in England in 1872, having been introduced from India. Games were played by lancers and life guards at Woolwich, 10 July, 1872. A polo club was formed, and international contests held. Polo is said to have been an old Russian game, mentioned 1442 under the name of Chiuzan, as brought from Persia. The Meadowbrook club (U.S.A), England in 1909 and won the international cup for America beating England in two t-t matches by 9 goals to 5, and by 8 goals to 2.
POLONIUM. Marie Curie succeeded in isolating one-tenth of a milligramme of polonium. This substance possesses far greater radio-active properties than radium but disappears at a comparatively rapid rate, losing 50 per cent. of its weight in 140 days. It decomposes chemically when air comes in contact with its surface, and by this means would be useless in a bomb. In water, it cracks the vessel in a very short time. 13 Feb. 1910.

POLOTSCK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were there defeated by the Russians under general Bagration on 31 July, 1812. The next day, the Russians were defeated. Polotsk was captured by the Russians and retaken Oct. 1812.

POLOTWA, see Vilaotwa.

POLYGAMY, &c., was permitted among the early nations, and now by Mahometans, and until recently by Mormons (which see). In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives. The practice was forbidden by Arcadius, 397. The emperor Charles V. punished polygamy with death. In England, by statute 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, with benefit of clergy. It was formerly punished by transportation, but more by imprisonment. See Marriages. Admitted in the United States, 23 March, 1882—Polyanyky (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, from two Greek words denoting 'many languages,' is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

Polyglot published a polyglot psalter, 1574. The compilation of a polyglot Bible, in six vols., folio, was printed at Amsterdam (complete), in Spain, 1660-74; the first edition published in 1672, at the expense of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. A hundred copies of it were printed; three are existing. Count MacCarthy, of Tobolos, paid 483l. for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.

1 The Psalms, printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 folio, in 1555-56, at the expense of Philip H. of Spain.
3 Printed by Dr. Bryan Walton, in 6 vols., folio, 1643-7.
4 The Psalms in the library of the British and Irish Bible Society.
5 Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 8 folio.
6 Hebrew bible: begun by Henry Cohn; completed by the rev. Eiad R. De Lozanne and others; 4to, 1774.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the lands in the great Pacific Ocean, see Hawaian, Otaheite, Sandwich Islands, Java Isles, &c. These islands have been classed as Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia. The Polynesians, or Polynesia, a term laid by Captain Cook on a country in Pamotivul, New Zealand, was founded in 1862. The archipelago explored by Mr. Fred. W. Christian, 1870-78.

POLYOLION, a poetical description of the torrents, rivers, mountains, forests, &c., of Great Britain, with historical details, by Michael Drayton, published 1610; 22; a new edition, 3 vols., by the rev. Richard Hooper, was published 1876.

POLYPES, also named Hydre (many-footed animals), on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Lвененек, and described by him in the Philosophical Trans. 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes, and are partly animal and vegetable.

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POMERANIA, a Russian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 930, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1489. The lands were given up to Denmark in 1814, was given up to Prussia for Lauenburg, 1845; see Denmark; Wrecks, 1878.
POMPEI. 1089 POONAH.

POINTERACT (formerly Pomfret) (S.York). At the castle (built 1080), Richard II. was confined and murdered, 10 Feb. 1399. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Hault or Hause, were put to death by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.), about 20 June, 1483. The castle, which had stood four sieges, was dismantled in 1649. The first parliamentary election by ballot took place here, 15 Aug. 1857, very quietly. It lost one of its two members in 1885. Population, 1901, 13,319; 1909 (est.), 14,737.

PONTIFFS (Latin Pontifices), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, with a chief (Pontifex Maximus); to these 4 plebeians were added, by the Oscan law, 390 B.C. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 suppers, 7 triumvirs); (81), and Julius Cesar to 16. T. Corneius, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to Poptes Zephyri (Pontus). Arthaban, the first chief, was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes in the 4th century B.C. His successors were mere satraps of the kings of Persia.

Reign of Mithridates I. 323 B.C. 383
Mithridates II. receives it 336
Mithridates III. 323
Mithridates II. reigns 366
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the
Mithridates attacks Simepe, and is obliged to raise
the siege by the Rhodians 218
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Simepe, and makes
of the capital of his kingdom 143
Reign of Mithridates V. 143
He is murdered in the midst of his court 143
Mithridates VI. summed the Great, or Emperor,
receives the diadem at 12 years of age 15
Marries Laodice, his own sister 113
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and
her companions to death 113
Mithridates conquers Thrace, Bithynia, Cappadocia,
and other countries 111
He enters Cappadocia 97
His war with Rome 54
Tigranes razes Cappadocia 54
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself
master of many Roman provinces, and puts 86,000
Romans to death 56
Arabians defeated by Sylla, at Cherones; 160,000
Cappadocians slain 17
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this
time 74
The defeat of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus
in two battles 73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus 69
Mithridates defeats Pharnaces 68
Both are defeated by Pompey 70
Mithridates stamps himself, and dies 63
Reign of Pharnaces 63
Battle of Zela (see Zela); Pharnaces defeated by
Cappadocians slain 17
Darius reigns 47
Darius, son of Zeno, reigns 39
Darius II. succeeds his father 30
Mithridates VI. reigns 49
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province.
Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the
Greeks at Trebizond, in this country, 1298, which
continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.

POONAH. a province. S.W. India, formerly
the seat of the power of the peishwa of the
Maharattas, 1740. It was captured by Wellesley
from Holkar, 19 Apr., 1803, for Bajee Rao, who

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Cam-
pania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in
A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was over-
whelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied
by an earthquake, on the night of 24 Aug. 79. The
principal remains were in an amphitheatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, found a bronze figure; and this discovery led to further search, which brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was uncovered. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples greatly aided in exploring Pompeii, and the Italian government resumed the work in 1803. Many discoveries since.

A commemorative meeting of antiquaries and philo-
sophers met at Pompeii, 25 Sept. 1879.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three-
quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the
city and the lake Marcellus. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three-
pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column
measures, according to some, 94 feet; to others, 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name,
use, and age, nothing is certain.

It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscrip-
tion, little less than a guess, considered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same
inscription, that it is dedicated ' to Diocletian Augustus, most adorble emperor, tutelary deity of
Alexandria.'

PONDICHERRY (S.E. India), on the Cor-
omandel coast, the chief of the French possessions
in India. Area 115 square miles. Population
17,415. It was first settled by the French in 1664.
It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1663;
restored 1697; town besieged by the English, 1758;
taken by them, Jan. 1761; restored, 1763; again
taken, Oct. 1778; restored in 1783; taken 23 Aug.
1793, and in 1803; restored, 1815. Colony now
regarded to have been in a prosperous condition. Estimated population in 1805 of the town of Pondicherry, 50,141.

PONDICRONT, the coast between Cape Colony
and Natal, S. Africa; the British protectorate was
proclaimed and notified, 6 Jan. 1885.

Forty-three fingers among the natives reported, Feb.,
March-April: the chief Umbangare surrendered
to the Cape authorities.

Reunited fighting, defeated with great loss
by the Umzis, reported, 24 July, 1891.

Major Elliot's mission to the chiefs successful;
they submit, and consent to annexation to Cape
Colony, reported, March.

Deed signed by Sisani and Nqbiliso, 19 March,
Sir Henry Loch proclaims the annexation to Cape
Colony, 26 March.

Territory about 4,000 square miles; population
about 170,000, April.

PONT-ACHIN, see Espierres.

PONT-NAYOYELLES. At this place, near
Amiens, took place a fierce indecisive conflict,
lasting from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., between the Germans
under Mantenuell and the French army of the north
under Faidherbe, 23 Dec. 1870. Both sides claimed
a victory; the French general asserted that he
remained master of the field.
Charity Trust, Power Society (guardians) established. General order for boardin^ poor children. 

Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838: amended. 

Poor Law Act; duties of poor law commissioners. 

Consolidated General Order. 

Poor Law (Ireland) Act in aid passed in 1839. 

In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1831, the number relieved was 1,341,575, at a public cost of £2, 501,097, and the expenditure was £3,301,974. 

In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1834, was 2,12,4,87d. 

Mr. Henry payoff published his "London Labour and the London Poor." 

Our relief regulation order. 

An agitation of the re-appointment of poor rates throughout the kingdom, began in 1837. 

The Poor law attention to the condition of the poor in London, which led to measures for their relief. 

Society for aid of distress, St. James's, established, 1839. 

Census relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid in account of the distress of season through suspension of cotton manufacturers. 

Metropolitan London poor act (authorising guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed. 

A Society for London poor established in London, 1834. 

Casual wards in London workhouses receipts. 

Poor Removal acts, 1841, 1846, 1857, 1861, 1875. These acts culminate in the act of 1868, the Union Chargeability act. 

Except from removal by residence in a parish was now obtained by one year's residence, instead of as formerly by 17 years by 1868; and with this comes union instead of personal chargeability, and union assessment. 

Metropolitan Poor act passed for establishment of asylums by the workhouse system, and other classes of the poor, and of dispansions; and for the distribution over the metropolis of portions of the charge for poor relief, etc. 

March, 1867. 

[Resolution of London was formed into a single district under the metropolitan asylum board, and the metropolitan common poor fund was established. Amendment acts followed in 1870, and in 1876, a Valuation and Metropolitan act was passed to provide for uniformity of assessment of rateable property in the metropolis. 

Poor Law Amendment act makes Poor Law Board permanent; passed. 

Aug. 2, 1867. 

Much excitement respecting the bad condition of London workhouse inmates, June, 1866; of family workhouse, Oct. 1867; classification urgently needed.

Minute of the poor law board defining limits of relief, and recommending organisation of metropolitan charitable institutions. 

Charity Trust, Power Society (guardians) established. General order for boardin^ poor children. 

Poor Law Amendment Act. 

Act for merging the poor law board into the local government board. 

Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment act. 

[Abolished derivative settlements, except of wife from husband, of child under 16 from father or widower mother. Three years instead of 5, in the same case, gives security. The act for equal distribution of charge for relief of indoor poor came into operation. 

Circular of poor law board respecting housing of pauper children. 

Casual Poor act and general order (casual paupers). 

[As casual paupers not to be entitled to discharge himself from a casual ward before 9 o'clock in the morning, nor before he has performed the work prescribed for him. Had admitted more than once in a month he is not entitled to discharge himself before 9 o'clock of the fourth day after admission. 

Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment act. 

Poor Law Conferences act. 

[Permitting the payment of expenses to guardians attending meetings or holding a conference. 

Commission to inquire into the state of the poor, appointed; abp. of Canterbury, earls Spencer, Onslow, and others. 

March, 1833. 

Boarding out or children in unions: order. 

Poor law act (see below). 

July, 1833. 

Sir Edwin Chadwick, eminent poor law reformer, aged 95, died. 

July, 1882. 

The Guardians of Children act. 

[Where a parent has deserted his child or allowed his child to be brought up by another person at that person's expense, or by the guardians of a Poor Law union, or to order delivery of child unless satisfied that having regard to the welfare of the child, the parent is a fit person temporarily to have custody of it. 

Mansion House committee on unemployed to investigate existence of distress caused by lack of employment, and to consider the best means of dealing with distress, appointed. 

Nov., 1833. 

The Local Government act. 

[Part II. abolishes exorbitant and nominated guardians. Board may elect chairman or vice-chairman, and have more than two other persons sent from qualified persons outside their own body. District commissioners in a rural district to be deemed guardians of the poor for the union. 

outdoor relief, friendly societies. 

July, 1833. 

[To empower Boards of Guardians to grant relief to members of Friendly Societies in receipt of any allowance from the same. 

Select committee of house of commons on unemployment; extent of distress; powers possessed by authorities; changes in legislation and administration; steps to be taken by parliament, departments of state, or local authorities, "this winter." 

Dec., 1895. 

Aided poor commission, lord Aberdares, chairman; first meeting, 1 Feb. 1895; report issued, 32 March. 

Housing of the poor, see Art. 32. 

Select committee of house of commons on want of employment; reference includes the consideration of "the means of discriminating in cases of exceptional distress between the deserving and the undeserving" forced to become dependent upon public aid and the extraordinary claimant for parish relief." 

26 Feb., 1895. 

Old Age Pensions; committee to consider any schemes for encouraging the industrial population, by means of provision for old age, chairman, lord respirated; appointed 21 July. 

Circular of the local government board, respecting classification in workhouses, issued. 

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation act, 1896; amended. 

Instruction of children in workhouses and in separate and district schools order. 

Nursing of the sick in workhouses order.
POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. 1091

POPE

Poor Law Unions Association (expenses) act, 1092

Permits guardians to pay an annual or other subscription to the association, with expenses of not more than two guineas. Also by this the Local Government, Outdoor Relief, and Pauper Children acts (Ireland), and the Poor Law act (Scotland).

Poor Law Act, 6 Aug. 1897; another, 9 Aug. 1899

Modifies Poor Law act, 1899, giving to guardians control over orphans and children whose parents or guardians are unfit to have control of them. Modifies Pauper Inmates Discharge, etc. act, 1871; requires of a pauper who has in the opinion of the guardians discharged himself frequently without sufficient reason, notice of 16 hours before discharge.

London Poor Law schools’ exhibition of arts and crafts in Westminster town-hall, 12 July, 1900

Poor Removal act, 30 July, 1900

Poor Relief (Ireland) act, 6 Aug. 1896

Poor Law administration: Circular, cottage homes.

Number of paupers relieved on the days stated in the following years, including lunatics in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals and licensed houses, but excluding vagrants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended</th>
<th>Average number of paupers.</th>
<th>Expenditure.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>122,041</td>
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<td>1898</td>
<td>249,321</td>
<td>6,410,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>239,104</td>
<td>4,310,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON THE RELIEF OF THE POOR AND PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH, ENGLAND AND WALES (INCLUDING LONDON).

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</table>

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, OR ALMS KNIGHTS. Soon after his institution of the order of the Garter, Edward III. founded this charity, for the provision of 24 (afterwards 26) poor persons eminent for military services. Edward IV. discharged the college from the support of the alms-knights, but Elizabeth re-established it for 13 knights, 1559. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833. The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers, 1721. The corporation was established in 1798. Dissolved in 1802.

POPE (from the Greek Poopen and Pope, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. He styles himself "servant of the servants of God." The title pope was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the east, to confer it on the prefects of Rome, 606. By the conivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established; see Italy, Reformation, and Rome, Modern.

Wilfrid, alp. of York, expelled from his diocese, appeals to the pope.

Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced 708

Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name 780

Serenus II. the first pope who changed his name on his election, &c.; some contend that it was Sergius I. led, and others John XII. 956

Influences for the pardon of sin granted by pope Leo III. 800

John XVII., a layman, made pope 1024

The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX. 1024

Gregory VII. (Benedict) obtained the imperial crown from the emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to humble his pardon 1027

The pope's authority fixed in England 1079

Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (Viner), 13 Stephen 1144

Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings 1191

John, king of England, did homage to the pope's legate for his dominions, and bound himself and his successors to an annual payment 15 May, 1213

The pope collected the tenth of the whole kingdom of England 1216

The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France 1378

The pope's demands on England refused by parliament 1363

After the discovery of America, pope Alexander VI. granted to the Portuguese all the countries to the east, and to the Spanish all the countries to the west, of Cape of Good Hope, Africa, they might conquer 1493

Appeals to Rome from England abolished (Cucer), 1513

The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books 1514

Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV. 1773

BISHOPS AND POPE OF ROME.

(The names in italics were antipopes.)

42. St. Peter: (said to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 60.)

St. Clement (Clemens Romans): according to Terratullian.
1092

Table:

**POPE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>John I sent to Constantinople by Theodoric, dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Felix IV.; introduced extremeunction as a sacrament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Boniface II.; abscess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>John II; called Mercianus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Agapetus; converted Justinian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>St. Silverius; son of pope Hormisdas, who had been married; the empress Theodora procured his banishment into Lucania (where he died of hunger), and made Vigilius pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Vigilius; banished, but restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Pelagius I. an ecclesiastical reformer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>John III.; great ornament of churches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 330  | [The see vacant.]
| 347  | Benedict I.; annulled Bonosus. |
| 358  | Pelagius II. died of the plague. |
| 360  | St. Gregory the Great; revised the liturgy; sent Augustin to convert the Anglo-Saxons. |
| 364  | Sabinus; said to have introduced church bells. |
| 365  | Boniface III.; died in a few months. |
| 367  | or 368. Boniface IV. |
| 374  | or 375. St. Bonosius. |
| 378  | or 382. Boniface V. |
| 380  | Honorius I.; interested in British churches. |
| 391  | [The see vacant.]
| 400  | Severinus; or John. |
| 425  | Theodorus I.; condemned Monothelitae. |
| 442  | Martin I.; |
| 455  | Eugenius I.; liberal. |
| 457  | Vitalianus; favored education in England. |
| 462  | Aelius, the gift of God. |
| 470  | Bonnus I.; ornamented churches. |
| 478  | St. Agathon; tribute to the emperor ceased. |
| 482  | St. Leo I.; instituted holy water, favoured music. |
| 483  | [The see vacant.]
| 484  | Benedict II. |
| 495  | John V.; learned and moderate. |
| 498  | Conon; Thedore and Pascal. |
| 506  | Sergius; “governed wisely.” |
| 516  | John VI.; redeemed captives; firm and wise. |
| 528  | John VII.; moderate. |
| 536  | Sisinnius; died 20 days after election. |
| 538  | Constantine; wise and gentle; visited Constantinople. |
| 575  | St. Gregory II.; sent “Boniface” to convert Germans. |
| 590  | Gregory III.; independent; first sent missions to foreign powers. |
| 597  | St. Zosimus, a Greek. |
| 600  | Stephen I.; elected; died before consecration. |
| 602  | John II. or III.; temporal power of the church of Rome commenced. |
| 607  | Paul I.; moderate and pious. |
| 608  | Constans Théophylactus; killed by Lombards. |
| 609  | Stephen III. or IV.; liturgy. |
| 613  | Adrian I.; sanctified images. |
| 625  | Leo III.; crowned at Charlemagne, 800. |
| 626  | Stephen IV. or V. |
| 631  | Pascal I.; ascetic, and built churches. |
| 640  | Eugenius II.; “Father of the afflicted”; Zosimus. |
| 649  | Valentinian. |
| 654  | Gregory IV.; pious and learned. |
| 658  | Gelasius II. |
| 659  | Leo IV.; deposed the Saracens. |
| 661  | Pope Joan’s election fabulous (which see). |
| 663  | Benedict III.; Anobians. |
| 668  | Nicholas I.; the Great; conversion of Bulgarians. |
| 670  | Adrian II.; eminent for sanctity. |
| 678  | John VIII.; crowned 3 emperors. |
| 682  | Marinus of Martin II.; condemned Photius. |
| 694  | Adrian III.; died. |
| 704  | Stephen V. or VI.; very charitable. |
| 716  | Formosus; political; Sergius. |
| 725  | Boniface VI.; deposed. |
| 747  | Stephen VI. or VII.; vicious; dishonoured the corpse of pope Formosus; strangled by the people. |
| 756  | Bonnus; Sergius. |
| 758  | [The see vacant.]; governed 22 days. |
| 772  | John IX. |
| 779  | Benedict IV.; “a great pope.” |
| 787  | Leo V.; expelled; died in prison. |
| 789  | Stephen VI.; or VII.; |
1093

POPE.

1093.

POPE.

928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder.
929. Stephen VII. or VIII.
931. John XI.: son of Manzie; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
936. Leo VII.: great for zeal and piety.
939. Stephen VIII. or IX.: "of ferocious character."
942. Mariana H. or Martin III.: charitable.
946. Agapetus II.: of holy life; moderate.
956. John XII., the infamous; deposed for adultery and cruelty; and murdered.
959. Leo VIII.: an honour to the chair.
964. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by Pope Martin III.: died at Hamburg.
966. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
974. Benedict VII.
975. Benedict VII.
978. John XIV.: imprisoned by Boniface VII.
979. John XV.: died before consecration.
982. John XVI.: loved gain.
986. Gregory V.:—John XIX.: expelled by the emperor, and harbarously used.
992. Silvester II. (Gerbert): learned and scientific; said to have translated the Arabic numerals, and invented clocks.
993. John XVII.: legitimate pope, died same year.
999. Sergius IV. (original name "Beno di Poreto"); Pig's Snout.
1002. Benedict VIII.: supported by the emperor against the clergy.
1003. John XIX.: elevated by bribery.
1008. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age; expelled for vice.
1013. Saluerter III.: 2 months.
1014. Gregory VI.: deposed.—Saluerter; and John XX.
"The emperor very influential."
1016. Clement II.: died the next year (Clement Romans).
1017. Benedict IX. again; deposed again.
1018. Damasus II.: died soon after.
1019. St. Leo IX.: a reformer of simony and incontinence.
1022. [The throne vacant one year.]
1027. Stephen IX. or X.
1030. Nicholas II.: increased the temporal power.
1033. Alexander II.: raised the papal power.—Hieronius II.
1037. St. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand): vigorous reformer; opposed the emperor Henry IV., respecting investitures; and excommunicated him, 1076; restored him at Canossa, 1077; died, in exile, 1085.
1038. Clement III. (Gimbert).
1039. [The throne vacant one year.]
1048. Urban II.: crusades commenced.
1059. Paschal II. (Haneri): Tuscany given to the papacy by the countess Matilda.
1113. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.—Gregory IX.
1119. Calixtus II.: settled investiture question.
1124. Honorius II.
1130. Innocent II.: condemned heresies; held 2nd Lateran council.—Joanellus.
1133. Victor IV.
1134. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
1145. Eugenius III.: ascetic.
1153. Anastasius IV.
1154. Adrian IV. or Nicholas Breakespear, the only Englishman elected pope; born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's; Frederick I. proscribed himself before him, kissed his foot, held his stirrup, and led the white palio on which he rode.
1159. Alexander III.: learned; canonised Thomas à Becket; resisted Frederick I. 1189; Victor II. 1198; Paschal III. 1199; Calixtus III. 1195; Innocent III.
1181. Lucius III.—The cardinals acquire power.
1185. Urban III.: opposed Frederick I.
1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only 2 months.
1194. Celestine III.
1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
1227. Gregory IX.: preached a new crusade; collected decrees.
1241. Celestine IV.: died 13 days after his election.
"The three potent in 2 years and 6 months."
1243. Innocent IV.: opposed Frederick II.; gave the red hat to cardinals.
1254. Alexander IV.: established inquisition in France.
1256. Urban IV. (Pasquale Borromeo): instituted feast of "Corpus Christi."
1257. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously legate to England; discouraged the crusades.
1266. [The throne vacant 2 years and 6 months.]
1271. Gregory X.: held a council at Lyons to reconcile the churches of the east and west.
1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
"Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254; died 36 days after election.
Vicedomini: died the next day.
"John XX. or XXI.: died in 3 months.
1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
1281. Martin IV.: French; supported Charles of Anjou.
1285. Honorius IV.: supported the French.
1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up a new crusade.
1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
1294. St. Celestine V.: ascetic; resigned.
Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor; quarrelled with Philip of France; laid France and Denmark under interdict.
1303. Benedict XIII.: a pious and liberal pontiff: said to have been poisoned.
1304. [The throne vacant 1 months.]
1305. Clement V. (Bertrand de Got): governed by Philip of France; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, 1305.
1306. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
1316. John XXII.
1334. Benedict XII. (Nicholas V. at Rome)
1342. Clement VI.: learned.
1352. Innocent VI.: favoured Rienzi.
1379. Gregory XI.: cardinal; protracted the election of a pope; quarrelled with the cardinals, and died.
1394. Martin V.: of the family of the Medicis.
1417. Clement VII. (Ignatius Gandolfi).
1451. Eugenius IV. (Gabriel Condulmeri); deposed by the council of Basle, and Anacletus of Savoy chosen as Pius IV., in 1413, who resigned 1449.
1498. Nicholas V.: learned; proposed crusade against the Turks.
1458. Pius II: Cresc Stiviani Piccolomini: learned.
Pope Paul II. Pietro Barbo: preached a crusade.
1464. Sixtus IV.: tried to raise Europe against the Turks.
1484. Innocent VIII.
1482. Alexander VI. (Rodrigo Borja): poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. Pius III.: Francisco Piccolomini; 21 days pope.
Julius II. Julian della Rovere: martial; began St. Peter's.
1513. Leo X. Giovanni de' Medici: his grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation; patron of learning and art.
1522. Adrian VI.: just, learned, fragal.
1523. Clement VII. Giulio de Medici: refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn. 
1874. The papal nuncio expelled from Switzerland; pre- vented by the clergy of England, a section of which, led by the Bishop of London, sends a circular, urging a bull in favour of the church, 31 Nov.; he appoints 12 new cardinals, 22 Dec.

1875. The pope re-appears at Peter's, after four years' illness, 5 Feb.; he dedicates the universal church to "the sacred heart," 16 June; his nuncio issues a circular against religious toleration in Spain, Sept.; allocution; new cardinals announced, 17 Sept.

1876. An allocution of the sacred objects at the Vatican (celebration of his jubilee) on 21 May, 1877; Aug.; he refuses a request for the souls of his enemies, 2 Nov.; death of his cardinal-secretary, Antonelli, 6 Nov.; succeeded by Simeoni, 27 Nov.

1877. Creates 11 new cardinals, and issues a warm allocution against the Italian government, 12 March; and circular to foreign powers, on account of the bill to suppress clerical abuses, 21 March; creates 3 cardinals, 22 June; 2 cardinals, &c., 28 Dec.; died 7 Feb. 1878.

1878. Leo XIII. Gioachino Pecci (born 2 March, 1810; died 20 Feb. 1878), was a Jesuit, and an enemy of modernism.

1879. Reduces his guards: holds a consistory, with an allocution; revives R. C. hierarchy in Scotland, 4 March.

1880. Publishes an encyclical endorsing policy of prelacy, but moderate, 25 April.

1881. Makes his secretary of state cardinal Franchi, 5 March; cardinal Nino, Aug.

1882. Issues an encyclical letter condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism, as results of the Reformation, dated 28 Dec.

1883. Appoints 10 cardinals (including J. H. Newman), 12 May.

1884. Issues encyclical against modern false philosophy; recommends Thomas Aquinas, early in Aug.

1885. Issues encyclical on the marriage, 28 of April, and against the divorce, 8 July.

1886. Publishes a circular against the government of Belgium (which see), and praising the bishops, 23 March.


1888. Proceeds on an extra jubilee for the distressed church, 12 May.

1889. Issues an encyclical letter, asserting that all government is of divine origin, and that wars are consequences of the Reformation, July.

1890. Canonizes De Rossi and three others, 8 Dec.

1891. Encyclical letter against heresy, socialism, &c., read in London churches, 5 Nov.

1892. Circular to Irish bishops enjoining abststinence from Sunday in remembrance of their dead, 11 May.

1893. On the state president Geary revising the republican war against religion, 23 June.

1894. Courteous, firm answer delivered, 8 Aug.

1895. Letter from the pope delivering the papacy, and recommending the study of ecclesiastical history, Sept.

1896. The pope addresses 20,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's, and recognises Italian unity, 7 Oct.

1897. Visits the crown prince of Germany, 13 Dec.

1898. Encyclical letter to French bishops, commending early French devotion to religion, and exhorting the bishops to redouble their vigilance in regard to heresy and indifference, 1 Feb.

1899. In a letter to cardinal Jacabini he offers 10,000 pilgrims to that of the death of the pope, 15 Nov.; at St. Peter's, 12 Nov.

1900. The pope's messenger, father Giuliani, well received by the emperor of China, April.

POPE.
Letter from the pope to the emperor of China, 1 Feb.; reply agreeing to receive a papal agent to reside at Peking, July.

Encyclical letter condemning liberalism, &c., 6 Nov.


Letter from the pope asserting his territorial rights, 15 June.

The papal Jubilee (on being ordained priest, 31 Dec. 1837).

The duke of Norfolk, envoy-extraordinary from queen Victoria, appointed, Dec.; received by the pope 17 Dec. and ever of gold presented to the pope, 25 Dec.

1888. The pope’s grand jubilee; masses at St. Peter’s; present 48 cardinals, 23 archbishops and bishops, and about 30,000 persons, 1 and 3 Jan.; the pope’s speech delivering the independence of the church, 3 Jan.; the pope condemns the plan of campaign and boycotting on moral grounds, announced 27 April.

The bull against the Humanists, visits the pope 20 Oct., 24 Nov.; address of English R.C. bishops to the pope protesting against Italian recessive legislation respecting his temporal power, 10 Nov.

1889. The pope’s allocution to French pilgrims, Oct.—Nov.

The pope’s encyclical letter on the moral duties of Catholics now much neglected, issued, 6 Jan., published, 16 Jan.

Negotiations respecting the Roman catholics in Malta, between the British government and the pope, carried on by sir John Linton Simmons, come to an end; leaves Rome, 7 Apr.

1891. Encyclical concerning socialism and the Labour question issued 15 May.

Encyclical to the French bishops exhorting on all good catholic sentiments submission to the government of the republic, 16 Feb.; obedience enforced by a brief, dated 3 May.

1891. The pope celebrates his episcopal jubilee, Feb.; about 500,000 pilgrims of various nations present in and about St. Peter’s; mass celebrated by the pope amid great enthusiasm; many presents; St. Peter’s illuminated, 19 Feb.; Pope’s presence received, total, reported, 26,596; Great Britain 45,000, Ireland 720, Feb.; see Phonograph, 20 March; he receives the princesses of Wales, and the duchesses of the British Royal family, and gives them his portraits, 23 March; receives the German emperor and empress, 23 April; letters from the pope to the French catholics, appointment of bishops who support him, but severely censuring malcontents, 7 Aug.; to the congress-general of German catholics at Wurzburg, reported 30 Aug.

Encyclical to all princes and nations from the pope, praying that all Christian nations may be brought into the unity of the Roman church, 26 June; the pope presides at conferences with some Eastern patriarchs to consider the reunion of the dissident Eastern churches with the church of Rome, 24 Oct. IV sq.; partial agreement at a final meeting, 8 Nov.

Alliance between the Hungarians and the papal civil marriage law, reported, 21 March; “Apostolic letter to the English people,” earnestly appealing for reunion with the catholic church, 14 April, Times, 21 April; pastoral letter from the abp. of Canterbury, 30 Aug.

Papal consistory: creation of 9 new cardinals, and 24 Italian bishops, 22 Nov.

1892. Apostolic letter confirming the catholic unity, 20 June. Apostolic letter concerning the decision of Paul IV. in 1555 and other papal acts against the Anglican orders, Sept.

1893. Temporate reply of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, sustaining the validity of the Anglican orders, signed 16 Feb., Times, 6 March.


1895. Encyclical to cardinal Gibbons and the American catholics, condemning “Americanism” and the doctrines of the Paulists, 22 Jan.

The bull, proclaiming the universal jubilee of 1900, read, 11 May.

The pope reserves over the commission on the union of the churches, 20 May; see France, 15 June, 1899.

Papal encyclical to the Bp. of Cashel, vague and discursive, published 18 Sept.

Papal consistory and allocation, 14 Dec.

The holy year 1900 inaugurated by the opening of the “holy door” of St. Peter’s, 24 Dec.

Precedence of bishops and allocation, 15 April.

The pope gives his blessing to multitudes at St. Peter’s, 29 Sept., 13 Oct., 15 Nov., 24 Dec.

Encyclical to the Roman prelates, stating that multitudes have flocked to the “threshold of the apostles,” relying upon the indulgence offered by the church at the close of this century, 2 Nov.

Allocation against his continued loss of temporal power, 17 Dec.; closes the “holy door,” 24 Dec.

1891. The pope receives about 500 British pilgrims; the duke of Norfolk reads an address from the catholic union, expressing their “indignation at the proselytising societies in Rome,” and praying for the pope’s restoration to temporal power; the pope in reply lamenting the delegation to non-catholics in Rome, &c., 8 Jan.

The pope’s Latin ode to the twentieth century, published 12 Jan.

Allocation deploring the hostilities against the church in various parts of Europe, and the French religious association bill; 12 cardinals created, 25 April.

Commission of biblical exegesis appointed, Aug.

1892. The pope’s pontifical jubilee, 3 March; special British mission; lord Denbigh presents an autograph letter from the king, 8 March.

Encyclical to the R.C. hierarchy “On the most holy eucharist,” 28 May.

Papal consistory: creation of 3 new cardinals and several bishops; allocation deploring the attempt to dechristianise Rome and Italy by heresy, protestantism, &c., 9 June.

Dinner at the Vatican to 1500 poor, and jubilee feast, 6 May.

The pope at his Christmas reception of the cardinals delivers a discourse in favour of the Christian democratic movement, and signifies his approval of clergymen taking part in it, 25 Dec.

1892. The pope receives king Edward VII. at the Vatican, 24 April; and the German emperor, 7 May.

Papal consistory: 7 new cardinals created, 29 June.

Death of pope Leo XIII., aged 93, 20 July; temporarily interred in St. Peter’s, 28 July.

He bequests 5,000,000 lire to the poor of Rome, 30,000,000 lire to the poor of Pernia, 10,000,000 lire to the poor of Carpentras.

Pius X., Giuseppe Sarto (born 2 June, 1835), elected pope, 1 Aug.

Declares his intention to support the king of Spain, reported, 28 Aug.

Papal encyclical, dwelling on recent election, and deploring aim to be the restoration of all things in Jesus Christ, and to be in all things the minister of God, published 3 Oct.

Fire at the Vatican in rooms over the famous library, 1 Nov.

Papal consistory: Mgr. Callagari and mgr. Merry del Val (new papal secretary of state) created cardinals; allocution, 20 April; pastoral letter from the pope, declaring continuance in the policy of his predecessors in protesting against the injury done to the pontificate by depriving it of its necessary lifeblood; the pope would bear his part in politics whenever they were inseparable from catholic morality, 9 Nov.

Interview of M. Henri des Herus with the pope, reported, Paris, 10 Nov.

Papal consistory public: 3 cardinals (created by Leo XIII.) invested with their hats; pontifical conferred on Dr. Bonn, new abp. of Westminster, 3 Nov.

Papal consistory: allocution on the situation of the catholic church in France; the pope complains of the hostility there shown towards religion; regulates as an alms the charge that the holy see had not respected the concep-
PEPE.

1096

5.475.000

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86,116,000

8,675,000

163,953,000

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1692

1689

12

Pontifical

Sacrilege

Jubilee

Visit

Secret

Encyclical,

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pulsion

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of

law,

letter,

of

Nov.

2,092,978

1891.

Passes, 19 April.

Canonization of Joseph Orod and Clement Hof-

dorfer completed, 20 May.

POPE PIUS X. celebrated his episcopal jubilee, 19

Nov.

1910. An encyclical letter published by pope Pius X.

recalling the memory of saint Charles Borromeo,

of whose canonization the third centenary

would occur on 1 Nov., issued. The pope com-

municated to saints’ catechism as opposed to

the heretical reform of Luther, 28 May.

Replay signed by the cardinal secretary of state

at the protest against the publication of the

encyclical, in Germany. The pope expressed the

regret of his holiness at the excitement of opinion raised,

as no intention of slighting the non-catholics of

Germany or their princes had ever entered his

mind. The Prussian minister was officially

informed that the pope had already instructed

the Prussian bishops to abstain from the publica-

tion of the encyclical, June 11.

POPE A., poet (1688—1744). His bi-centenary

was celebrated by an exhibition of books, pictures,

and other relics, and a lecture by professor H.

Morley at Twickenham town-hall, 31 July, 1888.

POPE JOAN. It is falsely asserted that, in

the 9th century, a female named Joan, having

conceived a passion for Felda, a young monk, in

order to be admitted into his monastery assumed

the male habit, and that on the death of her lover

she entered upon the duties of professor, and,

being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died,

in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; “yet,

until the reformation, the tale was repeated and

believed without offence.” Gibbon.

POPISH PLOITS, see Gunpowder Plot and Oates’s Plot.

POPLAR TREES. The Taemahae poplar (Populus Balsamifera) was brought hither from

North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

POPLIN (or Tabinet), an elegant rich fabric

composed of silk and worsted, introduced by the

Huguenot refugees from France about 1693; first

manufactured in Dublin. Irish poplins are still
deservedly esteemed.

POPULAR CONCERTS, see under Music.

POPULATION. Estimated population of the world 1882, 1,433,887,500; 1890, 1,468,000,000

(Ravenstein); 1891, 1,480,000,000 (Belin and

Wagner); 1902, 1,600,000,000; 1899, 1,750,000,000.

It should be noted that the estimate of some of the

populations of Asia and Africa are more or less

conjectural. For the population of the countries, see

the table (after the precede) facing page 1.

1891. *

1891.

Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

America.

Australia.

Papuanasia.

* Belin and Wagner.

Estimated population of IRELAND in 1851, 830,000; in 1871, 2,372,634; in 1895, 5,955,456.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
### POPULATION.

#### POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1831</th>
<th>1841</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1901</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>120.6</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>128.3</td>
<td>136.7</td>
<td>143.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands in British seas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>121.3</td>
<td>122.2</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>135.4</td>
<td>142.4</td>
<td>147.7</td>
<td>154.5</td>
<td>161.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The census of Ireland in 1821 is the first which was made on such a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades.

† The population for 1831 and for each succeeding census year includes the army at home and men on shore belonging to the royal navy, or to the merchant service, as well as those on board vessels in British waters.

#### Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Inhabited Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>120.6</td>
<td>123.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>128.3</td>
<td>136.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>136.7</td>
<td>143.5</td>
<td>147.7</td>
<td>154.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands in the British seas</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Great Britain, Ireland, and islands, in 1901, 20,161,499 males, and 24,444,914 females; in London, 3,053,899 males and 2,520,644 females. Total in employment (over 10 years of age) in England and Wales, 1891, 22,413,857; 1901, 25,372,341.

### POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>1831</th>
<th>1841</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1901</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London and suburbs</td>
<td>384.8</td>
<td>403.3</td>
<td>421.3</td>
<td>437.2</td>
<td>458.1</td>
<td>478.1</td>
<td>497.5</td>
<td>518.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester, &amp;c.</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>105.8</td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>123.6</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>139.4</td>
<td>147.4</td>
<td>155.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow, &amp;c.</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>113.4</td>
<td>121.4</td>
<td>130.4</td>
<td>139.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>123.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh, &amp;c.</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>117.4</td>
<td>125.4</td>
<td>133.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>123.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds, &amp;c.</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>104.4</td>
<td>112.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol, &amp;c.</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>90.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>50.8</td>
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<td>58.4</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
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<td>42.8</td>
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<td>46.4</td>
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<td>52.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
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<td>42.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle-on-Tyne</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
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* In 1851, 1,106,558 males, and 1,235,673 females. † Estimated from Registrar General’s returns.

Estimated population of the United Kingdom, 30 June, 1901: England and Wales, 35,736,917; Scotland, 4,877,648; Ireland, 4,974,152. Total 45,590,715.
PORT BRETON, an isle near New Caledonia, South Pacific.

In 1877 the marquis Du Beul de Raves purchased of the king Maragano a quantity of land on which to found a colony. Glowing prospectuses were issued in France. The company was formed, and the scheme being favored by the legitimists, a large number of shares were purchased and much money received. Other speculative companies were formed, and colonial governments offered encouragement. In spite of warnings and prohibition several vessels sailed in 1879 with emigrants to meet with misery, disease, and, to a large extent, with death. A few who had been landed in New Caledonia got back to France and published an account of their sufferings. The marquis and some of his associates were brought to trial 27 Nov.
1883; he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, his associates to shorter imprisonment, 2 Jan. 1884.

**PORTE, or Sublime Porte**, official name of the court of the sultan of Turkey. Mostaem, the last of the Abbasside caliphs (1243-58), fixed in the threshold of the principal entrance to his palace at Bagdad a piece of the black stone adored at Mecca, and thus this entrance became the "porte" by eminence, and the title of his court. The sultans, successors of the caliphs, assumed the title.

—*Bouillet*.

**PORTEOUS MOB.** Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on 15 April, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. This excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and several were killed and one wounded. He was found guilty of murder, 22 June, 1776; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass-market, 7 Sept. 1736.

**PORTER.** Dr. Ashe says that this malt liquor obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730. On 17 Oct. 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats of porter burst, destroying neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost.

**PORTERAGE ACT**, regulating the charge for porterage of small parcels, passed 1799.

The Fellowship of Free Porters established in London in the 13th century, with exclusive privileges, relating to grain, &c., much reduced by the act of parliament of 1872 and the construction of docks. The fellowship disbanded by the court of common council, June, 1894. Final payment of assets, 25,379 l. 45 l. d., distributed 495 members, 17 Dec. 1894.

**PORT HAMILTON, see Coria.**

**PORT JACKSON** (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by Capt. Cook in 1770; see Sydney. Here the duke of Edinburgh was shot by O'Farrell, a Fenian, 12 March, 1868, but soon recovered. The assassin was hanged, 21 April.

**PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS.**

The first was the "coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland, as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "coalition" ministry, and included lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inopkiate opponents. Formed 5 April, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

**FIRST ADMINISTRATION.**

Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury.
Viscount Stormont, president of the council.
Earl of Carlisle, privy seal.
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, home and foreign secretaries.
Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
Viscount Keppel, admiralty.
Viscount Townshend, ordnance.
Lord Longborough, chief commissioner of great seal.

* Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1804; premier again, 1807; died 1809, when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

**PORTLAND CEMENT**, first mentioned in a patent granted to Joseph Aspden, a bricklayer of Leeds, 1824, which made the true cement at Northfleet. Its value as a building material was established by Mr. John Grant's tests, 1859-71.

**PORTLAND ISLE** (off Dorset), the English Gibraltar. Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. showing a management commenced between the English and Dutch, 18 Feb. 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchants. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were cast in 1760 and in 1789. The pier with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, 25 July, 1839, and the last stone was laid by the prince of Wales, 10 Aug. 1852. Mr. James Kendl, the first chief engineer, was succeeded on his death in 1856 by Mr. (Capt. John) Coode, and the breakwater and other harbour works cost 1,033,660l. exclusive of convict labour. The Portland prison was established in 1848. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858, was promptly suppressed. The king visits the prison and Whitehead's torpedo works, 4 April, 1902.

**PORTLAND (or Barberini) VASE.** This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it in white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle on each side) was discovered about the walls of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 21 miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (222-235), and his mother Mammeca, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1779, when it was purchased by Sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, 1787; at the sale of her effects, it is said to have been bought by the then duke of Portland, who, in 1816, deposited it (on loan) in the British museum. On 27 Feb. 1845 this vase was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd; it was skillfully repaired, and is now shown to the public in a special room. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of it, and took a number of casts.

**PORT MAHON, see Minorca.**

**PORTO BELLO** (S. America), discovered by Columbus, 2 Nov. 1502, was taken by Morgan the buccaneer in 1668 by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, 21 Nov. 1739, and the
PORTSMOUTH.

PORT ROYAL des CHAMPS (near Paris) was a French Catholic convent, founded by Obis, bishop of Paris, at the wish of king Philip Augustus. Being long taken into decay, it was revived and returned in 1608 by Angélica Arnauld. In 1625 the increased community removed to Paris. The Port Royal des Champs, in 1656, became the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lame- llet, and other eminent Jansenists, who devoted themselves to education, and prepared the Port Royal grammar school, and other works. This institution was condemned by the pope in 1709, and the buildings were pulled down, and tombs desecrated, by the order of Louis XIV., in 1710. The Port Royal at Paris was suppressed, with other monasteries, in 1790.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population, 1901, 195,035; 1901 (est.), 214,726.

The French under D'Anne-le-Haut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by Viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the Great Harry. Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton.

Admiral Byng (see Byng) on a very dubious sentence was shot at Portsmouth. The stock-yard was fired, the loss estimated at 100,000.

Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000.

The French were suspected both times, but there was no actual proof. Fire caused by James Atten (the painter) on 7 Dec. 1776; executed on 10 March, 1777.

This king of the French, with a fleet arrives at Portsmouth, see France.

The king of the French, with a fleet arrives at Portsmouth, see France.

The shipyard was burned, the loss estimated at 100,000.

Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000.

Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, 29 Aug., 1815.

Naval review at Spithead before the Shah of Persia, 29 Aug., 1815.

Explosion at Pride's hard; 5 killed, 5 May, 1853.


The prince of Wales opens the new town-hall.

The Amphitheatre music-hall burned.

Visit of the French fleet, see France.

Visit of the Italian fleet, see Italy.

The empress Frederick opens the Diamond Jubilee block of the town.

The duke and duchess of York open 2 blocks of the new Portsmouth hospital.

Weirs, Vosper & Co.'s engineering works, Broad- street, burnt.

A demonstration and banquet in honour of the captain, Lambton and the naval brigade of H.M.S. Power- ful (see South Africa War).

The die Royal (25 guns) opened.

Captain Percy Scott and officers and crew of the York welcomed on return from campaigns in S. Africa and China, 29 Sept., 1892.

Statue of queen Victoria unveiled.

United States squadron arrives under adm. Cotton, 2 July, 1897; banquet of 500 American and 500 British sailors and marines; statue of queen Victoria in the Town-hall-square unveiled; illumination of Channel squadron and U.S. ships at Spithead, & July (see Norway), leave 17 July.

House in which Lord Nelson was born, bought by corporation (1825).

King visits Portsmouth and witnesses the evolu- tions of the destroyer Scylla.

Submarine A1 runs down near Portsmouth; lives lost.

South parade; East Southsea, destroyed by fire.

Arrival of the Discovery, with commander Scott and members of the national Antarctic expeditions.
PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Calvo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle, under Vitoria, a brave able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon is the capital (pop. 100,000, 305,000; 1710 est., 301,500). The poet Camoens, called "the Virgil of the Indies," and author of the Lusiad (1570), translated in English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. The constitution, granted by 27 Dec. 1826, was revised in 1852. Population of the kingdom and colonies, 1600: kingdom, 5,016,267; colonies (Madeira and Azores), 406,805; 1710 est., 5,517,800 and 447,550 respectively; revenue (estimated), 1932-3, 12,203,000l; imports, 12,415,000l; exports, 11,812,000l. of commerce (1828-9), 16,786,323l., of trade 1640, 6,765,347l. of commerce, 161,837,430l; of trade, 5,016,267l. Population of provinces: Lisboa, 1,030,422; Estremadura, 9,765,347; Alentejo, 1,015,750; Beira, 6,765,347; Algarve, 467,430. Settlement of the Alims and Visgoths here.
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI, the Valiant, and, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers; Henry of Beaumanoir (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France), very eminent. Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which was taken from her by contract between 1095 and 1099. Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and proclaimed king; see Braganza, 28 July, 1139. Angola, a chief robber, in his way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors, 20 Oct. 1147. Part of Alcarde taken from the Moors by Sancho I. 1189. Reign of Dinisios I., or Denis, father of his country, 1147, who builds in Portugal.
The Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 and 1325. 
Hes de Castro murdered, 1335. John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Almea, 1415.
Maritime discoveries, 1500. Madeira and the Canaries seized, 1500. Lisbon made the capital, about 1413. Prince Henry, the navigator, dies, 1460. Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco da Gama, 20 Nov. 1497. Discovery of the Brazil by Lapteff, discovered by Cabral, 27 April, 1500. Camoens, author of the Lusiad, born, about 1520. The English merchant and sailor, 1526. African expedition: king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcacor, Aug. 1578. The Kingdom seized by Philip H. of Spain, 1580. The British seize the Portuguese settlements in India, 1602-29. The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne, 1640. The English occupy Saldanha, and Villa Vicosa, 1663; war ended by the treaty of Lisbon, 1668. Methuen treaty (which see), 1704. The great earthquake destroys Lisbon, Nov. 1755. Joseph I. narrowly escapes death by assassins, 1758. Some of the first families were tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; the innocence of many was soon afterwards made manifest; the Jesuits were also expelled. Joseph having somehow obtained dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry, which took place, 6 June, 1702. The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713. John, prince of Brazil, marries his aunt, Maria Francisca, 1777. Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the death of his queen Maria. War with Spain, 5 May; peace, 6 June, 1801. Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, 7 Feb.; France invades Portugal, and takes Lisbon, 27 Nov.; the court sail for Brazil, 29 Nov., 1807.
The duke of Palmela resigns. 30 Oct. 1848.

An action at Exeter, the queen’s troops defeat the insurgents. 30 Oct.

British squadron under admirals Parker and Price arrives in Tagus. 7 Nov. 1848.

Palmela banished. 26 Nov.

Marquis of Sabdahalna defects count Bonaire at Torres Vedras. 28 Dec.

The insurgents capture Oporto. 7 Jan. 1849.

London conference: England, France, and Spain determine to assure the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war. 21 May.

Submission of Santa Bárbara. 16 June.

A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the junta capitulates. 20 June.

An American squadron in the Tagus to enforce a truce against the Portuguese. 28 June.

Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Sabdahalna, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward. 15 April 1849.

Oporto declares for the duke, who, had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents. 24 April.

Saldanha’s entry into Oporto. 24 April.

The prince de Thomar, prime minister, resigns; arrives in England. 18 May.

Saldanha, prime minister. 29 May.

Dom Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg. 29 Sept.

Decision of the council by the cortes sanctioned by the king; the new prince royal takes the oath to make the constitution. 18 July 1852.

Death of the queen Maria II. 15 Nov. 1853.

His successor recognized as a recent decree. 19 Dec. 1853.

The slaves on royal domains freed. 3 Dec. 1854.

Inauguration of the king. 16 Sept. 1855.

Resignation of Saldanha ministry. 6 June 1856.

First Portuguese railway from Lisbon to Santarem opened. 20 Oct.


The French emigrant ship for newies, Charles-Ferdi

An invitation to the French government: its ultimatum sent 15th, sent ships of war to the Tagus; the vessel arrived (see Charles-George). 21 Dec.

Death of the king, Pedro IV; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto. 11 Nov. 1858.

Death of John, the king’s brother. 2 Dec. 1858.

The law of succession altered in favour of the king’s brother. 12 Dec. 1858.

The king married to Princess Maria Paia of Savoy by proxy at Lisbon. 6 Dec. 1858.

Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king. 15 Nov. 1859.

Death of the duke of Palmela. 8 April 1861.

Fire-trade measures introduced. 1 Jan. 1863.

Frontier treaty with Spain concluded. 29 Sept. 1857.

U.S. minister accredited to Lisbon. 17 March, through suspension of their sailing after the confidential vessel Steamer, 22 March; the difficulty with the U.S. government arranged. 1 April 1865.

Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies. 15 May 1866.

The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king. 25 Sept. 1857.

General Prim enters Portugal. 29 Jan. ordered to depart. 18 Sept. 1857.

Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king. 14 Nov. 1859.

General Suppression of Saldanha, ordered back to Paris as ambassador there; he resigns Dec. 1859.

Cortes dissolved. 10 Jan. 1870.

Submission of the military insurrection. 26 May. The royal palace, forms a new ministry. 15 May.

Great fire at Lisbon. 13 June 1872.

Conspiracy against the government: offered in the Cortes. 17 Aug. 1872.

Death of Joaquim A. Alvaro (see 1825); 25 May 1872.

The prince of Wales at Lisbon. 1 May 1873.


Death of the duke of Sabdahalna (forced in state at Charleston) on his return to Lisbon. 27 May 1871.

Disunion in the chambers on treaty with Great Britain respecting Lourenço Marques (see 1873), E. coast of Africa; ministry resigns. 27 May 1871.

The kings of Portugal and Spain open a new railway between Lisbon and Madrid. 9 Oct. 1831.

National art exhibition at Lisbon opened. 15 April 1848.

Reform bill introduced abolishing hereditary peerage. end of Feb. 1849.

Death of the king consort Ferdinand aged 69. 15 Dec. 1855.

The de Melo ministry resigns, succeeded by the senhor Jose de Castro. 15 Feb. 1856.

Strike and riots at Oporto (see 1848), about 30 May. 1855.

Dispute respecting the Delagoa railway. (see 1856.) 15 May.

Death of king Luis I, 19 Oct.; funeral 26 Oct. 1865.

British promises on Portuguese encroachments in East Africa (see Zanzibar). Nov.; Dec. 1865.

The king Carlos inaugurated. 20 Jan. 1866.

Lord Salisbury demands the immediate recall of the Portuguese forces from places in Africa under British protection or influence. 27 Mar.

Sen. Barros Gomes succeeds, under conditions; delays 6-8 Jan. Ultimatum from Lord Salisbury requiring immediate submission, threatening suspension of diplomatic relations; the council of state accede to all the British demands, under protest. 12, 12 Jan.

Excretion in Lisbon and the provinces against the British intervention. 18 April.


Decrease reductions proposed; forty-six judges, press, judicial reforms, &c., issued. 7 April.

The new cortes opened by the king; friends relations with Great Britain, reported. 19 April.

Anglo-Portuguese agreement respecting Africa settled in London. 20 Aug.


A deodis coda agreed on for six months the agreement of 20 Aug. withdrawn; the status quo coda maintained, 20 Oct.; signed. 14 Nov.

East Africa: Capt. Paiva and the Nile expedition resisted on the river Quinjna; fighting with the natives, with great loss. 1 Nov.

Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the re-establishment of the monarchy. 1 Dec.

Military expedition for the defence of Manica, sailed from Lisbon. 15 Jan. and 12 Feb. 1851.

Arrival of col. Paiva d’Andrade, commanding the expedition to the British in Manica (see 1847), 1 Nov. 1850. 15 Jan. 1851.

Military revolt at Oporto (see 1848); 31 Jan. Loan of 300,000. on the tobacco monopoly voted. 5 Feb.

Financial crisis; decrees authorising the suspension of payments by the banks; the Bank of Portugal suspends cash payments for 60 days. 11 May.

Treaty extending the medio circuit for one month signed. 14 May.

New Anglo-Portuguese convention signed (afterwards ratified). 11 June.

Monetary crisis; sovereign sold at a high price; trade in silver coin. 20 July—20 Aug. 1851.

Expiration of the treaty of Gen (see 1848). 14 Jan. 1852.

The ministers of foreign and home affairs presented to the queen of Portugal, 1832, and received there; he resigns Dec. 1852.

Cortes dissolved. 15 Jan. 1873.

Submission of the military insurrection. 26 May. The royal palace, forms a new ministry. 15 May.

Great fire at Lisbon. 13 June 1872.

Conspiracy against the government; offers in the Cortes. 17 Aug. 1872.

Death of Joaquim A. Alvaro (see 1825); 25 May 1872.

The prince of Wales at Lisbon. 1 May 1873.


Death of the duke of Saldanha (forced in state at Charleston) on his return to Lisbon. 27 May 1871.

Dispute between France and Portugal respecting railway arrangements. 26 Feb. 1848.

Agreement about the Nile meets, March 1849.

Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the prince Henry the navigator; foundation stone of a monument. 1 Nov. 1852.

The king Carlos inaugurated. 20 Jan.—23 Feb. 1853.

Violent cyclone at Lisbon, much damage; estimated loss, 45,000,000. on the commerce and property on the coast by a violent explosion of colonial products opened at Oporto. 14 March 1853.

Delimitation of Manícheal (see 1848) to be submitted to arbitration, reported. 15 March.

The poet José de Deus decorated by the king, at Lisbon, with much honour. 8 March.

The chamber dissolved by decree; electoral reform; number of deputies reduced from 300 to 150. 30 March.

Sen. Carlos Lobo d’Avila, able minister for foreign affairs, aged 34, died 3 Sept.

Reforms the number of peers: 90 life members nominated by decree. 26 Sept.

João de Deus, popular poet, born 1839; died 12 Jan. 1896.

At a club carnival ball, in Santarém, 42 women and 2 men perished by fire. 1 Feb.

The king confers honours on col. Galhardo and his officers, see Lourenço Marques, 1896, at Lisbon. 25 April.

Oceanographic exhibition, showing the results of the king’s own scientific researches, opened by the king. 12 April, 1897.

Treaty for the conversion of the external debt passed. 29 April; cortes closed. 4 June, 1898.

Death of sen. Henrique B. Gomes, ex-minister for foreign affairs. 15 Nov.

Adm. Rawson and British officers warmly received at Lisbon. 13 May, 1899.

Plague at Oporto (which see). Aug.-Feb. 1900.

The king pleads to attend the funeral of queen Victoria, 30 Jan.-2 Feb.; receives a deputation of the Evangelical alliance and promises tolerance to all protestants in his dominions.

Some religious associations dissolved by government (decrees published 20 April. March.

Budget deficit 945 contos de reis, for 1902. 14 Jan. 1902.

Bill for the conversion of the external debt adopted by the chamber, 26 April; and the peers, 10 May.

King Edward VII. visits Lisbon. 2-7 April, 1903.

Earthquake shocks. 5 Aug.

British fleet shelters the king of Portugal at the close of the naval manoeuvres at Lagos; adm. sir A. Wilson and officers entertained, the leave Lisbon. 29 Aug.

Severe storm over N. W. coast, destruction of many fishing boats and other vessels at Lagos and Torreira.

Treaty between Portugal and Holland with reference to the delimitation of the Dutch-Portuguese frontier in Timor Island, signed at the Hague. 3 Oct., 1904.

Arbitration treaty with Great Britain. 1905.

Cabinet reconstructed under senhor Luciano de Castro. 1 Jan. 1906.

The cortes opened by the king. 1 Feb.

Resignation of the government; new cabinet formed by senhor Franco. 17 May.

The cortes opened by king Carlos I. June 28, 1906. Budget for the coming financial year laid before the cortes showing an estimated deficit of 85,550.000. 18 Oct.

Decree dissolving the Lisbon municipal council, and substituting an administrative commission, published. 6 June, 1907.

Warrants issued for arrest, on charges of sedition, of 21 leaders in riots which occurred on 16 June. 8 Aug.

Bomb explosion in Lisbon; 30 republicans arrested. 22 Aug.

Destructive storm in Lisbon; many houses destroyed and buildings fired by lightning. 21 Sept.

Administrative commissions substituted for municipal councils. 1 Jan. 1908.

Serious collisions between police and armed crowds in Lisbon; one policeman killed and six injured, 28 Jan.

King Carlos and the crown prince assassinated while driving through Lisbon; the infante Manuel also wounded. 1 Feb.

Dom Manuel takes the oath as king. 2 Feb.

The French court orders its resignation, and vice-admiral Ferreira do Amaral is entrusted with the formation of a coalition ministry. 2 Feb.

The council of ministers obtain the king’s signature to decrees annulling senator Francisco’s measures for controlling the press and providing summary procedure for political offenses. 6 Feb.

The royal funeral took place. 8 Feb. 1908.

Decree annulling the decrees, who took place in the mutiny of 1906, settled by king Manuel. 10 Feb.

The council reduces the decrees adding 35,000 to the civil list. 27 Feb.

Results of the elections are as follows: Republicans, 62; progressists, 59; independents, 17; nationalists, 2; republicans, 5; Franquistas, 3; dissident progressists, 2. 4 April.

Disturbances during the election lead to the arrest of about 80 persons; two soldiers were killed.

The cortes opened by king Manuel. 4 April.


Senhor Campos Henriquez resigns. 30 March, 1907.

New cabinet formed with senhor Sebastião Telles as premier and minister of war and senhor Franco as minister of finance. 7 April.

Violent shock of earthquake in Lisbon; the villages of Benevente and Samora destroyed; 46 persons killed and 38 injured. 7 April.

Senhor Wenceslau de Lima succeeds in forming a new ministry on a non-party basis. 13 May. End of the Oporto railway strike. 17 May.

Commercial and shipping treaty with Germany and Portugal signed. 30 Nov.

King Manuel returned to Lisbon after his visit to England. 29 April.

New ministry formed; senhor Beiras president and senhor Villaca foreign minister. 22 Dec.

Severe floods; railway communication almost suspended; losses estimated at 1,000,000l. 23-24 Dec.

The Douro rose over 60 ft.; several large wine lodges and their contents were utterly destroyed by water; 10 steamships, 11 tugs, fishing vessels, and 500 lighters were wrecked. Private letter to The Times. 4 Jan., 1909.

New cabinet with senhor Telêxira Sozinha as premier and minister of the interior. 26 June.

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

1095. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.

1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.

1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone. 3 Dec.

1139. Alfonso I. declared king, having obtained a signal victory over a profligate army of Moors on the plains of Ourem. 31 Dec.

1138. Sancho I., son of Alfonso. 7 Jan.

112. Alfonso II., surranned Crussas, or the Fat.

1123. Sancho II., or the Holy: deposed. 1128.

1148. Alfonso III., king. 1148.

1172. Denis, or Dionysius, the father of his country.

1225. Alfonso IV., the Brave.

1237. Peter, the Severe.

1267. Ferdinand I., son.

1285. John I., the Bastard and the Great; natural brother; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

1343. Edward or Duarte.

1348. Alfonso V., the African.

1448. John II., the Great and the Perfect.

1468. Emmanuel, the Fortunate; consigned.


1557. Sebastião; drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, 4 Aug. 1578.

1587. Henry, the elder, son of Emmanuel, great uncle.

1580. Anthony, prior of Porto, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions.

Philip II.

1585. Philip III., kings of Spain.

1582. Philip IV.

1640. John IV., duke of Braganza; dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king. Dec. 1.

1663. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1667, and his brother Pedro made regent.

1683. Peter II., brother.

1706. John V., son.


POST-OFFICE.

1750. Joseph Emanuel, son. The daughter and suc-
cessor of this prince married his brother, by
dispensation from the pope, and they ascended
the throne of Portugal jointly.

Maria I., of the French line, married
1581, his brother to Peter IV., and was
1632. The princess afterwards falls into a
state of melancholy and derangement; died, 1636.

Regency. John, son (afterwards king); declared
died, 1621.

1635. John V., previously regent. He had withdrawn
in 1637, owing to the French invasion of Portu-
gal, to his Braganza princely state, but the discon-
tent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1641;
died in 1642.

1642. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son; making his election
of the Compromise, abdicated the throne of
Portugal in favour of

Maria II. (da Gloria), daughter; seven years of age.

1648. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., inaugurated
the crown, which he retained, amid civil con-
tentions, until 1654.

1654. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1654 to be of
age; married Augustus, duke of Lothianberg,
and Ferdinand of Naxo-Obour, 2 April, 1660.

1655. Died.

1662. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), son; born 13 Sept. 1657;
died, 1679.

1700. Luis I., brother, born 31 Oct. 1688; married Maria
Paula de don Victor Emmanuel, king of
Italy (born 24 Oct. 1674), 5 Oct. 1692; a judicious
reformer; died, 17 Oct. 1736.

1716. Dom Carlos (son), born 28 Sept. 1695; married
Marie Amelle, daughter of the comte de Paris,
25 May, 1725; assassinated 1 Feb. 1725.

1725. His heir, Philippe, born 21 March, 1697; assassinat-
ed 1 Feb. 1725.

1727. Manuel II. (son) born 1686.

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. The earlier
forms of Portuguese bore close affinity to Galician,
and although it bears a strong resemblance to its
sister language, the Castilian, it yet differs so widely
in structure as almost to be regarded as an original
tongue.

PORT VICTORIA, on the Medway, Kent, a port for London, established by the South-Eastern Railway company; communications opened, Sept. 1883.

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia
1772 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw,
1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection
here prevailed, May, 1819.

Apostate, Hans Fugger, expelled, Oct.-Nov. 1888.

Prince Bonarek's plan for Germanizing Posen, see
Prussia, Feb. 1877.

Visit of the emperor; grand military parade; memorial.
25 March, 1887; concluded; conditional
speech to the Poles, 4 Sept. 1892.

Death of Mgr. Stabuwicki, roman catholic arch-
bishop.

1746-1796.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born 19 Jan. 1788; died at Paris, 5 Sept. 1857; succeeded by M. Pierre Lafitte as director of positiveism; died, nearly 90 years, 1 Jan. 1873. M. L. F. Emile
Littre, the great French philosopher, ardently
embraced the system. See Calendar.

Comte's "Cours de Philosophie Positive," published
1851-1852; "Système de Philosophie Positive, ou Traité de Sociologie, instituant la Religion de l'Humaine Communauté," 5 volumes, 1851-1852; the "Principe pour base, et le pro-
gress pour l'objet," 1851-1853.

It professes to base itself wholly on positive facts or observed phenomena, and rejects all metaphysical
conceptions, which it considers negative, having
nothing real or true in them; and dispenses with the
science of mind. It sets aside theology and meta-
physical speculation, and reduces all calculated
actions, and all actions, to the cause and cause of
things, and restricts itself to the observation and
classification of phenomena and the discovery of their
laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived
at the third stage of its progress.

Postivism does not recognize the supernatural or the
future state.

"The Church of Humanity" is a modified form of
postivism, as described by Mr. Richard Congreve, an
archdail conunt (Pall Mall Gazette, 17 Jan. 1854); he
died, aged 85, 5 July, 1857.

Commemorative meeting at Paris, address by Mr. Fred.
Harrison, 3 Sept. 1856.

POSITIVISM.

Death of M. John H. Bridges, F.R.C.P., for over
20 years medical inspector to the local government
board; one of the ablest of Irish positivists,
aged 74 — 15 June, 1860.

POSSIBILISTS. A section of the liberal party in Spain; aiming at reforms; Sen. Castel, a chief, Oct. 1883.

The name was also given to the workman's party in Paris,
who aimed at effecting social reforms by legal methods;
they are said to have prevented a revolutionary out-
break of the radical Blanquists, or autonomists, at
the presidential election, 3 Dec. 1885.

POSTAL UNION, General, was established by the Treaty of Berne, signed 9 Oct. 1874, and took effect from 1 July, 1875.

POSTERS. Posters were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into Europe by Mr. William Tell, son of the writer on husbandry. Posting was fixed by
statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548.
By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none
but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish
post-horses for travellers, 1660. The post-horse
right was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded,
in 1857, in England, 128,401l., and in Scotland,
10,125l.

POST-OF-FICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, riders on post-
chaises went stages of the distance of twenty miles
each other, in order to procure the king
the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the
course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. —
(Cite. Richard III. improved the system of couriers
in 1485. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in
England. — Smith's Letter's. Post communications
between London and most towns of Scotland, and
Ireland, existed in 1652. — Strode.)

The first chief postmaster of England, sir Thomas
Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth
1581. James I. appointed Matthew de la Placeaster as
foreign postmaster, 1689, and that I appointed
William Frere and Thomas Withers, 1689.

A proclamation of Chas. I., "whereas to this time
there had been no certain intercourse between
the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king
now commands his postmaster of England for
foreign parts to settle a running post or two
at midnight and day between Edinburgh and London,
and to the same come back again in six days," 1621.

The king commanded his "postmaster of England
to foreign parts," to open a regular communica-
tion by running posts between the metropoli-
s of Edinburgh and Glasgow, West Chesterfield, Harlow
and Chelmsford, Easter, etc. (Rates of postage — 1 letter
sent under 30 miles of, under 100 miles, of,
above that distance in England, ed. ; to any part
of Scotland, 5d.)

An enlarged office erected by the parliament in
1644; and one more considerable in 1657, with a
postmaster, and commerce, convey the public
dispatches, and as the best means to discover
and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against
the commonwealth by the inspection of the cor-
responding post offices.

The post office as at present constituted was
founded on the 27 Dec. 1860.

Established by John Manley, 1653; to Daniel O'Neill,
1693.

Post-office set up in London and its suburbs
by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer.
POST-OFFICE.

He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockey, a merchant, 1534; but on a trial at the King's bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and thereupon was arranged to the revenue of the crown.

This institution considerably improved and made a twopenny post July, 1794, at 2½ d. Cross-post established by Ralph Allen 1791. Between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on or about Friday, sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

A penny post was first set up in Dublin 1774. The mails were conveyed by coaches, the first mail left London for Bristol (see Mail Coaches) 2 Aug. 1841.

The mails first conveyed by railway, 1838; by the overland route to India 1842.

Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill broached his plan of penny postage, which was adopted by a committee of the house of commons 1839. The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4½d. a letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation 1 Dec. 1840. The uniform rate of 6d. per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced 10 Jan. 1841.

Stamps with the words 'Postage Paid' came into use 3 May, 1840. Adhesive stamps invented by Mr. James Chalmers of Dundee, 1841; they came into use, superseding Muchtry's allegorical envelope (of 1 May, 1841).

Reduction in postage—to be 6d. instead of 1½d. for every ounce above the first 2 June, 1845.

Book Post.—A treasury warrant issued, providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 4½d., 8 oz. for 6½d., &c. 5 June, 1853.

Altered to under 2 oz., 4½d.; every additional 2 oz., the part of a oz. began 15 July, 1850.

A Money-order Office, set up in 1872, was little used on account of the expense, till 1879.

The Postal Guide first appeared in 1836; in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes; viz. East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued Annual Reports since 1834.

Postmaster empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs by act passed 31 July, 1852; work begun 3 Feb., 1856.

Post-office money order system applied to France by virtue of a convention signed 3 Aug., 1870. Halfpenny telegrams issued to the public 1 Oct. 1875.

By the post-office act (passed 5 Aug. 1870) the newspaper stamp was abolished; re-registered newspapers and pamphlets of patterns being allowed to be sent for 4½d. on and after 1 Oct. 1870.

Postage lowered: Letters sent at the rate of 6d. for 1 oz., 4½d. for 2 oz., &c., from 10 Oct., 1871.

Pigeon post between London and Paris during the siege of Paris (53 day mails and 126 night mails sent) 26 Nov. 1870 to 28 Jan. 1871.

Post-office scandal, money spent from other funds on telegraph service without authority of parliament; censured by commons 23 July, 1873.

Payment for registered letters reduced from 4½d. to 2½d. charge for money orders raised 1 Jan., 1878.

Messrs. Warren de la Rue & Co.'s tender for supply of postage stamps accepted 17 June, 1879.


New rates for receiving small sums for savings-banks by stamps tried in some counties; generally adopted 1 Jan., 1881.

New rates for money orders from 4½d. 4 Feb., 1878.

Postage stamps for registered letters authorised to be used after 1 June, and for telegrams after 1 Nov. 1875.

Reduction of 6d. for 4½d. newspaper wrappers 1 Jan., 1881.

Reply post-cards issued 1 Jan., 1882.

Late letters received in the sorting carriage of mail trains at stations on and after 1 Nov. 1883.

Parcel post comes into operation, which see 1 Aug., 1874.

Private motor mail service (parcels vans) between London and Rothwell, first started 16 Dec., 1884.

Special postal trains established; beginning, 1 July, 1886.

Private posting boxes in London sanctioned April, 1886.

After negotiation conveyance of American mails transferred from the Cunard and White Star companies to Union, North German Lloyd, and others till 20 Feb. 1887, Dec. 1888; at payable settlement 2 Feb., 1887.

New sets of postage stamps issued; the penny stamp unchanged 1 Jan., 1887.

"London Postman's Rest," Dover, established by lord Wolviston, late postmaster-general 1 Feb., 1887.

Rented night-letter-boxes authorised after 1 Aug., 1887.

The government proposed to pro vide a submarine electric telegraph with France 21 May, 1887.

Payment of money, &c., at post-offices by telegraph authorised after 2 Sept., Aug., 1889; authorised for m. id. to 2r. from 1 March, 1892; amounting about 13 Feb. 1889.

Jubilee of the establishment of the penny post celebrated 10–15 Jan. 1891.

Uniform colonial and India postage (2½d.), authorized by Mr. J. Hemmiker Heaton, M.P., adopted by the government 14 July, 1891.

Exhibition of the Philatelic society's collection of postage stamps of all nations, at the Victorian rooms, Baker-street, W., opened by the duke of Edinburgh, a zealous collector 15 May, 1891.

Jubilee for the Roland Hill beneficent fund at South Kensington museum 24 July, 1891.

New general post-office near St. Martin's-le-grand London; memorial stone laid by Mr. H. C. Raikes, postmaster-general 20 Nov., 1891.

Uniform colonial and India postage reduced to 2½d. for 4½d. begins 1 Jan., 1891, to foreign countries 1 July, 1892.

About 240 clerks in the Savings-bank department suspended for refusing to work overtime, 2 Jan., reinstated after apology 8 Jan., 1891.

The Boy Messengers' and "District Messengers" companies, for the quicker conveyance of single letters for short distances, stopped by the post-office as illegal 3 March, 1891.

The post-office express delivery service, for the quicker delivery of letters and parcels, by boy messengers, begins, 25 March; at Edinburgh, Dublin, and all other cities, places, ports, and towns extended to the whole United Kingdom 1 Aug., 1891.

[The actions against the companies in the queen's bench division stopped by arrangement, the companies submit, and agree to take out licences from the post-office, 14 April, 1891.]

Automatic stamp distributors attached to the postal pillar (afterwards dismissed) begun 24 April, 1893.

Charge for embossed envelopes reduced 1 July, 1893.

Plain post cards of proper size with 2½d. stamp authorised, from 1 Sept., 1893.

Free postal re-direction of all letters, books, newspapers, &c., &c. (except parcels) from 1 Jan., 1895.

Gross receipts, 15,760,000. 1894–5; 11,580,000. 1895–7.

Transfer of the trunk telephone wires to the Post-office 4 April et seq., 1895.

Reductions of payments and penalties, &c., after 1 Feb., 1897. See Telephone.

Postal changes (4½d. reduced to 2½d., &c.) on and after 25 June, 1896.

Threatened strike of telegraphists and others, averted by concessions 13 Aug., 1896.

Postman's position inaugurated at Nottingham 22,000 members 2 Sept., 1896.

Parcel postal convention with France and India and Australia, signed at Paris 1 Dec., 1897.

Steam-motor mail service (parcels vans) between London and Rothwell, first started 16 Dec., 1897.

Imperial penny postage established between Great Britain and every part of the British empire except Australia and N. Zealand, 25 Dec., 1886.
New post-office by act passed 9 Aug.

First annual congress of postal and telegraph officials opened at Derby 29 Sept.

Parcels of larger size issued on 2 Nov.

Post-office at Alexandria opened by the lord mayor 24 Feb.

Postal post-office to the Orange River colony and the Transvaal from the U.K. on and after 1 Dec.

Postal post-office in New Zealand started 1 Jan. 1904


Official collection of postal packets gratis under regulations, announced 29 March.

Telegraph money-order system extended to Egypt, New Zealand, and France opened in Dover 21 Feb.

Money orders issued and from 16 principal towns in the Transvaal, after 1 Jan.

Imperial penny postage from Great Britain to New Zealand, announced, 27 April, also to China.

Post-office sites bill passed 29 July.

Great increase of parcel post business, since 1897, over 15,000,000 in 1904-5.

Packed post from U.K. to the United States, 13 Sept.

Congress of employes in Holborn town hall, 100 delegates; resolutions passed demanding reforms, &c. 13 Sept.

Inland money-orders raised from limit of 6d. to 4d.; important concessions to the half-penny miindd post; both resolutions came into force 1 Jan. 1904.

Arrangement for the transmission of telegrams from wireless stations (Marconi system) on the east to ships at sea in connection with postal telegraph offices in the United Kingdom came into operation 6d. per word; minimum of 6d. per each telegram 1 Jan. 1905.

Official agreement for parcel post with the United States and the United Kingdom; new service came into force 1 April.

Letter-postage to Australia reduced to 2½d. per oz., and that from Australia to United Kingdom to 2½d. 1 April.

Post-card rate from Australia to the United Kingdorm reduced from 1½d. to 1d. 1 June.

Quarterly postal-gale revised and much improved, 1 July.

Withdrawal of sums under 1½d. in post-office savings banks with out notice, authorised, 1 July.

Report of the select committee on the agreement between the National Telephone company and the postmaster-general, issued; Aug. agreement come into force (see Telephone), 31 Aug. 1905

Foundation stone of the new post-office building, to be erected on the site of Christ's hospital, laid by the king 16 Oct.

Scale of pay for indoor postal employes modified and improved in the postmaster-general intimates that he is prepared to recognize any duly constituted association or federation of postal servants, 14 Feb. 1906.

Penny postoffice for the United Kingdom in the Rhedland protectorate and Rhodesia established 4 April.

Postal union congress inaugurated in Brussels by the king and queen of Italy 9 April.

Total number of postal packets delivered in the U.K. for the year 132,000,000, the number of telegrams during the year was 46,782,000 8 Aug.

Convention regarding the postal service signed between Gt. Britain, Germany, and Belgium on the one hand and Holland on the other hand, to come into force in Dec. 1907, announced 29 Aug.

Alteration in the postal rates for the benefit of the blind came into force 23 Sept.

Extension of the half-penny post to include practically all formal printed documents in general use in business to come into operation 1 Jan. 1907.

Penny postage established between the U.S. and New Zealand 22 Oct.

Postage on British newspapers, magazines and trade journals for Canada, reduced from 1d. to 1½d. a pound on each packet, the charge on packets not exceeding 2oz. remaining at a halfpenny; the Dominion postmaster-general undertakes to carry free of transit charges all British newspapers, magazines, and trade-journals sent from the U.K. to Canada by vessels under contract with the Canadian government, the arrangement to remain in force for 4 years, announced 15 April 1907.

A mutual cash on delivery system, under which goods can be posted in this country and the money collected by the vendor by the post-office at their destination, and vice versa, the services being available between the United Kingdom and certain of the colonies and dependencies, came into force 1 June 1908.

Penny postage established between Great Britain and the United States, to come into force on 1 Oct. 1908, announced 6 June 1908.

Postage on letters for places in Morocco where the British post office maintains an agency reduced to one penny per ounce or fraction thereof, announced 15 June.

Privileges of the Canadian magazine paper extended to Newfoundland on and from 1 Dec. 1909.

The arrangement by which letters posted in the country on Saturday can be delivered in London "by telephone" on Sundays, came into force, 8 Jan. 1910.

Postage from the U.K. to the Malay States reduced to 1½d. per oz. from 1 Feb.
POST-OFFICE.

NET REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Revenue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>£2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>£3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>£3,500,000</td>
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</tbody>
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POSTMAN AND TUBMAN.

1107

POSTMEN AND TUBMAN.

- 1800: 108,987,341; 6,682,015 depositors:
- 1801: 130,615,582; 8,016,680 depositors:
- 1802: 135,592,997; 8,439,988 depositors:
- 1803: 140,702,476; 8,237,575 depositors:
- 1804: 148,303,365; 6,973,171 depositors:
- 1805: 150,636,214; 11,083,251 depositors:

OTHER STATISTICS. Average number of letters to each person in the United Kingdom, 1855; post-offices, 1857; book packets (including circulars), 213,713 newspapers, 4,572; parcels, 25,250 in 1852. 115,830,000 postal orders, value 44,000,000, issued; 24,825,000 telegraphic messages forwarded, 1859.

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) relieved in 1,822.
The office of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831.

Act passed permitting postmaster to sit in house of commons, July 1, 1862.

1823: Thomas, earl of Chichester.
1826: Lord Frederick Montague.
1827: William duke of Manchester.
1830: Charles duke of Richmond.
1834: Francis marquis of Conyngham.
1835: William lord Maryborough.
1835: Francis marquis of Conyngham.
1835: Thomas earl of Buckingham.
1841: William Viscount Lowther.
1846: Edward earl of St. Germains.
1847: Ulick marquis of Clanricarde.
1848: Charles Philip Duke of Hardwicke.
1852: Charles John earl Canning.
1855: George duke of Argyll.
1856: Charles lord Colchester.
1858: James earl of Elgin.
1860: Edward lord Stanley of Alderley.
1863: James duke of Montrose (July).
1865: Spencer marquis of Harlington (Dec.).
1871: Wm. Minto (Jan.).
1872: Dr. Lyon Playfair (18 Nov.); died 29 May, 1878.
1874: Lord John Manners (21 Feb.).
1875: Henry Fawcett (4 May); died 6 Nov. 1874.
1878: Geo. Shaw-Lea Holland (18 Nov.).
1878: Lord John Manners (24 June).
1879: George Grenfell Glyn, lord Wolvertin (about 6 Feb.).
1881: Henry Cecil Raikes, 26 July; died 24 Aug. 1881.
1884: Sir James Ferguson, about 21 Sept.
1895: Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, July; resigned, March, 1900.
1890: Lord Londonderry, April.
1892: Austen Chamberlain, Aug.
1909: Sydney Huxley, 10 Dec.
1915: Herbert Samuel.

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

1797: Francis Frederick.
1836: Wm. L. Malbery.
1854: Rowland Hill (sec. to postmaster-general, 30 Nov. 1840); received national testimonial, 17 June, 1847; resigned 29 Feb. 1844; made K.C.B. 1863; with a grant of 20,000 and 2000. pension; died 27 Aug.; buried in Westminster Abbey, 4 Sept. 1879 (see Rowland Hill Memorial).
1864: John Tilley, K.C.B. 1858; died 18 March, 1866.
1866: Sir Stephen Arthurs Black. 1857; died 2 Oct. 1891.
1892: George H. Murray (alt. sir.).
1893: H. Habington Smith, Sept.

POST- OFFICE ACT, passed 13 June, 1875, consolidates previous acts (1840, et seq.), and enacts some new regulations. The Post-office (Parcels) act was passed 18 Aug. 1882.

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 200 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, 31 B.C. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. —Ash. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470. —Hinault.

POTASSIUM, a remarkable metal, discovered by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from its oxide, potash, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, at the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London, about 10 Oct., 1807; and also the metals Sodiun from soda, Calcium from lime, &c. The alkalies and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with moisture.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, generally considered to have been brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by sir John Hawkins, 1575. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in general belief about 1610. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Car-dington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, several years, especially in 1846, caused famine, to which succeeded pestilent disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling; and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours; see Ireland. In 1868 it was reported that in England and Wales 500,000 acres, and in Ireland 1,000,000 acres, were under cultivation for potatoes. Potato disease prevailed greatly in England, autumn of 1872. In consequence the value of potatoes imported in 1872 was 1,051,299£: in 1871, only 222,526£: in 1870, 796,839£; wom. value, 3,324,609£: in 1869, 923,326£: in 1868, 1,355,767£: in 1867, 2,670,337£; wom. in 1866, 1,490,160£: wom. in 1865, 1,803,912£: wom. value, 2,523,506£: in 1869, 5,594,900£; wom. value, 1,580,172£: in 1868, 9,013,465£; wom. value, 2,437,976£: in 1869, 5,810,785£; wom. value, 1,332,027£: in 1868, 7,093,523£; wom. value, 1,897,219£. Temporary armistice respecting the American potato beetle or bug, autumn 1876. Acres cultivated for potatoes in Great Britain in 1876, 4,022,277: 1875, 627,091: 1874, 512,471: 1881, 543,435: in 1887, 559,952: in 1890, 529,691: in 1892, 587,590: in 1894, 570,299: in 1896, 595,921: in 1898, 592,018. Ireland, 1892, 629,337: 1891, 418,510: in 1890, 610,875: 1900, 88,777.

International potato exhibition, Crystal Palace, 17-18 Sept., 1874, and another 3d Oct., 1875. Solanum nigrum successively cultivated in wet land by Mr. A. Sutton of Reading, 1834. Tercentenary of the introduction of the potato into England celebrated at Westminster; exhibition and conference, about 80 varieties exhibited, 1-4 Dec. 1826. Failure of the potato crop in Cork, see Ireland, 1829. The bonfire and boisterous treatment of the disease by dressing of salts of copper recommended by Dr. Girald (1575), was tried by Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, with disappointing results. Local farm at Lincoln sells 75 lbs. of Elderbrooke potatoes for 7d.; purchaser receives part at 1/-. 11 Dec., 1825.

First exhibition of the national potato society opened at the crystal palace, 11 Oct., 1824. The disease known as "wart disease," "cauliflower disease," "canker," "tuber,

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honourable occupation (see Chron. iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, 605 B.C. (ch. xviii.) Earth-ware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. The Majolica, Raffia, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors from Majorca. Raffia and other artists imitated Persian designs for this ware. Pottery manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century. Enamelled pottery made at St. Cloud about 1683. Luca della Robbia born about 1435 applied the enamel to terracotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died, 1590) and his family.

Porcelain, formed of earth feldspar, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 6th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after. Porcelain made at Bow, near London, early in the 15th century, and at Chelsea before . . . . 1698. The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Böttcher . . . about 1700. The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus III.

The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established . . . . 1736. Thomas Frye's painted porcelain, in 1735, and Dr. Wall, established the manufacture at Worcester . . . . 1755.

The St. Cloud China manufactory removed to Sevres . . . . 1756. Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made, 1759; his great works at Etruria in Staffordshire were established in 1771. The Royal Porcelain, at Copenhagen, started in 1730; when it was seen at first by the State and carried on till 1827, when it reverted into private hands. In 1828 it was purchased by the Almacini company of Copenhagen.
POTWALLOPERS, 1109


POTWALLOPERS (or hoibers). Before the passing of the reform act of 1832, persons who had boiled a pot for six months claimed the right to vote for the election of members of Parliament.

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London, Jan. 1828, and similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal Palace since. National poultry conference (first) opened at Reading, 11 July, 1891; (second) opened at Reading, 9 July, 1907; report issued, 5 Jan. 1908.


POULTRY COMPTER (London) was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The compter of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Broad-street compter were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compters, was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry compter, in 1819. — Leigh.

POUNDER, from the Latin Pondus. The value of the Roman pondus is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic mina, or 3l. 4s. 7d. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 67s. a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—Pencham. Our avoirdupois pound weight came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen; see under Standard.

POYNINGS' LAWS, named after Sir Edward Poynings, lord deputy of Ireland at the time of its passing, at Drogheda, 13 Sept. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. The act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and other obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, or WHITE CANONS, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk, at Præ Montre, near Laon. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Goush or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—Tanner; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. — Lewis.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "Præmuniri"); or "Præmunire," or "Praemunire," which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an imperium in imperio. The first statute of Praemunire was enacted 35 Edward 1, 1310.—Coke. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbies, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretense of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Praemunire is that of Richard II. 1382. Several amendments followed. The assertion that parliament is independent of the sovereign was declared a praemunire, 1661.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS, instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.); their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyranny, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the diadem for sale (as in March, 193 A.D., when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates, afterwards termed consuls (which see), were elected at the establishment of the republic, 509 B.C. In 366 the prætor urbanus was appointed for the city, and the prætor provincial for foreigners, 246 B.C. Two praetors were appointed for the provinces, 227, and two more, 167. Sulla, the dictator, added thirty and Julius Caesar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 18. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a bloody battle was fought, 4 Nov. 1794; 30,000 Poles were killed by the Russian general Suwarow. Near here, on 25 Feb. 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrzecz, defeated the Russians, under general Giersch, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION, an ordinance relating to church and state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called: in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction, for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph 1., 19 April, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, and which lasted till 1748.
The old city was founded about 759; the new city rebuilt in 1358 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has been often sacked by war. Population, 1790, 389,711; 1910 (est.), 428,703.

Victory of the Hussites under Ziska, 14 July, 1420.

Frederick, the king, totally defeated by the Austrians near Prague, 8 Nov., 1600.

Prague taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; they left it in 1742.

Taken by the Austrians and Prussians, obliged to abandon it, 1743.

Great battle of Prague (the Austrians defeated by the king of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their commander, general Braun, mortally wounded, and the Prussian marshal Schwerin killed), June, 1757.

Insurrection in Prague; soon suppressed, June, 1848.

Treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague (by its articles Austria consented to the breaking up of the German confederation, and to Prussia's annexing Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort; and gave up Holstein, and her political influence in North Germany, and North Schleswig to Denmark if the people vote for it; the last not carried out), Aug., 1866; abrogated, Feb., 1872.

Destabilizing floods; the ancient bridge over the Moldau greatly injured, 1-5 Sept., by the collapse of a wall of the bridge; 40 labourers were drowned, 18 Oct.; Bohemian industrial exhibition opened, 15 May; closed, 18 Oct., 1891.

Serious Czech rioting against the Germans has occurred at intervals.

Revolution between Czechs and Germans, 1 Dec.; state of siege proclaimed in the city, 2 Dec., 1848.

PRAIRIAL INSURRECTION at Paris. On 1, 2, 3 Perial, year 5 (20, 21, 22 May, 1795), the faubourgs rose against the directory, and were quelled by the military.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT, see Barebones.

PRASLIN MURDER. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the due de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, 18 Aug., 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK, see Common Prayer. The Prayer-book and Homily Society, London, was founded in 1812.

Prayer-book Revision Society, established 1834, for promulgating a revision of the book of common prayer, and such liturgical reform in the church of England as in the opinion of the society would strengthen its Protestant and scriptural character.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord", (Acts iv. 29), 37-83 n.c. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the Christian church about 100, are advocated by some ministers of the English church. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints are said to have been introduced by pope Gregory, 593. See Liturgies.

PREBENDARY, a clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, who receives an income termed prebenda for officiating at stated times. The office slightly differs from that of a dean.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was amongst the laws of Austria. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1536, and 2 Geo. I. 1737.

PRECEPTORs, COLLEGE OF, Bloomsbury, London, established in 1836, and incorporated by Royal Charter 28 March, 1839, for promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by the instruction of teachers, and by the examination of pupils at stated times.

Prebend (the first in England) of the science and art of education, instituted, 1757.

New building in Bloomsbury Square opened by the prince of Wales, 30 March, 1839.

Day training college for secondary teachers established Oct., 1846.

PREDESTINATION (Ephes. 1). The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeen article of the Church of England (Ephes. 1. and Romans ix. x.). It was maintained by St. Augustine, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan methodists.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

The question of preferential trade between Great Britain and the colonies had its inception in a speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (then secretary to the colonies) at Birmingham, 15 May, 1903. [For principal speeches, see Free Trade.] Debate in the house of commons on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for preferential tariffs, 25 May.

On the debate on the budget, sir M. Hicks-Bent, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. A. R. D. Elliot declare their adhesion to the principles of free trade, 9 June.

Debate on fiscal policy in the house of lords, 15 June.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at the Constitutional Club, declares Mr. Balfour's leadership to be essential to the unionist party, 26 June.

Free food league formed, 13 July.

Tariff-reform league inaugurated, 21 July.

Great demonstration in St. James's hall against protection, 29 July.

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet "Insular Free Trade," published, 13 Sept.


Cabinet crisis on fiscal question; resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and lord George Hamilton, 17 Sept.; lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. A. R. D. Elliot, 20 Sept.

Mr. Balfour speaks at Sheffield, and advocates "retaliatory" 2 Oct.

Resignation of the duke of Devonshire on the fiscal question, 5 Oct.

Mr. Chamberlain opens his fiscal campaign at Glasgow, 6 Oct.

Duke of Devonshire becomes president, and lord Geo. Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie vice-presidents of the free food league, 16 Oct.

Duke of Devonshire issued a letter advising free trade unionists not to support tariff reform candidates, 11 Dec.
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY. 1111

Mr. Chamberlain’s Tariff Commission appoint-1,
16 Dec. 1903
Mr. Chamberlain addresses a large meeting of
Lords in the Guildhall; exhorts them to
“learn to think imperially.” 13 Jan. 1904
Duke of Devonshire speaks at a free food league
demonstration at Liverpool . . . . 15 Jan., 1907
Speech by Mr. Balfour at Hull, making a re-
demonstration of fiscal policy . . . 19 Feb., 1907
See under Free Trade for further developments. Also Speakers’ Handbook (ed. v. elston), published by
tariff reform league, 1907.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY began in Sweden, and first systematised by Mr. Nilsson. An international congress for treating prehistorical subjects met at Neuchâtel in 1866, and at Paris in 1867. At the third meeting at Norwich, Aug. 1868, it assumed the name of “International Congress for Prehistoric Archaeology,” and published its transactions in 1869. See Barrows, Mem. Ancient Monuments and Lake Dwellings.

Sir John Lubbock divides prehistoric archaeology into four great epochs: 1. The Drift of Palaeolithic or old stone age. The Neolithic or polished stone age: 2. The Bronze age: 3. The Iron age, when bronze was superseded.

PRE-RAPHAELITE SCHOOL, a name given about 1850, to J. E. Milkins, Wm. Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and other artists, who opposed the routine conventionality of academic teaching, and resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in the antique. For a short time they published “The Germ, or Art and Poetry,” beginning in 1850. Their principles were much advocated by the great art-critic, John Ruskin.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes. Appeals from this court, previously to the pope, were commanded to be made to the kings in chancery, 1333; to the privy council in 1382. This court was abolished, and the Probate Court established in 1857. Sir John Dodson, the last judge, died in 1858.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he can do no wrong. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly increased by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase “We, of our Royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question” (1591). James I., told his judges that it was “the phrenzy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative.” These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and the exercise of the prerogative court is now virtually subject to parliament; see Lords.

* The records date from 1368; but the testamentary jurisdiction from that year to 1413 was exercised by the court of arches. Then abp. Stafford transferred it to a new court: president, the commissary of the prerogative court of Canterbury. There was also a prerogative court of the archbishop of York.

PRESBURG, the ancient capital of Hungary, where the diicts were held and the kings crowned. On 26 Dec. 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy: the principality of Pristat, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Slavia, in Brissam, and Orefan, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated. A new iron and stone railway and passenger bridge over the Danube was inaugurated by the emperor, 30 Dec. 1809. Population, 1900, 16,801; 1910 (est.), 67,050.

PRESBYTERIANS are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyters, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. “The elders (Greeck, presbyteros) I exhort, who are also an elder (synpresbyteros).” 1 Peter v. 1. Presbyterianism was accepted by parliament in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but set aside at the revolution in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland in 1696. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1597, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1698, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1572.

A pan-presbyterian congress held in London. Representatives of about fifty bodies, British, American, and foreign, agreed to form an “Alliance of Presbyterian churches” 19-22 July, 1875. The presbyterian church of England reconstituted at Liverpool (in union with the United Presby-
terian Church of Scotland) . . . . 14 June, 1875.


Pan-presbyterian alliance met at Toronto 21 Sept, 1892. Sir William Dunn presents 5000 to the Presby-
terian church of England . . . . 4-5 May, 1906.

Presbyterian church of England, synod held at Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . 4-5 May, 1905. 35th general assembly of the Presbyterian church opens in Winnipeg, prof. duval of Winnipeg elected moderator . . . . 4 June, 1905.

400th anniversary of Calvin’s birth celebrated by the synod of the Presbyterian church of England . . . . 4-5 May, 1905.

See Church of Scotland, Cameronians, Burghers, Relief, Ghisics, Free Church, &c.

PREScott (Upper Canada). On 17 Nov. 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieut.-colonel Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken pris

PRESERVED MEAT. See Provisions.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, Lord, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, durante beneplacito, and, by his office, is to attend the sovereign’s royal person, and to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council-table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken there-

upon.
PRETENDERS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION (a company "limited") was established by the newspaper proprietors of London and the provinces, at a meeting at Manchester, 29 June, 1868, to make arrangements to enable them to avail themselves of the increased facilities for the speedy transmission of news afforded by the post-office, in consequence of the purchase of the right of all the telegraph companies, authorised by the Telegraph Act of 1868. The organisation of the association was completed at a meeting in London, 3 March, 1869. The Provincial Newspaper Society, out of which it sprung, was founded in 1830, and became the Newspaper Society in 1889. Foreign press association registered as a society, March, 1858.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF. The imprimatur "let it be printed" was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Stationer's Company Chamber, 17 Charles I. July 1, 1637. John Milton wrote his pamphlet "Areopagitica: or, A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," 1644. See Fourth Estate.

Disorders in printing were repressed by the parliament in 1644 and 1659, and by Charles II., 1662. The censorship of the press, a licence established in 1655 and 1669, abandoned.

The post, "the liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—" was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner

Press newspaper, a revolutionary journal, published in Dublin: commenced in Oct., 1727, by Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1761) and other conspicuous men, contributors to it; it maintained the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion in 1728. The paper was suppressed by a military force

Press licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book

The security of the restrictions on the French press relaxed by M. Pehrson, minister of the interior, but soon restored.

Bill greatly freeing the press in France introduced into the chamber

India press act passed

Imperial press conference, inaugurated by banquet of welcome given by the press of Great Britain to the overseas delegates at the international exhibition; lord Burnham presided and lord Rosebery spoke, 5 June; first session at the foreign office, 7 June; last.

Empire press union, with headquarters in London, lord Burnham, president; formed Oct.

PRESS-GANG: for the royal navy was regulated by statute, 1782, and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1835; the compulsory service is limited to five years, see Impressment.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, 17 Aug. 1648. Preston was taken in 1651 by the Irish, under Sir Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on 12, 13 Nov. by general Willeis and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some were shot as deserters, and others sent to London pinned out and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufactory in 1864 and 1862, through the civil war in America, occasioned great suffering in Preston. Population, 1901, 115,055; 1869 (est.), 118,350.

"The Preston guild Merchant festival," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, recorded as beginning 1158, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1582, was celebrated in Sept. 1882, Sept. 1882, and Sept. 1882.

A fine art and industrial exhibition opened, 21 Sept. 1865.

The new town hall opened by the duke of Cambridge 1 Oct. 1867.

The town hall has been a centre of political and social life in Preston from 1842 to 1869.

PRESTONSTR, near Edinburgh. At Gladsmuir, near this place, was fought a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Edward Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Coxe, 21 Sept. 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the sons and grandchildren of James II. of England.

The Old Pretender, James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, born 10 June, 1728, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1744.

Proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Breanar and Castletown, in Scotland

Landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted

25 Dec.

This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Grauchie)

Feb. 1746

Died at Rome

30 Dec. 1745

The Young Pretender, Charles Edward, was born in

1726

Landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his fatherking

25 July, 1745

Gained the battle of Prestonpans, 21 Sept. 1745.

and of Falkirk

17 Jan. 1746

Defeated at Culloden, and sought safety by flight.

25 April

He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 20,000 were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the island of Cull to Morlan in Sept. He died

31 Jan. 1746

His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany, and in

1789

His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX of England, born March, 1725; died at Rome

Aug. 1807
PRETORIA. 1113 PRINCESS ALICE.


PREVENTION OF CRIME ACTS, 21 Aug. 1871, 15 Aug. 1879, 12 July, 1882 and 1 Aug. 1890. See Ireland, May, 1882, 1887 et seq. Criminal law and procedure (Ireland) act (187) repeal bill (repealing the Crimes act), reads second time commons (222-208) 3 May, 1895.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. The discoveries of Pasteur, Koch, and others, relative to the propagation of disease by minute germs (see Germs Theory), led to the gradual formation of a British (after Jenner) institute of Preventive Medicine by a committee of eminent physicians and medical men. The institute was incorporated, sir Joseph Lister the first chairman, July, 1871; named the Lister institute, 5 Aug. 1903. 25,000l., part of a legacy from Mr. Richard Berridge, awarded to the institute for the endowment of a laboratory at Chelsea, April, 1894. 25,000l. received from lord Mayor's Company. The hardest gold medal given to lord Lister, 1 Jan. 1891, and prof. Koch, 1901. See Diphtheria.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On the 6th Dec. 1648, colonel Pride, with two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the palace forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called hell. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the "Rump parliament," which was dismissed by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

PRIENE, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian league in Asia Minor. The temple of Minerva Polias, founded here by Alexander the Great, and the work of Pythias, was excavated by mr. R. P. Pullan, for the Dilettante Society, in 1865-6.

PRIEST (derived from presbyter, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In Gen xiv. 18. Medehidzeked king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 n. c.: see Hebrews vii.) The Greek hieros, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-famen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop. For "Priest in Absolution," see Holy Cross.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Roman book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Primers were printed 1535, 1539. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book called a "primer" in 1543. The three were published by Dr. Burton in 1544.

PRIMITIVE CULTURE, see Civilisation.

PRIMOGENTURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In many parts of the ancient customs of gavel-kind and borough-English, primogeniture was superseded. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1668. The rights of primogeniture abolished in France, 1790.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE, formed in 1883 in memory of the late lord Baconstede (with whom the primrose is said to have been a favourite flower) and in support of conservative principles. He died 19 April, 1881, and the anniversary of that day is termed "Primrose Day," when the flower is generally worn by members of the League and others, and his statue in Parliament-square decorated by Grand Council (the governing body of the League) of the league, which began with under a thousand members, has enrolled since its inception, 90,000,000, knights, dames, and associates, with 2,000 "habitations." The league issues great numbers of political leaflets. "Habitations" have been established in Scotland and Ireland.

Annual meetings are held in the Albert hall, London, and addressed by mr. Balfour (grand master).

PRINCE OF THE PEACE, a title conferred on Manuel Godoy by Charles IV. of Spain, for concluding the Treaty of Basle.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Dominion of Canada) was discovered by Cabot in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768. Population 1901, 103,329; 1910 (est.) 103,320. Capital, Charlottetown. Population, 1905, 12,000. Lt.-govs.: W. F. Johnson, Aug. 1879; sir Robert Hodgson, 1874; hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, 1879; hon. James Mclver, 1883; Sir S. Cavell, 1888-90; died 13 Feb. 1893; G. W. Howlan, 1893; Peter A. McIntyre, 1900; Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, 1904. Great fire at Summerside, 50 buildings destroyed, and a path cut through the town 200, 000; wide and a mile long. 9 Oct. 1906.

The hon. F. L. Haszard elected premier 13 Mar. 1908.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, see Penang.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, see Rupert's Land, and Hudson's Bay.

PRINCESS ALICE, an iron saloon steamer, belonging to the London steamboat company, while carrying, it is supposed, above 300 persons, princ-
pally women and children, on their return from Sheerness, was immediately sunk by collision with the Ryeclew Castle, a large iron screw steamer, about 7:40 p.m. on Tuesday, 3 Sept. 1878, in the Thames, in tallow's reach, about 3 mile below Woolwich arsenal. About 200 persons were saved, but of these about 16 died afterwards. About 160 bodies were recovered and buried; many at Woolwich.

The Princess Alice was 251 tons gross; 219 ft. 4 in. long; 221 ft. broad; 87 ft. 4 in. deep. Engines, 140 horse power, by Card, of Glasgow. Capt. Wm. Grinstead (died) 6, with 6 sailors, 2 engineers, 3 firemen, 6 stokers, and 1 chief.

The Ryeclew Castle, 1176 tons gross; 254 ft. 3 in. long; 27 ft. 1 in. breadth; 10 ft. 6 in. deep. Engines, 120 horse power. Owners, Hall, Halfords, London. Captain Thomas Harrison.

The Queen's Relief Fund opened, 5 Sept.; 38,244. 27 received; final meeting, 30 Dec. 1878.

Royal Touch Insignia. Report: officers of Ryeclew Castle and Princess Alice not considered responsible for the accident, but some were censured for carelessness. 25 Oct. Decision: that the cause of the casualty was the breach of Rule 29 of the Thames Conservancy Board and the negligence of not putting her helm when she came end on to the Ryeclew Castle, a vessel coming in the opposite direction. Report dated 5 Nov., 1878.

An action for damage against owners of Ryeclew Castle in Admiralty division began 27 Nov.; decision that both vessels were to blame, 11 Dec., 1878; decision on appeal that the Princess Alice was solely to blame, 15 July, 1879.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. see under Theatres.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, N. America. Here Washington defeated the British, 3 Jan. 1777. College of New Jersey, popularly known as Princeton college, founded at Newark, 1746; transferred here, 1756.

PRINTERS PENSION SOCIETY (now termed "Printers' Corporation"), founded 1827; chartered, 1845; almshouses instituted, 1841; orphan schools have been set up.

PRINTING. Block printing is said to have been invented by the Chinese about 593 A.D., more precisely in the 6th century. The honour of first-printing with single types in Europe has been appropriated to Mentz, Strassburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention; the early history is very doubtful, and the subject of much controversy; see Presses.

Adrian Jansen awards the honour of the invention to Laurence de Hooper, of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, Speculam Humanae Selecta, and composed an ink more viscous and tenacious than common gum which, blended, about 1400."

(Leo's of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.)

John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Latin Vulgate and the Mazarin, from the discovery of a copy in the cardinal's library at Mentz.

At the sale of the Perkins library, 6 June, 1873, a copy in cumb was sold for 14d. 1, one paper sold for 26d.; a copy belonging to Sir John Thordol, of Syston park, sold for 50d. 1 Dec., 1854, a copy belonging to the Earl of Craven sold for 13s. 6d. 1852; Lord Hope's copy sold for 26d. 25 Feb., 1832.

Book of Psalms, by Fast and Schenck.

No. 1, Aug. 1457.

[formerly sold for 10s. 10 Dec., 1824.]

The Durand Rationale, first work printed with cut metal types.

Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time. Coler. Dened by Dublin.] A very printed In Freysoy 1450.

The first Latin Bible with a date completed at Mentz by Ulrich and Schöffer, 1455.

Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general run, is spread to other towns.

The types were previously Gothic, or old Roman (Schene of old English or Black Letter), until 1465.

Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year.

Cicero de Officiis printed by Fast at Mentz, 1460.

Roman characters, first at Rome, 1466.

A Chronicle, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the title of "Coxford, or Oxford," 1465. Lactantius, by Swynheyn and Pannartz, near Rome, 1456: Livy by the same.

To the west of the sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Ellemosmary or Almory, where the first printing press in England was erected about 1470-76, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot.

He printed William Carton's Recueil of Storyes of Troy, by Round & Pierre. "Philips"


"Jew's Tables," printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered.

Albion cast into the Greek alphabet, and a Greek book printed op. Aldi, 1470.

He introduces the Jables.

The Psalter, in Hebrew. 1472.

German Bible at Nuremberg. 1483.

Homer, in folio, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by Demetrios 1483.

Caxton prints the Book of Eneydos. 1470.

Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice, 1490.

Printing used in Scotland. 1497.

The first edition of the whole bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (1514-1571).

The Liturgy, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell 1550.

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of st. Patrick's. 1571.

The first newspaper said to be printed in England (see Newspapers) 1571.

First patent granted for printing 1572.

First printing press improved by William Blaen, at Amsterdam. 1601.

First printing in America, in New England, when the Fowrhe's oath and an almanac were printed. 1639.


First bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. 1698.

"Hocly's Translator," 1794.

First types cast in England by Caslon. Phillips 1792.

Sterotype printing practised by William Ged of Edinburgh 1799.

[Spectrum at Royal Institution, London.]

Sterotype invented by Mr. Tillich, 1799.

[Sterotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. Phillips]

Logographic printing in which words cast in one piece were employed, patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the Times; (soon deserted) 1783.

Machine-printing (which see) first suggested by Nicholson 1799.

The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use 1806.

The Chiswick press, at which fine printing was produced by Charles Whittingham, was established about 1511. He died in 1845. His nephew and successor, Charles Whittingham, who removed the work to Fook's court, Clanehowe lane, in 1859, died in 1876. 1856.

Albion press introduced. 1816.

The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced. 1817.

Copper's and Applegath's rollers. 1817.

Columbian press of Caxton then employed. 1817.

Printing from a steel plate (by raised characters) begins 1827.

Anastatic printing, in which written or printed matter is transferred upon zinc plates, was invented by H. Heber of Berlin about 1847, and made
known in London; lectured on by Faraday in 1845; and improved by Strickland and Dedanotte in 1848.

A similar process was invented by Mr. Cocks of Falmouth in 1836.

Printing-types electro-faced with copper about 1859.

Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel.

Type-composing machines. — By James Young's several numbers of the "Family Herald" were set up, beginning 17 Dec. 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Harr's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge 6 Oct. 1862.

W. H. Mitchel's composing machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, in 1864; these machines were said to be in use in America in . Jan. 1865.

Kastenbein's composing and distributing machines (in use at the Times office) shown at the International exhibition 1872.

The "Clowes" type-composing machine (W. Hooker's patent), in which electro-magnets are employed, was shown at the Caxton celebration exhibition, South Kensington July, 1877.

Alexander Mackie's type-composing machine in use at his office in Warrington, and at Messrs. Clay's, London, in 1871. It was said to be able to set up 4 columns of the Times in an hour.

Leighton's machine. — An American composing and distributing machine, in which type matrices are employed instead of type. The manipulator brings letters, points, and spaces together in one line of the galley, which is then passed into a casting-box, and the solid line of type is produced in stereo metal; this is repeated till the galley is full. An English company was formed in 1879. Machines improved yearly.

Miss Emily Faithful established the Victoria printing-office in Great Coram-street, London, in which female compositors are employed, 1865; the "Englishwoman's Journal" printed there Aug. 18, 1865; printed and published in ordinary to her Majesty, June, 1867; died June, 1892.

Mr. William Blakes, learned printer, printed fac-similes of several of Caxton's works, 1858 & 1907.

"Life of Caxton," 1861-3, and 1877; and other valuable works connected with printing; born 1824; died . . . 27 April, 1890.

CAXTON CELEBRATION of 400th anniversary of discovery of printing, 1875.

Exhibition (at South Kensington) of early printed books, bibles, and engravings; printing, paper-making, stereotypey, electrotyping, in operation; opened by Mr. W. Gladstone; closed 1 Sept. 1877.

PRINTING-MACHINES. — William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but Mr. Konig first contrived and constructed a working printing machine, which began with producing the Times of 28 Nov. 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1815, Mr. E. Cowper patented improvements.* Konig's machine printed 1,800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4,200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which printed the Times.

How American rotary machines, the first introduced into London 1858, prints 20,000 an hour. The largest (double octuple) in operation 1871; first laid down in 1892 at (Lloyds).

Marshall's machine at Paris said to print 36,000 an hour; Dec. 1868.

Wallter press, invented for the Times by J. C. Macdonald and Mr. Calverley, between 1839-40, prints about 17,000 an hour at 1,872.

American Campbell press said to print 50,000 sheets per day improved in a year, Feb. 1875.

Inking of rotary machine, invented by Mr. (later sir) W. J. Ingram, M. P., for printing illustrated papers, first used to print Illustrated London News, 4Oct. 1877.

- In 1817 was published Binnenbach's Physiology by Elliotson, the first Book printed by machinery. The machine employed was König's, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1817).

Printing in colours was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. For instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, 1455, which has a letter in three colours. Imitations of chiaroscuri soon followed "Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cennach, in 1510, in Germany; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518.

J. B. Jackson (1729-54) attempted, without success, to imitate water-colour drawings and to print paper hangings.

About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuri.

In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiarosuro, and of water-colour drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836) he employed twenty different blacks.

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's process, consisting of the machine he combined with avalled himself of aquatinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability; Mr. Leighton died, 3 May, 1856.

The large coloured prints of the "Illustrated London News" were first issued in Dec. 1856.

Mr. E. Meyerstein explained his process of printing many colours at one impression (stereochromy), Society of Arts, 13 Dec. 1876.

Mr. Ivan Orloff's colour-printing machine, multi-coloured designs produced by one operation; one set up in London, July, 1859.

Prinfecting surfaces. Vulcanised india rubber was first employed for this purpose by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., about 1862, and patented in the name of Alfred Leighton, 1863. The application is much used for hand-stamps for books, &c.

The Rotary Type-Casting Machine, invented 1858, by Frederick Wicks, perfected 1861. Costs one million types in 24 hours. Supplied The Times with new point each day (1902) and Morning Post (1915).

The monotype machine, a very popular machine (1910). A day which copy is automatically set, and each letter afterwards cast separately, was first introduced in 1877. In 1895 an improved machine containing 255 characters was introduced. The invention was originally American.

The Stringertype type-setting and type-casting machine, invented by Mr. H. J. S. Gilbert-Stringer, perfected and put on the market, June, 1877.

Death of Mr. Urban M. Nelder, well-known printer dead, aged 53, from gas poisoning, 5 April, 1890.

TITLES OF THE FIRST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNNKN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE. Translated out of the Frenche and empryanted by me William Caxton. Ensymplid the last day of Marche the yere of our Lord God a thousand four hundred and lxxiiij.

[Fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Piggins in 1859.]

The Reverell of the History of Traye: written in French by Robert de Lefevre; translated and printed by Wm. Caxton (about 1472: 74); sold for 500s. at the Ashburnham sale, 9 Dec. 1857, and a French version of the same printed 1476, for 6s. 8d.; reprinted by H. Oskar Sommer, with 183 woodcuts, and illustrations, 1835.

The Doutes and Wise Sayings of the Philosophers, is stated to be the first book printed by Caxton in England, 1477. (Fac-simile published by Elliot Stock, 1857.)

Roiul Le Fevre's "Boke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason," translated and printed by Caxton at Westminster, about 1477; sold for 200s. at the Ashburnham sale, 9 Dec. 1857.

THE BOKE OF TOUTLE OF OLD Age Empryanted by me simple persone William Caxton into Englyshe as the pleynete solace and renuance of men gruowinge in to old age.

HERBERT.
The penitentiary containing the wardrobe and intake of many tens of eight books. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat changed the rule and noble English, that is to write with certain words which in French can easily be understood: Engraved the second day of May at Westminster the thirty year of the Reign of King Edward the fourth, and of the Inauguration of our lord a Thousand four hundred four score and nine. London, 1484. Dombis for ye. Anx. The chronicles of England Embraced by me Wylliam Caxton abbote of Westminster by London the v day of Juny the gere of the transcription of our lord god in XXXX

The principle ended the thirteenth day of April the tenth year of the reign of king Henry the seventh. And of the Inauguration of our holy lord Edward the eighteenth. Engraved by me Wylliam Caxton in London. The Hall of Perfection engraved at the instance of the reverend religgions father Thos. Prior of the house of St. Aun, the order of the charterers. Accomplished by John Wycheschaff Westminster the sixth day of Juny and of the year one thousand. London 1487. And in the xv yeare of king Henry the viii by me Wykyn de Worde. Ames, Herbert. Dombis.

The description of Englands brother Scotland and Ireland the nobility and the north west of the same kingdom and engraved and engrossed in Fleet street in the year of the Sonne by me Wykyn de Worde the gree of our lord 1460 and 6, mensa Moria (muse Mail). Dombis Tymp. The Featynge of Scones on morings and holidays taken out of the gbook a logical engraven at London at Fleetstreet of 22 copies of some by Wykyn de Worde. In the year of our lord 1552. And ended the xit day of May. Ames. "Helias, Knight of the Swanne," from Wykyn de Worde's de Worde, 1512, and undescribed by all bibliographers, sold for 4d. 2d. 7d. on 2 March, 1483.

Caxton's "Real Book" sold for 1s. 3d. on 3 July, 1491; another copy, printed by him in 1477, realized 22s. 2d. on 23 March, 1502.

The Lord's Prayer [as printed by Caxton in 1483] Father, son, and holy ghost, Amen. The first sentence is most of the amount, The first course come to me, the second shall be done. In the third course, no more is done in our present, so our time. The fourth, which is against us, and good, not in contemplation, and delivered to me from all evil, Amen. Lewis's Life of Caxton. A Plague [as printed by William Caxton]. If it please you and our countesse, beg to have any piece of two. The same name of Salisbury used after engraved in the form of this present letter which he red and truly copied. Those two copies for in to the monasterie at the crooked pole (red pole) and he shall have them good there. Dombis Tymp. Anx. See Printing Making, Stereotype, and Nature Printing."

Priorities, at first dependent on the great abbey, are mentioned in 722 in England; see Abbeys, and Monasteries. After priorities were seized by the king (Edward I) in 1285, and in succeeding reigns the breaking out into war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. Those priories were disposed of, and their estates vested in the crown. 5 Henry V. 1414. —Rumer's Fathar.

Prioriessians, disciples of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop who propagated doctrines alleged to contain Gnosticism and Manichaeism, 372. When condemned he appealed from the pope to the emperor, but was beheaded at Treves. 385.

Prisoners of War, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 13th century, civilized nations began to exchange their prisoners. The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number. 30 Sept. 1719. It is billable to say, that besides the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing type is called Ceres by foreign printers — Whatley, the number exchanged by was with France, from the commencement of the thirteenth war, was 44,000. June, 1781. The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000. 1794. The French in England amounted to 10,000, and the English, 15,000. April, 1798. The French in England amounted to 15,000, and the French, &c., in England to 2,000, in 1798. Great numbers made by the Germans in the war, 1790-1. These prisoners were made by the English, about 15,000. 1803. (24,000 were deported overseas) in the war. 1792-1802. 67,4 Russian prisoners made by the Japanese; and the Japanese prisoners made by the Russians, 1904-1905.

Prisoners' Counsel Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 114 (1894), allows counsel to prisoners tried for felony; hitherto prohibited. Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, royal assent 14 Aug. 1903.

Prisons of England and Wales. Total number of prisoners received in 1893, 187,143; in 1894, 178,757; in 1895, 176,540; in 1896-7, 182,543. 1897-4. 210,432; 1904-5, 210,932; in 1906-9, 265,691. Prison Ministers' act passed Acts to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, passed 5 July, 1865; 8 Aug. 1866.

Howard Association (which see) instituted. A National Prison Association was organized in New York in 1876.

Prison Discipline Society, by the philanthropic labours of Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P., was instituted in 1812, and held its first public meeting in 1890. Its objects were the amendment of prisons, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.

The Prison Acts, for England, Ireland, and Scotland, passed 12 July and 14 Aug., 1877. The committee for management of prisons, after 1 April, 1878, from local authorities to the home secretary: provide for redistribution and reduction of number of prisoners, &c.

Other goals closed.

Prisoners' and societies, prison charities act passed 1882.

Discharged prisoners' aid societies are attached to all prisons. The "metropolitan" society was established 1884.

The committee appointed to inquire respecting prison rules, reported in favour of their continuance in regard to dress and hair-cutting, for sanitary, disciplinary and general reasons. June, 1889.

The departmental committee on prisons appointed 5 June, 1894; Mr. H. J. Gladstone, chairman, issued its report, containing various recommendations, 23 April, 1895; the prisoners board introduced a variety of fresh industrial occupations.


Association for the lady visitors of prisons, daughters of Bedford vice-president; first conference, London, 18 June, 1901.

New order, prescribing more definite rules, both as to the fulfilment of the prison tasks and as to the punishment of their non-fulfilment, came into force April, 1905.


Total number of persons imprisoned during the last year was 196,277, compared with 192,682 in the preceding year.

Times, 22 Sept.

Two convicts escape from Bartholomew during a fog, 1st Oct. 1909. A man re-captured.

Report of the commissioners and directors of convict prisons for the year ended 31 March shows 184,991 prisoners received into local prisons in England and Wales, the sentence of defective or imprisonment by the ordinary courts, and 455 sailors and soldiers sentenced by courts-martial; 13,927 persons were imprisoned as debtors or on civil process, and 1,186 in poor's debtors' homes, total, 203,691. Report issued 21 Sept. 1909.

Boswell System. This scheme for dealing with male criminals between the ages of 15 and 21 had its...
PRISONS OF LONDON.

inception in the suggestion made in 1894 by the departmental committee on prisons (Str. Herbert Gladstone, chairman) "that the most determined effort should be made to induce less serious and incipient criminals, and to prevent them by strong restraint and rational treatment from recruiting the criminal class." The scheme was at first applied to the Tower, but later extended to Broadmoor in 1902, and from thence transferred to Brixton, where it came into more active operation, Oct. 1902. In outline the scheme works on the basis of the "indeterminate sentence, the maximum sentence; discretion being allowed the governor, chaplain, and medical officer, acting as a committee, to reconsider the term, should the conduct of the prisoner warrant such treatment. The position of the first 6 months of his sentence appears before the committee, and his case is thoroughly examined, and if it appears that he is likely to really benefit by his release the prisoner is remitted a part of his sentence. Moral and religious influences are brought to bear upon each prisoner, and habits of industry and the cultivation of self-respect inculcated and encouraged. Various trades are taught, and recreations within the limits of discipline are permitted. The visiting committee in its report (1902-3) states that out of a total of 208 youths received only in three cases was it necessary for them to come back to the local prison as incorrigibles. The period of 6 months' imprisonment being in the opinion of the prison committee a period for any lesser impression to be made on criminal character, they have decided to transfer to Borstal only cases of 12 months' sentence and upwards. In 1904 an association was formed to help the prisoners at Borstal on their discharge, and to supervise their future career. Borstal association report, 31 March, 1905, states that as a result of the passing of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1903, which comes into force 1 Aug., 1905, the system will take its place as a recognised part of our penal administration, and girls will be included in the Borstal system of treatment and after care. 265 boys received and cared for at Borstal; 38 new baskets. Name of the Borstal prison changed to The Borstal Institution by order of Home Secretary, and one of the dispersed forts on the Medway taken over to train the lads for seafaring life, 6 Aug., 1906. The principles of the Borstal scheme are acted upon in some of the states of America, at Elmina, and at Concow.

PRISONS OF LONDON, see Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell, Millbank.

Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in 1754; closed, 1872, opened as a playground, 5 May, 1854.

The state of prison in the extremity of Howard." Cold-Bath Fields prison was built on his suggestion, 1774; converted into offices for the parcels post, 1837-91.

The counties of Devon and Dorset were exposed in parliament in 1735.

Sherrifs' fund society for assisting discharged prisoners established by alderman C. Smith and Sir R. Phillips.

Whitercross street prison for debtors erected.

Millbank prison (see Millbank) received convicts as a penitentiary, 27 June, 1826.

Borough computer mean and confined till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817.

Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was purchased in 1824; transferred to New Bridewell in 1829.

New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1839.

Tottenham Fields Bridewell, built in 1818, rebuilt in 1836.

The old Marshalsea, Southwark, built in the 17th century, taken down 1842.

Penitential Model prison completed.

Borough计算机 reported a failure; changed to an ordinary prison.

Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, erected in 1847 (converted now into offices for the parcels post and Board School).

John Howard was born Sept. 1728; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; invited into the senate of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the house of commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Richmond, 20 Jan., 1790. Centenary celebrated 12 Jan., 1891.

City prison, Holloway, opened 6 Feb., 1822.

Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid society established, 1846.

Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison, 1862.

Millbank made a military prison, 1872; closed, 6 Nov., 1892.

Whitecross street prison ordered to be pulled down in 1874.

Pentonville, daily average of prisoners, 1865; Holloway, for women awaiting trial and convicted debtors only, daily average 552; Brixton, daily average 648; Wormwood Scrubs, daily average 1,245; see NewgaTe.

PRIVATE BILLS, see Acts of Parliament.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a Letter of Marque), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I, against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, 30 March, 1850. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of privateering had become essential to its naval supremacy." On 17 April, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out; see United States. All the great powers for- bare privateering during the American civil war (which see). By the treaty of Washington priva- teering was prohibited; and April, 1898, in relation to the Spanish-American war, a Spanish decree maintains liberty of action.

PRIVILEGED PLACES, see Asylums.

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council said to have been instituted by Alfred, 865. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon Sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members; Albertus John Medway, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Giscar's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 June, 1711.

"The Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England from Henry II. to 1801, edited by sir H. Nicolas, 7 vols.," were published by the record commissioners, 1834-7.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of admiralty—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and from the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Wexford of the Stannaries, and the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c., fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1833; amended by other acts in 1844, 1851, 1852.

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons,
signed by him before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission—Bentzon. See under Liverpool, Canterbury, Wellington, and succeeding Administrators.

PRIZE-FIGHTING, see Boxing.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was de creed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, 17 April, 1793. The distribution of army prize-money is regulated by an act passed in 1832. Naval prize-money is now regulated by royal proclamation; the last, July, 1760.

PROBABILITY. Theory of (termed by Butler, "the guide of life."), by Laplace, "good sense reduced to calculation," was originated by Pascal, and taken up by Fermat, in their correspondence in 1654.

Its object is "the determination of the number of ways in which an event may happen or fail, in order that we may judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are equal."—Laplace.

It has been treated upon by the most eminent mathematicians, viz., the Bernoullis, De Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, and Quotedet.

Lagrange is said to have "composed "History of Probability," published 1771.

PROBATE COURT, established in Aug. 1857, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c.; see Procurator Court.

The first judge appointed, 5 Jan. 1858, was sir Crosswell Crosswell, who took his seat on 12 Jan. On his death, sir James P. Wilde (aft. lord Penzance) was appointed judge, 28 Aug. 1863; see Supreme Court.

The president of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division, sir James Hannon (1872), succeeded by sir Charles P. Butt, Jan. 1891 (died 25 May, 1892); sir Francis Henry Jeune, 30 May, 1892, resigns 28 Jan. 1905; lord St. Helier (died 6 March, 1905); sir Gurnell Barnes, 1 Feb. 1905; sir John C. Bingham, 1899. By the Judicature Act of 1873, the probate, divorce, and admiralty courts were constituted the 5th division of the Supreme Court. A probate and matrimonial division of the high court of justice of Ireland was established by Judicature act, 1877. Probate is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority. The probate registry is now at Somerset House.

Probate duties partly transferred to relieve local taxation by Local Government Act, 1888. amount received 1887-8, &c. Duty was superseded in 1874 by the "registration," which sees.

PROCEDURE RULES, see under Parliament 1852 and 1868, 1890.

PROCSSIONS ACT, 13 Vict. c. 2, passed 12 March, 1850, prohibited party processions, with banners, &c. It was repealed in 1872. Processions of workmen and others, for demonstrations in Hyde Park, prohibited in the great thoroughfares of London, by the police, 31 May, 1860, and since.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm."—Coke. Henry VIII., in 1583, declared that they were valid as acts of parliament. This act was annulled, 1547.

The lord-lieutenant of Ireland has power by proclamation to place districts under the provisions of the

Criminal Law Procedure acts, 1881 and 1887, which districts are then said to be proclaimed.

PROCONSUL, a Roman consul, whose tenure of office was extended beyond his legal term. Q. Publiu!ius was the first proconsul appointed during the war with Partheneque, 247 B.C. The name was afterwards given to governors of provinces.

PROCTOR (from procurator), an office in ecclesiastical courts, corresponding to that of an attorney or solicitor in courts of common law. It was abolished by the Judicature act, 1873. The persons chosen to represent the clergy in convocation are termed proctors. The university proctors enforce discipline.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but once e, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C.—AdaSon. "Until the end of the 3rd century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—Adelson.

PROGRESSISTS, a political party in Spain, headed by Esperarte, duke of Victoria, and latterly by general Prim. Since 1865 they adopted a policy of inaction in public affairs; by uniting with the unionists and republicans in Sept. 1868, the government were overthrown, see Spain.

A party in Servia and also in Portugal are termed Progressists. In England, since 1838 (see), the radical party in county councils, and similar bodies have been termed Progressives, and their opponents Radicals.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form; see Species.


PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently; see Bills of Exchange.

PRO PRI MILLO, a pamphlet, said to be by count Henry Arnim, attacking count Bismarck; published Nov. 1875. He was prosecuted for it in 1876; see Prussia.

PROONCIAMENTO, a revolution (in Spain or South America) effected by a military leader; in France, termed a coup d'etat. See France and Spain.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATION IN (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Roman church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622; the college, by Urban VIII., in 1627, for the education of missionaries to various countries, a special feature of the college being the education of some 200 natives at an early age for mission work in their own lands. It has a large and valuable library consisting of about 36,000 volumes, a museum, and a polyglot printing press. The Epiphany is celebrated as the great printing festival of the college.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter, 16 June, 1701. Its sphere, to minister to British subjects beyond the seas, much extended, see "Spiritual Exposition of the Empire," pub. 1897. Centenary celebrations, 16 June,
PROPERTY.

1900; great meeting in Exeter hall, abp. of Canterbury and lord Salisbury present, 10 June; S. London missionary and colonial exhibition opened by the lord mayor, 14 Nov. 1900. Total income in 1701, 1,537; in 1801, 6,457l.; in 1867, 114,540l.; in 1870, 1,034,939l.; in 1884, 1,084,055l.; in 1898, 1,227,372l.; in 1905, 1,375,136l.; in 1898, 1,352,335l.; bicentenary celebrated at the Guildhall, 12 Feb. 1901 (the king gives 105l. March). Total income, 206,790l.; 1905, 191,957l.; 1906, 204,660l.; 1909, 18,092l.

PROPERTY. The assessments on property and income were in 1900, 801,165,525l.; 1904, 619,328,097l.; 1906, 640,938,238l.; 1907, 652,886,576l. Rateable value of England and Wales: 1880, 135,645,000l.; 1885, 147,351,000l.; 1890, 152,116,000l.; 1895, 162,500,000l.; 1900, 180,495,000l.; 1905, 202,854,000l.; 1906, 212,757,000l. See Land, Income Tax, Capital.

PROPHESYING. About 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesying) for prayer and exposition of the scriptures. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, 7 May, 1577, and immediately ceased.

The Prophecy Investigation society, formed about 1840, held a special meeting at the Mansion-house, London, 30 April, 1891.

PROPHETS, see under Jews.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. The scheme proposed by Mr. Thomas Hare in 1857, in a pamphlet on "Representation," and perfected in his "Treatise on the Election of Representatives," published in 1859, which was well received by Mr. J. Stuart Mill. A society to introduce this principle was formed in Feb. 1884.

It proposed that "in all cases where an elector is entitled to one vote only, to enable the elector to nominate more than one candidate to whom, under certain circumstances, that vote might be transferred in the manner indicated by the elector." Negatived by the conventions, 134, 15, 13, March, 1885.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. By an act passed 12 Aug. 1897, the crown was enabled to issue a proclamation for the prorogation of parliament during the recess.

PROSECUTOR. By the Prosecution of Offences act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22 (3 July, 1879), the appointment of a director of public prosecutions with assistants was enacted, somewhat resembling officers in Scotland and Ireland. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880. John Blossom Maule appointed director of public prosecutions, Dec. 1879; succeeded by sir Augustus Stephenson, 1884; succeeded by the hon. Hamilton Cuffe, now earl of Desart, Oct. 1894; succeeded by sir Chas. W. Mathews, May, 1909.

A committee reported the plan to be a failure, and recommended changes, June; act amended, 1884-5. 551 prosecutions; 451 convictions in 1893; 449 in 1900; 652 in 1908.

A public prosecutor, "procureur du roi," in France, is mentioned in the 14th century; replaced by "procureur public" (elected), 1791; by "commissionnaire national," 1793; "procureur" restored by Napoleon I.

PROTESTIONISTS, that section of the conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture" of which was the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, 17 Feb. 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, 21 Sept. 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, 7 Feb. 1853. The protection of native manufactures has been maintained in the United States since 1868, and in France, Germany, and other countries. See France, March, 1887; England, 1893; United States, Oct. 1890.

President Cleveland condemned protection, 3 March, 1893. See Fair Trade, Free Trade, Tariff Reforms League, and Preferential Tariffs.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ACT (for part of Ireland), passed 16 June, 1871; another, 3 March, 1881. See Ireland.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke, 10 Oct. 1216, ended by his death, 1218. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, began 31 Aug. 1222; he was seized 11 Feb. 1247, and found dead a few days after. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began May, 1483, and ended by his posthumous removal in 1484. Of Edmund, duke of Kent, same year. Of Somerset began 28 Jan. 1543, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began 10 Dec. 1653, and ended by his death, 3 Sept. 1658. He firmly refused to be styled king, as solicited by the parliament, Feb. May, 1657. Of Richard Cromwell began 3 Sept. 1658, and ended by his resignation, 25 May, 1659; see England.

PROTEIN, from the Greek (πρωτειν), principally; a chemical term introduced by Mudder about 1844, for the basis of albumen, fibrin, and casein.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY, established 1820; it employs missionaries and readers.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V, called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman catholic clergy. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrine of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly protested, 19 April, 1529. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther; it afterwards included Calvinists, and other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protestant princes were: the elector of Saxony; George, marquis of Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the dukes of Luneburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the citizens of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities; see Lutheranism, Calvinism, Huguenots, Germany, Church of England, etc.


During three years of Mary's reign, 275 persons were brought to the block; because of religion, imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 27 clergy, 8 lawyers, 84 tradesmen, 18 husbands, 25 wives, 25 children, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. Elizabeth restores Protestantism 1559. Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland 1632. The Protestant union of princes in Germany, 1 May, 1558; met 14 May, 1559; Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany 1618-48.
Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland, 1724.
Protestant Association (see also "Catholic"), M. H. 1728.

Meeting of a general synod of the Reformed Church of France (M. Guizot present), to propose return to orthodox doctrine and discipline, held at Paris, 5 June; the "liberal party" attack the doctrines of the authority of the Bible, the divinity and resurrection of Christ. As an orthodox confession is earned amid strong opposition, 6 June, 1879.

Protestant churchmen's alliance formed, in church of England (annual meetings), 25 Feb., 1859. Death of M. Edmund de Rocheville, eminent for church pastor, at Paris, aged 72, 4 April, 1859.


Women's Protestant union, formed, 1862; Imperial Protestant federation, founded, 1876. Formation of the London council, of united Protestant associations, 1879; the archbishop of Canterbury and bishops and convocation censure changes in the worship contrary to the Book of Common Prayer; 11 May, 1879.

Letter to the same effect by the bishop of Buffalo, 25 June, 1879.

Lady Wilmot's "bacall antitradition league," founded, 1 July, 1879.

United Protestant demonstration held at the Chicksands meeting, 16 June, 1879.

The National church league, formed by amalgamation of the Church of England league, 1861 (which was formerly called "false church league," 1859), and the National Protestant church union, 1876, which was formerly called "the Protestant churchman's alliance," 1875. The Protestant churchman's alliance describes its amalgamation of union of clerical and lay associations, 1876. Protestant educational institute, and Protestant association, 1876.

Protestant demonstration against Church taxation at Edinbrook common, Folkestone, 1 June, 1879.

PROTOPLAST, the material of the minute ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues, formerly termed sarcode; by Von Moll, protoplast (1854), "the physical basis of life," by Huxley (1868). The protoplast, the lowest formed life, is a structureless mass of protoplasma; the ameba, a similar mass, contains a nucleus. Protoplasma is composed of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and sulphur.

PROVENCE, the Roman Provena, S. E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a hereditary, and was re-united to the German empire in 1725 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Holy-land it was divided between Charles of Anjou and the heir of the count in 1215, and became king of Naples, in 1268; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Charles VIII, in 1487.


PROVIDENCE, capital of Rhode Island, U. S. (whch see), 1639. Population, 1910 (est.), 200,000.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. The high value of money at the time must be borne in mind.

Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug., 1875 (see Diggers). Wheat for food for too men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of rice raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, then the sellers might be enabled to live by it, J. John, 1298; Burton's "Animals." When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing leaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen cents (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first master, 1200.—Mod. Paris. A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1285. —Inferno.

Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I, 1286. —Stow.

The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two poults, three halfpence: a partridge, or two woodcocks, three halfpence; a fat sheep, sixpence from Christmas to Shrove Tuesday, the rest of the year, 1284; 2 Edw. I, 1285. —Now.

Price of provisions fixed by parliament, at the rate of 2l. 6s. of our money for a Christmas, 1285-86. A sheep, 1s. 6d.; two dozen of eggs, 3s.: other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II, 1314. —Bot. Furl.

Wine the best sold for 2s. per tun, to Rich. II, 1387. Wheat being at 10s. the bushel in 1390, this seemed so great a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians for that era.

Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, andveal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII., 1537. —Anderson.

Document from a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the Charge thereof, for creamer, Latimer, and Ridley," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in their custody, 1 Oct., 1554.

Dinner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity/Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread and Ale</td>
<td>£0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>£0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>£0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>£0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaf</td>
<td>£0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece of fresh salmon</td>
<td>£0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>£0 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese and pears</td>
<td>£0 0 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three dinners, £0 2 6

Milk sold, three parts ale-measure for one halfpenny, 1 Edw. III. —Stow's Chron.

Iledeis's discovery of his "Extractum Carnius," extract of meat, 1474.

In the autumn of 1565, meat, milk, and butter greatly increased in price owing to the cattle-plague, &c.

The "Food Committee" of Society of Arts met first 21 Dec., 1563.

Most very dear in England, 1688-75. Introduction of Australian preserved meat by Mr. John McCall in 1865; imported 5d. a quarter, 1871, 2s. 6d. a quarter, 1872, 4s. 6d. a quarter. Meat imported here in 1866, 328 cwt.; in 1877, 592, 168 cwt. Cans were frozen by Harrison's method; cargo sent to England from Melbourne, Australia, 23 July; arrived, 18 Oct.; proved a failure, 2 Nov., 1873.


Bell & Coleman's patent refrigerators reported successful in preserving meat, &c., Aug. Sept., 1877. Mr. Coleman explained his process at the Royal Institution, London, and showed that by these machines atmospheric air could be cooled down to 82° below zero Fahrenheit, whereby the vitality of microorganisms was completely destroyed, 29 May, 1878.

Meat to the amount of about 2,500,000, imported annually, 1875.

Fresh meat brought from Australia, Feb., 1880.

5,000 frozen sheep arrived from New Zealand, 25 May, 1882.
Refrigerator railway car conveyed fresh herrings from Wick to London, 15 Aug. 1833.
1892, world's largest frozen meat imported from Liubom, Russia, during July, 1892.

The Elderlie with 25,000 frozen sheep from New Zealand, arrives in London, Dec. 1884.

Refrigerating barges for the distribution of imported frozen provisions, and constructed by the Psilometer Engineering company, announced Jan. 1893.

A new system of refrigeration by cold air, published by the British and Foreign Refrigerating company, London.

Royal commission to inquire into food imports during the time of war (see Food Supply), appointed April, 1902; report issued 2 Aug. 1895.

For the price of Bread since 1735, see Bread.
See Cattle, &c.

PROVISORS, STATUTES OF, beginning 25 Edward III., 1351-2, prohibited the pope from appointing aliens and others to benefices before they were vacant.

PROVOST, the chief municipal magistrate of a city or burgh in Scotland, corresponding to the English mayor. The provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and in 1892 Dundee, are styled "lord provosts."

PROVVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES, in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elected Garibaldi as their chief, 10 March, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricassoli, and were to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PROXIES. Voting, by proxy, an ancient privilege of the house of peers, was very frequently abused. In the reign of Charles II., when the duke of Buckingham sometimes brought 20 proxies in his pocket, it was ordered that no peer should bring more than two proxies. From 1830 to 1867, both inclusive, proxies were only called for 73 times. In conformity with the recommendation of a committee, a new "standing order" was adopted, 31 March, 1868, by which it was ordered "that the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued."

PRUD'HOMEES, CONSEILS DE (from prudens humo, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venethi. They were conquered by the Persians, who inhabited the Riphean mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. The Prussians afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established 31 Jan. 1850, was modified 30 April, 1851; 21 May; 5 June, 1852; 7; and 24 May, 1853; 10 June, 1855; 30 May, 1855; and 14 May, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed 14 Aug. 1865), 19,301,843; with Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt, Dec. 1867, 24,039,543; Dec. 1900, 34,472,509; 1905, 37,293,524; 1912, budget estimates, revenue, 79,680,650; expenditure, 79,680,650; resident aliens, 1910, 65,844; 1920, 1,003,051; 1,023,013,300. 1905, 1912, 1,451,475,974; budget, 1900-10 estimates revenue and expenditure at 1st, 30,273,417. National debt, 1894, 438,507,189; President of the ministry, &c., Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain—about 979.

Boleslas of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages.

The Prussians resist the Poles, and renounce Christianity about 1391.

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear—1163.

The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest and conversion of Prussia—1193.

Thorn founded by them—1231.

Prussia subdued by the Teutonic knights—1233.

Königsberg, lately built, made the capital—1236.

Largely repopulated by German colonists—13th century.

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) bought by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margravate of Brandenburg—1413.

Casilin IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights—1446.

Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, seizes its territories, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland—1452.

Successful rebellion against the knights consummated by the treaty of Thorn—1455.

University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert—1454.

John Sigismund erected elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia—1458.

The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg—1458.

Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, summoned the Great Seal—1467.

Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to commemorate the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe—1468.

Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, put a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, is proclaimed king of Prussia by the name of Frederick I., and institutes the Order of the Black Eagle—1469.

Gueldres taken from the Dutch—1472.

Frederick I. seizes Neuchâtel and Neunburg, and purchases Tecklenburg—1477.

The primacy of Meurs added to Prussia—1478.

Frederick II. the Great, who made the Prussian monarchy rank among the first powers of Europe—1478.

Bresdan ceded to Prussia—1479.

Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded—1479.

"Seven years war" (see Battles) 1479-83.

Frederick II. victor at Prag, 6 May; defeated at Kolin, 13 June; victor at Rosbach, 28 Nov. 1757.

Gen. Luiz, with the Austrian and Russian armies, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed—Oct. 1757.

Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "seven years' war")—1757.

Silesia gained by Prussia—1763.

Prussia shares in the first partition of Poland—1772.

Frederick the Great dies—1786.

Frederick William II. invades France—1792.

Joins the coalition against France—1793.

The Poles seize Hanover—1757 and 1766.

Prussia joins the allies of England against France, 6 Oct.

Fateful battles of Jena and Auerstadt—14 Oct.

[Nearly all the monarchy subjugated.]

Berlin decree proclaimed—20 Nov.

Peace of Tilsit (which see)—9 July.

Formation of the Union in Prussia 1807—1809 (which see).

A patriotic society (promoted by Von Stein).

Convention of Berlin—5 Nov.

Schaunhorst secretly restores the army by the system of reserves; forming a nation of soldiers—1809-13.

The people rise to reclaim the French from Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia—1809.

Treaty of Paris—11 April.

The king visits England—6 June.

Ministry of education established—1817.

Congress of Carlsbad—15 March.

Bücherer dies in Silesia, aged 77—12 Sept.

[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1833.]

40
Government of Prussia, 1122

Prince of Prussia permanent regent. 7 Oct. 1858

Resignation of Manteuffel minister; succeeded by that of prince Holzhedern-Signanigen (liberal). elections favour the new government. Nov.

Italian war. Prussia declares its neutrality, but offers to send troops to Italy by May and June. 1859

The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden, 15-17 June. 1860

Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police; Seiber, the director, proscribed and imprisoned, but not punished. Nov.

Death of Emperor William I. Accession of William II. 1861

Meeting of the chambers; on the motion for the address, M. von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian Unity and a firm alliance with England. 1861

On 12 Sept. 1863, cap., MacDonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there; the English residents appealed and were censured; a correspondence existed between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, 26 April, and in the Prussian chambers. 6 Apr. 1862

The MacDonald affair settled by a despatch from the Baron von Schlemmitz. May.

Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Lutheran student, 22 June, who is sentenced to a life imprisonment. 22 Sept.

The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compiegne 6th June.

The king and queen crowned at Konigberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God." 1862

The chamber of representatives opposes the government in regard to the length of military service, 6 March; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king dissolves the chamber. 17 March.

Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 153,000, 11 June. 1862

Van der Spuy, the chief secretary of state, in reply to the motion Bismarck Schonhausen, 23 Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is def erred till 1863; chamber prostrates 30 Sept.

The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 235 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the constitution. 17 Oct.

The king dissolves the session (369) saying he cannot consider the budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers; the emperor acts under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution. 24 Oct.

Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding; passive resistance adopted; several liberal papers suppressed. Nov.

The chambers reasonable; unmediatory address from the king, 14 Jan.; hold reply of the deputies. adopted. 21 Jan. 1863

Vigorous disputation between the deputies and the ministry. 13 Apr.

The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country. 22 May. The king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session. 28 May.

The king resolves to govern without a parliament. 1863

The press severely restricted, 1 June; the crown prince in a speech discoursed participation in the recent acts of the ministry, 5 June, and censure them in a letter to the king, 6 July; reconciled to the king. 8 Sept.

A motion in favour of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Sdschwag and Holstein, carried 2 Dec.; but the chamber obstinately refused its assent to or to delay the expenses of war. Dec.

Chambers of deputies, 1 Jan. 1864

[For the events of the war, see Denmark].

Prerogatives for peace with Denmark. 1 Aug.

Peace with Denmark signed 30 Oct.

The opening of the chambers, 14 Jan.; revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget. 16 Jan. 1865.
The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganizing the army and increasing the fleet, and for regulating commercial intercourse, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it.

The king at Carlshaus issues a despotical decree appointing and dismissing the ministers of the revenue.

A political dinner of the liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Oberhahnenstein, in Nassau.

Convention of Peace (see TREATIES), signed Aug. 14.

Navigation treaty with Great Britain.

The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money.

Bismarck visits Napoleon at Biarritz, Nov. 15.

The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from Bismarck.

The opposing chamber prorogued.

Decree assenting Prussian jurisdiction over Holstein.

Prussian circular calling on German states to decide whether they will support Austria or Prussia (they profess neutrality).

Prussia prepares for war.

Treaty between Prussia and Italy, said to have been concluded March 24, March.

The French government professes neutrality, April.

Austria demands the demobilisation of the Prussian army, 7 April; Bismarck proposes a German armistice, 9 April.

Attempt to assassinate Bismarck.

Reccriminatory correspondence between Mensdorff and Bismarck, calling for disarmament.

Alliance with Italy.

The Prussians enter Holstein; Austrians retire.

Meeting of the Federal diet at Frankfort: the demobilisation of the Prussian army proposed by Austria; voted for by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and others; Prussia declares the Germanic confederation to be dissolved.

Prince Alexander of Hesse appointed to command the federal army.

The Prussians declare war against Hanover and Saxony.

Justificatory manifestos issued by Austria and Prussia.

The Prussians occupy Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Saxony and Nassau.

The Austrian northern army enters Silesia, 18 June; joined by the Saxons, 25 June; advance to about 15 June.

Nearly all the northern states join Prussia about 15 June.

Prince Frederick Charles, and the first army, and the army of the Elbe enter Bohemia, 22 June; victories at Pregarten and Tannenau.

The left column of the crown prince's army defeat the Austrians at Naeholz, 27 June; 28 June; Schneinschonadel, 28 June.

Fruitless victory of the Hanoverians at Langensalza, 26 June; march to the capitol of the Prussians.

Communications opened between the two armies about 30 June.

The command assumed by the king.

Battle of Königgratz, or Sadowa; total defeat of the Austrians under Benedek.

Benedek superseded by Affordet.

Campaign of the emperor against the army of the confederation.

Prussian victories at Wiensenthal and Dernbach.

Advance of the united armies under the king; cavalry skirmish at Saar; Austrians retire.

Prince Frederick Charles enters Brandt, capital of Moravia.

Campaign on the March: Prussian victories at Lauffach, 15 July, and Aschaffenburg, 14 July.

The members of the German diet retire from Frankfort to Aschaffenburg.

Austrians defeated at Tolochka.

Austria occupied; the future of the empire discussed.

Severe fight at Blumenthal stopped by the news of an armistice.

Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 14 July.

The Prussians occupy Wiesbaden, 13 July; victorious at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochheim, Wormbach, 24 July; Neubram, Helmstadt, Gersheim, 25 July; Wurzburg, 28 July; armistice signed.

The king reviewed by the fifteen miles from Vienna, 32 July; begins the toton of his ride.

Franconia occupied by the Prussian army of reserve under the grand-duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, 23 July.

Armistice granted.

The diet at Aug. 19; the dissolution of the Germanic confederation.

The treaty of peace signed at Prague.

Meeting of special committee of the chamber of deputies; cost of the war stated, 88,000,000 dollars.


Hesse-Darmstadt (ceding Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg), 13 Sept.

Formation of the North German confederation.

Indemnity bill for the ministry passed.

Entry of the army into Berlin; enthusiastic reception.

Decree for the annexation of Hanover, Eile to Nasso, Hanover, and Frankfort.

Possession taken of Hanover, 6 Oct.; of Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort.

Treaty of peace with Saxony.

Electoral law for new German parliament promulgated at Berlin.

Prussian chamber's reassemblage.

Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree; promulgated.

North German parliament meet at Berlin, 24 Feb.; adopt a federal constitution; closed.

Aufton; Prussian chambers opened by the king.

29 Apr.

They accept the North German constitution.

North German parliament meet at Berlin.

They accept the North German constitution; closed.

27 Apr.

They adopt a federal constitution.

29 May.

Luxembourg question settled by a conference at London.

The Prussian chambers approve North German constitution; closed by the king.

Treaty with the United States respecting naturalisation of aliens signed at Berlin.

Feb.

Much of the king of Hanover's property, estimated, on account of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion.

March.

Count Bismarck defeated in the North German parliament; his bill withdrawn.

22 April.

Customs' parliament at Berlin.

27 April; 28 May.

Workmen's congress at Berlin, to promote centralisation.

26-29 Sept.

The property of the king of Hanover sequestered for his opposition.

15 Feb.

Friedrich the protector of Holstein-Sorgenliebe resigns the government; agsents to become candidate for the throne of Spain.

15 May.

20 July.

15 May.

In consequence of the violent opposition of the French government to, with the king's consent, relinquishes the candidature.

12 July.

12 July.

15 July.

Prussian government requiring guarantees from the king against the fall of France and Spain and degrades him to receive the French minister, Benedetti, 13 July; and issues a circular to his representatives at foreign courts.

25 July.

The emperor of the French declares war.

15 July.

16 July.

15 July.

15 July.

15 July.

15 July.

15 July.

15 July.
For the events of the war see Francorussian War.

Of the election results distributed on the way, of 1871 revived; given to the crown prince for his victory at Wessenbourg on 4 Aug.

Prussian bishops protest against infallibility of the pope. 10 Aug.

Munch, Stuttgart, and other southern cities, demand union with North Germany. 14 Sept.

M. Jacobs arrested at Kongsberg by Von Fakkenstein for speaking against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; early in Sept.

Jacobs and other liberals released by royal decree (13 May) after 26 months.

Election of new parliament, Nov.; opened with speech promising internal reforms, 14 Dec.; aristocratic address from the peers congratulating the king as nominated emperor (see 24 Dec).

The king proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles.

The emperor arrival at Berlin 17 Jan. 1871

The new imperial diet opened at Berlin 17 March.

Bismarck created a prince 22 March.

Triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin; inauguration of the statue of Frederick William III. 16 June.

The bishop of Ermeland communicates to Dr. Wöllner for denying the pope's infallibility 2 July.

Conversion of the evangelical church at Berlin 2 Aug.

Von Muhler, minister of public instruction, ultra-conservative, forced to resign. 17 Jan. 1872

Clerical interference with schools opposed in the parliament. 5 Feb.

The new "national conservative party" formed about May.

Law for expulsion of the Jesuits, published 31 July.

Death of Von Stein, the statesman (see 1870), at Nassau, inaugurated 5 July.

Government disputes with the R. C. clergy supporting papal infallibility; the bishop of Ermeland's salary expelled, from 1 Oct.

The government defeated in the house of peers on the district administration bill (145, 15) the bill would deprive the peers of power in the provinces by granting representative to the peasants in the local assemblies) 30 Oct.

The principle of the reform bill passed by the peers (174, 57) 7 Dec.

Bismarck resigns the presidency; continues the foreign department, announced 13 Dec.

Count Rosn to be chairman of the ministry Dec.

Great financial prosperity, surplus revenue said to be 1,500,000. in the treasury.

Declaration of the R. C. archbishops of Cologne and Posen against proposed legislation on church affairs. 22 Feb. 1871

Subjection of the church to the state affirmed by the legislation. 12 March.

Laws introduced by M. Falk, minister of public worship, establishing a tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs, in opposition to the authority of the pope, 5 Jan.; passed 16 May.

The emperor recognizes the "old" (i. e., Schola) bishop, Remmers. 5 Aug.

Letter from the pope to the emperor complaining of the ecclesiastical proceedings; and assenting to his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor answers justifying his action and declaring that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ. 29 Aug.

Archbishop Ledeburowski of Posen fined for threatening to communicate an archbishop. 15 Sept.

The pope (by letter) encourages archbishop Ledeburowski in his duty. 19 Sept.

Government defeated in attempt to restrict the press. 20 Dec.

A breach of implicit obedience to the state is passed for clergy; civil marriage bill. 6 Dec.

Archbishop Ledeburowski imprisoned, 3 Feb.; deposed. 14 April 1871

Several ecclesiastical laws, restraining authority of bishops, with punishment for disobedience, promulgated. 31 May.

Martin, bishop of Paderborn, resists the ecclesiastical laws. 1871

Bismarck wounded by Kullmann, a fanatic cooper, near Kissingen. 13 July.

Catholic associations in Berlin closed. 21 July.

Bishop of Kalkar imprisoned for disinclining to supply list of names to R. C. deputies of parliament. 7 Sept.; imprisoned for sedition. 21 Sept.

Arrest of count Harry Arnim and confinement in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador, 4 Oct.; for illness released on bail, 23 Oct.; again arrested. 12 Nov.

Kullmann sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment 30 Oct.

Arnim's trial, 9 Dec.; convicted of making away with everything political document acquired in his absence over 2 months, 30 days' imprisonment, 13 Dec.

Catholic bishops and priests imprisoned for instruction of anti-national laws. 1875

Deposition of the bishop of Paderborn 5 Jan.

Civil marriage adopted by the parliament 25 Jan.

Erection of the pope to the bishops encouraging firmness, protested against by the R. C. deputies of parliament 5 Feb.

Exportation of horses prohibited 4 March.

Clerical control over parish funds taken away; bill for depriving the R. C. clergy of state aid brought in 16 March.

Prussian bishops at Fulda appeal to the emperor against ecclesiastical legislation, 2 April; rebelled for not submitting to the law. 24 April.

Visit of the czar to Berlin; war panic in Europe, 10-13 May; diplomatic intervention of Great Britain leads to assurances of peace about 24 May.

Bismarck announces the severe preparations. 1 June.

George von Vincke, attendant constitutional statesman, dies. 1 June.

Count Arnim's new trial, 15 June; verdict, confirming sentence. 20 Oct.

Partial submission of the bishops. 21 Aug.

Forster, prince-bishop of Breslau, sentenced to deprivation 6 Oct.

Statute of Von Stein (see 1870 above) inaugurated by the crown prince 26 Oct.

Letter from count Arnim rebutting accusations in the Times. 19 Nov.

He is to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihilo," published at Zurich Nov.

Revenue deficiency of about 2,500,000. 25 Jan. 1875

Archbishop Ledeburowski released from prison (proceeds to Rome) 3 Feb.

The emperor celebrates his 50th military anniversary, 1 Jan.; eighteenth anniversary, 16 Aug. 1877

Berlin Conference on Eastern question (emperor of Russia, prince Gott-Goldbach, and count Andrassy. See Berlin. 19 Nov.

Count Bismarck's policy as minister of interior pleases prince Bismarck; the count's resignation not accepted; he is granted six months' absence, 19 Sept.

Prince Bismarck, in the German parliament, asserts strict neutrality and non-interference with Russia in the Eastern question. 19 Feb. 1873

Hodell (called Lehmann), a socialist, fires at the emperor and misses, at Berlin. 11 May.

The emperor wounded by shots by Dr. Nobiling, 2 June; gradually recovered. 5 June—Sept.

Hodell executed at Berlin, 30 June. 18 July 1873

Statute of Frederick-William III. unravelling by the emperor at Cologne. 26 Sept.

Count Arnim publishes "Quod factiones nos?" Jan. 1877

Marriage of Charles Louis, count of Ried, and Miss Margaret of England, the duke of Connaught. 13 March.

The emperor's golden wedding kept. 11 June.

Letter from the pope to Melchers, abp. of Cologne, recommending the selection of names of prelates to the government, dated. 18 July 1873

Professor Emelius, resigns through opposition of prince Bismarck. 19 Feb. 1873

Prince William, grandson of the emperor and of queen Victoria, married to princess Augusta Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. 19 July.

Death of count Arnim at Nice. 19 May.

Dr. Felix Kornemann nominated bishop of Tries, at Rome; approved by Bismarck. 14 Aug. 1877

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.
Revenue surplus announced. 18 Jan. 1882.

Bismarck's tobacco bill rejected by his economic council. 21 March.

Project of reconciliation with the Vatican amending the ecclesiastical laws of May, 1873, introduced. 5 June, 1883.

Bill passed; diet closed. 7 July.

Revival of the Prussian Council of State, the crown prince president, royal family members 18 June, 1884.

Death of prince Frederick Charles, the "Red Prince", aged 59. 15 Jan. 1885.

Prince Charles Anthony Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, dies aged 73. 2 June. 1885.

General Maintenon dies aged 76. 17 June.

Prof. Graff acquitted of misconduct after 9 days' trial, 3 Oct.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the king's accession celebrated. 3 Jan. 1886.

Prince Bismarck puts forth his plan for Germanizing Polish districts settled by Germans; 5,000,000. to be raised for the purpose, Feb.; finally passed. 7 April.

Bill for greatly amending the ecclesiastical laws (See May). 28 March, 1873 passed. 25 July, 1873.

Financial amendment (the bill) passed. 10 Aug., 1873. 12 Aug.

Political meetings without permission prohibited by decree. 14 May. 1885.

Convention signed between Prussia and the Vatican. Feb., 1858.

Prince Bismarck introduces Church and State bill, softening Faalc laws. 20 March, 1888.

Death of emperor William I.; succeeded by his son Frederick III. 9 March, 1888.

Prince Bismarck opposes the project of a marriage between prince Alexander of Battenberg and princess Victoria of Prussia; favored by the emperor and empress; he withdraws his resignation and the project deferred. early April.

Marriage of prince Henry of Prussia and princess of Hesse. 24 May.

Death of emperor Frederick III.; succeeded by his son William II. 15 June, 1888.

Publication in the "Deutsche Bundeszeitung" (Oct.) of addressed letters from the diary of the emperor Frederick III., when crown prince asserting that it was he who suggested the unity of Germany and the empire, with other statements; said by prince Bismarck at first to be apocryphal and afterwards to be notes falsified and coloured. Sept.

[The books were found locked up in the house at Neuwied where the crown prince resided; the diary contains details of the war with France, 1870-1; it was stated that the books were given or shown by the prince to Baron von Rosenberg, the Hessen staatsrat.]

Dr. Gellken arrested at Hamburg. 29 Sept.

A part of the prince's diary published in the "Kleine Zeitung" Sept.

The "Kleine Zeitung" 16 Dec. accuses the British ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir Robert B. D. Morier) when charged d'affaires at Parkins, of giving information to marshal Bazaine of the movements of the Russian army in the vicinity of Paris. Sir Robert writes to count Herbert Bismarck repelling the charge (and sends a letter from the marshal to himself to the same effect), 15 Dec.; Sir Robert publishes the correspondence in the "Tribune", 4 Jan.; much discussion ensues. Jan., 1889.

Dr. Gellken acquitted of criminal intents. 7 Jan.

Prince Bismarck publishes the indictment and evidence. 16 Jan.

Death of the empress Augusta, 7 Jan.; grand funeral. 11 Jan.

The emperor-king convokes the council of state respecting the working-classes, see Germany and Berlin, 4 Feb.; delivers an address; propositions considered. 14-25 Feb., 1890.

Prince Bismarck resigns the offices of war and foreign minister. 18 March; succeeded by gen. George von Caprivi. about 20 March.

Much discussion on the primary education bill, which enacted that in all schools some form of Christianity should be taught, but counteract socialism; read first time. 30 Jan. 1892.

Ministerial crisis in relation to the education bill; count Caprivi resigns the premiership, but renews his foreign minister and chanceller of the empire. 22 March, 1892.

Count Betho von Eulenburg becomes premier. 24 March, 1892.

The government withdraws the education bill, about 20 March, 1892.

Certain privileges of the nobility abolished with compensation. 15 May.

Black-tempest in East Prussia; many deaths. 7 July.

Important communal taxation bill introduced by Dr. Miguel, passed. 7 July.

Elections for the lower house, little change; from that of 1888. 31 Oct.-7 Nov.

Opening of the diet, 16 Jan. 1891; see Königsberg, 1894.


Opening of the diet; budget shows a deficit. 15 Jan. 1895.

Law of association (amended) (a government) bill passed by the diet, 30 June; rejected by the lower house, 24 July, 1894; diet closed. 28 July.


Diet opened by the emperor; financial surplus, announced. 21 Aug.

Herr Heinrich von Aachen, chief president of the province of Brandenburg, 1875, died 69, 29 July, 1895.

Great fire at Marienburg, near Danzig. 26 July, 1895.

Diet meets; government defeated on the Rhine-Eile canal bill, 16, 15 Aug.; crisis; the emperor holds a council, 23 Aug.; royal message, moderate, rate and conciliatory, diet closed 25 Aug.

Landladies and other officials placed on the retired list for opposing the canal bill. 1 Sept.

Baron von der Becke (interior) and Dr. Boss (education) resign; baron von Rhenbaken and Herr Stuhl, conservatives, appointed. 4 Sept.

Diet meets, speech from the throne read by prince Hohenlohe, minister of the Rhine, the canal bill, announced. 6 Sept. 1900.

Imperial select granting reforms in the higher schools, English to be compulsory. 2 Dec.

Diet meets, speech from the throne read by count von Bulow; budget 1899-1900, surplus 22,000,000 marks. 8, 9 Jan. 1901.

Bicentenary of the Prussian monarch in Berlin. 17, 18 Jan.

Crisis; agrarian victory, the canal bill given up; joint sitting of the two houses; diet closed; Dr. von Miguel (finance) and other ministers resign. 2 May.

Count William Bismarck, chief president of East Prussia, dies, aged 65. 20 May.

Franz Piusaca sentenced to 23 years and death; led to certain police to various terms of imprisonment for disturbances at the Wreschena school in Dosen, owing to the children being punished for refusing to receive religious instruction. 20 Dec.

Anti-German agitation in Berlin. early Dec.

Interpellation introduced by prince Radziwill in the diet. 16 Dec.

Meeting of Polish women at Lemberg; protest to boycott German goods, papers, and schools, carried. 12 Dec.

Religious instruction in German abandoned at Wreschena. 1 Dec.

Diet meets; financial depression reported. 8 Jan. 1892.

Visit of prince Henry of Prussia to the United States... the emperor. 18 Jan.

Germanisation of the Slav peoples urged by the emperor. 3 June.

Polish (German) settlement bill passed. 16 Jan.

Polish demonstration against ministerial Polish policy, Berlin. 17 Aug.

New State college for arts and music at Charlottenburg opens (outside the empire). 14 Feb.

Diet opened, 14 Jan.; about 3,675,000. deficit for 1903; to be covered by a loan. 14 Jan. 1903.

Count von Bulow defends his Polish policy. 16 Jan.

Polish elections for the lower house; whole country agitated. 14 Feb.

Prussian canal bill, for construction of a network of inland waterways to unite the Rhine and Weser, and establish a branch communication as far as Hanover, now at last is the construction of a ship canal from Berlin to...
PRUSSIA.

POTLEMAIC SYSTEM.

PRUSSIC ACID (hydrocyanic acid), accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1706, and first obtained in a separate state by Scheele about 1782. It is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the laureo-cerasus first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Maiden of Dublin; see RUT. In minute diluted doses it is used to relieve vomiting.

PRUTH, a river in Moldavia, the boundary of Turkey. Peter the great crossed the Pruth, was surrounded by the Turks, and lost much by a convention, June, 1711. The Russians crossed it 2 July, 1853, and war ensued.

PYRTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 774 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cyrus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others added, 580 and 515 B.C. The Church of England Old Version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1532; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1668.

The version of Francis Rous, proved of Eton, first published in 1641, was ordered to be used, by the parliament in 1646. It is the basis of the Scottish version, which appeared in 1658. The marquis of Lorne published a version in 1877. Many other versions published.


PSEUDOSCOPE (from pseudo, false), a name given by professor Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope; a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PSYCHIC FORCE, see Spiritualism.


Psychological Society founded by serpt. Cox, 1875-77.

Professor Sir William Stewart, &c. See telepathy.

and the bishops of Carlisle and Ripon were members, 1836.

Society for Psychological Research founded, 1832. At a meeting of the society, 20 Jan. 1857, prof. Wm. Crookes (late 1842) presided, and gave an address.


Prof. Wm. James "Principles of Psychology," 1892.

Mr. F. Myers, hon. sec., poet, and author of psychological works, died, aged 57, 17 Jan. 1900.

Sir Alex. Balfour's eminent psychologist, died, aged 85, 10 Sept. 1907.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, the illustrious psychologist, died, aged 83, 6 Dec. 1903.

PSYCHOMETER (from psychros, cold), an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapour in the atmosphere; invented by Gay Lussac (1782-1850), and modified by Regnault (about 1848). An electric psychrometer was described by Edmond Becquerel, 4 Feb. 1807.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Ptolemais, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. The system (long
PUBLIC WORSHIP.

the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 b.c.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1667).

PUBLICANS, farmers of the state revenues of Rome. Soon after the battle of Canne they were so wealthy as to be able to advance large sums to the government, payable at the end of the war. No magistrate was permitted to be a publican.

PUBLIC BATHS, see, see Baths, Education.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS. Royal Commission to inquire generally into their state was appointed about 13 Sept. 1856. It consisted of sir M. W. Ridley (chairman), lords Brownlow, Lingen, Rothschild, Messrs. Slater Booth, H. Fowler, Rylands, sir E. Guinness, and others; Mr. Walpole (secretary); first report issued, Oct. 1887; second, Sept. 1888. Important changes recommended. Public expenses act passed, 1 April, 1898.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS ACT. 38 Vict. c. 21, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the Act 25 Geo. II. c. 30, 1752.

PUBLIC GOOD, see Leagues.


British made "Royal" (1861) Institute of public health founded, 1836; congress held annually.

In Dr. Legge's "Public Health in European Capitals, 1856, London is stated to be in the best condition.

RATES OF DEATHS Per 1,000 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1851, 1871, 1881; 1893, 1883, 1873, 1869, 1864, 1874, 1865, 1874, 1865, 1874, 1866, 1874, 1867, 1875, 1868, 1876, 1869, 1877, 1870, 1878, 1871, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

PUBLIC HOUSES, see Victuallers, and Sunday.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS, passed 1855 and 1871; amended in 1877, 1887, 1889; consolidated, 1892; amended, 1893; another passed 1901. Public Works Loans act passed 1899, 1901, and 1903.

PUBLIC LOAN COMMISSIONERS were constituted by the acts passed 13 Aug. 1875. Other acts passed 1870-83.

PUBLIC MEETINGS, for political purposes, were occasionally held in England in the latter part of the 17th century, but became very frequent in the reign of George III. The meetings in Devonshire in 1753 to protest against the Cider Tax, were very effective, and set an example speedily followed, with the warm approval of Burke, Fox, and other statesmen. These meetings were prohibited by the Gagging acts, which see, passed in 1765; see Sedition. In the reign of George III the right public meetings was fully assured, and they were very effectual in relation to the passing the Reform acts, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and other impor-

tant measures. See Hyde Park. The place on which the speakers stand is termed a "platform," corresponding to the Roman rostrum, and the French tribune. The term "platform" is also applied to a set of political or religious opinions held by a party; such as the "platform of Geneva." Hooker.

PUBLIC OFFICES SITE ACT (for the Admiralty and War) passed 24 July, 1882.


PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on 6 April, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, 28 July, 1794. A similar committee was established at Paris by the communists, March-May, 1791.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT, 1868, amended by acts passed 1870 and 1872; see Education.

PUBLIC STORES. The laws relating to their protection were consolidated and amended by an act passed 29 June, 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed 21 July, 1893, to provide work for the unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful. It was continued in 1894-5, 1896 and 1898-3. See under Local Loans. Public Works Loans act 1903, royal assent 14 Aug.

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 85, principally for the repression of ritualism in the church of England, was introduced into the House of Lords by the archbishop of Canterbury, 21 April, and after very much discussion, received the royal assent, 7 Aug. 1874.

By a new judge in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York was appointed: the first being lord Penzance, 29 July, 1874; the others were, in order, into operation . . . July, 1875.

First cause, the parish of Folkstone r. rev. C. J. Richards, the vicar, 4 Jan., 1876; tried at Lambeth; verdict for plaintiffs . 3 Feb. 1876.


Rev. A. Tooth discharges mention; justifies himself and denies authority of court, 21 Dec. 1876; carries on ritualistic services up to 14 Jan.; pronounced continuations by lord Penzance in court of Arches, 13 Jan.; imprisoned in Horsemonger lane gaol from 22 Jan. to 17 Feb. The church was forcibly entered, and he celebrated holy communion in the customary form . 14 May, 1877.

Proceedings against him quashed by the Queen's Bench on appeal, because the trial did not take place in the diocese of Rochester . Sentence upon Rev. T. P. Dale set aside through bad difficulty; he resumes service . 22 July, 1878. (Again convicted and admonished, 1 Feb. 1879.) The Queen's Bench division revoked the public worship regulation court is a new court, and not a modification of the court of Arches . 14 Nov., 1882.


Rev. A. H. Mackintosh sentenced by court of Arches to three years' suspension from benefice and office, for disobedience to mention of the court . 1 June, 1879.
Enforcement of the sentence prohibited by the Queen's Bench. 8 Aug. 1872
Sentence of court of Archbishops against Mr. Mackonochie, confirmed by court of Appeal, 28 Aug. 1872; he is sentenced to 5 years' suspension from benefice from 23 Nov. 1872, he protests. 15 Nov. 1879.
Mr. Sinclair, nominated to officiate, retires; Mr. Mackonochie's deficiencies still unsolved. 23 Nov. 1872.
Martin C. Mackonochie, new trial; Lord Penzance declines to decide, as the former sentence has not been carried out. 6 June 1880.
Rev. T. Pelham, Pake is imprisoned in Holloway gaol for contempt of court. 30 Oct. 1872.
Rev. Sidney F. Green, rector of Miles Platting, Manchester, and Rev. R. W. Unracht, of Berston-by-Waddington, both released. 26 Nov. 1872; Mr. Enraght imprisoned in Warwick gaol. 27 Nov. 1872.
Mr. Dale appeals to Queen's Bench for release on ground of illegal proceedings; his detention of murder, acquitted. 6 Dec. 1872.
Mr. Dale appeals on behalf of lords released till 11 Jan. 1873; Mr. Enraght prefers to remain, 18 Dec. 1872.
Mr. Dale (and consequently Mr. Enraght) discharged through technical irregularity respecting the writ by decision of Appeal court, 15 Jan. 1873; he died 9 Jan. 1873.
Rev. A. H. Mason, Mackonochie's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 1872 to take effect. 7 April, 1873.
The judicial committee of privy council grant him a 3 months' respite; refer to Lord Penzance to devise suitable punishment. 22 Feb. 1873.
Rev. J. C. E. Green imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. March 1873; released. 5 Nov. 1873.
Sir Percival Heywood, the bishop of Manchester, for refusing to institute Rev. Mr. Cowgill, curate of Rev. J. C. E. Green, as his successor, to 10 Dec. 1873; Baron C. Polebeck decides for the bishop. 24 Jan. 1874.
Mr. Mackonochie sentenced to be privation by court of Archb. 21 July, 1874. He resigns the benefice in London docks. Dec. 1874. Died, aged 72, by exposure to cold, having lost his way near Kincardine, Scotland, about 15 Dec. 1877.
Rev. James Bell Cox suspended for ritualistic practices after much litigation, committed to Walton gaol, by error for contempt of court, 5 May; release ordered by writ of habeas corpus, 20 May; this set aside on appeal, 22 Nov.; but another by house of lords, 5 Aug. 1880.
A trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, see under Contro. 1873.
The people's churchwardens of St. Mark's, Marylebone, the rev. Morris Fuller, the vicar, for certain alterations and innovations in the church, verdict for plaintiff with costs; notice of appeal, consistory court. 7 Dec. 1887.
Mr. John Kemble, an anti-ritualist, injured, severely injured after speaking at a meeting in Birmingham, 22 Sept.; died of pneumonia, blood poisoned, aged 42. 9 Oct.; John McKeever, arrested of murder. 12 Dec. 1874.

PUBLISHERS.

Publishers existed in Rome in the earliest days of the empire; between 1570-1570, 28 editions of parts or whole of the English Bible were published. Amongst the first writers who wrote in English, and all sorts of books were formed into a guild, the Stationers' Company, 1562; the company had no control over printed books till 1557. The charter granted then was renewed 1558, amended 1624, confirmed 1660, and is still virtually in existence; entry of copies at Stationers' Hall commenced 1568.

Some of the leading publishers and dates established:—

- Bickham, London, 1582; John Bickham, 1582; Archbishops Constable, 1588; William Bickham, 1584; Henry Bickham, 1588; Bickham & Co., 1589; Jan. Bickham & Co., 1589; Smith, Elder & Co., about 1610; Sampson Low & Co., 1617; John Alcuin, about 1620; A. & C. Black, 1706; Bartow & Co., 1709; Sharp, 1722; Smith, Elder & Co., about 1810; Samuel Low & Co., 1833; John Alcuin, about 1640; W. & R. Chambers, 1712; Macmillan & Co., 1823; Cassell & Co., 1823; Ward, Lock & Co., including Tegg (1808); Moxon (1829), 1874.

Publishers' association inaugural meeting. Mr. C. J. Longman, president. 21 April, 1876.
International congress of publishers in London, Mr. John Murray (president), 7-9 June, 1879; Amsterdam, 18-22 July, 1901.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, first issued twice a month, 1835, weekly since Dec. 1840.

PUDDLING, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay, was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals. 1761 et seq.; see also under Iron Manufacture.

PUEBLA, see Mexico, 1803.

PUERTO, see Porto.

PULLEY, vice, and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, about 400 B.C., or by Archimedes, 285-212 B.C. In a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled; in a continuous combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULMANN CARS, see under Railways, 1872.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 8 July, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under their king Augustus, and the Swedes, under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, 1 May, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies: both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, 26 Dec. 1806.

PUMPS. Cistibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Damaus, at Lindus, 1585. The pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in the front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was sunk in 1828. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657; see Air and Wells.

PUNCH, the puppet show, borrowed from the Italian Polichinello, is descended from a character well known in the theatres of ancient Rome. Fasbroke. The satirical weekly publication, Punch, or the London Charivari, was established by Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert a' Beckett, and others: amongst its early contributors were Wm. J. Thackeray; Prof. E. Forbes, and other eminent writers; first published 17 July, 1841. Mark Lemon, the first editor, died 23 May, 1870; 2nd, Shirley Brooks, died 23 Feb. 1874; 3rd, Tom Taylor, 24 July, 1874; 4th, W. T. Cosway Bulman, 1880-1906; 5th, Owen Seaman, Richard Boyle, 1874, who designed the wrapper, and was a frequent contributor, died 11 Dec. 1883; John Leech died 1874, and was succeeded by Mr. George Du Maurier, born in Paris, 6 March, 1834, died, 8 Oct. 1896. Mr. Percival Leigh, an early and long-contributing editor to Punch, died 22 Oct., 1896, aged 57; Charles Keene, artist, a contributor since 1850, died 4 Jan., 1891. Phil May, artist and clever caricaturist, died, aged 39, 5 Aug. 1893. John Tenniel, caricaturist, since 1851 (bnt. 1893), resigns, Jan. 1901; succeeded by Linley Sambourne. Mr. Wm. Agnew, proprietor (bnt. June, 1893). An interesting jubilee number of Punch was published 17 July, 1879. Mr. Wm. Haddock Bradbury,

Sir Francis Burman retires from the editorship, succeeded by Mr. Owen Seaman 14 Feb. 1906 Punch libel case, see Trials .

PUNCTUATION. The Hebrew accents for punctuation are very ancient. The period (.) is the most ancient; the colon (;) was introduced about 1450; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ( ).

PUNIC WARS, see Carthage, 264-241; 218-201; 149-146 B.C.

PUNJAUB (N. W. Hindostan) was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398; by Mahmoud of Ghizni, about 1000. It was an independent state under Runjeet Singh, 1791-1839. Our wars with the Sikhs began here, 14 Dec. 1845, and were closed on 29 March, 1846, when the Punjab was annexed; see India. The Punjab has since greatly flourished, and on 1 Jan. 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states and the Delhi territory); see Durbur. The Sirhind canal (502 miles) opened by the viceroy, marquis of Ripon, 23 Nov. 1882. Local self-government bill passed 10 Oct. 1883. Area, 77,209 sq. miles; population in 1901, 22,155,764; 1910 (est.) 21,700,000 Capital, Lahore; population, 1901, 120,658; 1910 (est.) 132,000.

(Dhulceep Singh (son of Runjeet Singh), born 1835, received a pension of 40,000. He resided in England till 1826 when he sailed for India; in consequence of an indiscreet proclamation to the Sikhs he was stopped at Aden about 5 May, 1886. After his release he wandered about Europe; in May 1886 he married a European in France, said to have been a prostitute, and manifesto to the Sikhs, ordering them to rebellion, indignantly rejected with strong censure, Nov. 1889. After severe illness, he left for his country, 25 July, and is pardoned by queen Victoria, 1 Aug. 1890; received by her at Grasse, 31 March, 1894; dies at Paris, 22 Oct. 1894.)
The new Jhelum irrigation canal (revised work), see India, 1896-7: opened 23 Oct. 1901.

Lord Curzon visits Lyallpur, a new town founded as the result of successful irrigation, 3 April, 1899.
Punjaub land alienation bill becomes law, see India, 1900.

Sir Mackworth Young installs the young maharaja of Patiala, 22 Oct. 1901.

North-west frontier province formed out of the 4 Trans-Indus districts, Feb. 1901; inauguration of col. Durne as chief commissioner at Peshawar.

Nearly the whole of the wheat crop in the Chenab Colony destroyed by rust. Local officers recommend remission of half the land and canal revenue, reported 1 June, 1907.

Where four or five shakhs from 60,000 to 6,000,000 acres owing to drought, in Punjab, reported 21 Dec.

600,000 deaths through plague in the Punjab during 1909, reported 6 Aug.

Lient.-governor: Sir James Lyeill, 1887; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, March, 1892; Mr. tatt. sir Wm. Mackworth Young, March, 1897; sir Charles Riche, Dec. Denzil, 21 Halston, 39 Aug. 1896; sir Louis W. Dane, May, 1896.

Outbreak of malaria (see Malaria), 1 Oct.

Punjab and Kashmir Industrial Exhibition at Lahore, opened by the Lient.-Governor, 1 Dec. 1909.

PUPPETS (Italian, puppi; French, marionnettes), of which the eyes, arms, &c., were moved by strings, were used by the ancients, and are mentioned by Xenophon, Horace, and others. Skilful theatrical performances with puppets have been many times exhibited in London (at the Adelaide gallery, 1852). A performance with puppets as large as life, began at St. James's Hall, July, 1872.

PURCELL CLUB, formed Aug. 1836; dissolved 1863.

PURCELL SOCIETY, founded 21 Feb. 1870, to publish and perform the works of Henry Purcell. Bi-centenary of Purcell's death celebrated in Westminster Abbey, 21 Nov. 1905. Purcell operatic society founded, 1897.

PURCHASE OF LAND, see under Land.

PURCHASE SYSTEM in the army. The payment of a present or gratuity for a commission was prohibited by William III., 1693; but in 1702 purchase was legally re-organised. In 1711 the sale of commissions was forbidden without the royal permission; in 1719-20 regulations were issued; and a fixed scale of prices was adopted in consequence of a commission in 1755. Large over-regulation payments continued to be paid. Commissions of inquiry were held frequently after 1888; and in 1871 the system was abolished, with compensation, by royal warrant, 26 July, 1871, the bill for the purpose having been rejected by the house of lords. For amounts paid, see under Army.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Actuarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, where, it is believed by the Roman catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250; was introduced into the Roman church in the 5th century, and made a religion of the dogma by Gregory I., 590-604. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1439; enforced by the council of Trent, Dec. 1563; see Indulgences.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1400 b.c. (Lev. xii.); see Churching. The feast of the purification was instituted, 1421, in honour of the virgin Mary's going to the temple. (Luke ii.) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapes, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name first given, it is said, about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of life and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions; see Cathari, Nonconformists, and Presbyterianism.

PURLEY, see Diversion.

PURPLE. a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said that Hercules Tyrius having observed his dog's lips to be stained, after eating a shell-fish named murex or purpur, was thereby led to invent the dye. Purple was accidentally used by the princes and great men for their garments. It was restricted to the emperor by Justinian I., 532, and porphyrocyclus attached to the names of some emperors signifies "born to the purple."
PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, &c., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1660, for a compensation.

PUSHBBSM, a name attached to the views of certain clergyman and lay members of the church of England who proposed to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Elwd. Pusey. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, 15 March, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, 30 May, 1843; he died to Sept. 1882; see Tractarians, and Ritualism.

PUTNEY, anciently Putieli and Putenheath, N.E. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham. A new granite bridge, founded by the prince of Wales (to replace the wooden one completed in 1729), 12 July, 1884. Opened by the prince, 29 May, 1880.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Emilius Paulus, 22 June, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, about 75 in number, of various sizes, constructed for the preservation of mummies of the kings and their families. The Stepped Pyramid of Sakkara is conjecturally assigned to Osiris, of the first dynasty, see Egypt. Three great pyramids are situated near Gizeh on the W. bank of the Nile. The first or greatest, is said to have been erected as the tomb of Cheops, fourth dynasty, the Cheops of Hecateus, dated by Brugsch, 2513-2466 B.C. Its height is said to have been originally 476 feet, and its base 774 square feet. The second pyramid is ascribed to Chafra, or Chephren, 2526-2494 B.C. The third pyramid is said to have been built by Menkaura or Mycerinus, 2485 B.C.

The pyramids have been visited and described by Belzoni, 1826-1829; Vesp. 1827; Frazier Smith, and others, see Egypt Explorers and Travelers.

Some of the eleven pyramids at Sakkara explored by M. Musper, 1826-1827.

At the battle of the Pyramids, Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Mameluke, and thereby conquered Lower Egypt, 1 and 21 July, 1798.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought 21 June, 1813), Napoleon sent Souch to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro; Souch retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from 23 July to 2 Aug. One at the Pyrenees on 28 July. A railway through the Pyrenees from Bilbao to Miranda was opened 21 Aug., 1862.—The Peace of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and don Louis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pearsants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Biscay, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, Nov. 10th.

PYROLETER, a mechanical and chemical apparatus for extinguishing fires, especially in ships, invented by Dr. Paton.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Elfoll and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders, 1782-6. In 1850 professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer made in 1821. Mr. Ericsson's pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. (Eng. 0.) Mr. (aft. sir) C. W. Siemens' electric pyrometer and those of Beechere, and Le Châtelier are also in use.

PYROPHONE (Greek, pur, fire; phone, voice), a musical instrument, invented by M. Frédéric Kastner, of Paris. It consists of glass tubes of various lengths; the tones being produced by what are termed "singing flames." It is based upon the "chemical harmonicon." Keys are attached for playing, as in the piano. The invention was reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 17 March, 1873; exhibited at Vienna, same year; and at the Society of Arts, 17 Feb. 1875. M. Kastner died aged 31, 6 April, 1882.

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of Gun Cotton (which see).

PYRRHONISM, see Sceptics.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Ionic sect, flourished in the 6th century B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another, forbidden his disciples to eat flesh and beans, invented the multiplication table, improved geometry, and taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; asserted to have been instituted by himself, in commemoration of his victory over the serpent, Python. Also said to have been established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or Amphitryon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphitrions, 1263 B.C. They lasted till 394.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster Abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "trial of the pyx" signifies the verification of the goldsmiths to the pyx or chest by the master of the mint; this took place on 17 July, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace-yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others, and on 15 Feb. 1870. This trial is said to have been ordered in the reign of Henry II., 1154-89; King James was present at one in 1614. The first annual trial of the pyx, appointed by the Coinage act of 1870, took place 18 July, 1871; new regulations issued. Feb. 1904.
QUACKERY, or medical imposture, is very ancient. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783 et seq. An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, 21 Aug. 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250l. 30 Oct. following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, 19 Feb. 1831. Dr. Virès, “the black doctor,” a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months’ imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1800. See Trials, 8 July, 1893.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent and 40th day before Good Friday; see Lent, and Quinquagesima.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 200 B.C. The Arab astronomers under the caliphs, in 955, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 59 feet 9 inches radius. Davis’s quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600; Hadley’s quadrant about 1731; see Navigation.

QUADRILATERAL or QUADRANGLE, terms applied to four strong fortresses in N. Italy, long held by the Austrians, but surrendered to the Italians, Oct. 1866.—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige; see Italy, Pescheria, &c.

The Turkish quadrilateri was Shumal, Varna, Rindcherk, and Silistra, lost to the sultan by the treaty of Berlin, which established the autonomy of Bulgaria.

QUADRILLE, a dance (originally quadrille de contre danse, introduced into French ballets about 1745), in its present form became popular in France about 1804. It was introduced into this country about 1808 (Miss Berry), and promoted by the dukes of Devonshire and others, in 1813. Ratenis.

QUADRIVIUM, see Arts.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. That between England, France, Austria, and Holland (signed at London, 2 Aug. 1718), on the accession of the states of Holland, 8 Feb. 1716, guaranteed the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, settled the partition of the Spanish monarchy, and led to war.

QUADRUPLE TREATY, concluded in London 22 April. 1834, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, guaranteed the possession of her throne to Isabella II., the young queen of Spain.

QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPHY, see under Electricity.

QUESTORS (seekers). Two questores patri- cii, public prosecutors, in cases of murder and other capital crimes, acted in Rome under the kings; two questores classicci, who had the management of the public treasure; appointed about 484 B.C. The number of questors was raised from time to time, as circumstances demanded.

Quakers were first elected in 409 B.C. There were eight questors in 265; Sulla raised the number to twenty; Julius Caesar to forty.

QUAKERS or SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, some of whom sprang from those called Seekers, from their seeking the truth. (3 John, 14). Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in History. The first meeting-house in London was at the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street. Headquarters of the Friends in England, Devonshire-house, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. A numerous body of Friends called the Hicksites, from the name of its founder, Elias Hicks, exists in the United States; the Wilburite sect in Pennsylvania is characterized by its adherence to the old-fashioned costume and mode of speech. Their principles are contained in Christian discipline being "Extricates of minutes," &c. (from the beginning), published 1721; revised 1802, 1818, and 1821, now issued in two volumes. Vol. I. now undergoing revision; Vol. II. revised 1866.

The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they were cruelly treated, and had their ears cut off; some put to death. In 1659 it was stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 140 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger from confinement of death, 1659. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were taken on board ships for transportation to America. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary watch was at length found for the service. The Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague. Few reached America.

William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonized Philadelphia. 1682
First meeting of Quakers in Ireland 1645; in Dublin a few years later; and their first meeting in Dublin was at a private house near Parnell-street, 1651; moved to Bride’s Alley 1657. Synagogue Alley (Euston-street) meeting-house was first built 1652.

The solemn affirmation of Quakers enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects (see Aftermotion). John Archdale, a Quaker, elected M.P. for Chipping Wycombe; refused to take the oaths, and his election was declared void. 1699
Quakers emancipated their negro slaves. 1 Jan. 1758
A schism in the society was begun in America about 1787, by Elias Hicks publishing his opinions denying the divinity of Christ and his atonement and the authority of the Holy Scriptures. His numerous followers are styled Hicksite Friends. Joseph Pearce, a Quaker, was accused to parliament on his admission, 15 Feb. 1833. At an annual assembly it was agreed that marriages with non-members should be permitted. 1838

An act passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker. May, 1860. Quaker summer school of theology at Scarborough. 4-18 Aug. 1867

Said to be 14,440 Quakers in Great Britain, 1877; 14,894, 1887; 15,831, 1888; 16,834, and 200 meetings in 1887; in the world at the present time to be 121,513, of whom 60,710 are in America; home and colonial membership, 10,348, in Ireland 2,448, together 21,796. 1890

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE ABOLITION ACT, passed May, 1866, rendered it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations.

QUARANTINE. The custom observed at Venice as early as 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lucarz or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to remain with their ships, or, in a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1825. The system was abolished in England by an act passed 1860, and the old quarantine men-of-war in the Solent were broken up. Quarantine established throughout Europe, in consequence of the bubonic plague at Bombay (which sees). 10 Jan. 1897. By order of council, 10 Nov. 1896, foreign cattle were made subject to quarantine.

QUARRIES. An act was passed for their regulation in 1894. See State.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party. The publication was proposed to Mr. George Canning, and his support solicited by Mr. John Murray, the publisher, in a letter dated 25 Sept. 1807, in opposition to the opinions of the Edinburgh Review. Mr. Murray was assisted by Walter Scott, Robert Southey, John Gibson Lockhart (editor 1825-53), J. W. Croker, and other eminent persons. It first appeared Feb. 1809, with William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal" as editor. He died 31 Dec. 1829.

QUARTER SESSIONS established 25 Edw. III. 1330-1. Days of sitting appointed, 2 Hen. V. 1415. In 1830 it was enacted that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first whole weeks after 11 Oct., 28 Dec., 31 March, and 25 June. Further regulated, 1842, 1853, and 1858. Brewhouse Sessions are regulated by the Licensing Act 1872.

QUASI-MODO, a name given to Low Sunday (the first Sunday after Easter) from the commencement of a hymn sung on that day.

QUATERNIONS, an important mathematical method or calculus, invented by Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, about 1843.

It is based upon the separation of multiplication from addition, and its fundamental idea is mental transformation or motion by what he termed vectors. It is attributed to addition motion from a point; to multiplication about a point. Four numbers are generally involved, hence the name quaternion.

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium). Here on 10 June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Royal Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC a province of the dominion of Canada, formerly called Lower Canada, was settled by the French in the 17th and 17th centuries. Quebec the capital, was founded by them in 1668. Population of the province, 1901, 1,148,898; 1910 (est.), 1,871,570. Town, 1901, 68,830; 1910 (est.), 76,700.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1669, but restored. 1713. Besieged by the English, but without success. 1713. Conquered by them after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, and of the French general Montcalm. 13 Sept. 1759. Besieged again by the American provincial and general Montgomery, who was slain 31 Dec. 1775. Bishopric established. 1779. Public and private stores and several wharves destroyed. 1813. Airlie fire, 1815; houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground. 28 May, 1815. Another great fire, 1946 houses burnt. 28 June. Fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost. 12 June, 1846. Quebec made the seat of government. 17 April, 1846. Visited by the prince of Wales 1842-3 Aug. 1860. Great fire in French quarter; 2500 houses destroyed, and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless. 14 Oct. 1866. Great fire: 5000 houses burnt. 22 May, 1872. Great lives at St. John's commercial district: 7 churches and 7 hotels destroyed, in 1876. See State.

Dissensions between the lieut.-governor Luc Leclerc and the ministers.

1860. Wooden houses destroyed by fire. June, 1882. Parliament buildings burnt (incendiary) 19 April, 1883. Dynamite explosions destroying new parliament buildings. 12 Oct., 1884. Destruction of the citadel: the powder magazine saved; about 300000 connect damage. 6 July, 1873. Fire in the suburb St. Sauveur; above 7000 houses destroyed. 15-16 Nov. 1885. Jesuits' estate pass, see Canada. 1884. Landslip below the citadel, 7 dwellings fell, 19 Sept., 50 bodies recovered, 56 missing 21 Sept. 1896. The duke and duchess of Connaught arrive, 18 June, 1896. At St. Joseph's de Lavis, a train, crossing the bridge, is thrown into the river, 10 lives lost. 18 Dec. 1896. Roarer explosion at Harp Point, 30 killed, 12 Feb. 1891. The Hon. Honoré Mercier, premier of Quebec, and Mr. Joseph-Apollphe Chapleau, secretary of state, charged with misappropriating public money in relation to the Chaleur Bay railway. 14 Sept. 1890. In consequence of the intercepted report of the Royal Commission of inquiry (three judges) appointed by lieut.-governor Real Angers (issued Nov.), he dismisses the ministry. 16 Dec. 1892. Mr. C. B. de Boucherville forms a ministry 21 Dec. 1892. Final expedition to inquire into the conduct of the ministry, 11 Jan. 1892: the report censures several persons and blames Mr. Mercier for negligence, 17 Feb.; investigations proceeding, April, 1892. New parliament opened (conservatives 55, opposition 49); the Hon. Nelson, 27 April. 1893. Trial of Mr. Charles Langlois and Mr. Ernest Paquet for conspiracy and fraud. 21 May. 1893. Mr. Mercier and Mr. Paquet committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud the province of money, 9 June; acquitted. 4 Nov. 1893. Great fire at Hébert; 120 families homeless, 9 Sept.
QUEEN.  

Mr. C. de Boucherville resigns, succeeded by Mr. Taillon as premier.  

Dec. 1832.  

Mr. Mercier, in a manifesto, advocates Canadian independence; reported.  

Apr. 1833.  

Death of sir Narcisse Fortunal Belleau, eminent official.  

Sept. 1834.  

Death of Mr. Honore Mercier, ex-premier.  

Oct. 1834.  

Cabinet reconstructed, Mr. E. J. Flynn premier.  

May 1836.  

Ursuline convent at Roberval, Lake St. John, burnt down, 7 nuns perish.  

June 1837.  

New ministry: Mr. M. Marchand, premier; Mr. Prévost, secretaire d'État.  

Victoria park opened by sir J. A. Chapalain (died).  

Dec. 1837.  

Disasters spring floods in the province; large portion of the town of St. Hyacinthe, on the Yamaska, flooded; great number of houses and cottages compelled to leave their homes.  

Feb. 1839.  

Parliament of the province dissolved; elections take place: 6 liberales, 6 conservatives, 1 inde- pendent returned.  

May 1839.  

Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught.  

June 1839.  

Death of the hon. sir Hector Louis Langevin, one of the "fathers of confederation," b. 1826, 11 June.  

Quebec tercentenary celebrations.  See Canada, 1858 et seq.  

QUEEN (Saxon, quen; German, königin).  

In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the real power of this realm is in the person of Mary as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenites kings of this realme." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king; see Hungary.  See under England, kings and queens.  

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.  

established by her in Nov. 1703, being the first-fruits with the tenth, to increase the income of the poorer clergy.  

There were 5505 clerical livings under £100, per annum found by the commissioners under the act of 1703.  

An act was passed to consolidate the offices of first-fruits, tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, passed 1 Vict. 1838.  

Benefactions in 1809, 25,525l. Total of benefactions and grants, 1704-1809, 8,223,058l.  

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.  

The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices.  

The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth £. The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth £. The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy and Peace on a car, a. a. a. are worth £. £. Each. The pattern with Peace in a car is more valuable and rare, and worth £. Pinkerton (died 1825).  

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL.  

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born 17 May, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales.  

Aug. 1791.  

Their daughter, princess Charlotte, born 7 Jan. 1796.  

The "Delicate Investigation" (which see) 22 May 1800.  

Charges against her again disproved.  

Aug. 1813.  

The princess embarks for the continent.  

Aug. 1814.  

Becomes queen, 26 Jan.; arrives in England.  

June 1815.  

A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence.  

Bill of pains and penalties introduced by lord Liverpool.  

July 1820.  

The queen removes to Brandenburg-house, 3 Aug. 1820.  

Gives an address from the married ladies of the metropolis (and many others afterwards) 16 Aug. 1820.  

Her trial commences.  

17 Aug. 1820.  

Last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was agreed to by a majority of ninety, the numerical majority of nine being produced for the votes of the ministers themselves.  

Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered that day six months.  

Feb. 1829, died 12 April, 1838.  

Construction of a cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence began.  

Sept. 1890.  

Death of Mr. F. G. Marchand, premier, aged 65.  

25 Sept. 1839.  

Duke and duchess of Cornwall and York visit the city.  

16, 17, 18 Sept. 1901.  

Strike riot, factory RAIDED.  

5 March, 1823.  


1903.  

Disasters spring floods in the province; large portion of the town of St. Hyacinthe, on the Yamaska, flooded; great number of houses and cottages compelled to leave their homes.  

End March, 1904.  

Parliament of the province dissolved; elections take place: 6 liberales, 6 conservatives, 1 inde- pendent returned.  

May 1904.  

Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught.  

June 1904.  

Death of the hon. sir Hector Louis Langevin, one of the "fathers of confederation," b. 1826, 11 June.  

Quebec tercentenary celebrations.  See Canada, 1858 et seq.  

QUEENSLAND.  

Moreton-bay, a British colony, comprising the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, with an area of 668,477 square miles, was separated from New South Wales and made a distinct colony when Brisbane, the capital founded by Oxley, 1823, was made a bishopric.  

Chief towns: Rockhampton, Ipswich, Maryborough, Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Gympie, and Port Douglas.  

Population, 1910 (est.), 596,350.  

QUEENSLAND.

Report of royal commission, 25 April, 1882; on recruiting in South Australia, for sugar plantations in North Queensland, describes much desert and cruelty, especially in the ship 'Hatte'; capt. Shaw, May; Neil McNeil, agent, and others, the South. A committee were convolced (under (and executed) 1843, 404 islanders were housed at home, attended 6 June; others in July, 1883. North Queensland made a bishop (1878; agitation of the North Queensland for separation July, 1879, Loan of 1,364,800/- authorised 15 Nov, 1889. Mount Morgan, a grazing district of 660 acres, in central Queensland, bought by Donald Gordon for £1,000; he sold it to a company, Morgan, for £1,000. In 1882 they discovered gold, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Halliday, others. The product of gold enormously increased, and in June, that company was formed with a capital of 1,000,000/.

Disastrous floods, about 500 miles of land submerged through heavy rains, announced Jan, 1890. The cabinet re-assembled, announced Jan, 1890. Destructive cyclone; Cardwell, a small township, almost destroyed, about 5 March.

Resignation of Mr. H. Nelson, the premier, is succeeded by sir W. S. Griffiths. 2 Aug.

Labour disputes and riots in central Queensland, about 21 March; suppressed 26 March, 1891. 


Debate opened, 23 May, 1891. North and Central Queensland petition for separation from the colony; the British government recommends delay. 15 May, 1891. Resignation of sir Samuel Griffith; sir Thomas McIlwraith forms a ministry, about 28 March.


The royal commission established. 15 June.

National bank declared solvent, 6 July; reopened 8 Aug.

Budget reported: deficit, 1,500,000/-; due to floods, &c. the issue of £300,000 of treasury bills authorised, 17 Oct; issue suspended, 27 Oct.

Resignation of sir Thomas McIlwraith, premier; succeeded by Mr. Hugh Wragge. 29 Oct, 1891.

Petition of the government for the suppression of outlaws in the pastoral districts passed 19 Sept, 1891.

A loan for 2,500,000/- authorized; passed 6 Dec.

Fierce tornadoes over N. Queensland, 20 death and destruction of shipping, Nov, at Townsville.

29, 30, 31 Jan, 1892.

Federal enabling bill rejected by the legislative council, 29 Nov, 1891. Mr. H. Nelson, the premier, is requested by the premier of the other colonies to reconsider the question, so that Queensland may be submitted to the Federal convention, 29 Nov, 1891.

The national bank, loss of 1,500,000/-, a deficit of 1,500,000/,- declared; government bill guaranteeing current debts, Nov, 1891.

Bill authorising a government loan passed, 11 Dec.

Report of a committee of inquiry into the affairs of the national bank received; estimated losses, 20,000,000/., 15 Feb, 1892.

Destructive cyclone at Mackay, Feb, 1892.

Mr. Byrne, attorney-general, becomes premier, 12 April, dies 27 Sept.

Pre-election meetings against Mr. Hart (ex-chancellor), Mr. Morehouse, Mr. Webster (ex-director), and others at Sydney, 3 May; acquitted 2 Nov.

Mr. James Tyson, born 1822; a benefactor, formerly a captain in the navy, 21 Oct, 1892.

Elections, government majority, 25 March; 13th parliament opened 16 May, 1892.

Federal bill passed both houses, 20 June; reference, 15,000 for and 20,000 against the bill reported 1 Oct, 1892.

Queensland offers troops for South Africa, 12 July; see colonials.

The minister resigns, 25 Nov; Mr. R. Philip forms a cabinet 7 Dec.

Budget: good report, 47,868, surplus 30 Aug, 1892.

Sir J. H. Dickson, premier, 1858, died, aged 69, 1 Jan, 1903.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall warmly received at Brisbane 20 May.

Pacific islands labourers act, providing that all Polyneesian natives shall be landed on their islands by the end of 1896, and prohibiting their importation after that time, passed.

Death of Bruton Stephens, post, aged 67, early Aug, 1902.

Attack of 3,000 islanders against the Pacific islands labourers act, 1902, 23 June; refused, 30 Aug.

Terrible cyclone at Townsville (see Storms) 9 March, 1902.

Death of dr. Webber, bp. of Brisbane, aged 66, 7 Aug, 1902.

New cabinet formed by Mr. Morgan 1902.

Statement to the legislative assembly by Mr. Kidston re the financial position of the colony; anticipated revenue 285,000/, less than late treasurers estimate, leaving a deficiency of 30 June, 1902, of about 200,000/, 13 Oct.

Number of sheep in the colony increased by 16,000,000 during 1901.

Parliament opened by the governor, who refers to the improvement in the condition of the colony, 17 May, 1904.

Resignation of Mr. Morgan, premier, and his cabinet.

Dissolution of parliament, July; elections result in the return of 35 ministerialists, including 14 of the labour party, and 16 opposition candidates; parliament opened by the governor 27 Sept.

Increase of stock in 1901, 183,500 cattle, equivalent 17 per cent, and 200,000 sheep, equivalent 33 per cent., reported mid April, 1905.


Five cases of plague at Ipswich, 18 May, 1905.

Revenue 3,545,000/-; expenditure 3,651,000/-, for the financial year ending 30 June, 1905.

Parliament opened; sir H. M. Nelson, president of the legislative council, stated that after a long series of annual deficits, the revenue of the state now exceeded the expenditure 25 July.

Arrangement made with the British line of steamers to call for freight at Brisbane in return for a subsidy granted by the state of Queensland; first Orient steamer arrives at Brisbane, 31 Aug.

Government proposals for the reduction of taxation with a reduction of 282, costing 56,000/-.

Death of sir Hugh Nelson, bart. governor-in-chief, 1 Jan, 1906.

Mr. A. Morgan, the premier, elected president of the legislative council; Mr. Kidston, treasurer, becomes premier 19 Jan.

Revenue for the past year amounts to 3,845,000/- and expenditure to 3,728,000/-, 30 June, 1906.

State parliament opened by lord Chelmsford, the governor, 24 July, 1906.

Mr. Kidston, treasurer, in presenting his budget statement to the legislative assembly, said that the surplus for the past year was 185,00/-; he described the state of the colony as one of increasing prosperity 28 Aug, 1906.

Cocktown devastated by a hurricane 29 Aug, 1906.

Mr. Kidston, premier, resigns 19 Nov, 1906.

Elections to the legislative assembly result:—

Ministerials, 25; Kidstonites, 25; Labour party, 34; 7 Feb, 1907.

Resignation of the Philip ministry 14 Feb, 1907.

New ministry, with Mr. Kidston as premier and chief secretary, formed 18 Feb, 1907.

Parliament opens 2 March, 1907.

Mr. Kidston, premier, departs for England, 5 May; new cabinet formed by a combination of the Kidston and Philip parties 29 Oct.

Jubilee celebrations, Queensland as a self-governing state celebrated; lord budley, governor-general of the commonwealth, opens a jubilee exhibition at Brisbane 12 Aug, 1899.
QUEENSTOWN.

1135

QUINTILIANS.

Population in 1859, about 23,450; in 1871, 125,147; in 1875, about 163,182; in 1882, 301,577; in 1891, 393,718; in 1901, 505,522; in 1910, (est.), 530,252.

Revenue 1887, 3,932,653; expenditure, 3,350,048; 1896-97, 3,745,217; imports, 5,066,700; exports, 8,554,526; revenue, 1901, 4,401,229; expenditure, 4,958,806; imports, 6,376,239; exports, 9,471,166; public debt, 39,568,827; imports, 9,471,166; exports, 11,949,978; gold output, 1,679,554.

Governors: Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the first governor, 1859 (died 1899), succeeded by Mr. Blackall, 1868; the marquis of Normanby, 1871; Mr. Wm. Wellington Cairns, 1874; sir Arthur E. Kennedy, Jan. 1877; Sir John Clarke, 1878; (died Dec. 1880); sir Henry Arthur Blake, Nov. (appointed to by the colony); resigns about 27 Nov.; sir Henry Wylie Norman appointed Nov. 1883; lord Lamington, 1895; major-gen. sir Herbert Chalmers, 1902; lord Chelmsford, 1905; sir W. Macgregor, 1909.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the war with U.S.N.A. by the troops of the United States, 13 Oct. 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork, Ireland, was named QUEENSTOWN, 30 April, 1854, by queen Victoria, on her visit. The U.S. steamer America was burnt here, 29 Nov. 1893.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (see Queen's College), was directed to be dissolved by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 65 (1879), and was dissolved by proclamation, 31 Jan. 1882; see University of Ireland.

QUENTIN, ST. (N. France). The duke of Savoy, with the army of Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French under the constable De Montmorency, at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557. In fulfilment of a vow made before the engagement, the king built the monastery, palace, &c., the Escurial (which see). During the Franco-German war the army of the north, under Frhr. von der Marne, was defeated here by the Germans after seven hours' fighting, on 10 Jan. 1871.

QUERETARO (Mexico), was besieged and taken (through the treachery of Lopez) by the liberal general Escobedo, 15th May 1867. The emperor Maximilian and his generals Miramont and Mejia, were taken prisoners, and after trial were shot 19 June following.

QUERN or HANDMILL, is probably the implement spoken of in Isaiah xlvi. 2, about 712 B.C. So-called Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, 11 Sept. 1753, but was recovered by the French, 16 Aug. 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 20 June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombard. (Hindu).

QUETTAH, see Belochistan.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here, Sept. 1756, but was repulsed. In the bay the admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, 20 Nov. 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments of Ireland, 3 July, 1795; but on 21 July, through treachery, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered, 1538. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almaden, in Spain, and at Iridia, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons a year. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1795; and at New Almaden and other places in California. Quicksilver was concealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1758. It was concealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine; see Cubet.

QUICKUNQUE VULT, see Athanasian Creed.

QUETESCH, the doctrine of Miguel Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-90), whose work, the "Spiritual Guide," published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that religion consisted in an internal silent meditation on the merits of Christ and the Mercys of God. Madame de la Mothe-Gayon, a quietist, was imprisoned in the bastille for her amusements, but released through the interest of Fénélon, archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. Quietism was finally condemned by pope Innocent XII. in 1699. See Jansenists, Queteschism and Pietism.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in 553; authorities say not before 635.

QUINCE, the Pyrus Cydonia, brought to this country from Austria, before 1575. The Japan quince, or Pyrus japonica, brought hither from Japan, 1790.

QUINDECEMVRi, fifteen men, chosen to keep the Sylline books. The number, originally two (duumviri), about 350 B.C., was increased to ten in 306 B.C., and afterwards (probably by Sylla) to fifteen, about 82 B.C. Julius Caesar added one; but the precedent was not followed.

QUININE or QUINIA, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark; see Jesuits' Bark. Artificial quinine was prepared (synthetically) by Mr. W. L. Scott, in Oct. 1865.—QUINODINE, see Fluorescence. John Eliot Howard, promoter of the cultivation of cinchona in India, died 22 Nov. 1883.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observation is said to have been appointed by Gregory the Great (pope, 590-604). The first Sunday in Lent having been termed Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar: and reckoning by decades (tenth), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima regis, the name of the first Sunday, Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the 2nd century, the disciples of Montans, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as
a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. Pardon.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god, whose name was given to Romulus after his death. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. Aspin. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up. Ashe. The Sabines who became Roman citizens were termed Quirites.

QUITO (capital of the republic of Equator), founded in 1534, was the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, 1730-42. Forty thousand persons perished by an earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, 4 Feb. 1747. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on 22 March, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed; see Earthquakes and Equator.

QUIXOTE, see Don Quixote.

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been first played at the Olympic games, by the Idaei Dactyls, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danae, having inadvertently slain his grandfather when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenae, about 1313 B.C.

QUOTATIONS. Athenaeus's "Deipnosophistae or Banquet of the Learned" (compiled about 228), and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621), contain masses of extracts. Henry Ainsworth's "Communion of Saints" (died 1622) is a mosaic of Scripture quotations. Macdouall's "Dictionary of Quotations," 1796; Moore's "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," with a Selection of Greek, published by H. Bohn, 1836 Collections of English Quotations are now numerous: Friswell's "Familiar Words," 2nd ed. 1866 Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations". 1869-91 Adams' "Cyclopaedia of Poetical Quotations". 1853 Bohn's "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations". 1831-4 Several useful books since published.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1280. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1683, and the court of king's bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690. The proceedings have been regulated by various acts, 1710, 1792, 1837, 1843.
RABBITS, see New South Wales, 1887.

The rabbit pest has spread devastation over the Australian colonies. Rabbit-proof wire-netting is chiefly used for checking its progress. The ravages of the jack-rabbits in California and adjoining states checked by hunters, 1865-6. Rabbits destroyed in Queensland by injection with chicken cholera, reported, 22 Oct. 1898.

RABELAIS CLUB, to promote the study of Rabelais and the illustration of his works; lord Houghton, sir W. Frederick Pollock and his sons, Walter Besant, and others; first meeting, Dec. 1879.

Rabelais Gallery, Pall Mall East, opened to the press, 12 Oct.; at the instance of the National Vigilance Association, four pictures were seized as indelent by the police, 3 Nov.; Mr. J. F. Sutton and Mr. H. Scarborough, the exhibitors, were convicted, 3 Dec., and fined 2s. each; the pictures ordered to be destroyed, 12 Nov.; Messrs. Sutton & Scarborough convicted, 13 Dec. 1895; fined 2s. 6d. each; the pictures ordered to be destroyed, 18 April, 1896.

Mr. W. F. Smith's translation of the works of Rabelais was issued by the club, Feb. 1893.


RABBIES, see Hydrophobia.

RACES, one of the ancient games of Greece. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversions. In James I.'s reign Croydon in the south, and Garterby in the north, were celebrated courses. In New York there were races, and the prize was a golden bell, 1697. Camden. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were run at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

At Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; mentioned, 1727.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheney, Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 19 Geo. 11. 1739.

The most important race meetings in England are at Newmarket (26,000 guineas, established by Charles II., 1667; and at Epsom, begun about 1711; by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1739, Allen's Surrey). The Earl of Derby began the Oaks, 1771; the Derby, 1776 (see Derby Day). Committed for trial; 21 pictures ordered to be destroyed, 12 Nov.; Messrs. Sutton & Scarborough convicted, 13 Dec. 1895; fined 2s. 6d. each; the pictures ordered to be destroyed, 18 April, 1896.

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RACES.

1138

Circon (owner lord Rosebery) wins the Derby in record time, 2 min. 59 sec. 31 May, 1905.

Death of Mr. Richard Dunn, aged 66 21 July.

Bookmaker who speculated from all racecourses in France by degrees of the number of agriculture and the interior, from 1 Aug.

Association of racehorse owners formed to promote connection with the turf. Aug.

Celleux sold by Mr. Rose for 30,000. Aug.

Cherry Bye won the Oaks in the record time of 2 min. 58 sec. 22 sec. (world’s record), at Belmont-park, U.S.A. 16 Oct 1906.

Longchamps (France) racecourse wrecked and stands set on fire by mob, with whom there was no exception to a judge’s decision in one of the races 14 Oct.

Ascot gold cup stolen from race-stand and never recovered 18 June 1907.

Record price for brood mare, 15,000 gns., paid by Mr. F. C. Stern for Flair at the sale of sir Daniel Cooper’s stud at Newmarket 12 July 1909.

Menor, belonging to king Edward VII., won the Two Thousand Guineas in record time, 1 min. 37 sec. 29 Apr. 1910.

Munro won the Derby; this is the first occasion that an animal named by a king of Great Britain has won the Derby June.


His Highness the Prince of Wales, presented to Mr. Macdonough, an American millionaire, for 35,000 gns. “Flying Fox,” to Mr. E. Blanc, 37,000 gns. “Celloue,” to Mr. W. Bass, for 31,500 gns. “Diamond Jubilee,” an Argentine-bred horse, for 31,500 gns. “Rock Sand,” to Mr. A. Belmont, for 25,000 gns. “Sceptre,” to Mr. W. Bass, for 25,000 gns.

When the 3-year-old of Mr. R. S. Siever was sold to Mr. R. S. Siever for 15,000 gns., the record price for a yearling was reached.

Winners of largest amount: 1901, sir Jas. Miller, 26,730/.; 1902, sir Jas. Miller, 27,032/.; 1903, Mr. Hall Ward, 27,572/.; 1904, J. B. Joel, 26,246/.; 1905, Mr. Fairie, 31,719/.; H.M. King Edward Edward VII., 22,144/.

Horses which in the course of their career have won over 20,000/.


TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

1774 Atlantic 1838 Argyll 1850 Diamond Jubilee 1874

1775 Camilla 1839 Enthusiast 1851 Jubilee 1875

1776 Southport 1840 Sandfoot 1852 Sandfoot 1876

1777 Chamant 1841 Common 1853 City 1877

1778 Pilgrim 1842 Bonavista 1854 City 1878

1779 Charibert 1843 Islington 1855 St. Amant 1879

1780 Petrel 1844 Lord 1856 Leopold de Rothschild 1880

1781 Peregrine 1845 Kirke 1857 Lord 1881

1782 Shotover 1846 St. Fris 1858 Lady 1882

1783 Valladares 1847 Alphonse 1859 Elfin 1883

1784 Scattergood 1848 Galtee 1860 More* 1884

1785 Paradox 1849 More* 1861 Minor 1885

1786 Ormonde 1850 Dissard 1862 Minor 1886

1787 Enterprise 1851 Flying Fox 1863 St. Louis 1887

1788 Apology 1852 Kilwilin 1864 ‘Westminster’ 1888

1789 Craig Millar 1853 Seabreeze 1865 ‘Westminster’ 1889

1790 Pettrich 1854 Sinnot 1866 ‘Westminster’ 1890

1791 Silvio* 1855 Memoir 1867 ‘Westminster’ 1891

1792 Janett 1856 Common* 1868 ‘Westminster’ 1892

1793 Haydor’tor 1857 Bass 1869 ‘Westminster’ 1893

1794 Robert the Devil 1858 Ileishag* 1870 ‘Westminster’ 1894

1795 Iroquois 1859 Sir Visto* 1871 ‘Westminster’ 1895

1796 Dutch Oven 1860 Pershore 1872 ‘Westminster’ 1896

1797 Ossian 1861 Galtee 1873 ‘Westminster’ 1897

1798 The Lambkin 1862 Wildfowler 1874 ‘Westminster’ 1898

1799 Melon* 1863 Flying Fox 1875 ‘Westminster’ 1899

1800 Ormone* 1864 Wildfowler 1876 ‘Westminster’ 1900

* Winner also of the Derby (which sec).
RACK, 1139

RACI'DALE.:

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Reeve d'Or 1899 Newhaven 1904 Robert le
Nunthorpe 1890 C Build 1898
Buccaneer 1900 The Grafter 1903 Pharisee
King CHARLES 1901 Australian 1906 Dean Swift
Grey Leg 1902 Star 1907 Velocity
Reminister 1902 First 1908 Dean Swift
Worcester 1906 Principal 1909 White Eagle
Balamo 1903 Brambilla 1910 Bachelor's
Bay Ronald 1898

CHESTER CUP.

Tyrant 1897 Hark 1904 Samboley
Vasilas 1898 Samboley 1904 Samboley
Dare Devil 1898 Up Guards 1905 Feather Red
Dare Devil 1899 Uncle Mac 1907 Querido
Queestum 1900 Roughside 1908 Gracie
Kilsallagh 1894 David 1908 Santo
The Rush 1902 Carabine 1910 Elizabetha

MANCHESTER CUP.

L'Abesse 1895 Floriel 1905 Zinland
Jeune 1896 The Dockker 1906 Suffolk
Lily of 1897 Piety 1904 Roe
Lumbee 1898 King Crow 1905 O'Neill
Balmoral 1899 Hermimina 1907 Airship
Shanbroido 1899 Lachy's 1909 Bonn
Red Ensign 1901 Rambling 1910 Button
Shannon 1902 Rambling 1903 Polar Star
Crotcho 1905 Katie 1907 Gargil

* Dead heat.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Pent-Etre 1874 Gloriation 1899 Irish Ivy
Sutton 1875 Veracity 1900 Berrell
Rosebery 1876 La Rose 1901 Watershep
Longcroon 1877 Alicant 1902 Alicante
Isomony 1878 Comedy 1903 Hackler's
La 1879 La Fleche 1904 Hollcker
Mervelle 1880 Polly 1904 Hackler's
Lusignan 1881 Morgan 1905 Pride
Foxhall 1882 Indian 1906 India
Hackett 1883 Queen 1907 Polynish
Bendigo 1884 March 1908 Land League
Florenc 1885 Winkfield's 1908 Marecal
Pleasenterie 1886 Pride 1909 Christmas
The Sailor 1886 Comfrey 1910 Daisy
Prince 1886 George 1910 Christmas

ECLIPSE STAKES.

Bendigo 1893 La 1921 Epson Lad
* 1896 Justier 1922 Cheers
Orbit 1896 St. 1923 Ard Patrick
Ahryr 1897 Frasquin 1924 Darley Dale
Manchester 1897 Permson 1925 Val D'Or
Surefoot 1898 Vesuquez 1926 Llangibby
Orme 1899 Flying Fox 1927 Lilly
Orme 1900 Diamond 1928 Your
Kingham 1904 Jubilo 1929 Bayardo

No Race.

RACK, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, mentioned by Demosthenes, de Corone, 57, and in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. Lord Coke states from tradition that the duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture 1447 (thence called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as contrary to the laws, 1628; the use of the rack was abolished 1620. See Racquet and Torture.

RACQUETS (Arabic ra'bat, "palm of the hand"). A game played in an open (now but seldom) or close court (60 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide and 40 ft. high, with high walls surrounding it, the floor being divided into two principal areas by the "short" line) with a bat resembling that used in tennis, and a small hard ball. It usually constitutes the game. Racquets first came into vogue during the early part of the 14th century, and Chauss bids refers to the game in "Pickwick" in connection with the Fleet. Certain frequent debtors/enlivened the monotony of their existence by playing this game against a single wall. In 1853, a racquet court was erected at Prince's Club, and since then courts have become common at the universities and public schools. On the sale of Prince's Club grounds in 1886, the Queen's Club, Kensington, became the head club of the game, and here the championship and the universities and public school matches take place.

Amateur championship, singles, instituted 1855, doubles, 1860; Oxford and Cambridge, singles, 1853, doubles, 1855; Public Schools Challenge Cup, 1883. Amateur champion, E. M. Baerlein, 1899.

E. M. Baerlein, amateur, defeated H. R. Brougham, in the challenge round of the singles championship by 3 games to 1.

Baerlein and Percy Ashworth secured the doubles championship, the holders of which, F. Dames-Longworth and A. Vane Pennick, had lost it.

The Public Schools challenge cup went to Charterhouse, who beat Eton in the final.

Oxford easily beat Cambridge in both doubles and singles.

The professional racquet championship of England was played for by W. Hay (Wellington) and C. Williams (Princes Club), the latter being successful.

T. Jennings, of Aldershot, won the £100 professional handicap, held at Queen's Club.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died 1 Nov. 1744, leaving 40,000l. to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid 17 May, 1737, and the edifice was opened 13 April, 1749. The Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, founded by the executors of Mr. Horsley, mathematician and professor of astronomy, about 1771, was completed in 1794. The publication of the observations commenced in 1824, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839. Radcliffe Infirmary opened in 1770; see Oxford, 1893.

RADICALS or "RADICAL REFORMERS., persons who professed to aim at procuring a thorough reformation in the government and policy of England, became prominent in 1816, when Hampden clubs were formed, of which sir Francis Burdett, lord Cockrane, major Cartwright, and William Cobbett were prominent members. Samuel Bamford's "Life of a Radical," published in 1842, gives much information; he died 13 April, 1827. Many radicals were severely punished, 1817-20. Wm. Harris's "History of the Radical Party," published early in 1885——The "Radicals" in the United States were the party headed by Thaddeus Stevens, bitterly opposed to the policy of president Johnson, as too favourable to the subjugated Southern States.

The Radical Programme, advocated by the r. hon. Joseph Chamberlain, widely circulated, first appeared July, 1876, in the Fortnightly Review; it included reform of the land laws, free education, increased local government, reform in taxation and finance, improvement in conditions of agricultural labourers and of the poor, and religious equality and disestablishment of national churches.

The National Radical Union, at its fourth anniversary, at Birmingham, changed its name to National Liberal Union. See Liberals. 24 April, 1839.

RADICLE, see Compound.
RADIODES, see under Radium.

RADIOGRAPHS, a name given to the photographs obtained by Krontgen rays, see Photography, 1897.

RADIOMETER, &c., a little instrument constructed by Mr. (late Prof. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., 1873-6. Two little disk arms, mounted on a pivot and placed in an exhausted glassbell, revolve when placed in bright light. The motion was attributed to heat-absorption, 1877; see Light. Radiophone. By this apparatus professor Bell, at Philadelphia, showed how a ray of strong light, acting on a selenium cell, conveyed sound 500 feet, Sept. 1874.

RADIOTELEGRAMS, messages sent through the post-office from land stations to ships at sea, through the medium of wireless telegraphy (which see).

RADIUM. This new and extremely rare metal is found in combination with chlorine and bromine, as radium chloride and radium bromide. It is obtained in very minute quantities from pitchblende after the metal uranium has been extracted. The principle of radio-activity was discovered by M. Becquerel, in Paris, in 1896, from the study of uranium, and Mme. Sklodowska Curie's investigation of this metal, when taking up the subject of radio-activity as the thesis for her doctorate degree, led to the discovery of radium. The discovery of radium was communicated by M. Curie to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in March, 1898, and on 10 June of the same year M. Curie gave a demonstration of this new substance at the Royal Institution, London. Investigations of the properties and phenomena exhibited by radium have also been carried on by M. Becquerel, prof. E. Rutherford, sir William Ramsay, M. Soddy, prof. J. J. Thompson, sir William Crookes, and others. Radium possesses the extraordinary property of continually producing heat without combustion and spontaneously producing electricity, and maintains its own temperature, 15° C. above its surroundings. It gives off an emanation or gas which shines in its own light, resembling in appearance that of a fairy-lamp. This emanation, under the cold of liquid air, contracts into a small element existing in the sun. It is supposed that radium is an element breaking up, and in its dissolution giving out energy. Three kinds of rays are continually in a state of radiation, and are known as the alpha, beta, and gamma rays. The alpha rays consist of atoms of matter, each 1 per cent. of the weight of a radium atom, projected with an enormous velocity, but these can be stopped by a thin sheet of metal; they are the pro-ectile which are rendered visible on a chemical screen, as the zinc sulphide in sir William Crookes' ingenious spectrophotometer. The beta rays consist of flying or electrically charged atoms of atoms, many thousand times smaller than anything else known, and possess the power of penetrating most metal. The gamma rays, also very penetrating, are probably a variety of the X-rays. Radium has been detected in the deposit of the hot mineral waters of Bath and Buxton, pointing to its existing in an ionizable, but widely diffused, quantity in the interior of the earth. It is supposed that the element uranium is the parent of radium, and that lead is the last stage in the series of transformations. As a therapeutic agent, radium rays have been used in cases of cancer, burns and other skin diseases, but with so very definite result; it appears, however, to have a bactericidal action in certain cases. Experiments made by M. Dany, de Geoffrois, and others, at the Pasteur Institute, on the action of radium on larvae, demonstrated the power of the rays to suspend or modify functional developments. Experiments on various low forms of life have also been made by M. Bohn, at the biological laboratories of the Sorbonne, with remarkable results. M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, were the recipients of various honours in recognition of their eminent services to scientific research. In 1895, prof. John R. Burke, of the Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge, by the exposure of a solution of gelatine to the action of bromide of radium, produced a thin pellicle, which gradually increased in depth; on microscopic examination it was found to be composed of corpuscles, to which the name of radio-plates has been given. It has, however, been proved that spontaneous generation has been produced by the action of radium. M. Curie was killed in a street accident in Paris 19th April, 1906.

Prof. Thorpe at a meeting of the royal society presented a communication on "The Atomic Weight of Radium," which he made from his experiments to be 227 .... 5 March, 1906.

RADSTADT, Austria. Here Moreau and the French defeated the Austrians, 5 July, 1796.

RAFFAELLE WARE, see Pottery.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures. John Pounds, a cobler, of Paris, who died in 1819, opened a school of this kind; and one was set up by Andrew Walker, in "Devil's Acre," Westminster, in 1839. Knight. They did not receive their name till 1843, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. R. Starkey and Mr. Wm. Locke (afterwards hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions Sunday ragged schools reported in London in 1897, 250; in 1898, 311; day schools, in 1897, 204; in 1878, 58; week evening schools, in 1897, 207; in 1878, 147; 44 industrial schools in 1898. Ragged school buildings were exempted from rates, 1869. The day schools are under the control of distinguished authorities: but the Sunday schools, mother's meetings, Bible classes, lad's and girls' clubs, with a number of auxiliary agencies of benevolence and social uplift, including a register of cripples, holiday homes in country, &c., are still maintained in great efficiency (1910). Dr. Guthrie, a founder of ragged schools in Edinburgh, &c., died 21 Feb. 1897. The earl of Shaftesbury, who was an ardent supporter of the movement, died 1 Oct. 1882. Jubilee of the movement celebrated, 20 April, 1894. Queen Victoria was patron, succeeded by king Edward VII., and king George V. and queen Mary. The secretary, sir John Kirk, was knighted by king Edward VII., after 40 years service, and a national testimonial was presented at the Mansion House, 1907. Annual meetings: the union was styled Shaftesbury society in May, 1898; number of ragged schools, 1910, 140. See Skoolbacht.

RAGMAN ROLL, (said to derive its name from Ragman, a legal legate in Scotland) contains the records of the homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.
RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS. Short roads, in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beamont, so early as 1602, are thus mentioned in 1670:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and take immense benefit to the coal merchants."—Roger North. They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738. See Gauges, Tunnels, Roads for electric railways see Electricity.

An iron railway laid down near Sheffield by John Curr (destroyed by the colliers) 1776.

The first experimental iron railway was laid down at Colerbrook Dale. 1786.

The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament (except a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the SURREY iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon. 1801.

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high-pressure locomotive engine. 1802.

William Hedley of Wylam colliery made the first travelling engine (locomotive), or substitute for animal power in a colliery. 1813.

The LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAILWAY Co., incorporated by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 5 miles per hour. 1814.

The Rocket travelled at the rate of 25 and 33 miles per hour. 1829.

(1) Obtained the prize of 500l. offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive. Oct. 1829.

(2) Obtained the prize of 200l. per mile for passengers. 1834.

The North Star moved with a velocity of 32 miles per hour. 1839.

Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edward George Robinson, first opened for passengers (see 1825-1827), Sept. 27, 1825.

The Liverpool and Manchester commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened (Wm. Huskinson, M.P.), Nov. 15, 1829.

Act for transmission of mails by railways. 1839.

Duty on Railways.—6d. a mile for 4 passengers (2 & 3 Will IV. c. 120), 1832. 5 per cent. on gross receipts (5 & 6 Vict. c. 59). 1844.

Railway clearing house established. 1844.

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered. 1844.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85. required companies to run cheap trains every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs and authorised government, after 1 Jan. 1846, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament. 1844.

George Hudson, mayor of York in 1836, by his successful management as chairman of the Leeds and York railway, etc., was styled the "railway king". 1844.

Great Southern and Western Ry. (Ireland) opened. 1845.

Waterford, Limerick and Western Ry. opened. 1845.

An act passed 9 Vict. for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated (see) 1846.

The Railway Mania and panic year, when 727 railway acts passed. 1846.

Act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see Chapell's Act). 1848.

George Stephenson died. 1848.

Buffer springs invented by Mr. John Brown of Stockton. 1848.

The absolute block system introduced. 1853.

Act for the better regulation of railways. 1854.

Railway Benevolent Institution instituted. 1858.

Act to enable railway companies to settle difficulties with other companies by arbitration. 1859.

Joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes. 5 Feb. 1864.

M. de Bragges in a railway carriage at Troyes (1864) 7 July. 1864.

Period of "contractor's lines." 1866.

Low, Chatham and Dover company suspend payment; directors ceased for their policy. 1866.

Railway Companies Securities act passed. Aug. 1867.

250 railway bills passed, 1869; only 23. 1867.

Strike of 350 men on London and Brighton line. 23-27 March.

Selection of 500 on North Eastern line, 11 April; overtake by the company. 23 April.

Railway company's bill to report against the government buying the railways. 25 June.

Railway act amended by act passed. 20 Aug.

A climbing locomotive, by means of central rails, achieved Mr. Cuninghame's in 1846. (The experiments were first tried on the High Peak railway, Sept. 1835 and Feb. 1846.) The railway completed and traversed by a locomotive and two carriages, containing Mr. Canning, the inventor of the invention, and others; an unwieldy journey in regard to steepness of gradients and the elevation of the level lines, 27 June, act, 21 Aug. 1867.

After successful trials in May, the railway was opened 15 June, 1868.

Lord Cairns (on appeal) decides that holders of debentures are responsible as qualified proprietors, 22 June.

Capt. Yolland, government inspector, reports that electric communication between passengers and railway servants on trains stopping only at long intervals is impossible and practicable. 1868.

Railway Regulation acts passed. 1868, 1871.

Southern Railways Amalgamation bill; opposed in the lords; withdrawn 6 June, 1865.

Mont Cenis railway opened for traffic 25 June, 1867.

New act to amend the laws relating to railways, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119 (it orders smoking compartments, and communication between passenger and railway servants in certain trains, and prohibits trains for prize-fights, &c.), passed, 31 July, 1868.

Midland railway station, St. Pancras (which see) opened. 20 June.

New route to Liverpool (by a viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn), opened 1 April, 1866.

Pacific railway; from the Atlantic to the Pacific; opened 1 May, 1869.

Abandonment of Railways act (1864) and Construction Facilities act (1864) amended by act passed. 20 May, 1870.

"Railway Association" established (it consists of directors and representatives of shareholders, to watch legislation, &c.); inaugural dinner, 21 July.

Under the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, the arbitrator, the marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, decide for the amalgamation of the general undertaking; extensions for award abolished, 1 July, 1871.

Rigi Mountain railway (up to 4000 feet above sea level) opened 23 May.

Mansion-house station of the Metropolitan District railway inaugurated 1 July.

European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine 18 Oct.

Furged telegram announcing proposed amalgamation of the Western Ry. (Ireland) opened. 1845.

Strikes of workers on London and North-Western companies settled. 26-27 July, 1867.


First railway in Japan opened 12 June.
1142 RAILWAYS.

Amalgamations accomplished: London and North-Western, 27; Great Northern, 37; Great Eastern, 25; London and Brighton, 27; London and South-Western, 22; Midland, 17, 1872.

Railway proposal by M. de Lesseps from Orleans to Peschiera (9,500 miles), to connect by means of Railways and East Indian Railways, Calais and Calcutta.

Bill for amalgamation of London and North-Western and South Eastern railways to companies rejected by the common committee.

New Regulation of Railways act passed (commissioners to be appointed to carry out the act).

July, 21. Commissioners, Sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Price, and Mr. Macnamara; met first time.

First railway in Persia begun at Resht, 11 Sept.

The South Eastern Railway cars (American, 1762) introduced on the Midland railway, 21 March; opened to the public.

Commission to inquire into causes of railway accidents agreed to by government, 27 April; nominated (duke of Buckingham and others) 11 June.

Railway Travellers' Protection Society organised.

Duke of Manchester, president.

Board of Trade Arbitration act passed.

30 July. New standing orders respecting labourers' houses removed for making railways, passed 30 July.

Statement of railway passengers: that 292 were killed in the year 1873; 734,457 killed in 1873; many injured; asserted to be less than the truth.

Sept.

Midland railway company announces change of fares to take effect from 1874.

Second-class abolished; no return tickets at lower fares.

Other

Great Eastern, 37; Midland, 27; South Eastern, 25; London and Brighton, 27.

1874.

Persons employed on railways: England, 226,948; Scotland, 55,856; Ireland, 13,555; total, 374,473.

House of lords on appeal decide that railway companies are responsible for negligence in conveying persons and goods, although they disclaim it on tickets.

1875.

Great trial of continuous railway brakes on Midland railway, near Lowitham; Westinghouse automatic pressure brake considered the best.

June.

Extension of Metropolitan railway opened, 20 July.

Railway jubilee at Darlington: 50th anniversary of opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway; statue of John Pease unveiled, 27 Sept.

Dr. Stengel, "German railway king," tried for fraud, &c., at Moscow, 1876.

Great Northern ry. (Ireland) opened.

Metropolitan extension to Allgate opened, 21 Nov.

Eleven miles of direct railway erected in New York, U.S.A.

1877.

Folkestone and Dover tunnel injured by rains; fatalities in.

12, 13 Jan.

Fusian of South-Eastern and London, Chatham, & Dover companies, voted by former, 18 Jan.

Railway accident commission report: recommend that the companies' responsibilities be not diminished, Feb.

Proposed fusion of the Great Northern and Great Eastern, fails June; of the Manchester and Sheffield and Lincolnshire with the Great Northern and Midland, fails, Nov.

First railway in China, from Shanghai to Tientsin (24 miles), constructed by Europeans; at first opposed; trip trial, 16 March; publicly opened, 30 June, 1877; much opposed; stopped 20 Oct.; plant taken to Versailles; Nov. 4.

Many embarrassed subsidiary lines purchased by the French government for about 11,000,000.

Great increase of third-class passengers, receipts, about 7,000,000, 1875; about 14,000,000, 1879.

Sudden strike of goods carriers on Midland railway by alteration of mode of payment, 3 Jan., fails.

South-Eastern railway company v. Railway Commissioners (who had given notice for exchanging station at Hastings, &c., Queen's Bench; verdict restricting powers of the commissioners (see 1873), two judges against one, 1876.

Expended on railways in the United Kingdom, about 7,000,000,000 in 1873; extraordinary income, 1874.

Net earnings about 6,000,000,000, reported.

Board of Trade circular respecting precautions against accidents, &c. (accidents of 10, 12, attributed to neglect).

20 Sept.

Railway rates select committee meet, 9 March, 1883.

Semen's & Halske's railway at Berlin, 123 miles an hour, tried 25 May; opened to the public.

16 May.

Centenary of George Stephenson's birth celebrated at Newcastle, Chesterfield, the Crystal Palace, London, &c.; throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

9 June.

Murder of Mr. F. Isaac Goldi on a carriage on the London and Brighton railway.

27 Sept.

[Peary left alone Mapleton arrested on suspicion, 8 July; committed for trial, 21 July; convicted, 8 Nov.; executed.

29 Nov.]

Passenger duty received, 597,076l. for year 1872-3; 736,991l. for 1875-6.

748,796l. for 1877-8; 748,566l. for 1880-1; 798,364l.

1881-2.

International congress for the mitigation of the railway stock at Berne opened, 16 Oct. 1883.

The committee on railway and canal rates for the conveyance of persons, merchandise, &c., report their report, recommend re-appointment of the committee, and also the establishment of a tribunal to deal with questions and differences of rates, &c., early Aug., 1881; issue report with few recommendations.

27 July.

A Pullman car burned near Hunslet, Dr. Arthur perishes, 29 Oct.

Railway passengers' protection association established.

Caledonian railway strike, traffic partly suspended.

Glasgow, &c., 15, 16, 17, 1883.

A compromise; strike ends, 21 Jan.

Proposed reduction of duty on third-class passengers, April.

Metropolitan railway carried 36,753,321 passengers in six months without accident, 1882.

Association of railway shareholders established; meeting held in London, 8 Aug.

Another cheap trains act passed.

27 Aug.

Northern Pacific railway (5,500 miles) opened 8 Sept.

4,000,000 granted to rev. Joseph Lloyd Bretenet, and 6,000l. to gen. Bretenet for injuries caused by derailment of machinery, 26 Feb., 1884.

Parks railway bill rejected by committee, 20 May.

Railway regulation bill making it a permanent court of review, enlarging powers, &c., rejected first reading, 22 May; dropped 10 July.

Mr. Latrige's balance railway (single rail) reported successful in Normandy.

June.

Renewed agitation respecting railways; the board of trade's recommendations neglected.

Metropolitan Inner Circle completed; opened 1 Oct.

Communication of the Canadian Pacific railway (Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Port Moody, British Columbia) 18 May; work completed.

7 Nov. 1883.

Death of Dr. R. H. Gilbert, inventor of the elevated railway system used in New York, Aug.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, "Railway King," dies suddenly at New York, aged 64.

8 Dec.

Laws v. L. & S. W. Railway; companies may increase their fares on days of extra trackage, as Ascot races, 11 Dec.

International railway congress, Brussels, opens 3 Aug., 1883; at Berne, July, 1886; and June, 1887.

Mr. Mundella introduces bill for constituting a new court of record for railway affairs with great powers; first reading 11th March; second reading 6 May, 1886; introduced (modified) into the Lords by Lord Stanley, 1 March, 1887.

The South Eastern railway company's pension of 1,000 to the Imperial Institute, March; declared to be illegal, 6 May.

Midland railway; strike of 2,712 drivers, firemen, &c., 8 July; continued 5 Aug.; strike against the company.

Aug., Sept.

International railway congress at Rome opens 17 Sept.
RAILWAYS.

Number 1.

Thirty-four principal railway lines of the United Kingdom; net divisible profit for ordinary shareholders first six months, 1885, 4,390,575l.; 1887, 4,542,097l.

Trumplers employed for signalling near Glasgow, and introduced into the greater lines autumn, 1887.

Leather goods are employed in his improvements in portable military railways Dec.

A railway between Listowel and Ballybunion, county Kerry, on the Line of rail-train system opened 27 Feb., 1888.

Railway and Canal Traffic bill passed. 

State purchase of the railways negatived by the commons without a division. 4 May, L. & C. Canal company run trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow in 5 hours from 1 June; in eight hours 6 Aug.; the Great Northern makes similar reductions June and Aug.

First railway opened between Sharjah and Persia, from the Caspian to Samarcand opened May.

Mr. Justice Wills appointed president of the railway commission 31 Aug.

First regular railway in China, 86 miles, opened Nov.

The new railway and canal commission begins Jan., 1889.

Railway up Mount Pilatus, Switzerland, inaugurated May, 1889.

Bill for the regulation of railways relating to the block system, brakes, &c., passed Aug.

Great swing railway bridge, span 140 ft., over the Trent declared open by Mr. Gladstone 2 Aug. (It gives a direct route to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway into Wales, and also to the Great Northern and Midland systems.)


Death of sir Daniel Gooch, aged 73, abbé chairman of the Great Western 15 Oct.


City and South London Electric railway opened (see Tunnels) 4 Nov., and 18 Dec.

Underground Central London Electric railway bill (Underbridge road to Bank), passed committal at Lyon and Lynnmouth cliff railway, opened 7 April.

Dispute between the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham & Dover railway companies, on appeal decided in favour of the latter 5 May.

Board of Trade inquiry (by lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Courtenay Boyle) as to the rates for the carriage of goods, concluded Jan. to 21 May.

Tables of maximum and minimum rates proposed establishment of the New Grand Junction company to unite the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways, with the Metropolitan and other railways, so as to form a new line to the north, Oct. 1890; bill rejected 1891.

First annual congress of railway employes of all grades opened at the Hope Town-hall, Bethnal Green by the prince of Wales, 4 Nov., to the 18 Dec.

City and South London Electric railway formally opened by the prince of Wales, 4 Nov., to the public 23 Dec.

Strike of the men employed in the Caledonian, North British, Glasgow and S.W. railways, for a ten hours day, &c. 22 Dec., 1890-31 Jan.

The passenger traffic was continued with much difficulty, but the goods traffic almost suspended. About 9,000 men were out at one time. Rioting at Motherwell, at the eviction of railway tenant strikers recommended by the mayor and police, 5 Jan. et seq. The strike ended by the submission of the men, North British, 29 Jan., Caledonian 31 Jan.

Select committee of the commons on the working hours of railway servants, chairman, meets 10 March et seq.

The gliding railway, which is moved by hydraulic power over a thin layer of water, was exhibited by M. A. Barre, at the Crystal Palace 26 March.

Railway Rates and Charges bills passed 5 Aug.

Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, the shortest route to the highest in Europe, opened early Nov.

Mr. Christopher Anderson's (of Leeds) invention for carrying off smoke and fumes in underground railways by means of a portable steam engine, reported successful at Nusden, near Willesden 26 March, 1892.

Death of sir James Joseph Alport, eminent railway manager, aged 51 25 April, 1892.

Great demonstration of railway servants in Hyde Park 15 May.

The broad gauge totally superseded on the Great Western 20-23 May.

Sir James Brunles dies, aged 76. 28 May.

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast (East and West) railway begun (incorporated 1891) 7 June, and Canal and canal traffic amendment act, 27 June.

Central London railway act passed 28 June.

Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire railway (with extension to London) act; third reading in the lords suspended by dissolution 25 June.

[Act passed, with another act, 29 June, 1893; amended, 1894,]

International railway congress at St. Petersburg, 20-23 Aug.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone cuts the first sod of railway connecting Wakes and Liverpool, 27 Oct.

Railway Travellers' association instituted 17 Nov.

The electric overhead system, connecting Walsall, Wednesbury, Darlaston, &c., opened 14 Dec.

New railway rates begin, 1 Jan.; lead to controversy; sir James Whitehead, president of the Mansion-house railway committee; Mr. Henry Oakley, hon. sec., of the Railway Companies' association; compromises proposed, Jan., 1893.

Great meeting at the Mansion-house opposing the new rates.

Second-class carriages abolished on the East Coast "express" route between England and Scotland worked by the G. Northern, N. Eastern, and N.S. British companies, and on the London & N.-Western, and Caledonian lines. 1 May.

Railway union conference at Berne 5 June, et seq.

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) act passed 31 July, 1893.

First international congress of railway servants at Zagreb 13 July.

Report of the select committee on railway rates issued 14 Aug.

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast railway act passed. 31 July, 1894.


The counts of Wharncliffe cuts the first sod of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (extension) railway at Alpha-road, St. John's Wood 13 Nov.

1st conference on "light railways," summoned by the board of trade 6 Dec.

Mr. justice matthews decided that the London, Chatham, and Dover railway company had been making illegal charges for passage from London to Calais 14 May, 1895.

International railway conference at Amsterdam, 150 delegates, 6 June; at the Imperial institute, London, 26 June; the delegates (1,100) received by queen Victoria at Windsor 6 July.

Race to Aberdeen won by the West Coast railway against the East (200 miles in 3:12 min.) 22 Aug.

Wirral railway (see Oct. 1892) opened by Mr. Gladstone 28 March, 1895.

Railway up Snowdon; on the descent of the first passenger train, at 12 a.m., the engine left the line at a sharp curve and plunged over the Cynogglas precipice, 6 April, 1895; Mr. E. G. Roberts, of Llandinam, died of injuries, 7 April, 1895; "safety guard," the invention of sir Douglas Fox, laid down, railway reopened to Cynoglas 19 April, 1895.

The Board of Trade report to the commons the necessity of protecting women travelling alone.

Times. 5 Aug., 1895.

Baker-street and Waterloo railway act passed 5 Aug.

Light railways Act (1892) extended.

The Board of Trade report the capital of the U. K. railway companies to have been more than 1,000 millions sterling in 1895.

6,673 applications to construct light railways in Great Britain up to 31 Dec. 2 (33,155 up to 17, 399, 1895.)

Miss Camp murdered in a train near Waterloo, L. & S. W.R. (murderer undiscovered) 21 Feb., 1893.

Board of Trade committee appointed to inquire respecting the means of communication between passengers and railway servants in train accidents. 8 May.
RAILWAYS.

Samuel Laing, late chairman of the L. and Brighton railway, died. 5 Aug. 1857

Railway across Salisbury plain from Pewsey authorized. Nov.

S. Mixes direct railway, first set cut by the Duchess of Beaufort. Nov.

International conference at Frankfort-on-Main, a celebrated service between London and Basle at Ratisbon, Dec.


New code of railway bye-laws submitted to the Board of the company. June.

Working union between the S. E. and the L. & C. & D. railways agreed to, Aug.

Electric (copper) wire between Waterloo station and the Mansion-house, opened by the Duke of Cambridge. 11 July.

Mr. Justice Mathews and a special jury award damages against the Gt. Western railway to Mr. Pyle (injured Feb. 1892). 22 Feb. 1899.

Gt. Central railway (Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire) extension, Marylebone terminus, opened. 9 March.

Third-class train of increased breadth (to seat 12 instead of 10 passengers), Gt. Eastern railway, between Liverpool-street and Enfield, 19 April.

Wireless apparatus for submarine telegraphy adopted, July.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into accidents to railway servants, meets, 16 June, 1893; recommendations for state control and supervision, Feb., acc., reported. 22 Jan. 1896.

New daily fast service between Montreal and the Pacific; London brought within 10 days of Vancouver and New Zealand.

Central European "tunepenny" tube railway opened by the Prince of Wales (fare, 2d. per distance). 27 June.

Experiments upon the atmospheric resistance to trains, special train used on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, U.S., 2 miles made in 87 sec., reported, 30 June.

Railways (prevention of accidents) act passed. 30 July.


Mr. Pearson murdered in a train (S.W. railway) near Wimbledon, by G. H. Hill, alias Robert, and Mrs. King also attacked by him, 17 Jan. 1901; he was convicted and sentenced to death, 3 March, 1901; Sir Edward Watkin, the "railway king," born 1796, died. 14 April.

Great reduction of dividends chiefly owing to continued increase of working expenses; tables of fares opened. 14 Aug.

Mr. J. T. Marshall's new locomotive valve gear, which, with lower steam pressure, greatly augments the engine's speed, 17 Feb. 1892.

International conferences at Brussels and St. Petersburg on the Trans-Siberian route. 6-21 Dec.

Memorial at Euston to railwaymen killed in the S. African war, unveiled. 23 April, 1903.

Electro-telegraphic of Murey line completed, 1 May.

New Hestian railway, Thrusby to Pontresina, opened. 15-22, opened.

Central Asian railway in progress, train reaches Tashkent. 27 July.

Line between Lake and Narkiv, within the Arctic circle, opened by the king of Sweden, 14 July.

Railway's general power act to come into force, 1 Jan. 1904. Royal assent.

Mails for China, Japan, and Corea despatched by French mail service for first time by underwater electric cable between Trans-Siberian railway, reducing time of transit one-half. 28 Sept.

Electro-pneumatic signalling established at Bolton (Lancs., and Yorks. railway), reported. 30 Sept.

Express service between Dover and Ostend, between London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg; the express leaves London 10 a.m., reaches 1 curia 7.24 p.m., and St. Petersberg 2.25 p.m., the following day. quick trains between these capitals, yet established, express night service, via Zurich, between London and Vienna, leaving London 7 p.m., reaching Vienna in 45 hours, commenced, 1 Oct.

First train into Cossimbazar arrives. 1 Oct.

RAILWAYS.

The Norely, constructed by Messrs. Brainthwaite & Wilson, one of the three engines that took part in the competitive locomotive trials in 1899 for the best engine to run on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (the Great Northern, built by Hawthorn, and the Rocket, which won the premium of £1000), constructed by Stephenson; both these are in the South Kensington museum; discovered, Nov.

Congress of amalgamated society of railway servants at Peterborough opened. 5 Oct.

Automobile service established on the Strond valley line (G.W.R.) between Stonehouse and Chipping, mid Oct.

First section of the Japanese railway from Seoul to Pusan, as far as Suwon, formally opened, 20 Oct.

New electric railway (3 miles) up Vesuvius, constructed by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, reported early Nov.

Service of electric trains between Baker-street and Harrow on the Metropolitan railway, established. 1 Jan. 1904.

Through express service from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., to the L. & N. & S. C. railway system for south coast watering places, inaugurated by the L. & N. W. railway, 25 July.

First section, 9 miles in length, of the New York rapid transit railway, electric opened, 26 July.

Regular service of passenger trains by the Circum-Baikal railway, commences. 14 Jan. 1905.

Terminating of the Simpdon tunnel, 123 miles in length, completed. 10 Oct.

1st international railway congress opens at Washington, U.S.A. 4 May.

Electric trains commence running on the District railway (L. & S. W. & W. Highland), and the Metropolitan railway commence running electric trains round the outer circle. 1 July.


Steel railway carriage (built by the Brush electric engineering co.) the first coach of the new line, exhibited at the District railway car depot, Mill-hill park. 18 Sept.

Supposed murder of Miss Money in Merthyr Tunnell (see Merthyr Tunnell Mystery) 24 Sept.


President Roosevelt's annual message to congress urges the necessity for giving the government effective control over trusts and monopolies, especially to prevent unjust and unreasonable railway rates. 5 Dec.

Death of Mr. C. T. Verney. 29 Dec.

Baker-street and Waterloo railway formally opened. 10 March.

Sir Frederick Peel, senior lay member of the railways and canals commission, died in his 53d year, 1 May.

New signal system by which audible sounds are substituted for visible signals, and the abolition of the semaphore arm, to be installed on the Fairoad branch of the G. W. railway, reported. 6 July.

Memorial service for the victims of the Salisbury accident held at St. Paul's cathedral, 13 July. G. W. railway's new Fishguard route to Ireland opened.

Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton railway "tube" train for traffic in London. 15 July.

Demonstration of over 15,000 railwaymen in support of the demand formulated by their union, held in Hyde-park; several provincial demonstrations also held. 12 May, 1897.

Hansestadt tube railway opened. 22 June.

Railway fires act (1903) came into force, 1 Jan. 1904.

Witch of Litchfield, W. Tyler, former chairman of the Board of trade for railways, b. 1827, 30 Jan.

U.S.A.—The first train, from Miami to Knight's key, over Mr. Flagler's ocean-going railway, is run. (This railway is the greatest work of its kind in the world. It passes over 13 miles of water and 15 miles of submerged swamp, and the total length of the line is 223 miles; Abaco and more will bring the terminal to Key West, whence ferry boats will carry the trains to Havana, 30 miles distant.]
### RAILWAYS

**RAILWAYS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>6,293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>286,668,774</td>
<td>8,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miles opened.**

| England & Wales | 1,152,787,324 |
|                | 1,457,287,324 |
|                | 1,755,287,324 |
|                | 2,052,287,324 |
|                | 2,349,287,324 |
|                | 2,646,287,324 |
|                | 2,943,287,324 |
|                | 3,240,287,324 |
|                | 3,537,287,324 |
|                | 3,834,287,324 |

**Death of Mr. E. H. Harriman, American railway king, born 1848.**

French railways.—Bill for the purchase by the state of the western railway of France becomes law 12 July.

Death of Sir George Barclay Bruce, the eminent railway engineer, b. 1821. 25 Aug.

Inauguration of the Hodijaz railway from Damascus to the Holy city 1 Sept.

Sir Edward Fry publishes his award in respect of the hours of labour and rates of wages of the employes of the L. and North-Western railway company. See *Arbitration* 2 Feb. 1909.

The Singapore-Penang railway, which opens up the rubber and tin producing areas of the federated Malay states, and has cost about 1,283,000, opened Dec. first public trip leaves Singapore for Penang 1 July.

Death of Sir George Barclay Bruce, the eminent railway engineer, b. 1821.

Kearney single-tube railway; demonstration given at the Crystal-palace early March, 1910.

See *Strikes, Feb.-Dec., 1899, and *Arbitration*, 1909 and 1910.

**RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

**Working expenses; 1854, 9,026,000; 1855, 13,343,000.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>2,009,414,097</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>2,009,414,097</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal railways of the United Kingdom.**

The railways are generally named after their tractive power.

**Railways.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of opening</th>
<th>Name of railway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>Arbroath and Forfar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Nov. 1835</td>
<td>Abercrombie and Inverness (Highland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1836</td>
<td>Baker-street and Waterloo tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July. 1836</td>
<td>Bangor and Carnarvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1845</td>
<td>Belfast and County Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Birmingham and Derby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dec. 1845</td>
<td>Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Jul. 1842</td>
<td>Brighton and Chichester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May, 1844</td>
<td>Bristol and Exeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July, 1845</td>
<td>Bristol and Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1843</td>
<td>Caledonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1830</td>
<td>Canterbury and Whitstable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Central London (Electric), Tube (and), Bank to Shepherd's Bush, opened 17 June, 1900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Charing Cross and Hampstead tube opened, 22 June, 1897.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Chelsea and Birkenhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sept. 1840</td>
<td>Chester and Crewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>City and South London, Tube, opened 4 Nov. and 12 Dec. 1890.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Cockermouth and Workington, 28 April, 1847.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Colne and Ipswich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Dec. 1851</td>
<td>Cork and Bandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May, 1859</td>
<td>Cornwall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May, 1862</td>
<td>Coventry and Leamington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May, 1847</td>
<td>Croydon and Epsom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nov. 1873</td>
<td>Devon and Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June, 1837</td>
<td>Dover and Deal, opened 29 June, 1837.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June, 1862</td>
<td>Dublin and Belfast Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Aug, 1846</td>
<td>Dublin and Carlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May, 1844</td>
<td>Dublin and Drogheda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Dec, 1834</td>
<td>Dublin and Kingstown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RAILWAYS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway</th>
<th>Date of Opening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dundee and Newtyle</td>
<td>Dec. 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee and Perth</td>
<td>Nov. 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham and Sunderland</td>
<td>22 May, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Counties (after Gl. Eastern)</td>
<td>24 June, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Counties (London and Colchester)</td>
<td>29 March, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East London</td>
<td>10 April, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh and Berwick</td>
<td>18 June, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin and Glasgow</td>
<td>8 Feb. 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter and Plymouth (part)</td>
<td>29 May, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow and ayr</td>
<td>10 Sept. 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow and Greenock</td>
<td>31 Aug. 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow, Barrhead, and Coatbridge</td>
<td>8 Sept. 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester and Cheltenham</td>
<td>May, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Junction (Birmingham to Newton)</td>
<td>July, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravesend and Rochester</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Great Central (name given to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire) in 1897; extension to London opened 9 March, 1899.**

**Great Eastern name given to the eastern counties in 1859, when incorporated.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway</th>
<th>Date of Opening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton tube (Finsbury Park to Hammersmith)</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern and Great Eastern (London to Manchester) opened</td>
<td>22 July, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern (Ireland) opened</td>
<td>24 July, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern (London) opened</td>
<td>17 Aug., 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western to Maidens, 4 June, 1838; to Bristol, 20 June, 1841; to Burton-on-Trent, 15 March, 1842; to Doncaster, 1 July, 1842; to Harrow (to Uxbridge (Met.)), 22 July, 1842.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertford branch of Eastern Counties</td>
<td>31 Oct. 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland, 1852; to Fort George</td>
<td>3 July, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Circle, London</td>
<td>21 July, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>1 July, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendal and Windermere</td>
<td>24 April, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster and Carlisle</td>
<td>28 June, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester and Preston</td>
<td>1 July, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds and Bradford</td>
<td>1 July, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds and Halifax</td>
<td>1 July, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds and Huddersfield, via Spen Valley</td>
<td>1 Oct., 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool and Birmingham</td>
<td>31 May, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool and Manchester</td>
<td>30 Oct. 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Birmingham</td>
<td>17 Sept., 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Blackwall</td>
<td>12 Aug., 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Brighton</td>
<td>21 Sept., 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Cardiff</td>
<td>30 June, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Cambridge</td>
<td>30 July, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London, Chatham, and Dover, 29 Sept. 1847; united to South Eastern</td>
<td>19 Jan., 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Exeter</td>
<td>29 March, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Ryde</td>
<td>1 April, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Dover</td>
<td>7 Feb., 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Greenwich</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and South Westward</td>
<td>27 July, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and South Eastern</td>
<td>15 May, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and South Western</td>
<td>30 May, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London and Warrington, branch of the Great Northern</td>
<td>9 May, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowestoft branch: Norwich and Yarmouth</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowestoft and Great Eastern</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester and Birmingham</td>
<td>9 Aug. 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester and Leeds</td>
<td>1 March, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester and Sheffield</td>
<td>22 Dec. 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mersey (Wirral)</td>
<td>21 May, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan, London</td>
<td>act obtained, 1833; construction began, 1862; opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland Counties</td>
<td>30 June, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland and Great Western (Ireland) opened</td>
<td>1 June, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Edinburgh</td>
<td>July, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle and Berwick</td>
<td>2 July, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle and Carlisle</td>
<td>18 June, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle and North Shields</td>
<td>22 Oct., 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North and South-Eastern Junction</td>
<td>2 May, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>2 June, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North and South-Western Junction</td>
<td>Dec. 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North British</td>
<td>2 July, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfork and Yarmouth</td>
<td>26 March, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham to Grantham</td>
<td>July, 1847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**

Many minor accidents not noted; in nearly all cases large number were injured.

- W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. 15 Sept., 1830
- Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle), train runs off line; 3 killed. 17 June, 1846
- Broxtwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 1 killed. 14 Oct., 1846
- Cow-cylinder (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed. 10 July, 1847
- Sonning-Hill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off line; 8 killed. 18 Dec., 1847
- Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers bottlenecked; 13 killed, including Admiral D’Urvile. 8 May, 1842
- Mashborough (Midland Counties): collision. 27 March, 1847
- Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision. 18 July, 1846
- Pen-y-gergwm (Bristol and Gloucester): collision. 8 Oct., 1846
- Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed; several injured. 18 May, 1847
- Wolverton (North Western): collision. 7 killed, many injured. 18 July, 1847
- Shrewsbury (Great Western). collision. 7 killed, many injured. 18 May, 1848
- Carlisle (Scales): axlebox of carriage breaks. 5 killed. 10 Feb., 1849
- Fosseway (Cambridge). collision. 6 killed. 10 Jan., 1849
- Nashville (N. Pennsylvania). collision. 24 July, 1844
- Nashville and Lincoln. 3 Aug., 1846
- Nottingham branch; Rugby and Derby. 23 April, 1845
- Oxford branch of London and Bristol, 30 March, 1843
- Newbury and Okehampton. Oct. 1846
- Rugby and Derby. July, 1840
- Rugby and Leamington. Feb., 1845
- St. Andrew’s. July, 1843
- St. Helens: first act passed. 8 June, 1844
- Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton. 24 July, 1847
- Salisbury and Carlisle. 1 May, 1876
- Southampton and Dorchester. 1 Jan., 1860
- South Devon: 13 Dec., 1844
- South Eastern (London and Dover). 7 Feb., 1844
- South Eastern; North Kent line. 1849
- Stockton and Darlington. 27 Sept., 1845
- Trent Valley. 26 June, 1847
- Ulster. Aug., 1839
- Waterford, Limerick and Western opened. 1845
- Waterford and City opened. 1845
- West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall railway to Camden Town. 1850
- Westbourne park to Hanwell (G.W.R.). 2 Nov., 1844
- West Highland, 14 Aug. 1846; extension to Loch Ness. 22 July, 1853
- Wolverton (North Western): collision. 7 killed, many injured. 18 July, 1848
- Wirral (Chester and Shrewsbury). collision. 8 Oct., 1846
- York and Newcastle. 17 June, 1847
- York and York and Northampton. 30 June, 1840
- York and Scarborough. 7 July, 1845
- Yarmouth and Lowestoft. 13 July, 1873

- On Dec. 27, 1874, Queen Victoria wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."
Eureka, St. Louis, Missouri; collision; 19 killed, 10 May, 1870.

Near Newark (Great Northern): collision; a wagon of a goods train, went off the rails and met a change of point—19 June.

Near Carlisle; collision; 5 killed, 10 July.

Tamworth (London and North Western): Irish mail train (late); sent into a siding; the engine ran down a mistake of a pointsmen; 3 deaths, 4.7 A.M. 4 Sept.

Harrow (London and North Western): collision with coal wagons; 13 killed, 26 Aug.

Brookfield White (North Eastern): collision through mistake of a pointsmen; 5 killed, 6 Dec.

Burnside (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway): collision with goods trucks broke off; 2 killed, many injured, 12 Dec.

Bell, near Hatfield (Great Northern); tire of wheel broke; 8 killed.


Revere (Boston and Portland, U.S.): collision; above 20 killed.

Near Chauncy (Lyons Company); a spring broke; 11 killed, 18 Sept.

Anchises railway, between Nice and Cannes; train thrown into river Brague; 12 killed, 24 Oct.

Belleville (Grand Trunk of Canada): engine broke off the line; many burnt, scalded, &c.; about 20 killed, 22 June.

Jeyes (Orleans railway): express ran into a goods railway; train; boiler exploded; 5 killed, 26 June.

Rose-hill junction (Newcastle and Carlisle); collision; 4 killed, 7 July.

Clifton junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 1 killed, 8 Aug.

Kirtlebridge, Dumfries (Caledonian); collision; error of pointsmen; 12 killed, 2 Oct.


Near Preston; train ran off line; 21 killed, 7 May, 1873.

Near Shrewsbury (Great Western and London & N. W. Junction): axle of engine broke; carriages driven off the line; 4 killed, 7 May.

Wigan (L. and N.W.); carriages thrown off the line; sir John Anson and 12 others killed.

Near Manlleu and Boscawen junction, (North British); collision of London express with mineral train; 16 killed.

Euxton junction, between Preston and Wigan; collision, through going and sleeper; 2 killed, 18 Feb.

Merrivale-Tivoli (Great Western); collision; about 40 injured; 1 death.

Thorpe, near Norwalk (East Norfolk): two trains met and ran into each other; 2 killed, 14 Nov.

[Cost of the company's lives, about £200,000; sentence of 10 years' imprisonment, 7 April, 1875.]

Shipston, near Oxford (Great Western); fire of carriage-wheel broke; train driven over an embankment; 34 deaths ensued, 70 injured, 24 Dec.

[Verdict of inquiry, accidental deaths; 16 March, 1875.]

Riddings, near Morpeth (North Eastern): train ran off embankment; 4 killed, 3 July, 1875.

Kildwick, near Skipton (Midland): Scotch expresses ran into excursion train; 7 deaths, 28 Aug.

Near obessa; train ran over embankment; about 66 killed, 8 Jan., 1875.

Albert's Ripton (Great Northern), near Huntingdon; 2 collisions; first, Scotch express with coal train; and second, with Leeds express from London, 14 deaths; during a snow storm, 24 Jan. (Coroner's inquest: verdict, virtually accidental deaths; directors censured for having a separate line for mineral traffic, 3 Feb., 1876.

Near Long Ashton (Great Western), flying Dutchman; driver of engine killed; defective condition of permanent way, 27 July.

Between Redstock and Wellow; about 4 miles from Bath (Somerset and Dorset), single line; collision between excursion trains; 15 killed, 7 Aug.

[Inquest; verdict, manslaughter against James Sleep, station-master, 12 Sept., 1876.]

Wambreech, near Liff (French & N.); collision with conveyance on level crossing; 6 killed, 5 Nov.
ALEX "Oldbury, near Hatcham (N. X.); collision of Great Western express with goods train, 5 killed. 23 Dec. 1876

(Verdict of inquest: neglect of the driver (killed), in not observing the signal, 5 Jan. 1877.)

Near Tetbury (South Western); collision of Great Western express from New York; a bridge over a creek broke down during a snow-storm, about 100 killed. 29 Dec.

Near Morpeth (North Eastern); South Eastern express ran off the rails between the towns of Morpeth and Alnwick. 10 March, 1877

Sittingbourne (L. & N. & D.); excursion train, ran into baggage truck; mistake of pointsman. 30 Aug. 1873

Near Pentpenny junction; collision through error of signals; 1 killed; about 40 hurt. 10 Oct.

Toronto (Beechen and Merthyr); engines uncoupled, ran into road, steep descent; 1 killed; great damage. 1 Sept.

Bloomfield, near Ipswich, Staffordshire (L. & N. W.); collision, about 30 injured. 31 May, 1876

Tay bridge, Dundee; bridge and train blown into the river; about 72 lives lost.

Blackford, Oxford, Barrow in Furness junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; through error of signalman; 2 deaths. 1 Jan. 1850.

Aberdeen, Fairmile; collision, 7 killed. 4 Feb.

A bridge fell in Herford (M.R.); 1 death 18 June.

Marshall Meadows, 2 or 3 miles N. of Berwick (North British); "Flying Scotland" engine, express train, ran off the rails; derailment, 15 killed, 25 injured; much damage to carriages; few passengers; (alleged cause, broken rails); about 11 a.m. to 10 A.M. 9 Nov.

Near Wolverhampton (Midland); trains went off the rails; 2 deaths. 11 Aug.

Near Nine Selham station, Vauxhall (South Western); collision; 2 killed; 20 injured. 9 Sept.

Kibworth; Leicester and Melbourne (Midland); South Eastern express collision; several injured. 9 Oct.

Dalston Junction (North London); collision; through error in signalling; 7 deaths ensued about 26 a.m. 26 Feb. 1883.

Mexor; Morelos railway; through fall of bridge near Cuarte; train precipitated into river San Meaibus; 8 lives lost; night of 24 June.

Blackburn (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; 9 deaths; about 40 injured. 2 Aug.

De Stafford; near Leicester (Midland); collision; 8 killed. 22 Oct.

Tayport, Fife (North British); collision with goods train; 24 deaths. 22 Nov.

Hulbany Tunnel (North London); collision of 2 trains; 10 Dec.

Slochd (Great Western); express train runs into goods train; 24 killed. 24 Dec.

Between Middle-slochd and Stockton; explosion. 26 Dec.

Hud-slochd railway, near New York; collision and uncoupled. 12 Sept.

Near Old Ford station; collision of train with broken up教练 truck; 7 lives lost; night of 28 Jan.

Between Teburny and Tinsgar (Moscow Wals. line); 2 carriages ran off the rails; about 175 killed. 14 July.

Strathmaben (Great Eastern); destruction of express train, E. & S. thrown off the line. 28 July.

Hagley station, between Fradg and Colemat, Raden; train run off line; 7 killed. 3 Sept.

Bramley (L. & N.); fall of bridge; 7 killed. 24 Nov.

Near Airth, Aberdeenshire (Marshall and Turriff; section of Great North of Scotland); train wrecked by fall of embankment; 5 killed. 2 Nov.

Vigo, near Barmouth (Cambrian); cliff gave way, part of train falls over; 2 killed. 1 Jan.

Near the Eglisham station, Glasgow-Great Western; collision and uncoupling. 19 March.

Near Lockeford (Caledonian); collisions; 25 deaths.

Near Toronto, Canada (Grand Trunk); collision about 20 miles from station; 2 killed. 8 June.

Stepney; collision; 20 injured. 22 March.

Between Beccarat and Dover (South Western); coupling broke, train falls upon embankment; 5 killed and 41 injured. 3 June.

Bohallone Bridge, near Penzicote (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire); express, 35 miles in

hour; crank axle of locomotive engine broke, train wrecked; 24 deaths. 16 July, 1874.

Near Penicote; coal waggon, by breaking of an axle, thrown into the way of an excursion train; 9 deaths. 29 Sept.

Witton and Cardigan Railway, train went off the line through fast driving, 3 lives lost. 25 Aug.

Boeaburne, between Monte Carlo and Montone; collision, 4 killed, many injured. 18 Aug.

Portadown (6th, N. of Ireland), 4 killed. 30 June.

Collision near Niagara Falls; 12 killed. 21 Sept.

Near Woodstock, Vermont, U.S. (Vermont Central); another Montreal express train, crashed over a bridge over the White River (frozen) and catch fire; about 42 lives lost. 4 Feb. 1887.

Near Boston (Boston and Providence) U.S.; train broke through bridge; 52 killed. 14 Feb.

Bexley (Gloucester and Paisley joint line); 4 surface men killed by an accident. 31 March.

Collision at St. Thomas's, Ontario; explosion of petroleum, 14 killed and about 100 injured. 16 July.

East of Chatsworth, Illinois; excursion to Niagara; train overthrown by a running bridge; 52 killed and many more afterward. 23 Dec.

Bexthorpe, near Doncaster; a Manchester and Sheffield train runs into a Midland excursion train during collection of tickets; 25 deaths 16 Sept.; the directors and other officials censured 15 Nov.

Blythe (Midland and London); collision; 4 women killed. 14-15 July, 1883.

Hampton Wick (London and South Western); collision with a light engine, 4 persons killed, near midnight; officers recovered. 15 Aug.

Velara, between Bialy and Lyons, train went off the rails, 9 persons killed; early 5 Sept.

Leigh Valley Railway, collision between excursion trains above Pensilvania, 61 persons killed. 10 Oct.; another on the same railway, 14 killed. 16 Oct.

Landship between Lainandra and Grassman, Italy; destruction of a train, 22 killed. 11 March.

Near Borki Station in N. Russia, engine of imperial train ran off the line with four carriages (weak rails); 21 killed; near Slightly injured. 29 Oct.

Alverwytt tunnel of the California and Swansea Bay railway fell in, 7 killed. 3 Jan.

Near Gronenau, Brussels; train crashed by collision with a bridge, about 12 lives lost. 3 Feb.

Near St. George, Ontario, Canada; by colliding with bridge, 11 persons killed. 27 Feb.

Near Hamilton, Ontario (Grand Trunk); excursion train from Chicago to New York; carriage ran off the line and burned 17 July; April.

Killibney near Armagh (6th, N. of Ireland), collision between excursion trains; about 50 deaths; 400 injured (including charged with negligence); 145 injured. 11 Sept.

Near Bicharest; collision, 15 deaths. 8 July.

Near Wildpark station, between Stuttgart and Balingen, 7 killed. 1 Oct.

Longworth, near Manchester (L. & N. W.); collision of passenger and goods train, 6 deaths. 4 Oct.

Sterling, California, collision, 39 deaths. 16 Oct.

At Janes rnn, West Virginia, train upset by spreading lines, 8 killed. 10 Nov.


Carlsberg station (L. & N. W.); South Eastern express train, into embankment; 4 killed. 3 March.

Near Hamburg, U.S.A., Lake Shore railway; collision, 6 killed. 3 March.

Queens, near Boston, U.S.A., engine and cars left on the rails; about 20 deaths. 20 Aug.

At Schuykill valley, near Reading, U.S.A., collision of coal and goods trains; 23 deaths. 28 Sept.

At Newport, near Fitzworthe (Great Western), collision of special express train from Plymouth and a shunted goods train; 10 passengers, 178 killed. 13 Sept.

Edinburgh, George station (Glasgow, south); collision of passenger and goods trains, through neglect of signalman; many injured. 11 Nov.

At Topin, near Saloon, train runs off the line. 11 Nov.

Wray, 5 miles S. of Carlisle (L. & N. W.); express goods, axle of a wagon broke, 20 wagons thrown over embankment 25 feet high. 3 April, 1891.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norwood Junction (L. &amp; B.)</td>
<td>express wrecked by the collapse of Portland bridge; 6 injured</td>
<td>1 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moenchenstein, near Bala,</td>
<td>Switzerland, collision; 12 persons killed</td>
<td>15 Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raveyn, Ohio, collision</td>
<td>between goods train and the Erie express; 23 persons</td>
<td>13 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charleston, W. Virginia,</td>
<td>collision of a trestle bridge; 12 deaths</td>
<td>13 Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mand'e, near Paris,</td>
<td>collision of a goods and excursion train; 9 killed</td>
<td>27 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port Byron, N. York;</td>
<td>collision; 11 killed</td>
<td>6 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontypridd collision;</td>
<td>12 injured</td>
<td>15 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Manchester, between Manchester and Zollife, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>4 persons killed</td>
<td>19 Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trestle bridge over the Catawha river, N. Carolina, train plunged into river; 90 deaths, 25 Aug.</td>
<td>26 Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Burgos, Old Castle,</td>
<td>collision; 25 deaths (including Mr. Maurice Long, British vice-consul at Malaga, and Mr. Wm. Cotton)</td>
<td>21 Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kohlfield (between Breslau and Berlin); collision; 4 deaths, midnight; 15 Oct.</td>
<td>15 Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Najar, Bonlady; train went off the line; 11 British soldiers and 5 others killed</td>
<td>5 Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Domino station on the Kostob, &amp;c., railway, train ran off the bridge; 5 persons killed</td>
<td>17 Dec</td>
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<tr>
<td>About 70 miles from Lahore, the N. W. railway of India; train ran off the bridge; 25 persons killed</td>
<td>23 Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Hastings, New York Central;</td>
<td>collision of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and St. Louis express trains; 12 persons killed</td>
<td>23 Dec</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Richardson, Missouri,</td>
<td>train falls in river; breaking of the bridge; 7 killed</td>
<td>2 Feb 1693</td>
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<tr>
<td>On the Cottonbelt, Arkansas, U.S.A.; collision, 7 persons killed</td>
<td>24 Dec 1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham, collision between the L. &amp; N. &amp; Express and a Midland train entering the station at the same time and on the partly line; 2 deaths, many injured</td>
<td>21 Jul 897</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina, Kentucky,</td>
<td>collision, 11 persons killed</td>
<td>6 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esholt junction near Leeds (Midland); collision; 4 deaths</td>
<td>1 Jun 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishophope station (Great Eastern); collision of workmen's trains from Walthamstow and Enfield, 4 deaths, about 40 injured; signalman censured by the coroner</td>
<td>17 Jun 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harcour, U.S.A., collision; 10 deaths</td>
<td>10 Jun 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morinton, Gran Trunk railway, collision of two trains; carriages fall into the Welland canal; several persons drowned</td>
<td>18 Jun 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Cambridge station, Fitchburg railway, U.S.A.; collision; about 4 deaths</td>
<td>11 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland and Cambria railway, Pennsylvania; collision; 3 persons killed</td>
<td>9 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Shreve (Chagwarraigh); collision; 11 persons killed</td>
<td>8 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Manayunk tunnel (Philadelphia and Reading railway); collision</td>
<td>8 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manor-house cabin, near Thrsk (North-Eastern); collision of second part of Scotch express from Edinburgh with a goods train, through neglect of James Holmes, signalman; some of the wagons cleared by persons killed; James Holmes convoluted of manslaughter and discharged; the company censured for the long term by the jury.</td>
<td>6 Nov 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Jackson (Michigan Central railway); collision; 13 deaths</td>
<td>18 Oct 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Battle Creek (Michigan); collision and fire; 25 deaths</td>
<td>13 Oct 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Limato, near Milan; collision; express and goods train; 13 deaths</td>
<td>28 Nov 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Denver, New York State; collision; 11 deaths</td>
<td>18 Nov 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Leicester (Midland), an express goods train wrecked by a roll of wide newspaper falling under the wheels; much damage to Market Harborough station</td>
<td>28 Jan 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Jersey City, New Jersey; collision; 15 deaths</td>
<td>15 Jan 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Bilbao; heavy train fell over an embankment; 13 deaths</td>
<td>14 Aug 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newtonmore (Highland railway); collision; prof. Dobie, of Edinburgh University, killed</td>
<td>7 Aug 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Eustera (Midland); through the failure of the brakes the Scotch express was wrecked in the station; 21 persons injured (morning)</td>
<td>12 Aug 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Apilly; between Noyon and Chauny; collision between Cologne express and a goods train; 5 deaths; 15 injured</td>
<td>15 Sep 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Canterbury (S. E. railway); collision between a goods train and a wagon carrying hop-pickers during a fog on a level crossing; 5 deaths</td>
<td>8 Sep 1898</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheadle, near Crewe (L. &amp; N. W.); collision of express with part of goods train which had been blown on to line; 14 deaths</td>
<td>25 Sep 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheadle, near Crewe (Lancashire &amp; Yorkshire railway); collision between express trains; 16 killed</td>
<td>26 Sep 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Mexican city; a train cast down a precipice; 140 lives lost</td>
<td>1 Sep 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craghead station (Grand Trunk railway), E. Quebec; collision between two sections of a pilgrim train; 24 deaths</td>
<td>19 Sep 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>At San Pablo, Argentine republic; collision; 5 deaths; reported</td>
<td>11 Jul 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near St. Brieux, France, a pilgrim train ran off the line; 12 deaths</td>
<td>25 Jun 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Fremburg, collision between a military and goods train; 13 deaths</td>
<td>20 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision at Wellington (M. R.); 1 death, 29 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision, near Oultsies, Belgium; 17 deaths, many injured</td>
<td>6 Oct 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Deseray, U.S.A.; the train went over a bridge; about 90 deaths</td>
<td>22 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branch line, near Godwood station, collision mail and passenger trains; 5 deaths, 24 injured</td>
<td>9 Jan 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accident, caused by a broken rail, near Dorchester</td>
<td>28 Dec 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Brunswick; 2 deaths</td>
<td>23 Sep 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>By the fall of a platform on the Colhammer viaduct, 11 ft. high, near Menchit (Cornwall R.); 12 men killed</td>
<td>12 Dec 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusion train left the line at Rochbury, Northumberland; 3 deaths</td>
<td>13 Feb 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusion train left the rails, near Oswesty (Canadian R.); 25 Feb 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision between a fast and exclusion train, near Copenhagen (see Copenhagen)</td>
<td>11 Jul 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>A goods train ran over the points at Buxton (L. &amp; N. R. W.);</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express from Paris to Rome; left the rails at Petit Guomme; 1 death</td>
<td>24 Jun 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Mayfield (L. &amp; B. &amp; C.); passenger train left the rails; driver killed, many hurt</td>
<td>27 Dec 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision at Tommery, 12 deaths</td>
<td>24 Nov 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near PassEmitter</td>
<td>28 Nov 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision near Thornbury, Oxford</td>
<td>28 Nov 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision near Barris, between express and goods; Glasgow &amp; S. W. R.; 7 deaths</td>
<td>1 Feb 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision at John's road station, Lewisham-road (S. E. R.); 5 deaths, 3 injured</td>
<td>17 Dec 1899</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision at Bexley (L. &amp; S. W. R.), between engine and standing train; many injured</td>
<td>15 Apr 1899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision near Leyland, near Preston (Lancashire R.); 7 deaths, many injured</td>
<td>15 Apr 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellsington (Midland); 7 deaths; express ran into a van that had fallen on to the line</td>
<td>27 Sep 1899</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collision (Dover &amp; Deal); near Cobh, Montreal express and a car, 13 May 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Wrawby junction (G. C. R.); an express wrecked by a goods train; 9 deaths</td>
<td>17 Oct 1899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision (Grand Trunk R.) near Tringston, Cambridgeshire; 12 deaths</td>
<td>15 Nov 1899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collision near Bound Brook (Lehigh Valley R.), U.S.N.A., 12 deaths. 9 Jan. 1899.

Collision between an express from Caleb and a local train at ‘Tours, near Brussels, 21 deaths and 100 injured, some mortally. 18 Feb.

Collision, 2 passenger trains (Philadelphia and Reading R.), at a signal point, 12 May.

Near Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A., a train left the rails, 3 deaths. 27 May.

At Flushing, the Berlin express derailed near Brussels, 8 deaths, 46 injured, 5 Aug.

Express leaves the rails between Montreal and Ottawa, 2 deaths. 9 Aug.

In Chili, train leaves the rails and falls into the river Mapocho, 6 deaths. 24 Aug.

Seven-sisters Rd. station, Cape Colony, collision. 2 sections of a refuge train, 9 deaths, 13 Oct.

Collision: Bordeaux express and goods train at Thomas, 4 deaths. 1 Nov.

Collision in a fog: London express from Flushing with a mail train near Capelle (Holland), 5 killed and 15 mortally injured. 15 Nov.

Collision: Bordeaux express and fast train, Orleans line, near Montmorency, 56 deaths and 15 injured. 15 Dec.

Collision between the Newhaven boat train and the Brighton express at Wivelishead, 6 deaths and 15 injured. 21 Dec.

Near Motherwell, branch of the Caledonian R., a train leaves over an embankment, 3 deaths and 12 injured. 23 Dec.

Collision: express and goods train at Bischofswerda, Streitweg, 4 Jan. 1900.

Collision between 2 workmen’s trains in Glasgow, 7 deaths, 3 injured. 28 March.

Electric railway near Budapest, 4 deaths, 4 June.

Collision between stationary passenger train and an express train near Slough, 6 injuries, and over 35 injured. 16 June.

Accident near Frederikstad, S. Africa, 13 deaths, 16 injured. 20 June.

Collision on the Salerno bridge near Rome, 15 deaths and many injured. 22 Aug.

Collision near Plevna, Bulgaria, 20 deaths, 20 injured. 23 Aug.

Mail train leaves the line near Haripuda, Orissa, 11 deaths, 28 injured, reported. 23 Aug.

Collision at Hatfield, Philadelphia and Reading R., U.S.N.A., 15 deaths, 49 injured. 2 Sept.

Train derailed at the New York Point, on the Gulf and Inter-State R., U.S.A., 25 deaths, 8 Sept.

Collision near Karlsholm, Germany, 4 deaths, over 20 injured. 2 Oct.

Collision between the Frankfurt express and local train near Overlohard, 6 deaths, 3 injured, 3 Nov.

Collision between 2 passenger trains at Choisly-Red, near Paris, 7 deaths, 25 injured. 3 Nov.

Another accident near Sorneau, 21 others killed, 20 injured. 15 Nov.

Collision near Bethune, Orkney Island, 4 deaths, 10 Nov.

Train falls down a declivity near Sledenam, New S. Wales, 1 death. 13 Feb.

Collision near the River Meuse, Belgium, 6 deaths, 9 March. A train derailed down a declivity at Saratoff, on the Volga, 5 deaths. 17 April.

Train derailed near Lofa, Pekin railway, 19 Chinese killed. 22 April.

Collision near Pretoria, 9 deaths. 7 June.

Collision and explosion near Vestal, New York, 4 deaths. 2 June.

Collision at Chailloy, France, 5 deaths, 15 June.

A petroleum train derailed into an express at Balata, Hungary, 3 deaths and 4 injured 28 Sept.

Locomotive engine many killed, at Poznan station, Billaco, Spain. 4 Oct.

Collision between passenger trains near Seneca, Wabash R., U.S., one box car, 20 killed and 5 injured. 27 Nov.

Collision between an express and passenger train near Paderborn, in Westphalia, 12 killed, 21 injured. 20 Dec.

Another accident near Tadcaster, 180 killed and many injured. 29 Dec.

Collision in New York (Central Railroad), 10, 30 injured. 3 Jan. 1892.

Train leaves the rails near Barberton, S. Africa; driver, cooker, 38 soldiers killed, 45 (6 mortally). 30 March.

Another accident near Machacue, 13 soldiers killed and 21 injured. 6 April.

Accident to a workmen’s train at Hackensack, New Jersey station, 3 deaths, many injured. 29 April.

Pilgrim train from Brussels to Loughes derailed near Conpique, 8 killed, 29 injured. 6 May.

Train blown over by a cyclone near Rajasthan, E. India, 13 deaths, 15 injured. 30 June.

Collision on the Mountain and Lake electric railway near Glover Star, Utica; 12 killed. 4 July.

Train derailed at Khatauli, Meerut, 16 deaths, 39 injured. 31 July.

Little express derailed near Charleville, 20 injured. 28 Aug.

Collision at Bloomfontein, several deaths, 24 Aug.

A negro excursion train fell down an embankment at Berry, Alabama, 26 deaths, many injured, 8 Sept.

Mail train wrecked by collapse of bridge, nr. Meta, 2 killed, 1 injured. 29 Sept.

Collision at Bloomfontein and near goods trains, 6 natives killed, 10 injured. 4 Oct.

Train wrecked near Halifax, N.S., 7 deaths, 21 injured. 4 Oct.

Collision between an express and goods train (grand Trunk R.) at Wandsend, Canada, 23 deaths, 35 injured, many killed. 6 Dec.


Collision near Tusco, Arizona, between 2 express trains, 8 killed, 17 injured; collision at La Fox, Illinois, 3 killed, 12 injured. 28 Jan.

Collision at Gracia, New Jersey, 21 killed and over 50 injured, reported. 29 Jan.

Collision at Newark, N. Jersey, U.S., school excursion train, 12 killed, 30 injured. 19 Feb.

Forepart of train derailed near Ballymoe, Ireland, 2 deaths. 11 April.

Collision between express and goods train near Halifax, Canada, 4 deaths. 11 April.

Collision between an express and goods train at Redhouse, N.Y. state; 6 deaths. 20 April.

King’s-cross (Met.) collision, between G.W. and Inner Circle trains; 5 injured. 17 June.

Train on the Bilbao-Zaragoza line ran into the Najarilla river, at San Asesio, Spain; over 100 killed, many injured. 27 June.

Train leaves the rails at Waterloo station, Liverpool; 7 deaths, 116 injured. 15 July.

At St. Enoch’s, Glasgow, train derailed into the station against the buffers, 2 carriages shattered; 15 deaths, 30 injured. 30 July.

Collision at Preston between an excursion and empty passenger train, about 30 injured (1 death). 28 Aug.

Collision between 2 sections of a circus train on the Grand Trunk railway, U.S., 19 deaths, 7 Aug.

Paris underground electric railway fire; the motor of a train failing, it was joined to another (with all being jammed packed of passengers), and they were ran past several stations towards the terminus; the station-master at Les Courons, seeing that the carriages were on fire, called to the driver to stop; he, however, dashed on, and soon after an explosion took place, the electric light wires became fused, and the current was cut off. Another train following was stopped about 300 yards off; a terrific panic ensued, 84 persons were killed and a large number injured in their efforts to escape. 10 Aug.

Train derailed near Rothenkirchen, Saxony; 3 killed, 20 severely injured, many injured. 27 Aug.

Collision between a military and a goods train near Taras, Italy; 18 deaths, many injured, 28 Aug.

Fall of a mail train with crew of 16 men over a treble bridge 75 ft. high, at Danville, Virginia, U.S.A., causes 9 deaths and serious injuries to the other 7 men reported. 29 Sept.
RAILWAYS.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker fatally injured in an accident at Dry Lake, U.S.A.; 28 Oct. 1903

Cleveland train wrecked in Indianapolis, 15 killed, many injured; 31 Oct.

Accident at Palézieux by collision of the Bern-Lausanne express with a light engine; 7 injured; 21 Nov.

Accident near Penrith, caused by the breaking in of a goods train, the detached wagons being wrecked; Scotch express runs into wreckage and is derail'd, driver injured; 29 Dec.

Express on St. Louis and San Francisco railway wrecked at Godfrey, Kansas, U.S., 9 killed, 15 injured; 19 Dec.

Fallen timber from a goods train derail's an express on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 60 killed, many injured; 23 Dec.

Collision between two passengers trains on Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S., 13 killed, 31 injured, 26 Dec.

Collision on the Grand Trunk railway, near Richmond, Quebec, 11 killed, 25 injured; 31 Aug. 1904.

Collision on the Canadian Pacific railway, 3 killed; lord Minto and Miss Phipps of the vice-regal party travelling by the train escape injury; 3 Sept.

Foremost engine of G. W. R. express, Milford to London, leaves the metals when near Llanllyfni, and turns over; 2 persons killed, 4 injured, and about 50 injured; 3 Oct.

Report of the intermediate committee commission on railway accidents in the United States shows that 9,854 persons were killed in 1903, a total of 78,015 persons killed in railway accidents since 1824, when the commission began to keep statistics; issued 7 Oct.

Collision between a St. Louis exposition excursion train and a goods train at Dead man's Curve, near Warrensburg, Missouri, on the Missouri-Pacific railway, 27 killed, 35 injured; 10 Oct.

Accident at Aylesbury; 4 deaths; 23 Dec.

Accident at Stour's Mill, Yorks, 7 killed, 14 injured; 19 Jan. 1905.

Collision at Stratford Market (G. E. R.), 5 April.

Collision on the L. & N. W. inside Huddersfield station, 2 killed, several injured; 2 April.

Express train from Chicago to New York wrecked near Mentor, 21 killed, 44 injured; 22 June.

Electric express from Lanes, & Yorks, 3 killed, 44 injured; 22 June.

Collision between two trains in Colorado, 10 passengers killed; 16 March, 1906.

Collision at the S. W. railway heat express from Plymouth to London, bringing American passengers from the liner New York; at Salisbury; 27 killed, 11 injured; 1 July.

Accident at Saltcoats station on the Glasgow and S. W. railway; nearly 20 persons injured, 13 killed, 15 injured; Aug.

Passenger train on the Chicago, Rock is, and Pacific railroad fell into the Cimarron river; 20 persons killed; 14 Sept.

Great Northern express left the rails at Grandham; 14 passengers killed, 16 injured; 19 Sept.

A portion of an electric train fell into the Thames river; which separates the Regent city from the mainland; 70 persons killed; 28 Oct.

At Woodville, near Valparaiso, an emigrant train came into collision with a freight train, 40 passengers killed and 35 injured; 29 Oct.

Accident on the N. B. railway at Elliot junction near Arbroath; 25 persons killed, many injured, 29 Nov.

40 persons killed and 32 injured at Terra Cotta station on the Baltimore and Ohio railway at Washington; 30 Dec.

Electric train wrecked in N. York; 20 killed, 190 injured; 19 Feb. 1907.

At Alkmaar on the Delagoa Bay line; 12 persons killed, 13 injured; 12 March, 1907.

Train from New Orleans for San Francisco derailed near Cotton, California; 26 persons killed, 122 injured; 29 March.

15 persons killed and 30 injured in a railway accident near Chapleau, N. Ontario; 11 April.

To a S. Pacific train at Honda, California; 31 persons killed and 15 seriously injured; 12 May.

Wreck of an excursion train near Detroit; nearly 40 persons killed, many injured; 20 July.

At Ensenadavacion, Mexico; 65 persons killed, 43 injured; 19 Aug.

Shrewsbury railway disaster; 13 persons killed instantly and 30 wounded; 15 Oct.

Disaster in India at Mohababul owing to a fire in the "table" system; 129 persons killed, besides a large number injured; 8 May, 1908.

A passenger train dashes into a stationary one at Contich, near Antwerp; 38 persons killed, 132 injured; 21 May.

Collision near Baroli, India; 15 persons killed and 270 injured; 26 June.

Accident at Grisodles in the south of France; 10 killed, 20 injured; 8 Nov.

In France between Am blastac and Estivans; 13 killed, 30 injured; 13 Dec.


In Ecuador; owing to a derailed train the rail was limited over a cliff 100 ft. high; 25 persons killed, 40 injured; 24 Feb.

Accident to the "Soo" express at Spanish River; 48 killed and from 40 to 70 injured; 21 Jan. 1910.

To the Brighton express at Mount Nest station; 7 deaths; 20 Jan.

At Roger's pass, on the Canadian Pacific railway; a snow slide buries a train; 62 workmen, including 35 Japanese, were killed; reported 6 March.

In France near Versailles; an express train, at 63 miles an hour, ran into a local train standing in a station; 12 people were killed and about 30 injured; 18 June.

RAINBOW. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by Rene Descartes in 1627; see Spectrum.

RAIN-FALL. Mr. G. J. Symons printed a table of rain-fall in Britain for 140 years, 1726-1865, in the reports of the British Association in 1866; and another table in 1883 for the years 1866—1880. He began to publish his annual volume "British Rainfall," in 1894, and this has appeared every year since that date. In 1895, he published "Italia: Hora, When, Where, Why, it is Measured." Mr. Symons died, aged 62, 10 March, 1900.

Rainfall observers in Britain for the tables, 163 in 1860; about 2000 in 1888; nearly 5,000 in 1904.

Deficient rainfall in 1887; average yearly fall at Bolton, Lancashire, for 56 years 47·07 in.; in 1887, 27·52 in. See Drought.

Greatest fall of rain in one year, 24·98, at The Styke in 1872.

Priest October in British Isles 55 per cent. below average.

Greatest fall of rain in 24 hours, 3·03 in, at Settisham in 1872.

Greatest fall of rain in three hours, 6·05 in, at Angerton in 1867.

Great drought in British Isles, many places had no rain for 28 days.

Feb. 1901.

Red rain with sand descends in Italy and Vietnam.

Greatest fall of rain in one hour, 3·63 in, at Maidenhead in 1854.

Total fall in London, 214·4 in. at 12 rain days.

Fall of red dust with rain in Cornwall, end of Jan. 1902.

Fall of "blood rain," due to (Carabes coccinella) insects, in Hamburg.

24 May.

Meteorological office at Brixton reported 37·95 in. during year; at Greenwich observatory, 35·54.
RAIN-GUAE. 1152

RANGOON.

the wettest year on record for London and district.

1893.

Fall of red dust in rain over whole south of England, 21st. Feb.

1893.

Heavy rain fell in London and the south of England daily 0-01 June; again without ceasing, when about 34 in. fell, 14 June; more rainy days, 21, 22, 29 June; total amount 65-41 in., with very low temperature; the wettest June since 1870.

1893.

Another heavy fall in London, Fleet-street offices flooded, 24, 25, 26 July.

1893.

Total fall for June and July, 11,702 ins. on 23 days, highest amount in 18 years, reported 3 Aug.

1893.

Rainfall 58 in., heaviest for London in 2 years, from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.

1893.

15 consecutive dry days recorded by Dr. Mill, at Camden-square observatory, establishing "an absolute drought." This has only occurred before in December since 1884.

1893.

(The wettest year recorded at Camden-square, London, observatory since 1828 is that of 1892.

1893.

During 1892, in complete years the annual rainfall exceeded 30 in., the wettest year in London previously to 1870, being that of 1878.

1893.

Burst November in British Isles 53 per cent. below average.

1894.

Burst year for British Isles, 1892; rainfall 24 in., below the average. Wettest year for British Isles; rainfall 24 in., above the average; 1896 was scarcely less wet, on 6 June 4-2 in. of rain fell at Kilmarnock, from between 12.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., the largest amount ever measured in the time in England.

1896.

British Rainfall organization, founded by the late Mr. Symons in 1876, Mr. Sowerby Wallis, his associate for 23 years, retired, and was succeeded by Dr. H. R. Mill in 1893. Dr. Mill presented house and records to the nation, and established the rainfall work under trustees, remaining as director, 8 June.

1894.

RAIN-GAUGE, an apparatus consisting primarily of a funnel-shaped receiver and a glass graduated measure of a much smaller size, measuring the amount of rain collected in tenths and hundredths of an inch. These chiefly in use are Symons', the improved Glaisher's, Fleming's, and Jagg's.

RAJPUTANA, an administrative territory, N.W. India, embracing 20 native states and the British district of Ajmere-Merwara (27,11 sq. mi.; population, 496,722). Total area, 132,461 sq. mi.; population, in 1881, 6,288,302; in 1910 (est.), 10,723,301; 1910.

1881.

The Rajputs, the predominating race of Rajputary, were the first to resist the Mahometan invasions in the 11th century, the Rajputs ruled over half-a-dozen strong states. From the end of the 16th to the middle of the 18th century, these states acknowledged the supremacy of the Mogul emperor of Delhi; they were next subjected by the Maharrats, but became independent when these were crushed by the British, 1817, and with whom they eventually became allies. The Rana of Jhadawar accused of misgovernment, etc., was deprived of full powers in 1887, reinvested, 1894.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY, termed the Main Plot (which see).

"RAILED" to republicanism, a name assumed by a party at the general election in France, Aug. 1835.

RAM, that portion of the bow of a battleship which projects below the water-line in the form of a beam, and designed by its momentum when striking a hard surface to crush it into pieces. The latest battleships, of the Dreadnought pattern, first one constructed end of 1895, are built without rams. The ram was first used during the American civil war, when the federal frigate Cumberland was sunk by the confederate ram Virginia, 1862. During the Austro-Italian war the Austrian ironclad Ferdinand Max sunk the Italian ironclad Re d'Italia at the battle of Lissa, 1866. In the war between Chile and Peru, the Peruvian battleships, which were well designed by the French naval designer Claude Chataignier, hoops, 1879. Accidents by collision between battleships have occurred: --

The Vanguard was rammed and sunk by the Iron Duke, 1875; the Grosser Kurfurst by the König Wilhelm, 1878 (250 of the crew of the former were drowned); the Victoria by the Compendio; Adm. Tryon and 400 men perished, 1893.

RAMADAN, otherwise Ramadhan, Ramazan, the ninth month of the Mahometan year, in which is kept a strict fast in memory of the first revelation to Mahomet; the fast is followed by the short festival Bairam (which see). The Mahometan year is lunar, consisting of 354 days 21 hours, and in about 33 years the Ramadans passes through all the seasons.

RAMAYANA, the elder of the two great Sanskrit epic poems, is said to have been written by the poet Valmiki, 5th cent. n.c. Its hero is Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, as the son of the king of Oudh. The Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses, divided in 7 books.

RAMBOUILLET, a royal chateau, about 25 miles from Paris. Here Francis I. died 31 March, 1547; and here Charles X. abdicated, 2 Aug. 1830. After being owned by the count of Thouanine and the duc de Penthièvre, it was bought by Louis XVI. 1778.

RAMILLIES (Belgium), the site of a brilliant victory gained by the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies over the French commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroi, on Whitsunday, 23 May (o.s. 12), 1706. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. This accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, &c.

RAMSGATE, Kent, a fishing village in the 17th century, became important through commerce after 1689, and is now a popular summer resort. The erection of the pier began in 1750; the harbour was formed by George Smeton, 1780-95, and the lighthouse erected soon after. Iron promenade pier, 1874; handsome Roman Catholic church, built by the Pagins, the elder of whom resided here: Jewish synagogue and college erected by Sir Moses Montefiore, also a resident. Ramsgate incorporated as a borough 1884. Frith's "Ramsgate Sands" painted 1854. Population, 1881, 22,853; 1910, 27,495; 1910 (est.) 31,525.

RANELAGH (near Chelsea), a public garden for concerts and dancing, occupying the grounds of Ranelagh House (built by Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, about 1691), was opened with a breakfast, 9 April, 1712. The music for the orchestra was frequently composed by Dr. Arne. The gardens were closed, and the buildings taken down, 1804. A sports club of the same name near Barnes is now, 1910, a popular and select social resort.

RANGES ACT. 1894. See under Commons.

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, built by Amonra, 1753, was taken by Sir A. Campbell on 5 May, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppre-
sion of the British merchants led to the second
Burma war, 1852. Rangoon was taken by storm
by general Godwin, 14 April, and annexed to the
British dominions in December. An English
bishopric was founded, 1877. Destructive fire for
two days about 18 April, 1884. Foundation stone
of Catholic Church by lord Dufferin, viceroy, 24 Feb.

RAVENNA.

RAVRAHANNock, see Chancellorville, and
Trivid, 1865.

RASPERRY, not named among the fruits
early introduced into this country from the contin-
tent. The Virginia raspberry (Rubus occidenta-
talis) before 1860, and the flowering raspberry
(Rubus odoratus), about 1700, came from North
America.

RASTADT, Baden. Here the preliminaries of
a peace were signed, 6 March, 1714, by marshal
Villars on the part of the French king, and by
prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; the
German frontier was restored to the terms of the
peace of Ryswick.—The Congress of Rastad,
to treat of a general peace with the
Germanic powers, was commenced 9 Dec. 1797;
and negotiations were carried on throughout 1798.
The atrocious massacre of the French plenipoten-
tiaries at Rastadt by the Austrian regiment of
Szeltizer took place 25 April, 1799.

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY (now St. George's-
street), East London. Mr. Marr, a shopkeeper here,
with his wife, child, and boy, were brutally mur-
dered, 7 Dec. 1817; and on 11 Dec. Mr. and Mrs.
Williamson, their child, and servant, were also
murdered. A man, named Williams, arrested on
suspicions, committed suicide, 15 Dec.

RATES. See Local Rates.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones,
governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed
the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000
men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon,
baggage, and ammunition, 2 Aug. 1649.

RATIONALISM, the doctrine of those who
reject a divine revelation and admit no other means
of acquiring knowledge but experience and reason.
See Higher Criticism.

RATISBON (in Bavaria) was made a free
imperial city about 1200. Several dicta have been
held here. A peace was concluded here between
France and the emperor of Germany, by which was
terminated the war for the Mantuan succession,
signed 12 Oct. 1797. In later times, it was at
Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German
princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and
placed themselves under the protection of the
emperor Napoleon of France, 1 Aug. 1806. Ratis-
bon was made an archbishopric in 1806; secularised
in 1810; was ceded to Bavaria in 1815; became
again an archbishopric in 1847. Population 1800,
45720; 1845, 48800.

RATTENING (from ratten, provincial for rat),
the removing and hiding workmen's tools as a
punishment for nonpayment to trades unions, or
opposition to them. Much "rattening" was dis-
closed at the commission of inquiry at Sheffield
in June, 1867; and at Manchester Sept. following; see
Sheffield.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe
and the French army totally defeated the allies
under prince Charles of Lorraine, 11 Oct. 1740.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER of Henry IV. of
France, 14 May, 1610. The assassin was fearful
ly tortured, and executed, 27 May.

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the
Papal states, founded by Greek colonists, fell under
the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured
and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius
made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 494. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal see. On the 11th of April, 1312, a battle was fought between the French, under Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours) and nephew of Louis XII., and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the good fortune of the French in Italy. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Many of the Acedætæoræ, a secret society of assassins (said to have been formerly followers of Garabaldi), who long kept the city in terror, arrested, Sept. Oct., condemned to life imprisonment... 12 Dec. 1874.

RE, ISLE OF (W. coast of France, near Rochelle). Oyster beds planted here in 1862 have flourished. See Rochelle.

READERS, an order of ministrants in the church of England, received the assent of the archbishops and bishops in July, 1866. They are not ordained or addressed as reverend, but are licensed by the bishop of the diocese. Readers wore a special badge to denote their office.

READING (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy. The palace was created 1830. New town hall, free library, &c. opened 31 May, 1882. Royal County theatre built, 25 Aug., 1891. Mr. George Palmer, giver of Palmer park, &c., born 1818, died 19 Aug., 1897. University Extension (Oxford) college, 1860, presented by Mr. Walter Palmer, opened by the prince of Wales, 11 June, 1898. Lady Warwick host, to train women in the lighter side of agriculture, opened Oct. 1898. Population, 1891, 72,221; 1896, 82,165.


REAL ACTIONS LIMITATION ACT, passed 1874, comes into operation 1 Jan. 1879.

REALISTS, see Nominalists.

REAL PRESENCE, see Transubstantiation.

REAPING-MACHINES. One was invented in the country early in last century, but failed from its intricacies. At the meeting of the British association at Dumfriess, Sept. 1897, the rev. Patrick Bell stated that he invented a reaping-machine in 1820, which was used in 1827; the principle being that on which the best machines are now constructed. On 15 Jan. 1898, he was presented with the humble testimonial, and 1600l. in money. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846; he received a gold medal from the jurors of the exhibition of 1851; and also at the Royal Agricultural society's competition at Bristol, 6 Aug. 1875. The sheaves are bound by these reaping machines. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited in 1851, was highly commended. John Rolley, the inventor of the reaping machine largely used in Australia, died 23 Nov. 1857.

REASON was decried to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, 10 Nov., 1793, and was personified by an actress.—Thomas Painé's 'Age of Reason' was published in 1794-5; Immanuel Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' (Kritik der reinen Vernunft'), 1781.

REBECCA RIOTS, see Wales, 1843, 1858.

REBELLIONS or INSURRECTIONS in BRITISH HISTORY. Details of many are given in separate articles. See Conspiracies.

Against William the conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.

By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1033.

In favour of the empress Matilda, 1139. Ended, 1183.

The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.

Of the barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of Magna Carta, 15 June following.

Of the barons, 1266.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II., on account of his favour to Piers Gaveston, 1312.

Again, on account of the Spencer, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called that Tyler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector, mounted on his son's horse, and seized by his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1321, see Tyler.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

Against King Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1402-3.

Against Henry V. by earl of Cambridge and other lords, 1415.

Of Jack Cade, against Henry VI. 1450; see Cade's Insurrection.

In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1460-7.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expedition of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard III.

Under Lambert Simnel, 1486, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; his army was defeated, leaders slain, and he was dismissed to be a baker; he was pardoned, and employed by the king as a military.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492; deposed; executed 1499.

Under Thomas Flamsteed and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against the taxes levied by the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, 22 June, and the three leaders were executed, 23 June, 1497.

The 'Pilgrimage of Grace' against Henry VIII. 1536-7.

Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, 1543; suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, led by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.

In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI., 2 Aug., 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554, aged 17.

Of sir Thomas Wytte, son of the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., fails; he is beheaded at Tyne May April 1554.

Of the Roman Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmorland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1557. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up and the result was the execution of the earl of Northumberland.

Of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.

Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.

Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neill, &c., against the English in Ireland, 1641-5.
RECEIPTS FOR MONEY.

1155

RECORDER, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1203; right hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., recorder. Dec. 1856.—Jan. 1857. Sir Thomas Chapman, 1857, died 24 Dec. 1891, succeeded by sir Charles Hall. 8 Feb. 1892, died 9 March, 1900; sir Forest Fulton, 20 March, 1900. The salary, originally 10l. per annum, is now 400l.

RECORDS, PUBLIC IN ENGLAND. began to be regularly preserved in 1160, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the consilium-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (10 Aug. 1838).— A RECORD Office has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter lanes, to which the records have been gradually removed. The early records of Scotland. Annual meetings. A large number of record and other antiquarian societies are now in existence in this country. See Societies.

RECREATION, see Playground. The Recreative Evening Schools Association for boys who have left school, founded, under royal patronage, 1856.
REDE LECTURE. Cambridge; sir Robert Rede, chief justice of common pleas, in 1518 endowed some lectureships. In 1850 these were replaced by an annual lecture, which has been given by profs. Owen, Phillips, Ansted, Tyndall, and other eminent persons.

REDEMAKERS, see Lygonians.

REDHILL, see Reformatory Schools.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT, see Reform, 1885.

REDOWA, a Bohemian dance in 3-4 time, introduced in 1836 or 1842, at Paris, and soon after in London.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS, a name given to part of the Hudson Bay settlements.

RED SEA, the Mare Erythreum of the ancients, between Arabia and Africa, crossed by the Phoenicians and others in commerce, and by the Israelites in their escape from Egypt, 1491 B.C. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the colour was due to marine plants, the Trichodactylum Erythreum; see Swez, Sandow, and Sammlatium. Red Sea: Edinburgh, 1851, by M. Holled Smith, appointed 1888, resigned June, 1862; succeeded by col. Archibald Hunter, Oct. 1862; col. George Lloyd, Sept. 1861; exp. X. E. Playfair, 1903; maj. J. J. L. Howard, 1901; maj. C. J. Hawker, 1902; Graham C. Kerr, 1908. Much jinny and gun-running; 700 killed near Suez, April 1902. Active measures of suppression taken by the British and Italians; 700 burnt and sunk; 2 Italians killed last May, reported, May, 1892, by Turkey-settled reporter, from British cruiser off Helbeta, reported, Dec. Nile: Red sea railway from Port Sudan to the Atbara junction, opened . 1896.

REFERENCES, the name given to an article in the Swiss constitution of 29 May, 1874, by which certain laws passed by the Canton and Federal Councillors are to be referred to the people at large by plebisce. The people have also the right of taking the initiative in proposing the enactment of new laws and the repeal of old ones. The referendum was much employed in Switzerland in relation to the revision of the constitution, Feb. March, 1893.

REFLECTORS, see Burning-glass and Camera.

REFORM ASSOCIATION, instituted at Westminster to protect electors, 20 May, 1835. National Reform Union founded, 1844, by members of the committee of the Anti-Corn-laws league, who took up the question of parliamentary reform after the defeat of protection. It had about 400 affiliated societies in 1845.

REFORM CLUB, established in 1836 by the right hon. Edw. Ellice, M.P., and others, to succeed the Westminster Club, 1834-6. The building in Pall Mall, designed by sir Charles Barry, was completed in 1841. Jubilee ball; the prince (Edward) of Wales and son, and above 2,000 persons (all parties present, 15 June, 1857.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, 7 May, 1782; of 144, 7 May, 1783; and of 74, 18 April, 1785; see Redheads. The measure of reform by earl Grey's administration was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, 1 March, 1831.

BILL OF 1832. First division: second reading: for it, 307; against it, 291; 22 March.

On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 271; 29 April. The bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, 23 April. A new parliament assembled, 14 June. Bill again introduced, 24 June.

Division on second reading: for it, 367; against it, 231—majority, 136; 7 July.

Division on third reading of the bill: for it, 348; against it, 236—majority, 112; 22 Sept. In the Lords: first division, on second reading; lord Wharncliffe moved, "that the bill be referred to the next month's." For the amendment, 109; against it, 152—majority, forty-one; 8 Oct. [Parliament prorogued, 20 Oct. 1831.]

ACT OF 1832. Read in the Commons a first time without a division, 12 Dec. 1831. Second reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162; 17 Dec. 1831. Third reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 335; against it, 239—majority for it, 196; 28th, March, 1832.

In the Lords: read a first time on motion of earl Grey, 27 March. Second reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 172—majority, ninety-four; 24 April. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved, "that the question of disfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, thirty-five, 7 May.

Resignation of ministers, 9 May; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities by the creation of new peers.

In the Lords, the bill was carried through the committee, 30 May; read a third time: 106 against 22—majority, eighty-four; 4 June. Received the royal assent, 7 June.

The royal assent given to the Scotch reform bill, 17 July; and to the Irish one, 7 Aug. 1832.

ADJUDICATE REFORM BILLS. Lord John Russell introduced a new reform bill, 13 Feb. 1834, which was withdrawn, 11 April, 1834, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On 25 Feb. 1836, Mr. Bright brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on 31 March, by a majority of 295. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually to a change of ministry.

The new government (lords Melbourne and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, 1 March, 1836; but withdrew it, 11 June. No reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1836-7; see Commons.

The discussion respecting the grand charter reform was revived in the autumns of 1834 and 1835.

Mr. Balmer's reform bill was rejected by the commons, 8 May, 1836.

Mr. Childerhouse introduced a four-pound bill, 12 March, 1836; after much discussion, it was read a second time, 22 April. A redistribution of seats bill was introduced, and incorporated with the franchise bill, 7 May; an

* By this "Act... of the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (s. 3 Will. IV., c. 45). 16 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A,); 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D), and other important changes made.
amendment (on a clause, substituting "rateable for" for "clear yearly value") was passed, in opposition to the government, 26 June; which led to the resignation of the government, 26 June; and the withdrawal of the bill (see Adulton), 19 July, 1866.

Numerous great reform meetings held in London and other large towns, on 7 Feb. 1867, and on this occasion Mr. Disraeli announced his plan of proceeding with reform by 13 resolutions, 11 Feb.; these withdrawn, 26 Feb. 1867.

The "Tea-room meeting" of liberals (Blissers, Owen Stanley, &c.) agreed to the rejection of the bill and to the submission of a new (with double suffrage) introduced 18 March; read second time, 27 March, 1867.

The Reform bill introduced by Lord advocate, 17 Feb.; passed 13 July, 1867.

The Irish bill introduced by the earl of Mayo, 19 March; passed 4 June, 1868.

The Reform league was dissolved 13 March, 1869; re-organized, Oct. 1876.

Bill for extending household suffrage to counties brought in annually by Mr. G. O. Trelawny, see Houseähl Suffrage. Acts of 1832-4.

New bill for Representation of the People of the United Kingdom extending household and lodger suffrage to counties uniform with boroughs. About 2,000,000 voters introduced by Mr. Gladstone, the premier, 25 Feb., read first time 3 March; lord John Manners amendment, declining to pass the bill without knowledge of redistribution of seats, 23 March; negatived, (306-216), bill read second time, 7-8 April; third time, 27 June. Lords, first time, 27 June; rejected by earl of Derby, Mr. Manners, and others, (325-217), 8-9 July; bill committed, 25 July, 1867.

Redistribution of Seats Act; commons, 1st reading, 1 Dec.; second reading, 4 Dec., 1867; third reading (163-53).

FRANCHISES. Boroughs: All householders rated for relief of the poor; lodgers, resident for twelve months, and paying rate a year. Counties: Persons of property of the clear annual value of £15 and exempt from land or tenements paying £12, a year. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person to vote for more than two candidates, in London, 1832, 1834, for three or four. Disfranchised: Totten: Regent Great Yarmouth; Lancaster.

II. Distribution of Seats: Boroughs with less than 2,000 population, 13th of June, 1832; and member only (as in Schedule A). Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, to have 3 members instead of 2.

Chelsea (with Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington) borough to Tyburn and N. to return two members; Tower Hamlets divided into two boroughs —Hackney, and Tower Hamlets. (Other new boroughs in Schedule B.) University of London to return one member.

III. Supplementary Provisions: Registration, &c. Boundary Commissioners (which see). Parliament not to be dissolved on any future demise of the crown. Members, Dillwyn, Great Duff, and other, who advocate their seats on acceptance of another office in substitution, passed 26 May, 1832; read first time, 12 May; second time, 15 May; third time, 12 June; Royal assent, 25 June, 1832.

Redistribution of Seats Act.—Boroughs to cease as such (having less than 15,000 inhabitants): England, 80; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 22. To be included in their counties; Berwick, Durham, Lancaster, Rutland, Devon, Berkshire, Hants, and Dorset. Disfranchised for corruption: Macclesfield, Sandwich, To lose one member (having less than 50,000 inhabitants):—England, 34; Ireland, 3. To have one additional member (having more than 50,000 inhabitants):—England, 13; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 2. New boroughs: England, 43. 160 seats obtained by disfranchisement to be divided among counties and boroughs not represented, &c. New counties returning more than one member, formed into new subdivisions, returning one member. City of London only to have two members. Total number of members to be raised from 652 to 672; England to have 6 more. Scotland 12 more.

Mr. Stansfield's resolution advocating the principle of "one man, one vote," negatived in the commons (291-256), 3 March, 1868.

Mr. Balfour introduces his redistribution proposal (referred to in the king's speech, 14 Feb. 1869), proceeding by declaratory resolve, 16 May, 1869; read in the House of Commons, 20 July; seconded by Mr. Gladstone. Speech of the House of Commons, 21 July, 1869. The House of Commons, by a vote of Mr. Balfour, was dissatisfied with the Speaker's conduct and rejected the resolution. The Speaker, therefore, decided that the bill should be withdrawn. The bill, 21 July, 1869. The Reform bill withdrawn 13 March, 1875; re-organized, Oct. 1876.


Redistribution of Seats Act; commons, 1st reading, 1 Dec.; second reading, 4 Dec., 1867; third reading (163-53).

11-12 May, 1865. Lords, read first time, 12 May; second time, 15 May; third time, 12 June; Royal assent, 25 June, 1865.

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REFORMATION. The. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish it. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Erasmus, Luther, Zwingli, Tyndal, Calvin, Melanchthon, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. Luther thus charac-

terised himself and his fellow reformers: "Res non Verba—Luther." "Verba non Res—Erasmus." "Res et Verba—Melanchthon." "Nee Verba nee Res—Carlstadt." see Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Wittenberg, &c. The era of the reformation is as follows:—

In France (Abbigness), said to have a constitution of Christian reformers, about 1527.

In England (Wickeft), 1515.

In Bohemia (Huss), 1515.

In Italy (Jerome Savonarola), see Savonarola, 1495.

In France (Confes.), before 1512.

In Germany (Luther), 1517.

In Switzerland (Zwingli), 1517.

In Denmark (Andreas Bodelacius), 1517.

In Prussia, 1517.

In France (Calvin); see Huguenots, 1529.

Protestants first so called, 1534.

In Sweden (Stenon), 1532.

In England (Henry VII), 1534.

In Ireland (Archbishop George Browne), 1535.

In England, completed (Gammer, Ducer, Fosse, &c., 1547; 1554; reformed by Elizabeth, 1558.

In Scotland (Knox), established, 1560.

In the Netherlands, established, 1562.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for juvenile delinquents. The Reformatory School at Mettray, near Tours in France, was founded in 1839 by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor of Paris, and the second of the vicomte de Charette, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The one at Redhill, Surrey, is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society,
and under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid 30 April, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and divided into so-called families. In 1853 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed; amended act, 1861. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on this subject, and in Aug. 1859, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held. See Industrial Schools.


Reformatory and Refuge Journal commenced as a quarterly publication, Jan. 1846. Shoeblackers were first licensed by the police in 1868.

Reformatory and refuge union provident and benevolent fund instituted, 6 March, 1876.


Royal commission on reformatory and industrial schools appointed. Jan. 1882.

Reformatory and industrial schools, act, 1881, passed 3 July, 1881.

Acts for establishing reformatory schools passed, 1857, 1858, 1862, 1866; amended, 1872 & 1881.

Reformatory schools act passed, 22 Sept. 1839. Act passed abolishing imprisonment as a necessary preliminary to detention in reformatories. 1839.

Truant and day industrial schools come under the education authorities by the Education act of 1870.

The inspection of homes association organized by the reformatory and refuge union, and the Bishop of Chichester, for the treatment of youthful prisoners. (Catholic), 27 April, 1905.

Jubilee of the reformatory and refuge union celebrated by a meeting at the Mansion-house, and the issue of a "fifty years record of child-saving and reformatory work." (Catholic), 27 April, 1905.

Children's act consolidating previous acts dealing with children, 1899.

The probation officers act passed, 1907; prevention of crime act, 1907; children act, 1907; and the punishment of incest act, 1871. See England.

"REFORMED CHURCH" (Calvinistic), established in Holland and in some parts of Germany. For the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland, see Covenanters, note.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, founded in the United States of North America in 1873; in this country a secession from the Free Church of England in 1877. Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky, after revising the prayer-book, consented C. E. Cheney as bishop, 14 Dec. 1877; others, since consecrated and churches formed.

REFRACTION, see Light.


REFRIGERATORS, see Provisions.

REFUGEES' BENEVOLENT FUND, instituted in consequence of the Franco-German war, at a great meeting held at the Mansion-house, London, 27 Oct. 1870. It all-relief temporary relief to many sufferers.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE (criminal young female-s), Bolton, London, E.; instituted 1835, incorporated 1838.

REFUGEES, see Poor, 1894. Refuges for Destitute boys and girls, established in Great Queen-street in 1852. See Chichester.

REGALIA, see Crown.

REGATTA. A public boat race, introduced into this country from Venice in 1775: and in that year one took place on the Thames. Henley regatta instituted 1859; world's championships are competed for, and at most seaside resorts regattas are annual affairs.

REGENCY BILLS. One was passed 1751.

One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated 10 Dec. 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, 20 Feb. 1789. The return of the madly led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, 5 Feb. 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., 23 Dec. 1839. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age; passed 4 Aug. 1840. Regency bill—1796.

REGENTS, see Protectorates.

REGENT'S CANAL, begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maidai-hill, continues its course by Regent's-park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, was formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-six bridges. Opened 1812; opened 1 Aug. 1820. Great explosion of gunpowder (which see), 2 Oct. 1874.

New bridge, near Gloucester gate, Regent's park, opened by the duke of Cambridge, 5 Aug. 1878. Regent's Canal and City Railway Co. act passed, 1882.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham court-road, pulled down in 1701. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society. During a frost on 13 Jan. 1867, the rotten ice of one of the lakes gave way, and about 200 persons were immersed, of whom above 40 perished. Addition of 20 acres made to the public park, 1883.

Joseph Rumbold was murdered near York Gate, 24 May. Eight youths, George Galleby, 15, William Els, 16, Francis Cole, 15, Peter Lee, 15, William Joseph Grabe, 15, William Hendaw, 16, Charles Henry Govier, 16, and Michael Duling, 15, all described as labourers, were charged with the wilful murder, 1 Aug.; Galleby was convicted; the rest acquitted of murder, 2 Aug.; they pleaded guilty to minor charges, and were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, 4 Aug. The evidence disclosed the existence of local bands of young roughs carrying on internecine warfare. Joseph Rumbold was the intended victim; Galleby reprieved, Aug. 1882.

REGENT STREET. London, W.; designed and executed by John Nash; authorised by act, 53 George III. 1813. The colonnades of the quadrants were removed in 1848.

REGGIO, see Rhegium.
REGICIDES. 1159

REGICIDES, in English history, are the commissioners appointed to try King Charles I., 150 in number; of whom 70 acted, and 59 signed the death-warrant, Jan. 1649. Of these last, 29 were tried, and 10 executed: Harrison, 13 Oct.; Cook and Peters, 16; Scott, Prince, Clement, and Jones, 17 Oct.; Axtell and Hacket, 19 Oct. 1660. They asserted themselves to be martyrs. Others were imprisoned. See Assassinations.

Foreign Regicides.

James I. of Scotland, by nobles 26 Feb. 1437
Jones III. 11 June, 1448
Henry III. of France, by Clement, 1 Aug.; d. 2 Aug. 1589
Henrv IV. by Raynalie 14 May, 1610
Gustavus III. of Sweden, by Ankarsten, 16 March
Louis XVI. by convention 27 Jan. 1793
Paul of Russia, by nobles 24 March, 1826
Maximilian of Mexico 19 June, 1867
See Secret, 1903; Portugal, 1508; and Austrians.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGE ACT, passed 28 May, 1875.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY were formed in France about 1558; see Infantry. The following are the approximate dates of the establishment of several British regiments:

CAVALRY.
The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, in 1661
The Royal Horse Guards, "The Blues," formerly the Oxford Blues; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford, in
Three Indian regiments (19th, 28th, and 21st) added, Aug. 1861
Dragoon Guards.—The 1st (King's), 1655; 2nd (Queen's, Prince of Wales's), 1655; 4th (Royal Irish), 1655; 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's), 1655; 7th (Carabiniers), 1655; 7th (Royal Prince's), 1655
Lancers.—The 1st (Royal), 1661; 2nd (Scots Greys), 1661; 4th (Hussars), 1664; Several regiments of Light Dragoons were armed with lances and termed Lancers, Sept. 1666
See Germany, June, 1894.

INFANTRY (see Guards).
1st Royaler Royal Scots regiment, 1633; the old title resumed, Dec. 1671
Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in 1660
3rd Dragoons, represent London train bands and have special privileges
2nd Queen's Royal
4th King's Own
5th Northumberland Fusiliers
26th Cameronian
104th Canadian
101st to 109th (Indian) added, Aug. 1861
The Highland regiments are the old 2d1, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93d. See Army Organisation.

Note.—By the reorganisation of the infantry in 1855 the numbers of the regiments by which they were formerly designated were (with some exceptions) merged into their territorial names.
The 3rd Dragoons are the Kent (East) regiment; the 2nd Queen's Royal, the Surrey (Royal West) regiment; 4th King's Own, the Lancaster (Royal) regiment; 8th Northumberland Fusiliers, the Northumberland Fusiliers, 26th Cameronians, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Highland Fusiliers.—The old 2d1 (the Black Watch) is now the 1st battalion of the Royal Highlanders; the 71st, the old 1st battalion Light Infantry; the 72nd, the 1st batt. Seaforth Highlanders (the Ross-shire Buffs); the 75th, the 2nd batt. Seaforth Highlanders; the 79th, the Cameron Highlanders; the 92nd, the 2nd batt. Gordon Highlanders; the 93d, the 2nd batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703; et seq. Greater security was thus
given to purchasers and mortgagors; and the value of estates increased in those counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons; see Bills. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced, 1788; and throughout England, 1789; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.
The duties and payments of the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland and his deputy were regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 44.

REGISTERS, PARochial, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, Sept. 1538. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on registers in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 et seq.

The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed 17 Aug. 1836, see Bills of Mortality, &c.

A new registration act for births and deaths, passed 7 Aug. 1874; another passed in 1891.

Births and Deaths Registration act for Ireland passed 2 Aug. 1880
Major George Graham, the first registrar-general (1823), was succeeded by sir Brydges Powell Hamilher, appointed, Jan. 1830; retires, succeeded by Mr. Reginald MacMillan, Feb. 1835; William C. Dunbar, bt. 1903; Bernard Mallet 1909

The registrars-general issue reports periodically.

Cost of the office, 1803-1850, estimated 52,358.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was enacted by the Reform act, passed 7 June, 1832, and by acts passed in 1868 and 1885; see Resisting Barristers.

New Parliamentary and Municipal Registration act passed 22 July, 1878
New bill, second reading, 26 Apr.; withdrawn, Sept. 1893
Registration Acceleration act passed, 31 July, 1894

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance from the sovereign for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, commenced by Charles II. in 1672, and revived by William III. in 1690, was commuted by the Irish Presbyterian Church act passed June, 1874. The allowance to certain protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland was given up by them in 1857, in deference to the wishes of English dissenters.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, see Public Worship.

REGULATION OF THE FORCES ACT passed 17 Aug. 1871. See Army.

REICHENBACH (Prussia). Here Duroc was killed during the conflicts between the French and the allies, 22 May, 1813; see Bautzen. Here was signed a subsidy treaty between Russia, Prussia, and England, whereby the last engaged to provide means for carrying on the war against Napoleon I. on certain conditions, 14, 15 June, 1813. Austria joined the alliance soon after.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by decree 5 March; met on 31 May, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, 21 Sept. 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other
**REIGATE.**

<table>
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<th>RENTS.</th>
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<td>Current</td>
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<td>claws</td>
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provinces. It again met 20 May, 1897. The Reichstag of Germany, the imperial parliament or diet, first met at Berlin, 21 Mar. 1871.

**REIGATE (Surrey),** sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I; lost one by the Reform Act of 1832, and was wholly disfran- chised for corruption by that of 1885. Population, 1881, 18,862; 1901, 25,913; 1939 (est.) 29,014.

**REIGN OF TERROR.** Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Camp de Mars in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, 17 July, 1792. He was triumphant in 1793, and numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billad Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, 27 July, 1794. The next day he suffered death, with many of his companions; see France. This has been termed the Red Terror. The reaction after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the White Terror. The Jesuits were then consequous in the destruction of their adversaries.

**REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS.** The average duration, according to Newton, is 19 years each; according to Hales 22 1/2 years; that of the sovereigns of England being 23 years, and that of the popes, 74 years. Pius IX. was the first pope who reigned above 25 years, 1846-78.

**REISNER WORK.** The name applied to a kind of inlaid cabinet-work formed of woods contrasted in colour. So-called from Reisner, a German workman, who lived in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715) of France.

**REICS, the trade in these became general in the 7th century, fragments of bones, &c. being brought from Jerusalem. The sale of relics was prohibited by pope Innocent III. 1198, without effect.**

**RELIEF CHURCH.** A secession from the church of Scotland, founded by Thomas Gillespie, who was deposed from his ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers, 23 May, 1752. The church was constituted as the "presbytery of relief," 22 Oct. 1757. The Relief and Secession churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church, 13 May, 1817.


**RELIGION.** "The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being or to any order of beings conceived by them as demanding reverence for the possession of superhuman control over the destinies of man or the powers of nature, more especially the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience." There are numerous classifications of religions. Hegel distributes them into religions of nature, religions of spirituality, and the absolute or Christian religion. Professor Bleiler's classification includes nature religions and ethical religions; the former comprehending animism, polytheism, anthropomorphic polytheism, &c.; the latter comprehending Confucianism, Taoism, Brahminism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity. The science of religion comprises the psychology, the history of religions, and comparative theology. Hume may be said to have initiated the study of religion as a process of mind and the factors which condition and determine its development in his "Natural History of Religion," 1759. During the 14th century the study of comparative religions was taken up and has made great progress in Germany, France, and England by the investigations of philosophers and scholars like Von Hartmann, Plicherl, Reville, Kuenen, Renouf, Max Muller, Herbert Spencer, D'Alviiela, De la Sausaye, Tylor, Lubback (lord Avebury), Rhyg, Davids, Rawlinson, Lang, and others.

The following table gives the latest distribution and percentages of the leading religions of the world according to Dr. H. Zeller, director of the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Per cent. of total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jews, 10,660,000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians, 534,049,000</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahomedans, 175,990,000</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists, 214,000,000</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confucians, 300,000,000</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religions, 184,230,000</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1,544,519,000</td>
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</tbody>
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Congress for the history of religions held at Oxford during vacation 1895.

**RELIGION OF HUMANITY, see Positive Philosophy and Secularism.**

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.** founded 1799. Centenary meeting in Exeter-hall, 5 May, 1897; centenary fund, total, 65,640/.; receipts, 1910, 18,964/. Literature in 27 languages and dialects published, 3,750,000,000 publications circulated by the society from its foundation to year ending 1910. Scriptures instruction in 514 public schools, see Education, 1870 94, and 7 Aug. 1902.

**REMISSION OF PENALTIES ACT, see Sunday.**

**REMONSTRANCE.** The Grand, drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., 1 Dec. 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts, and was printed by order of the house.

**REMONSTRANTS, see Arminians.**

**RENAISSANCE, see Arminians.**

**RENSBURG (Holstein),** was taken by the imperialists in 1627; by the Swedes in 1633; and by the Prussians and confederate troops in 1848. The first diet of Schleswig and Holstein met here 3 April, 1848. It was re-occupied by the Danes in 1852, and then by the Prussians after a serious conflict, 21 July, 1864.

**RENNES (capital of Brittany, N. W. France).** Here was established by Henry II., in 1553, the parliament so celebrated for its independence, especially in its struggle with the court, 1788-89. On 20 May, 1788, it declared infamous every one who should take part in the cour pleniere then proposed, but afterwards suppressed. Here took place the re-trial of the Ireysus case (which see) 1899. Population in 1911, 74,609; 1910 (est.) 81,406.

**RENTS** said to have been first made payable in money, instead of in kind, about 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to
REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. 1161

ORDERED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT FOR ENGLAND, passed 15 Aug. 1867; for Ireland and Scotland, 13 July, 1868; a new act passed, 6 Dec. 1884. See Reform.

REPUBLICANS, see Democrats. The name adopted by the Northern party in the United States, N.A., opposed to the democrats in the South. It is stated that the first delegate-nominating convention in the United States that adopted the name Republican was held in Strong, Franklin county, Maine, 7 Aug. 1834. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., professed himself a republican at public meetings and was much applauded, Nov. 1871; but at some places his appearance led to riotous proceedings. His motion for returns respecting the expenditure of the civil list by queen Victoria was negatived in the house of commons (2770), to March, 1872. A national republican conference of delegates was held at Sheffield, 1 Dec. 1872, when a national flag was adopted.

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REPUBLICS, see Athens, Rome, Geneva, Venice, France (1792, 1848, 1870), Spain (1873), Brazil (1889), Panama (1903), and America.

REQUESTS, COURTS OF; see Conscription.

REQUIEM, a solemn mass, sung for the dead, so called from the introit "Requiem aeternam," i.e. "Palestrina's Requiem was printed at Rome, 1594; Victoria's at Madrid, 1665; Mozart's last work was a requiem, 1791.

RELENTING, see Electricity (Frictional).

REPORTING. The publication of the debates in parliament is forbidden as a breach of privilege, but was virtually conceded, after a severe struggle, in 1771.* Reporters' galleries were erected in the houses of parliament after the fire of 1834. To the unfettered liberty of reporting we doubtless owe much of our freedom and good government; see under Law. By the verdict for the defendant in the case of Wason v. The Times (for libel) reports of parliamentary debates were decided in favor of the Times, 1877. A commons committee on reporting recommend continuance of Hansard's debates with improvement, May, 1879.

The publication of Hansard's parliamentary debates began 1835 and closed in 1888. Latterly a subsidy was granted. The publication of the debates was taken up by Messrs. Meares, Currie & Co., Feb. 1889; and continued by the Hansard Publishing Union, limited, 1889; the Union ordered to be wound up, 13 May. See Trials, 1882-93. Mr. T. C. Hansard, aged 72, died, 12 Nov., 1891. Reports of parliamentary debates made by a reporter for the service of the government. 1869.

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. See Home Rule and Ireland.

A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "teigned for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Reform or the Anti-Union Society," 18 Oct. 1839. The common, by a majority of 454, rejected Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal, 27 April, 1834. A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became numerous. A grand assembly of the houses of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons. A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on 8 Oct., 1843, was prevented by the government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, 15 Jan., 1844; and convicted 18 Jan.; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, 4 Sept.; see Trials.

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent" is said to have amounted to £134,729. A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation 4 Dec. 1860. See Home Rule and Ireland for the revival of the home rule movement.

REPLENISHER, see Electricity (Frictional).

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who had been in the service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve of not to exceed 30,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867, 1882 and 1896. The reserve forces called out by proclamation, on account of possible war with Russia,

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The Representative, a daily Tory paper, was started by Mr. John Murray, the bookseller, in opposition to the Times, in 1826. Although he was assisted by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli and other eminent persons, the project was unsuccessful; the first number appeared 25 Jan., the last 29 July, 1826.

"REPTILE BUREAUCRACY," term applied in Germany to certain journalists writing for government pay, 1871, et seq.

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REQUESTS, COURTS OF; see Conscription.

REQUIEM, a solemn mass, sung for the dead, so called from the introit "Requiem aeternam," i.e. "Palestrina's Requiem was printed at Rome, 1594; Victoria's at Madrid, 1665; Mozart's last work was a requiem, 1791.

REDEDM, the screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church. A highly sculptured reredos, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, was erected in Exeter cathedral, by subscription 1873. Prebendary Philips, the chancellor, and others who objected, brought their objections before the bishop a visitation court, on 7 Jan.; it was decided that the bishop had jurisdiction in the matter, and he ordered the reredos to be removed. 15 April, 1874. Dean Boyd appealed to the court of arches, and Sir H. Phillimore reversed the previous decision. 6 Aug. 1874. Prebendary Philips appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, who decided that the reredos should remain 24 Feb. 1875. The magnificent reredos set up in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was protested against as idolatrous by some of the London clergy, April, 1858. An action against the dean having been stopped by the bishop, the queen's bench division ordered the bishop to withdraw his veto upon the prosecution, 3 June, 1855. After further litigation, the house of lords sustained the bishop's veto. 20 July, 1851.

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1839, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who had been in the service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve of not to exceed 30,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867, 1882 and 1896. The reserve forces called out by proclamation, on account of possible war with Russia,
RESONATOR.

1162. REVENUE.

2 April, 1878. About 35,000 good soldiers appeared, and were commended. They were disbanded 31 Aug., 1878. Again called out on account of war in Germany, 15 July, 1879, and prospect of war with Russia, 27 March, 1885. Average of army reserve: 1888, 55,200; 1889, 56,682; 1893, 70,874; 1896, 78,057; 1904, 77,673. Important changes to be made to meet exigencies during war time, act passed, 1 July, 1868. Reserve called out and sent to the front during South African war, 1899-1902. Under Army Act (1907), a "Special Reserve" was formed, consisting of the old militia force, with a nominal strength of 80,000 men. The actual strength (1 Jan., 1909) was 67,780 men. The Special Reserve is liable for foreign service.

RESONATOR, a small apparatus, placed in the mouth to strengthen and increase the volume of the voice in singing, invented by signor Alberto Bach, who exhibited its effects at the Royal Academy of Music, 29 June, 1886.

RESPIRATORS, see Charcoal and Fireman.

RESTORATION, THE, of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between 30 Jun. 1660, when Charles I. was beheaded, and 26 May, 1660, when Charles II. entered London amidst the acclamations of the people. The annual form of prayer, with thanksgiving, then appointed, was ordered to be disused by 22 Vict. c. 2, 25 March, 1849. See France, 1814, 1815.

RESTORATION CAMPAIGN, see Zionists.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Muenem. The Greeks were victorious, but Cyrus was defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having entered the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called to the command of his countrymen. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (325 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of Xenophon, 10 months, of the retreat has been immortalised by the account given by his conductor, in his "Anabasis Cyrus" (Expedition of Cyrus).

REUNION, see Evangelical Order.

REUNION, isle of, see Bourbon.

REUSS-GREIZ and REUSS-SCHLEIZ, two principalities in central Germany, with a united population of 208,700 in 1870, and 218,500 in 1910 (est.). The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the 10th century. The principal dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismund in 1426. Area, Greiz 120 sq. miles; Schleiz 320 sq. miles.

ELDER LINE.

1839. Henry XXII., prince of Reuss-Greiz, b. Nov. 24, 1835; d. Feb. 25, 1854; m. March 14, 1842, to princesse Friedh Schumann, who died in 1872; s. d. in 1872.


YOUNGER LINE.


Henry XXVI., born Nov. 1838; married princess Elise, daughter of Prince Hermann, of Holstein-Langenburg, Nov. 1844; five children.

REUTER'S INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY, founded by baron Paul Julius de Reuter, born 1816, died 25 Feb., 1890. First line between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin, in 1849; chief office in London in 1851; cables laid between England and Germany and between France and United States, in 1874. The agency was converted into a limited liability company in 1875.

REVELATION, see Apocalypse.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well as ordinary, was 1,200,000l. per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1860 it was raised to 6,000,000l., every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary, Saloon. The revenue laws were amended in 1861. Previously to 1834 there had been an average surplus of 2,500,000l. since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the deficiency in 1854 was 2,320,000l.; in 1855, 21,141,182l.; in 1856, 10,104,412l. In 1857, there was a surplus of 36,097l.; in 1858, of 1,127,057l.; in 1859, a deficiency of 2,049,584l.; in April, 1901, the deficit, owing to the S. African war, was 55,357,000l.; see Statistical Abstract.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>£88,428,345</td>
<td>£76,704,401</td>
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REVEND, an honorary appellation given to the clergy, since the middle of the 17th century. In Tanworth parish register, the minister is first styled "reverend," in 1657, occasionally afterwards; but regularly so after 1727. It first appears in the registry of All Hallows, Barking, in 1732. The prefix on a family tombstone was refused to Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan preacher, by the bishop of Lincoln, but given by the archbishop of Canterbury. On trial, Mr. Walter G. F. Phillipson, the chancellor of Lincoln, decided against Mr. Keet, who gave notice of appeal, 3 June. Sir R. Phillimore gave a similar decision in the court of arches, 31 July, 1775. On appeal to the privy council those decisions were reversed. It was decided that there is no law or usage restricting the epithet to ministers of the Church of England. 24 Jan. 1776.

REVIEWS. The Journal des Savans, published on 5 Jan. 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. Boswell. The Bibliothèque Anglaise came out in 1716-27; the Revue Britannique, founded 1825, ceased Dec. 1861. For Military Reviews, see Adversary, Army, and Volunteers. For Naval Reviews, see Navy.

Monthly Review 1749 Saturday.
Critic 1756.- For Britain.
Anti-Jacobin 1798 Contemp-orary.
Edinburgh 1802 Church Quarterly.
Quarterly 1809 Nineteenth Century.
Edin. Rev. 1813 National Review.
North American 1815 Law Quarterly.
Retrospective 1820 English Historical.
Wine and Spirit 1829 Review.
Athenaeum 1828 Universal Review.
Dublin 1836 Review of Reviews.
North British 1844 Anglo-Saxon Review.
British Quarterly 1861 New Liberal Review.
National 1855

Gross Revenue (Estimated).
1860 . 470,285,674
1865 . 65,812,902
1870 . 69,015,720
1875 . 77,131,692
1880 . 84,041,288
1885 . 89,581,301
1890 . 93,481,122
1895 . 101,979,230
1900 . 116,839,005
1905 . 136,564,043
1910 . 143,997,099
1915 . 151,555,508
1920 . 141,543,579
1925 . 145,379,404
1930 . 141,814,073
1935 . 136,613,471
1940 . 136,752,579
1945 . 131,578,395
1950 . 162,849,000

Gross Expenditure, exclusive of Fortifications (Estimated).
1860 . 472,792,059
1865 . 65,914,357
1870 . 69,015,539
1875 . 76,211,723
1880 . 97,207,054
1885 . 92,223,844
1890 . 87,723,844
1895 . 97,339,855
1900 . 113,724,477
1905 . 136,592,264
1910 . 146,522,214
1915 . 134,826,708
1920 . 146,901,196
1925 . 141,935,497
1930 . 136,413,431
1935 . 138,132,054
1940 . 135,292,395
1945 . 162,949,000

REVISED, see under Bible.

REVISING BARRISTERS' COURTS, to examine the lists of voters for members of parliament, were instituted by the Reform Act of 1832.

REVISION, see under Bible. Advocates of the revision of the French constitution, chiefly Bonapartists or Jacobins, termed Revisionists, Feb. 1884.

REVIVALS on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, they began in Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays. The "twelve days' mission," a series of revival services, took place in many London churches during advent, 1860.

Mr. Moody, preacher (born 1837, died 22 Dec. 1899), and Mr. Sankey, singer, American Revivalists, visited many towns in the United Kingdom, 1872-5. Their meetings in London began at the Agricultural-hall, 9 March, about 13,000 present; at the Queen's theatre, Haymarket, 11 April-1 May, 3,000 present; at the Albert-hall, London, 4 Feb., and at Brixton, 8 April. 1905. Sec Salvation Army.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL, established at Paris, Aug. 1792.

Up to 27 July, 1794, when Robespierre was deposed, it had put to death 2774 persons, including queen Marie Antoinette, the princess Elizabeth, and a large number of nobility and gentry, male and female. The oldest victim was counselor Dupin, aged 97; the youngest, Charles Duhesne, aged 14. From 27 July to 15 Dec. 1794, only Robespierre and his accomplices (about 130) suffered by it.

REVOLUTIONS—

The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, B.C. 539.

The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomannus, by Alexander the Great. 339.

The Roman empire established on the ruins of the republic by Julius Cesar. 47.

The empire of the Western Franks begun under Clovis, A.D. 500.

In Portugal 1460.
In England 1499 and 1588.
In Russia 1705 and 1762.
In North America 1775.
In Venice 1797.
In Sweden 1770 and 1809.
In Holland, 1795: comider-revolution. 1813.
In Poland 1794, 1795, and 1830.
In the Netherlands 1813.
In Brussels 1831.
In Brazil 1848.
In Hungary 1848.
In Rome 1794, 1808, 1815, 1851, 1870, and 1881.
In Italy 1859 and 1860.
In United States 1860-5.
In Italian principalities 1860.
In Papal States, suppressed 1870.
In Spain 1793, 1798, and Dec. 1874.
In Brazil 1857.
In Chili 1870.
In Servia 1873.
In Colombia, new republic of Panama declared 1886.
In Turkey 1848.

Among the results of the Revolution of 1858 in Great Britain, were the toleration act, the establishment of
REVOLUTIONS. 1161

RHODESIA.

Rhodesia, the presbyterian kirk of Scotland, the power of granting supplies limited to the house of commons, the
purification of the administration of justice, and un-
licensed printing.

REVOLUTIONS, see Pestols.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, the French literary and historical periodical published on the 1st and 15th of each month, first appeared in 1831. It includes among its contributors the most eminent writers in France.

REYNARD THE FOX. "REINEKE FUCSIS," a satirical epic in low German, in which beasts are actors and speakers, was first printed as "Reineke Vos," at Lubeck in 1498, and is said to have been written by Hinreck van Alkmaer. It has been frequently translated. Goethe's version in High (or literary) German hexameters appeared in 1794. Jacob Grimm has shown that the subject-matter of this "Thier-sage" or "beast-fable" is very ancient, and contains many incidents being found in Pilpay and other oriental writers. The early French had a "Roman de Renart," and "Renart le Nouvel." A poem, entitled "der Reimar," in Flemish, was known in the 11th century; Caxton's translation in English prose was printed 1481; a poetic English translation of Goethe's version, by T. J. Arnold, appeared in 1855.

REZONVILLE, BATTLE OF, 18 Aug. 1870, see Metz.

RHEA (or RETIA), an ancient Alpine country, comprising the modern Grisons, Tyrol, and part of Lombardy, inhabited by a wild rapacious people, after a long struggle was conquered by Blussus and Tiberius, A.D. 15.

RHEA, ISLE OF, see Re and Rochelle.

RHEIC (now REGGIO), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourishing in the 5th century, B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 261-271, afterwards severely harassed for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here, built before 306, rebuilt in the 12th century, was burned in 1467. The corpse of St. Remi, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496; the only kings not crowned here down to 1525, were Henry IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1874. University founded by cardinal Lorraine, 1517, suppressed about 1760. Strike of the workmen of Mr. Jonathan Holden, mill owner, a great benefactor to the town, May, 1869. Population, 1911, 107,773; 1910 (est.), 105,500. Statue of Joan of Arc unveiled 15 July, 1376. Mgr. Langenieux, abp. of Rheims, died 3 Jan. 1905. Mgr. Lucan appointed-ibid. of Rheims 21 Feb. 1906. Rheims aviation week 22-29 Aug. 1909.

RHEOMETER, see under Electricity.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Phoebus Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, 20 April, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE (Latin, Rhenus; German, Rhein; French, Rhin), a river, about 760 miles long, rising in Switzerland for receiving the Our, Neuse, Meuse, Neckar, and other rivers, terminating in many arms in Holland, and falling into the German ocean. On its banks are Constance, Basel, Strasbourg, Spires, Mannheim, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Utrecht, and Leyden. The possession of the banks of the Rhine has been the cause of many wars, and it was crossed by the French about twenty times in a century. In the beginning of the revolutionary war, Custine invaded Germany by crossing it in 1792; and at the close of the war in 1815, France retained the left bank, but lost it at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71 (which see). A navigation treaty with other powers was signed by France, 17 Oct. 1868. A central committee for the navigation exists, formed by members for Alsace, Lorraine, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Holland, and Prussia. Very great damage (about 4,000,000£) and loss of life, caused by the rising of the river through rain during 1882.

Becker's German song "They shall not have it, the free German Rhine," and Alfred de Musset's reply, in French, "We have had it, our German Rhine," appeared in 1841. Max Schmekenburger, author of "The Watch on the Rhine," died 1851.

RHINOPLASTY, an operation performed by dissecting a flap of skin from the forehead and placing it over the nose.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), settled by Roger Williams about 1636, was taken in the war of independence by the British, 8 Dec. 1776; but was evacuated by them, 25 Oct. 1779. Capitals, Providence and Newport. Population in 1880, 276,531; 1890, 428,550; 1910 (est.), 500,000; see United States.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were great navigators, and institutions of a maritime code afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 608 and flourished 300-200 B.C.; see Cos, Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1523, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (which see). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on 22 April, 1863.

RHODESIA, the name given (1895) to the territories subject to the S. Africa company (after the rt. hon. Cecil Rhodes, "the great empire builder") born at Bishop's Stortford, 5 July, 1853 (died 26 March, 1902), comprising an area of 750,000 sq. miles; chief towns, Bulawayo (capital of Matabeleland) and Salisbury. Rhodesia is divided into two parts: Northern Rhodesia, first opened to British influence by the late Dr. Livingstone, subdivided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia (called also Barotseland) and still occupied by native tribes of their own chief. The headquarters of the administrator of N.-E. Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the administrator of N.-W. Rhodesia at Kalomo. Southern Rhodesia is governed by an executive council, composed of the administrator of S.
RHODESIA.

Rhodesia and 4 members appointed by the British South Africa company, with the approval of the secretary of state for the colonies, and by a legislative meeting of the administrator, the resident commissioner, and 14 other members, of whom are appointed by the British South Africa co. and 7 elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The seat of government is at Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland. Native affairs are administered, under the administrator, by a resident commissioner and commissioners in the various districts. About 1900 miles of railway are now (1895) open for traffic. Population (white) of S. Rhodesia, census 1904, 12,596; 1910 (est.), 18,000; natives, 1910 (est.) 500,000. Revenue 1909, 554,029.; expenditure, 543,971.; imports, 1,815,372.; exports, 2,614,490. See Zambesi and Mashambudzi, 1894.

Royal charter of incorporation granted to the British South Africa company, by which large administrative powers in the region (formerly called Rhodesia) north of Cape Colony, were conferred on March 29, 1896. Mr. Cecil Rhodes after the troubles in the Transvaal, visits London, 4 Feb., 1896; returns to Salisbury; appointed administrator of Rhodesia, March 29; Revolt of the Matabele, joined by many of the native police in the Insega and Filibisi districts and Mashonaland, April, 1896, including inspectors Bentley and Jackson, March, 1896.

The hon. Maurice Gifford's force repulses large body of natives in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other places fortified; relief parties sent out, 23 March; Mr. Gifford returns to Bulawayo after relieving Shangani and defeating the natives; Mr. Cecil Rhodes and col. Plummer arrive at Salisbury, 26 March. Capt. Macfarlane repulses the natives at Queen's Reef, and returns to Bulawayo, 31 March. Olumo, instigator of the rebellion, styles himself king of the Matabele, 7 April. The hon. Maurice Gifford repulses a large body of rebels in the Shiblo district, 5 engagements in 4 days, Mr. Gifford severely wounded; British loss, 200; Gifford's party relieved by capt. Macfarlane, 8 April. Capt. Brand's patrol attacked by 1,500 rebels on the Tuli road, 10 April. Mr. Campbell-Bannerdale, acting administrator at Inyati, establishes 7 forts in the Mangwe Pass with 400 men, 14 April - 2 May. Natives severely defeated by Mr. Dumen and capt. Napier on the Unyogi river, 22 April; repulsed again, after a desperate fight, by capt. Macfarlane and Mr. Dumen, 25 April. Earl Grey arrives at Bulawayo, 28 April. Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Salisbury column repulse an attack, near Gwelo, 6 May. Rebels routed at Thabos Induna, by col. Napier, 13 May.

Col. sir Richard Martin, deputy-commissioner, arrives with reinforcements, at Bulawayo, 13 May. Rebels defeated near Bulawayo and near the Umzogi river, with great loss, 25 May. Rebels defeated, with heavy loss, by col. Speechley and lieut.-col. Beale's column on the Gwelo road, 6 June; the Maklaka driven from the hills, by col. Gibbs, 13 June. Martial law proclaimed at Salisbury, rising of the Mashonas, 21 June. Escort from the Matabele district attacked; Messrs. Blix, Blundell and Bland, and 6 men killed, 18 June; after a long fight, reported, 22 June. Mr. Graham, native commissioner, and 3 others found murdered at Inyati; mission station at Inyati burnt by rebels; some fighting, with the Mashonas, on the Umfuli, 22 June. Lieut. Brenner, the Meyers, and others murdered; the whole Ayrshire party killed on their way to Salisbury; Mr. Limo, the prophet, killed in the Matopos; Fort Charter surrounded, 14 herdsmen, killed, 18-22 June. Resignation of the hon. Cecil J. Rhodes and Mr. Beit as directors (3 May), accepted by the company in London, 30 June.

The enemy surprised and defeated at Thulamalanga, about 150 killed, 500 women and children, and much cattle, captured; British loss 2, and 2 mortally wounded; 4 May. Matabele (500) defeated by col. Plummer's force, at Secombo's stronghold in the Matopos; heroic conduct of capt. Beresford's party, capt. Sewell, and the Cape, about 400 killed; Mr. Howard; rebel loss, about 200; British, major E. Kershaw, lieut. H. F. Hervey, and 5 other officers killed.


Terms of surrender proclaimed, 9 Aug.

Select committee of commons on the administration of the British S. Africa company and the "Jameson Raid"; chairman, Mr. W. L. Jackson, sir Richard Jebb, Mr. Campbell-Kennan, Mr. Chamberlain, sir W. H. Harcourt, Mr. Labouchere, and others, appointed, 11 Aug.; 1st meeting, 14 Aug.

Capt. M'Callum's force repulses Mashonas at a kraal near Umfuli (25 June); 151 murders in Mashonaland until 15 Aug.

Munzela's kraal and others destroyed; W. B. Childille killed.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Sauer, and Mr. J. Colen- brander, marched, met Secondoon and others, who surrender unconditionally, 17 Sept.

Makoni, rebel chief, captured near Umfuli by lieut. Richat, 4 Sept.; tried by court-martial, and shot, by order of major Watts, 7 Sept.; major Watts arrested, 9 Sept.; exonerated on inquiry, 12 Sept.

Major Ridley captures 2 chiefs and 60 natives, 12 Sept.

Aweyna, rebel chief, convicted of atrocities, &c., shot, 15 Sept.

Major Tennant captures Simbanon, after much slaughter, 2 chiefs and 25 men surrendered; major Jenner defeats Mipuna (who surrendered) near Fort Charter, strongholds captured (24 Sept.), Gen. sir Frederick Carrington, Mr. Rhodes, and others hold an indaba with Babylon and other chiefs; terms of surrender refused; Judge Vincent holds a meeting with the Maze chiefs, terms agreed to, 21 Sept.

Mazes and district cleared of rebels, 20 Sept.

Lieut. H. G. Morris and W. A. Smith, killed by Earl Grey, Mr. Rhodes, and others hold a final meeting with chiefs in the Matopos, peaceful settlement, 13 Oct.

Major Alderson takes Chena's kraal, after a desperate fight; 136 natives surrender in the Somunubu forest to capt. Robinson and Mr. Driver. Oct. 20th, kraal taken, major F. S. Evans, capt. Ew. Finmeane, and trooper Karsnak killed, 22 Oct.


Meeting of the British S. Africa company in London; the capital over a million, in hand (Feb., 1897), exhausted; issue of 500,000-21 shares authorized, 6 Nov.

Col. Paget discovers rebels on the Thaba Rinising hills, and returns to Gwelo, 28 Nov.

Change of government announced to 83 Matabele chiefs by the hon. A. Lawley in the name of Earl Grey, at Bulawayo; 12 districts to be under white chiefs and native commissioners, 5 Jan. 1897.

Major Gosling captures Seka's kraal on his refusing to surrender—march to 19, 1997.

(to the select committee of inquiry of the commons on the Transvaal raid (14 Aug., 1896), re-appointed, 30 Jan. 1897; evidence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, 16 Feb.-4 March, besides of sir W. E. Gosling, Wm. F. Schreiner, 12, 26 March; Dr. Jameson, 26 March; col. Frank Rhodes, 23 March; sir John Willoughby, 2 April, he declined to answer certain questions, 6 April; Dr. Jameson recalled, explanations given by him and sir John Willoughby, 9 April; Dr. Harris, 30 April; the lieue
of Abercorn and the duke of Fife expressed their total ignorance of any raid, 12 May; Mr. Churchill, 14 May; Miss Flora Shaw, correspondent of The Times, 25 May (again 2 July); Mr. Chalmers MacKenzie, 26 May; Mr. Cecil Rhodes, 28 June. Report presented to parliament, 15 July. Conclusions: Discontent in Johannesburg previous to raid owing to grievances of the Uitlanders, Mr. Cecil Rhodes involved in grave breaches of duty, in his course of action. The imperial and colonial governments, the directors of the S. Africa company, with the exception of Mr. Beit and Mr. Milner, and Mr. Chamberlain, were counseled, Mr. Cecil Rhodes re-elected, 6 July; Sir Richard Martin re-elected, 20 July; J. S. Whitaker, 24 July; Mr. H. S. Wyllys, 24 July. The Report's Association repudiates the reports of the publication of the country, and apprises Sir Henry Mowbray, 21 April, 1907.

Marodella's kraals captured. 21st May.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes returns to Bulawayo, 13 June; holds a meeting of Matabele chiefs, 23 June; Cetewayo arrives, 28 June.

Medals granted to officers and men engaged in the war, from 24 March to 31 Dec., 1896, 6 July.

Serjeant fighting on the Umany, 7, 10 July; 91st Regiment released and captured, 11 July; dessert fighting near Fort Chater, district cleared, 1 British killed, 13 July; Sir Richard Martin assumes command, 20 July; Sir Richard Martin leaves command, 23 July. Kraals captured, 20 to 24 July; Choroni prisoners liberated, 24 July; Dr. Jameson welcomed at Bulawayo, and Fort Salisbury, 22, 24 July.

Surrender of all the Mashona chiefs.

Railway from Vryburg to Bulawayo opened by Sir A. Milner at Bulawayo, 4 Nov., 6 Nov.

Col. Rewey Cameron appointed deputy commissioner, during the absence of Sir R. Martin, 4 Jan., 1897.

Mr. Chamberlain: scheme for the reconstruction of the S. Africa company, issued; The Times, 23 Feb.

Rhodes's 75 for 100, 1st March, 23 July. 60,000/= compensation to settlers for losses, during the native rising; surplus over expenditure, 20,000/, for 1894-5; expenditure during the rebellion, 2,895,475/-, Times, 14 April, 1897.

Growth of the gold industry and rapid development of the country, reported, 25 Jan., 1897.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes resigns in Berlin, or the Trans-African telegraph, successful, 14 May; he raises nearly 100,000,000, in a few weeks.

The Times, 1 May.

Legislative council (S. Rhodesia) first meets at Salisbury, 15 July.

First tram (C. Constable) enters Salisbury, 1 May.

First sod of the northern extension railway cut at Bulawayo, 25 May.

Expedition against Kasedze, a chief chief; he flies into the Tonga Free State, 27 Oct.

N.E. Rhodesia commissioner, Mr. Clifford, 25 July.

Prospectors proclaimed over Marotaeland under the title: N.W. Rhodesia: major Coryndon appointed administrator, Sept.

Death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, aged 42, at Cape Town, 6 Nov., 25 Mar., 1902; great demonstrations of grief and mourning during the funeral ceremonies and the journey of the coffin to the Mitopoos, where he was buried (according to his own wish) in the hill which he called the "view of the world." The Times, 1 April, 1902.

By his will, dated 1 July, 1899, he practically bequeathed his immense fortune and possessions (about 5,000,000,000) to the public service, viz., his landed property near Bulawayo and at Inyanga, near Salisbury, to his trustees, lord Rhodes, lord Grey, lord Milner, Mr. A. Beit, Mr. Jameson, Mr. L. Michell, and Mr. B. F. Hawkesley, to cultivate, for the instruction of the people of the country, a technical college. Oxford, nearly 50,000/= per annum for scholarships, viz., to be created at Oxford university, 60,000/= for to each year, 24 for S. Africa, 26 for Australia, 23 for the United States and W. Indian colonies, and 2 for each of the 50 states or territories of the U.S. N.A.; also 15 of the value of 250/= per annum for German students, with expenses paid by the imperial government. His residence, the Groote Schuur (i.e., the Great Granary, or Barn), near Cape Town, with contents, and all his land under Table Mountain, was bequeathed to the South African S. Africa (when constituted), the house for the prime minister, and other lands for public purposes, with an income of 1,000,000/=, a year for maintenance; also 4,000,000/= per annum to be invested in 3,000,000/= and Bulawayo fund; and 2,000,000/= a year to be called the Inyanga fund, &c. Mr. G. R. Parkin, author of "The Great Dominion," principal of the Upper Canada college of Toronto, appointed by the trustees to prepare a scheme for the Colonial and American scholarships.

An order in council amending the provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1892, published. Legislative council to consist of the administrator and the South African commission, of which 7 nominated and 7 elected members, 17 Feb., 1893.

Bukkel set discovered in the Lomagundu district, and a large alluvial area in the Victoria district, 1894, Great Victoria Falls bridge over the Zambezi on the Cape to Cairo railway, state to be the highest bridge in the world, 2,457 ft. above the sea level, 15 June; opened, 24 June. British S. Africa co. receive cablegram of gold production in S. Rhodesia for March amounting to 14,527 ozs., the highest on record, 13 April.

Visit of the members of the British association to the Victoria Falls; prof. G. H. Darwin, president of the association, formally opens the new Victoria Falls railway bridge, 12 Sept.

Leading Australian and Continental experts were asked to report favourably on a proposal to transmit electric power from the Victoria Falls to the rail. 1895.

Customs convention adopted, 9 Nov. 1895.

Gold nugget 2,452 ozs. discovered and presented to the British South Africa company's museum, 6 May, 1896.

Output of gold for Rhodesia, 1901, 1,015,021 ozs.; 1902, 1,045,170 ozs.; 1903, 1,310,471 ozs.; 1904, 2,957,218 ozs.; 1905, 4,507,045 ozs.; total value of gold output for 1904, 1,085,011/=; for 1905, 2,125,856/=; for 1898, 2,500,507/. Total output 1895-96, 1,382,127 ozs., valued at 14,435,435/. Discovery of a new goldfield in the Abercorn district extending for at least six miles, reported 15 Aug., 1899.

RHODIUM. a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston, in 1803. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RHODEO MOUNTAINS (Turkish, Despot-Dagh), a plateau in Roumelia.

In these about 15,000 Mahometans took refuge during the Russo-Turkish war, on the approach of the Russian army. Dec. 1877, and assisted the invaders. The Russians were accused of killing and outraging thousands of men, women, and children, by the European commission, at a meeting 21 July; closed, 26 Aug., and issued a united report, 1783.

The insurgents asserted that they were not resisting the sultan himself, but maladministration of his government, were governed by the English chief of St. Clair, who received the taxes, &c., and was styled "commander-in-chief of the national army of the Rhodope," 16 Sept.
RHUBARB. 1167

RICHMOND (Virginia, U.S.) became the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met 20 July, 1861. After a siege of 142 days and many desperate battles, Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, 2, 3 April, 1865; see United States. A statue of "Stonewall" Jackson (subscribed for by Englishmen), was unveiled here in presence of his wife and child, 26 Oct. 1875. A statue of gen. Robt. Lee at Richmond was unveiled 25 May, 1893. Population 1880, 63,600; 1890, 85,050; 1906, 87,746.

RIDING. see Races.

RIFLE CORPS, see Volunteers, and Fire-arms. Rifle Brigade formed, 1800. International rifle meeting, Washington, began 26 Sept. 1876. Another at Chillicothe, near New York, began 14 Sept. 1877, the British victors at Ottawa, 13 Sept. 1902; the American team won at Bisley, 11 July, 1903. Mr. Astor gives $10,000, to the nat. rifle assoc., reported, 25 Dec. 1901. Lord Roberts publishes an appeal for the establishment of rifle clubs throughout the kingdom, 12 June, 1905. Many established. For Rifle Ranges, see Commons.

RIGHTS, BILL OF. To the Petition of Rights, preferred 17 March, 1627-8, Charles I. answered, "I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "Suis droit fait comme il est désiré," 7 June, 1628. The petition thus became a statute 13 Car. 1. c. 1. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the king, as the act of the prince and commons of England, 13 Feb. 1678, in an act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown. The Bill of Rights, virtually the same as the declaration, was passed by parliament. It totally abolished the dispensing power of the crown, Oct. 1879. See Claim of Right.
RIG-VEDA.

See Vedas.

RIMNIK (near Martinesdi, Wallachia). Here the Austrians and Russians under prince Coburg and gen. Swarower, gained a great victory over the Turks, 22 Sept. 1780.

RINDERPEST, German for cattle plague (which see).

RING DES NIBELUNGEN, see Nibelungen. Not.

RINGS. anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In Genesis xli, 22, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage, but the Jews used them at the espousal or contract before marriage. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855.

RINK (from the Gaelic riuin, or Saxon hrive, a course), a term used in the Scotch game, "curling."

The Belgravia skating rink, London, S.W., was opened to the public 2 Aug. 1875. Outrages at Aston, and other places. Skaters and rollers (said to have been introduced in a scene of Mme. Prophète, at Paris, 16 April, 1840), are used. Mr. Plimpton, an American, whose grandfather settled in Boston in 1655; his right was affirmed on a trial for infringement 29 Jan. 1876. Roller skating very popular; hundreds of new skating skates opened all over England. 1899-1910. See Blackburnian.

RIO DE JANEIRO (S. America), discovered by De Sousa, 1 Jan. 1531; see Brazil, 1899. In 1807 it was made capital of the province of Brazil. Population of the city, 1885, 357,332; 1910 (est.) 823,000. See Brazil.

RIOTS. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI, 1589-90. The present Riot Act was passed 1 Geo. I, 1714.

Riots against Jews in London. Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleaders were hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III.

Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several killed; the sheriffs and other public officers were taken, and several persons seized. 1625.

A riot at Newnham; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed. 1627.

Riot of Evil-Expulsion, de Pray. 1837.

Dr. Lamb killed by mob. June, 1828.

A riot on pretence of pulling down horses of ill-health; several of the ringleaders hanged. 1628.

Another riot at Goldsmiths' Hall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons, who seized the lord mayor, were concerned. 1662.

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union. 1707.

In London, on account of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, for preaching two sermons (one 5 Nov. 1689), voted by the house of commons to be scandalous and seditious; several disorders, some meeting-houses were burnt and demolished. 1710.

Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs. 29 May, 1715.

The Maccabees riot, in Salisbury street, between the Wesleyans and Tories; the riot quelled by the guards; five rioters hanged. 24 July, 1716.

Of the Spitalfields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; lives lost. May, 1675.

A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's bench prison; the military aid interceded for the Jews, and saved by the joint influence of several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, hanged upon, and killed. 10 May, 1716.

Gordon's "No Paper" riots. 10 May, 23 June, 1780.

At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution. 14 July, 1791.

In various parts of Scotland, on account of the military act, when several were killed. Aug. 1797.

At Maidstone, at the trial of Sir Arthur O'Connor, and others, 22 May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue Sir Arthur, for which they were tried, and convicted. 25 April, 1799.

At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press gang; 27 June, 1809.

O. P. riots, which see, at Covent garden. 16 April, 1810.

Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812.

In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.

At Sheffield, during which 50 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed. 30 April, 1814.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated riot at Montaggis, several nights. Dec. 1814.

Alarm raised at Westminster, on account of Gordon's bill; lasted several days. March, 1815.

At the depot at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven American prisoners of war were killed, and thirty-five wounded. April, 1816.

Popular meetings at Spa-field, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow hill (Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, 28 June, 1817). 2 Dec. 1816.

In St. James's park, on the prince-regent going to the house of lords. 29 Jan. 1817.

At Manchester, at a popular meeting. 2 March, 1817.

Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo" (see Manchester Reform Meeting). 16 Aug. 1819.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights duration. 8 Sept., 1819.

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow. 16 Sept., 1819.

Riot at Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline. 8 Sept., 1820.

In London, at the funeral of the queen. 14 Aug., 1821.

At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Prince of Wales, Francis. 14 Aug., 1821.

At the theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "Battle of the Cow-pie," against the marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant. 14 Dec., 1822.

Riot at Hatfield; Lawless arrested. 1823.

Riot at Limerick. 15 June, 1830.

Fatal affrays at Castlepolland, 23 May, and Newtownbarry (which see). 18 June, 1832.

Riot in Galway at the beginning of the iron-workers; fired upon by the military. 3 June, 1831.

Riot at the Forest of Dean (see Dean). 8 June, 1831.

Nottingham castle burnt by rioters. 10 Oct., 1832.

Riot at Bristol (see Bristol). 29 Oct., 1832.

Affray at Chesterfield, when a number of police were with their commander. 14 Dec., 1832.

Riot at Birkenhead, near Birkenhead; produced by persons called Toxotes (which see). 28-31 May, 1836.

Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the chartists (which see); Llandough, Montgomeryshire, 26 April, suppressed by military, 4 May, 1839; a proclamation. 12 Dec., 1839.


Chartist riot at Newport (which see). 1839.

Metchley and Shropshire burnt by the rioters, led by a fledgling discovered, and many persons arrested. 11 Jan., 1840.

Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales. 1841.

Chartist demonstration (see Chartist). 10 April, 1849.

Fatal affray at Dollby's bran, near Castleton, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman catholics, severally of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt. 12 July, 1849.
RIOTS.

Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the shipowners and the seamen, 23 Feb. 1851.

Riots at Stockport, Cheshire; two catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt, 28 June, 1852.

Fierce religious riots at Belfast, occur 24 July.

Fatal election riot at Six mile bridge, Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military, 22 July.

Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, 29 Feb. 1853.

Bread riots at Liverpool, 29 Feb. 1853.


Riots at Belfast, purporting the opening of the rev. Hugh Hanna, 6, 13, 10 Sept., 1857.


Break-out of the convicts at Chatham, 21 Feb., 1861.

Violent riots at Belfast began, through an Orange demonstration, 17 Sept.

Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favours of Garriwell) at Hyde-park, 28 Sept., and 5 Oct., and at Birkenhead, 8 and 15 Oct.

Rioting at Stalybridge (on account of the mode of relief to the unemployed cotton-workers), principally in the district of the popish church, 1857.

Conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast; 15 persons killed, and 300 injured, 10-27 Aug., 1864.

Reform riots in Hyde-park, London; 23, 24 July, 1866.

And at Birkenhead, through the disturbing of Mr. Hugh Hanna, 17, 18 June, 1866.

Col. Kelly and Deasy committed for trial as Fenians; rescued from the prisoners’ van; Brett, a police sergeant, shot dead, 5 Sept.

At Wigan; colliers on strike, end of April, 1868.

Fierce rioting against a colliery manager at Mobl, Flintshire, 4 and 6 June, 1869.

Violent rioting at a colliery at Thornhill, near Sheffield; quelled by intervention of lord Warrington, and others, places, through cotton strike and lock-out; riots quelled by the military, 14, 15 May, 1870.

At Camborne, Cornwall, against the Irish; a Romanist church destroyed, 17-18 April, 1832.

In Skye, cottars against rent about 19 April-Sept.

At Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Salvationists attacked by Irish roughs, retaliate with great violence, sack church, and kill Mr. Irishman died, 600 destitute Irish families at Queenston, 14 July; 6 rioters sentenced to 3 months’ imprisonment, 2 Aug.

In London, through an attack on police, 6 Sept., 1835.

Peaceable mass meeting of the unemployed at Trafalgar-square, joined by the social democrats with red flag led by Hyndman, Burns, and Champion, who, unheeded for about two hours (4 to 6 p.m.), from Pall-mall to Oxford-street and neighbourhood, smash windows, ramrack shops, attack and rob private carriages; estimated damage 11,000; 6 Feb.; other meetings; rioting checked 5, 20 Feb.; 3 rioters sentenced, March, 1836.

Riots at Leicester occasioned by a strike; destruction of factories, &c., 11-16 Feb.


Violent riots of Lanarkshire miners at Hamilton, Airdrie, &c.; 24 riot by the military, 13 Feb., 1837.

Riot at Lillie-bridge, West Brompton; structures destroyed and burnt by a crowd (about 5,000) dispossessed at the non-performance of a race on Sunday, and their money not returned, 10 Sept., 1837.

Riotous assembly of the unemployed in Trafalgar-square dispersed 17 Oct.; meeting at Hyde-park dispersed by the police after severe conflict, 18 Oct.; meetings in Trafalgar-square prohibited, 3, 4 & 11 Nov., 1837.

Procession of labourers, 8 Nov., 1837; dispersed, and meetings in Trafalgar-square prevented by mounted and foot police aided by the rst line guards; several severe conflicts with men using iron bars and knives; Mr. Cunningham, G. M., a magistrate, and Mr. John Burns and many others arrested; many sentenced to penal servitude; 8 Nov., 1837.

Attacks of the coal mine strikers in Elbow vale, Wales, defeated by the workers, 17 Aug., 1839.

Riots of the strikers in the coal districts checked by the military. See Coal and Coal, 1839, 1840.

Report of a committee on riots appointed, May, 1839; issued March, 1839.

Riots at Liverpool, caused through the holding of a religious procession, 5 Aug., 1839.

Several riots take place on the execution of seer Ferrer in Barcelona, condemned as having been the instigator of recent riots in that town. See Spain, July-Aug., 1839.

Attempt to hold a demonstration in Paris in front of the Spanish consulate; the cavalcade of the rioters; two killed and several policemen and many of the rioters injured, 12 Oct.

Riots at Changsha (Hunan). See China, April, 1900.

See Strikes, 1851; Ireland; Craftsmen, 1867-68; Belfast, Southwark, Cardiff, Coal, Coal, &c.

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 601 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred, in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1066), and the Scots (1319 and 1235). The present see was erected 5 Oct., 1826, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income 4,200. The cathedral was restored by Sir G. G. Scott: the choir was re-opened 27 Jan., 1860. The thousandth anniversary of its incorporation was celebrated 25-27 Aug., 1896.

Population, 1881, 7,593; 1901, 8,225; (viii.), 9,625.

BISHOPS.


1836. Robert Bickersteth, died 15 April, 1844.

1884. Wm. Lloyd Carpen-tcr.

RITCHIE’S ACT, see Local Government.

RITUALISTS, a name given in 1866 to a party in the church of England, formerly termed Puseyites, who, by giving a more imposing character to public worship, by the use of coloured vestments, incensory, &c., desired to revert to the practices of the church as set forth in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., and, as they contend, following the use of the early Christian church. An ecclesiastical exhibition was held during the church congress at York in Oct., 1866, but was not officially connected with it. But the ritualists were censured in several episcopal charges in Dec., 1866; in two reports of the ritualistic commission, 19 Aug., 1867, and April, 1868, and by the judic peace of the church. The privy council on appeal, 23 Dec., 1868. See Church of England and Wales, 1867-9. At a general convocation of the American Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, 27, 28 Oct., 1868, after a warm discussion on ritualism, the discussion was adjourned. It was renewed at the convocation 10 Oct., 1874, and the ritualists were defeated by the evangelical party, a stringent canon on ceremonies being passed 27 Oct. The “Public Worship Regulation Act” was passed 7 Aug., 1874, for the repression of ritualism in England. See Public Worship and Church of England, 1867-9.

Royal commission “to inquire into the alleged breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of divine service in the church of England, and to the ornaments and fittings of churches,” was appointed, and the same extended to houses of worship and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed requisite for dealing with the aforesaid matters.” It. hon. sir M. Hicks Beach, &c., chairman, appointed, 20 April, 1894.
ROCHELLE.

RIVERS COMMISSIONS, first appointed, 1865.
Published six blue books.
1874. Application for preserving the rivers of Scotland, formed.
Jan. 1875. The Pollution of Rivers Act passed 15 Aug. 1876; amended, 1893; reported ineffectual by royal commission.
July, 1901.

RIVOLI (near Verona, N. Italy). Near here the Austrians defeated the French, 17 Nov. 1796; and were defeated by Bonaparte 14, 15 Jan. 1797.
Massena was made duke of Rivoli for his share in the actions.

ROAD CLUB, established in the autumn of 1874 in London, by gentlemen interested in the revival of coaching.

ROAD MURDER. On the night of 29-30 June, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet at Road. His step-sister Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse Elizabeth Gough (the first suspected), were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the court of queen's bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on 25 April, 1865, before Sir Thomas Henry Low-street, was convicted at her trial at Salisbury, on 21 July following, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life. Let out on ticket-of-leave, 18 July, 1885. Road is near Frome, Somerset.

ROADS, see Roman Roads. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1726. London Macadam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1859, and in other streets in 1829; asphalt pavement seen after; wood paving came into general use in the latter part of the 19th century. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862 after much opposition; another, 16 Aug. 1878; also regulated the use of locomotives on roads; whilst another in 1903 regulated the speed of motor cars. Steam road-rollers were tried in 1879; used in London 18 March, 1888. see Macadamising.

Commissions of highways appointed, 29 Sept. 1903; report issued, 29 Sept. 1903.


ROANOAKE, an island off N. Carolina, U.S., discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, and settled by him, 1585, without success.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bochoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. Longlet. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and Michael Servetus for heresy at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553; see Burning Alive, and Martyrs.

ROBBERS were punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers in England were Robin Hood, 1189 (see Robin Hood), and Cluad Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous MacCabe was hanged at Naas, 19 Aug. 1691. Galloping Hogan, the ruffian, flourished at this period.

Freyen, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, 10 May, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, 22 Sept. 1790. See Trials.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire; traditionally reported to have been the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. Stow, Lord Tennyson's drama, "The Foresters; Robin Hood and Maid Marian," first represented at New York on account the American copyright law, end of March, 1842.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Daniel De Foe; the first part appeared in 1719. See Jean d'Estaques. Three old ladies, Mary Ann, Jane Amelin, and Sarah Frances De Foe, linearly descended from De Foe, pensioned by queen Victoria, May, 1877.

ROBURTE, a German explosive invented by Dr. Carl Roth, reported 1888.

ROCHDALE, Lancashire. A charter was obtained for a market by Edmund de Lacy, 1221, and the grammar school was founded 1564. Rochdale canal was opened 1804. The new town was commenced in 1865. Rochdale first sent a member to parliament in 1832. The woollen manufacture was carried on in the 16th century. The first cotton mill was erected in 1795. Theatre royal and opera house, built in 1867; destroyed by fire, 27 Jan. 1901. Population, 1901, 85,112. 1900 (est.) 85,653.

ROCHEFORT (W. France), a seaport on the Charente. The port was made by Louis XIV. in 1669. In Aix-roads or Basque-roads, near Rochefort, capt. lord Crachane attacked the French fleet and destroyed four ships, 11-12 April, 1809. Near Rochefort, the emperor Napoleon I. surrendered himself to capt. Miltand of the Bellerophon, 15 July, 1815.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a seaport on the Atlantic, belonging to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. As a stronghold of the Calvinist party, it was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573; and was taken after a siege of thirteen
months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. He attacked the isle of Ré, near Rochelle, and failed, 22 July, 1627. He was repulsed 8 Nov. following.

New harbour opened by president Carnot, 19 Aug. 1850.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, the Roman Duoro-
 brium. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathed-
 ral church was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604. Alterations were made in the diocese in 1835, 1867, and 1903. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 358l. 3s. 2d. per annum. Present income 4,000l.

The cathedral re-
 opened after repairs of the choir, 11 June, 1853; and front and towers restored, 25 July, 1894. The old castle and grounds were purchased for the public by the Corporation, 1883. The ten churches fund begun by the bishop, 1884. St. Bartholomew's hospital, founded by Gundulf for lepers, 1078, was refounded as a general hospital, 1863; near to it is an ancient Norman church. Watts's charity house, founded 1579 to lodge six poor travellers who 'are rogues or porters,' has been immobilised by Chas. Dickens. The Guildhall dates from 1867. Among other ancient buildings are Restoration house, where Charles II. slept in 1660; Satis house, the residence (1605) of the present bishop; the Cathedral grammar school, Henry VIII., and Eastgate house (see infra). James II. embarked at Rochester in his flight from England, 1688. Made a municipal borough by Henry II. Near to Rochester is Godshall, formerly the residence of Chas. Dickens, in "Edwin Drood," "Pickwick," and some of his other novels introduces Rochester. Since 1885, Rochester has returned one member to parliament instead of two. Population, 1881, 21,307; 1901, 30,622; 1909 (est.), 34,000.

Eastgate House, originally the residence of sir Peter Buck, clerk of Queen Elizabeth's navy at Chatham. Died 1699, carved on woodwork. Referred to by Chas. Dickens in "Edwin Drood." The museum and library were opened 15 March, 1903.

Mr. Forod gives 10,000 28s. to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Rochester, and the cathedral July, "Death of dean Hole, author of "Book about Roses," "Memories," &c., aged 84. 27 Aug. 1914.

BISHOPS.

1703. Samuel Horsley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1832.

1802. Thomas Dampier, trans. to Ely, 1808.

1889. Walter King, died 22 Feb. 1887.


1887. George Murray, died 16 Feb. 1860.

1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram, died 6 April, 1867.


1892. Edward Stuart Talbot; trans. to new diocese of Southwark, 1906.


ROCHESTER, N. York, capital of Monroe county, 360 miles by rail N.W. of New York city, is situated on the Genesee river, which has here three perpendicular falls. The city contains a state insane asylum, a cathedral and numerous churches, a university, founded 1850. various hospitals, asylums, and libraries. A stone aqueduct, 850 feet in length, conveys the Erie canal across the river. Rochester is a port of entry, and carries on flour-milling and many other in-

ROCHYES. 1171 RODNEY'S VICTORIES.

Justus

1880. The earls of Pembroke, -

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industries. It was settled in 1810, and incorporated, 1834. Population (est.) 1860, 185,700.

Great fire in the business section of the city, estimated damage, 1,400,000/. 26 Feb. 1894.

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The earce-rocketts were first used at Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1800, when they set the town on fire, their powers being previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806.

Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846. Boxer's life-saving rope-carrying rocket, for communicating with stranded vessels, described in 1878. See Weeks, March, 1892.

ROCKAFELLER FOUNDATION, "to promote the well-being and to advance the civiliza-
tion of the peoples in the United States and foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion of any and all of the elements of human progress," founded 1910.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.

The first succeeded the administration of Mr. Geo. Grenville; the second succeeded that of lord North.


Second administration, March 25 July, 1782, when the marquis died.


ROCRY (N. France). Here, 19 May, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, 16, 17 Jan. 1780. On 12 April, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

* Charles Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham, was born 13 May, 1730; succeeded his father as marquis, 1750. He died without issue, 1 July, 1782; and his estates passed to his nephew, earl Fitzwilliam.
ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension-day, received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin rogare, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

ROHAN, an illustrious family, descended from the ancient sovereignty of Brittany. Henri de Rohan, son-in-law of the great Sully, after the death of Henri IV. (14 May, 1610), became head of the Protestant party, and sustained three wars against Louis XIII. He eventually entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and died of wounds received in battle in 1638. Of this family was the cardinal de Rohan; see Diamond Necklace.

ROHILCUND, a tract of country, N.E. India, was conquered by the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1747. After aiding the sovereign of Oude to overcome the Mahattas, they were treated with much treachery by him, and nearly exterminated. Rohilkund was ceded to the British in 1801. After the great mutiny, Rohilkund was tranquillised in July, 1838.

ROLLER SKATES, see Rink.

ROLLING-MILLS, in the metal manufactories, were in use here in the 17th century, and in 1783 Mr. Cort patented his improvements.

ROLLS, see Master of the Rolls, and Records.

ROLLS’ CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III., about 1253, for receiving Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews in 1290 the buildings then called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of chancery, from which the establishment took its name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III., kept in presses in this chapel, have been removed to the Record Office (which see). The Rolls chapel was pulled down in July, 1842.

ROLLS ACT. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 42 (1862), relates to the Chancery Court.

ROMAGNA, a province of the papal states, comprised in the jurisdictions of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Cesar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1504, but lost it in 1505. In 1859 the Romagnia, through the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population, 1861, 1,218,932. See Rome.

ROMAINVILLE and BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, 30 March, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, their religion was the established one in Britain since 597 till the Reformation; see Church of England. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed; see Rome, Religion, Leagues, Maynooth. Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1697; from parliament, 1671; forbidden to marry Protestant, 1708; 10 possess arms, 1695, &c.

Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, 1828; 1 archbishop, 12 bishops (Beverley, Birmingham, Clifton, Derry, Durham, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, Southwark), 154; 14 priests; 13 auxiliary bishops; 1 coadjutor bishop (see Clifton, Liverpool, Shrewsbury, Southwark). The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is divided into 4 archbishoprics (metropolitan, cardinal, archbishop of Armagh); 23 bishops, 1 auxiliary bishop, 1910. Archbishops of the British Empire, 38 archiepiscopal sees, 38 vicariates apostolic, 130 bishops in 1916.

R.C. hierarchy consists of 55 cardinals, 13 patriarchs, 725 archbishops and bishops of the Latin rites, 49 of the Oriental rite, 367 titular bishops, and archbishops, and 10 prelates titularis dioecens. Jan., 1917. United Kingdom, 539,000 Roman Catholic population, 5,500,000.

Rolle. Great Britain, priests, 3,657.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denouncing the king. 1535. Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1555; by Pius V. 1570. They rebel in 1642.

The Gunpowder Plot (which see). They suffer by Oates’s petitions popish plot. 1679. They are excluded from the throne. 1689. Various disabilities removed in 1730 and 1771. Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up.

Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics, “Catholic Bants” subscribed.

Bills in their favour frequently brought in without effect from 1815 to 1837. An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association (it had voted its own Dissolution Feb. 1837). A charter was granted to the Roman Catholics in 1838, and its proceeds were thrown into the Catholic fund, which was afterwards amalgamated with the National Fund.

The first English R.C. member returned, the earl of SURREY, for Hoxton, 4 May, 1828. Mr. O’Connell elected for Clare, 1828, takes his seat

First Roman Catholic M.P. since 1688.

Mr. Alexander Raphael, the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London, 28 Sept. 1834.

Sir Michael O’Leary, the first Roman catholic judge. He served as Rolls in Ireland, appointed 3 Oct., 1836.

St. George’s cathedral, Southwark, erected by a

W. Pugin; founded 1840.

Public newspaper established 1840.

Mr. O’Connor elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin 1841.

Catholic Poor School Committee” established 1847.

The “Catholic Agitators” (which see).

Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster 30 Sept., 1850.

Roman Catholic university, Dublin, established 1854.

Catholic mission college established at Drogheda, Ireland, 1860.

Missions College founded at Drumcondra, Ireland, 20 July, 1862.

Roman catholic chaplain permitted for garrisons, by Prison Discipline Act, 1863.

Serjeant Win. Shee made a justice of the Queen’s Bench, the first Roman catholic judge since the Reformation [died 12 Feb. 1868].

Dec. 1863.

Death of Cardinal Wiseman, 23 March, 1865.

Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster 8 June, 1867.
In Great Britain 1879 Roman Catholic priests: 1283 chapels and churches; 227 convents for women (principally educated); 21 college students. Dec. 1879.

A proposal of the Derby government to endow a catholic university for Ireland, Oct. 1877, failed through the catholic bishops claiming the entire proceeds of the church, 1868.

Mr. Justice Thomas (aft. lord) O'Hagan, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, the first Roman catholic to hold that office since the revolution of 1688.

Catholic truth society by Dr. (aft. cardinal) Vaughan, established about 1871.

Catholic union of Great Britain, president the duke of Norfolk, const. 1871.

A Roman catholic made M.A. at Oxford, after the abolition of the test. 22 June.

The Catholics opposing the dogma of papal infallibility, 1879.

The Ecclesiastical Titles act (see Papal Aggression) repealed 24 July.

"Catholic Education Crisis Fund" established. 22 July.

"Catholic union," Dublin, re-organised to obtain education under ecclesiastical control, abt. 4 Dec. 1873.

Roman Catholic university senate meet 21 May, 1874.

Archbishop Manning made a cardinal 25 July, 1874.

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Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees," occasions declarations respecting papal infallibility, from abp. Manning, monsign. Capel, the Catholic Union and others for it; from lords Arden, Canovas, and sir George Bowyer, against it. Nov.

R. C. hierarchy re-established in Scotland, by pope Leo XIII. 4 March, 1878.

For the division between Church and State respecting the doctrine of papal infallibility, see Prussia and Germany.

The church of the Oratory opened at South Kensington. 25 April, 1878.

Centenary of the establishment of the first R. C. diocese in the United States celebrated at Baltimore, 10 Nov. et seq.; cardinal Gibbons dedicates the new Catholic university at Washington 13 Nov. 1878.


Mr. Gladstone's bill to enable a Roman Catholic to be lord chancellor of England or lord lieutenant of Ireland, rejected by the commons. 4 Feb. 1879.

Death of cardinal Manning, aged 83. 14 Jan. 1879.

Dr. Vaughan, bishop of Salford, appointed archbishop of Westminster by the pope; confirmed, 3 April; enthroned, 8 May, 1892; created cardinal, 16 Jan. 1893; entertained with R. C. visiting party at the Mansion-house, London, W., 25 June, 1893.

The foundation stone of the cathedral at Westminster laid by cardinals Vaughan and Logue 25 June, 1893.

R. C. peers protest against the expression used in the Declaration against Transubstantiation, subscribed by the king. 27 Feb. 1891.

H. C. bishops protest against any special doctrines being denounced by the sovereign on his accession. 9 July.

Exodus from France (voir soc) of religious orders due to the new revolutionist law of 1870; many come to England 1 July—3 Oct. 1879.

St. Edward's tower, the Campanile of the new Westminster R. C. cathedral, illuminated by a great display of earthenware and search-light, 12 Aug. 1892.

Lord Grey's bill to abolish the declaration made by the sovereign on his accession negatived by 196—62, on motion for second reading 25 June, 1893.

Death of cardinal Vaughan, aged 71, 29 June, lay in state in Westminster cathedral, buried at Mill hill. 26 June.


St. Patrick's cathedral, Armagh, consecrated, 23 July, 1874.

Annual conference of the Catholic Truth society held at Birmingham 26 Sept.

Dr. Bourne, abp. of Westminster, issues a pastoral on education, insisting on the right of Roman Catholic children to have Catholic education for their children. 24 Feb. 1876.

Princess Ema of Battenberg formally abjures the Protestant faith, and is received into the Roman Catholic faith at San Sebastian 7 May.

Great demonstration of Roman Catholics at the Albert Hall to protest against the education bill, 5 May.


The bishops of Metz and Strassbourg attacked to the German bishopric of Mayence by pope Pius X., reported 22 May, 1877.

First meeting of all abbots of the Benedictine order throughout the world, ended in Rome, 22 May.

New decree governing marriage in the Roman Catholic Church, to come into force Easter, 1908; published 22 July.

Catholic truth society, annual conference opened at Linterston 9 Oct. 1879.

Monsignor della Chiesa appointed to succeed cardinal Svampa as archbishop of Bologna, 7 Oct.


Sentence of major excommunication passed on the Abbé Lévy 7 March.

The imperial rescript of 1899 granting official rank to the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada a-priest to rank as a prefect, and a bishop as a viceroy or governor—cancelled on the recommendation of the Wai-wpu. 22 April.

Cardinal Carlo Numeri, patriarch of Constantinople, born 1826, dies 22 July.

The Eucharistic congress held in London—Catholic Vincenzo Vannutelli, papal Legate, arrives in London, 8 Sept., opening service held in Westminster Cathedral, 9 Sept.; high mass at the Cathedral and great meeting in the Albert-hall, 10 Sept., sectional meetings held and reception by the papal legate in the Albert-hall, 12 Sept., a procession of 17,000 catholic children through the streets, and a celebration of the Byzantine liturgy at Westminster cathedral mark the proceedings, 12 Sept.; solemn procession through the streets of Westminster marks the close. The permission for procession with the host was withdrawn by papal legate at the government's insistence. Celebration of the eighth centenary of St. Anslem at the Westminster cathedral 21 April, 1899.

Dr. Collins appointed bishop of Hexham and Newcastle 25 June.

Father George Tyrrell, born 1851, excommunicated on account of his criticism of pope Pius X.'s encyclical "Pascendi" condemning Modernism, 1907, died 15 July.

The 20th Eucharistic congress opens at Cologne 4 Aug. 1895.

Plenary council of the Roman catholic church in Canada held 21 Sept.

Mr. Denis Broderick, of Hove, who died 12 Dec. 1900, left all his property on the death of his wife, amounting to nearly 40,000l., for Roman catholic educational purposes 20 Feb. 1899.

March.

The lord mayor and lady mayoress receive Archbishop Bourne and the Catholic bishops at the mansion-house, 4 April, 1899.

Solemn consecration of Westminster cathedral 26 June.

Celebration in the Westminster cathedral, of the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the crown and Wales of the hierarchy of bishops in communion with the holy see. Archbishop Bourne officiated in the presence of three archbishops, 20 bishops, 3 abbots and hundreds of priests 26 June.

The lady-chapel of Liverpool cathedral consecrated 29 June.

ROMAN LAW, see Codes; ROMAN LITERATURE, see Latin.
ROMAN ROADS. 1174

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mis-taken, that there were no roads in England. The Eel is said, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people," and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiers were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. Bede.

1st. Watling Street, so named from Vetelians, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language Gobatilla (from Kent to Cardigan). 2nd. Icknield, or Icknield Street, from its beginning among the Fosse (from St. David's to Tynemouth). 3rd. Foss, or Fosse Way, probably from its having bee defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln). 4th. Ermin Street, from London, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agrigola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Scythians. The first wall tended from the Tyne to the Solway (86 miles); the second from the birth of Fort, near Edinburgh, to the birth of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimius Severus (208). It commenced at Bewness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallend near Newcastle. It had towers and gates, or towers and towers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollins Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one.

ROMANCE, originally a composition in the Romance or Provençal idiom. The term in the middle ages was extended to narrative poetry in general. Hildobard, a bishop of Trecent, in Thessaly, about 398, was the author of Ethepica (relative to the love of Theucgeneis and Charicleis), the first work in this species. The first part of the "Roman de la Rose" was written by Guillaume de Lorris (1226-76); the second, a separate poem, by Jean de Meung (1285-1341), the Decameron of Boecaccio was published, 1358; Don Quixote, by Cervantes, 1605; Gil Blas, by Le Sage, 1715. See English Language.

ROME. The foundation of the city by Romulus, was laid on the 21st April, according to Varro, in the year 753 of the Julian period (573 years before the birth of Christ, and in the fourth Olympian). The dates given: Cato, 751; Polymius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cinirius, 728 B.C.). The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Caesar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Ethiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Rhine on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, from 197 to the present time. Population, 1872, about 240,000; 1910 (est.), 525,000. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford, the Roman exploration fund was established, for the preservation of ancient architectural remains. The Italian government votes 1200l. a year for a similar purpose. The early part of the name is legendary, and the dates purely conjectural.

Foundation of the city by Romulus . . . . 753
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives . . . . 759
One taken by the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation . . . . 747
Romulus said to have been murdered by senators . . . . 710
Numa Pomplinis elected king; 715; institutes the priestlyhood, the augurs and vestals . . . . 710
The Romans and the Alburni contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, overcame the three Curiatii, Alburni, and united Alba to Rome . . . . 667
War with the Picentini; the city of Alba destroyed . . . . 665
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built . . . . 627
The capital was re-edited . . . . 626
The first census of the Roman state taken . . . . 566
Political institutions of Servius Tullius . . . . 550
Tarquinius Pr and his family expelled for tyranny and licentiousness; property abolished; the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth. . . . . 550
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls or consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage . . . . 544
The capital dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus . . . . 597
First dictator Titus Lutius . . . . 581
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic; 504; defeated at lake Regillus . . . . 496
Seccession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians . . . . 474
First agrarian law passed by Sparaus Cassius; he is put to death by Patricians . . . . 496
Wars with the Equus and Volscians; exploits and exile of Coriolanus, he besieges Rome, but retires at the intercession of his mother and wife . . . . 497
Victory of Cincinnatus over the Equus by stratagem, liberating the Roman army . . . . 498
Desperate pestilence . . . . 477, 466, 457 and 452
Wars with the Etruscans renewed; 427, 416; slaughter of the patriotic Fabii (which led to thetex)
The Aventine mount allotted solely to the Plebeians . . . . 457
The appointment and fall of the Decemvirs (which led to the above); 451-448. The Decemvirs were tried, Appius Claudius and Titus Semprinius Oppani died in prison, others were banished . . . . 448
The Cambodian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians . . . . 445
Military tribunes first created . . . . 444
Office of censor instituted . . . . 443
The Velvets defeated, and their king Tolumnius slain . . . . 437
Great defeat of the Sabines . . . . 447
Sparrus Medius, a benefactor during famine, judicially murdered by the Patricians . . . . 436
War with the Etruscans . . . . 434
Appius Claudius and Titus Semprinius defeated by Tiberius, dictator . . . . 428
Two more quaestors appointed . . . . 421
Another dreadful famine at Rome . . . . 413
Three quaestors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time. . . . . 409
Veii taken by Camillus after ten years' siege . . . . 396
Banishment of Camillus . . . . 391
Great victory of the Gauls near the Allia, 16 July: they sack the history of which is extant, but are repelled in an attack on the Capitol, which they blockade; they accept a ransom, and retire . . . . 399
Proposed removal of the state to Veii, rejected . . . . 389
Rome gradually rebuilt amid great distress and wars with the neighbouring states . . . . 383
M. Manlius executed as a traitor . . . . 334
Passing of the Licinian laws (which led to one consul is to be a Plebeian (much resisted . . . . 356
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum.

The Gauls defeated in Italy.

Trebonius took Carthage to express Greek piracy.

War with the Etruscans, ended by a truce; war with the Latins; league renewed.

First Samnite war, indecisive.

Mithridates entered in Campania, and rose of the commons in Rome; peace restored by concessions and the general abdication of the debts.

The Publican law passed, equalizing the plebeians with the patricians in political rights.

The second Samnite war, a severe struggle, 326 et seq., of the Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls (not continuously against Rome); nine campaigns, with many conflicts and alternate invasions; great Roman victory at Sentinum (which see).

The Samnites and their allies submit.

War with Etruria, 311; victories of Q. Fabius Marullus, Actium, and M. Petilius.

Appius Claudius Cænsus, censor, favours the lower classes; with the public money makes the road from Rome to Capua, termed the “Appian way,” and erects the first aqueduct.

Conquest of the Equians, Marsians, &c. 304-302.

Third Samnite war.

Conquest of the Sabines, Etruscans, and Gauls (not continuously against Rome); nine campaigns, with many conflicts and alternate invasions; great Roman victory at Sentinum (which see).

The Samnites and their allies after desperate struggles, 294-291; their general, G. Pontius, put to death at Rome.

Conquest of the Sabines by M. Curtius Dentatus.

Great distress of the plebeians, through war, pestilence and famine.

Secces of the people to the Janiculum; the Hasian laws (which see) passed.


Seven new temples erected.

The Etruscans defeated at the Volturnian lake.

The Romans under the leadership of Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, and, in spite of the adhesion of 18 colonies, by the free-will offerings of gold, silver and money by the senate and people, and by the defeat of Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, 217.

Subjugation of Tarentum, of Messana, and the temples, 212-215; Rome supreme in Italy.

First Punic war.

First Roman fleet built.

Temple of Janus closed.

Corisca and Sardinia annexed.

Invasion of the Gauls; beaten by the consul 275.

Secession of the Allobroges 273: Rome saves them.

Rome defeated by the Romans obtained by Clodius II.: 380,000 slain.

Dacia relinquished to the Gauls.

Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death.

The era of Mithridates, 114.

The Franks settle in Gaul, Freest.

Constantius dies at York.

Four emperors reign at one time.

Constantine the great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians.

Constantine defeats Licinius, at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone and livy.

He persecutes the Christian faith.

He puts his son Crispus to death.

Constantine crosses the first general council of Christians at Nicea.

The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 321; dedicated by Constantine.

Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed.

Revolt of 300,000 Sarman slaves suppressed.

Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized.

The army under Julian parades him emperor.

Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and reopens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan emperor.

Julian killed in battle in Persia; Christianity restored by Jovian.

The empire divided into Eastern and Western by the division of the empire.

Taken by Alaric.

Cesar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain.

Crassus killed by the Parthians.

Gaul conquered and made a province.

Forty years between Carthage and Punic Wars.

Pyrrhus defeated at Pharsalia (which see).

Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home home.

Cato kills himself at Utica; Cesar dictator for ten years.

Cesar killed in the senate-house.

Second and triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.

Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony.

Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated.

Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate, 36; war between Octavius and Antony, 34; Antony defeated totally at Philippi.

Octavius emperor, as Augustus Caesar.

The empire now at peace with all the world; the temple of Janus shut; states burnt. (See Jews).

Varius defeated by Herennian and the Germans.

Ovid banished to Tomi.

Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus.

A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,000,000—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.]

Conquests broken in chains to Rome.

St. Paul arrives in bounds at Rome.

Nero burns Rome to the ground and charges the crime upon the Christians.

Sedes, Lucan, &c., put to death.

Peter and Paul said to be put to death.

Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus.

Colosseum founded by Vespasian.

The Dacian war begins (continues 15 years).

Pliny, junior, procenial in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians.

Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, &c.; subdues Dicouia.

Trajan's column erected at Rome.

Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall.

The capital destroyed by lightning.

Byzantium taken; its walls razed.

The Goths are paid tribute.

[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other northern nations attack the empire.

Pompey's amphitheatrical burnt.

Invasion of the Goths.

Pestilence throughout the empire.

Great victory of the Goths obtained by Clodius II.: 380,000 slain.

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The era of Mithridates, 114.

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The empire divided into Eastern and Western by the division of the empire.

Taken by Alaric.
The pope appeals to the Catholic powers,}

28 Feb.
ROME.

Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome, 10 May, 1861.

The emperor of Austria declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power, 22 June.

Grand ceremony at the canonization of 29 Italian martyrs, 19 July, 1862.

Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government, Nov.

Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta accepted, 5 March, 1863.

Convention between France and Italy: French troops to quit Rome within two years, 31 April to 24 June, 1864.

Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed, 21 April to 24 June, 1865.

Pope's severe allocution against secret societies (Fremasons, Fenians, &c.), 31 Dec.

Mercedes, the papal minister of war, dismissed, 20 Oct.

A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions, Nov.

Rupture with Russia, 12 Oct., 1865-Jan., 1866.

A Franco-pontifical legion (2,000 men) formed at Antwerp and assigned by the pope, 23 Sept.

The pope's blessing given to French troops, 6 Dec., who all quit Rome, 12-13 Dec.

Rome tranquillized, 13 Dec.

Law prohibiting protestant worship exist at embassies in Rome enforced, 31 Dec.

Negotiation with Italy fruitless; the Italian counsellor Tonelli quits Rome, 4 April, 1867.

Proclamation of Pope Pius IX., 26 June, and canonization of 25 martyrs, 25 June.

The pope gives an album and address to 100 bishops of the kingdom of Italy, 22 Oct.

Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga, near the Roman frontier, 23 Sept.

The bishop of Garibaldins in Viterbo, condition with various results; reported appeal of Antonelli for help from the great powers, 20 Nov.

Zonate barracks at Rome blown up, 22 Oct.

Attempt at insurrection in Rome, 22 Oct.; state of siege proclaimed; Garibaldi within 20 miles of Rome, 24 Oct.; takes Monte Rotondo, 26 Oct.

French brigades enter Rome, 30 Oct.

Italian troops cross the frontier, 30 Oct.; occupy several posts, 1 Nov.

Garibaldins defeated by the papal and French troops at Montagna (which see), 3 Nov.

Italian troops retire from the papal states, 5 Nov.

The Roman committee of insurrection issues a narrative, and state that their watchword is 'Try again and do better,' 22 Nov.

The papal army increased to about 15,000, 26 Nov.

The pope's short allocution (thanking and blessing the French government), 29 Dec.

Nine cardinals made, 13 March, 1868.

Sudden death of cardinal Andrea, 15 May.

The pope, in his allocution, censures the Austrian new civil marriage law, 22 June.

Arrangement respecting the papal debt made with Italy, 30 July.

Monti and Tognetti (for complicity in the explosion of the Zonate barracks, 22 Oct., 1867), executed, 1 Nov.

The pope celebrates a jubilee, 11 April, 1869.

He declares, in a letter to archbishop Manning, that no discussions on disputed points can take place in the council, 5 Aug.

The council opened, see Council XVI., 3 Dec.

An exhibition of objects of Christian art opened by the pope, 2 Feb, 1870.

British and American bishops protest against discussing the dogma of papal infallibility in the council, 1 April; the discussion begins 14 May.

Count Arnim, on behalf of the North German confederation, protests against the dogma of papal infallibility adopted by the council, 28 May.

Papal infallibility adopted by the council and promulgated (333 for; 2 against; many more); the council adjourns to 17 Nov., 15 Dec., 1870.

Rome completely evacuated by French troops in consequence of the war; 8 mortars and 15,000 shells said to be ceded to the pope, 3 Aug.; the troops sent from Civita Vecchia, 21 Aug., 1370.

Conciliatory letter from Victor Emmanuel to the pope, 3 Sept.

Agitation in the papal provinces; the Italian troops invited to enter Rome, 22 Oct.

The pope refuses terms offered by the king of Italy (sovereignty of the Leonine city and retention of his income), 22 Nov.

Skirmish with papal Zonates.

The Italians occupy Civita Vecchia without resistance, about 15 Sept.

Gen. Cadorna crosses the Tiber at Castel, sends the Tiber at Cassino, 25 Oct.; the pope's fugitive, 15 Nov.

Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted, 5 March, 1873.

Letter from the pope to gen. Kandler directing that a merely formal defence be made at Rome, and that bloodshed be avoided, 15 Sept.

After a brief resistance from the foreign papal troops, stopped by order of the pope, the Italian troops under Cadorna make a breach and enter Rome, 20 Sept.

(Reported Italian loss, about 22 killed, 117 wounded; papal troops killed and wounded.)

Cardinal Antonelli issues a diplomatic protest against the Italian occupation of Rome, 21 Sept.

The papal troops surrender arms; about 3,000 foreigners made prisoners, with honors, by the native troops retained, 22 Sept.

About 10,000 persons assemble in the Colosseum, choose 44 names for a provisional government, 22 Sept.

Protest of the pope, 26 Sept.

Castle of St. Angelo occupied by Italian troops at the pope's request, 28 Sept.

Circular letter from the pope to the cardinals, complaining of the invasion and of his loss of liberty, and interference with his post bag, 29 Sept.

A giant of 14 selected from the 44 names chosen; condemned by Cadorna, 29 Sept.

General Masi in command of Rome and the provinces; S.P.Q.R. appears on the proclamations, 30 Sept.

Plébiscite: out of 167,548 votes, 133,658 for union with the kingdom of Italy, 159 against; the remainder did not vote, 2 Oct.

Cardinal Antonelli issues a protest, 4 Oct.

Pope said to have accepted (accused of crowned; monthly civil list) from Italian government, 4 Oct.

The result of the plebiscite sent to the king, 8 Oct., Rome and its provinces incorporated with the kingdom by royal decree, 9 Nov.

General La Marmona enters Rome as victor; he proclaims that the pope shall be guaranteed in his sovereign powers as head of the church, 14 Oct.

The Roman provinces united into one by decree, 19 Oct.

Antonelli protests against the occupation of the Quirinal by the king, 19 Nov.

Bill introduced into the Italian parliament respecting the transfer of the seat of government to Rome in about six months, and the preservation of the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the pope, about 12 Dec.

Law guaranteeing to the pope full personal liberty and honours, a revenue of 3,225,000 livres, &c., 15 May; rejected by the pope in his allocution, 15 May, 1871.

2624th anniversary of the city kept; the pope celebrates a jubilee on the 30th anniversary of his election, 20 Nov.

The Italian government remove to Rome, 2-3 July.

Allotment of the pope, appointing some Italian bishops; still rejecting guarantee, 22 Nov.

Grand reception of the pope at the Quirinal, 9 Nov.

He opens the parliament, saying, 'The work to which we have consecrated our life is completed.'

Commission aponted to dredge the bed of the Tiber to recover antiquities, Dec.

The pope delivers an allocution complaining of persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, Spain.
King unveils a statue presented to the city by the German emperor on 17 June, 1904.

The column of King Humbert transferred to its new monument in the Pantheon in the presence of the king Emmanuelle on 24 June.

Baptism of the prince of Piedmont (born 15 Sept.), heir to the throne, at the Quirinal, prince at the Connaught present on 4 Dec.

Prince Arthur of Connaught visits the pope, 7 Dec.

International congress on alcoholic fermentation, summoned by the king, opened at Rome on 29 May, 1905.

Great heat in Rome, temperature over 106° Fahn, the highest by 3° during the 74 years a record.

His beacon, 1st July.

Postal union congress inaugurated by the king and queen on 9 April, 1906.

International congress of applied chemistry opened on 1st April, 1906;

Death of lord Currie, formerly British ambassador at Rome, born 1834 on 12 May.

The lord mayor and sheriffs of London entertained by the king and queen in the Quirinal on 2 June.

35 persons injured as the result of an electric train-car accident on 16 July.

Socialist leaders opened on 17 Oct.

Death of dr. Lappone, born 1841, physician to Popes Leo XIII. and Pius X.; 7 Dec.

Explosion at the Stock-exchange (Temple of Neptune) in the inside of the building, completely wrecked; 20 persons injured, 13 Dec. 1907.

Beatitude of Joan of Arc takes place at St. Peters on 18 April, 1909.

Sir Ernest Shackleton delivers a lecture on the Antarctic in the College Romano on 5 Jan. 1910.

Monument to king Humbert, erected by his son, the present king, unveiled in Rome, 14 March, at the Trinquay square on 29 March, 1910.

Visit of ex-president Roosevelt on 3-6 April.

Visit of the prince of Monaco on 25 April.

Visit of the king of the Hellenes on 4 June.

See Popes, Pius IX. of sep., and Italy.

KINGS OF ROME.

B.C.

(See conjectural.)

735. Romulus; murdered by the senators.

[Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]

716. [Interregnum.]

715. Numi Mamilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.

733. Tullius Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family persecuted and exiled in the same year.

646. Ancus Marcius, grandson of Numia.

616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian ex-slave, chosen king.

586. Servius Tullius, a self-sacridice slave; married the king’s daughter; and succeeded by the united сотdages of the army and the people.

534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.

510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consuls.]
69. Titus Flavius Vespasian.
70. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the twelve Caesars; assassinated.
96. Coccus Nerva.
98. Trajan M. Ulpius (Crinitus).
177. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Aelius).
178. Antonia Titus, surnamed Pix.
181. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 165.
180. Commodeus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martia.
193. Publius Helvius-Pertinax; put to death by the prætorian band.
[Former emperors now start up; Diadumenes Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Claudius Albinus, in Britain.]

Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons.
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered by Caracalla, 212; who is slain by his successor.
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Helogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth; put to death by his eminences.
222. Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 8th year.
238. Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death.
241. Gordian III., grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.
244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.
253. Emilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.
260. Valerianus, and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
266. Gallienus reigned alone.

[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power arise in different parts of the empire; of these Cyrilius is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the pretenders of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
271. Aurelian; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Intermediate of about nine months.]
278. Tacitus, elected 25 Oct.; died at Taras in Cilicia, 13 April, 279.
280. Florianus, his brother; his title not recognised by the senate.
282. M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
286. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons.
288. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after a short reign.
308. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the government.
326. Maximianus Herculius; the two emperors resign in favour of...
328. Constantius I. Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor his son.
328. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great; whilst at Rome the pretorian band proclaimed
351. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whitsunday, 22 May, 337.

353. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.
363. Jovi n.; reigned eight months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.
400. Valentinian and Valens; to death for Valentinian and Valentinian II.
400. Theodosius I., &c.
402. Theodosius alone.
405. The Roman empire divided; see Eastern Empire, Western Empire, Picts, and Britons.

ROMILLY'S ACT. SIR SAMUEL, 52 Geo. III., c. 101 (1812) relates to charities.

The Romilly society, founded for the improvement of the criminal law, reform of prison regulations, abolition of cruel punishments, &c., was incorporated in Exeter hall, London, by Lord justice Vaughan Williams in the chair, 1 May, 1812; annual meetings.

Roncesvales (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland or Orlando, was surprised, defeated and slain by the Gascons, 778. On 25 July, 1815, marshal Soult was defeated here by the British entering France.

RONDO, a short piece of music having one prominent subject to which returns are made; many composed by Beethoven, Chopin, and others.

RÖNTGEN RAYS, see Surgery, 1898. Prof. W. C. Rontgen while experimenting with a Crooke's vacuum tube, electrically excited, and enveloped in a black covering, exhibited that some rays proceeding from the tube passed through the black paper and affected a fluorescent screen at a distance of two yards, 8 Oct. 1895. See Voltameter.

The continued researches proved that many substances opaque to ordinary light were transparent to these X-rays, as flesh, wood, &c.; the shadows of such objects thrown on a screen can be photographed; the interior of a dead monkey was photographed with great distinctness, L'Atin, March, 1896. The movements of the bones in a living animal were exhibited by these rays by means of a cinematograph, in 1897 et seq. These rays have the power of disintegrating electrified bodies.

The Röntgen society founded, prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, president, June; first meeting in London, 5 Nov. 1897 (see Radiographs).

Experiments by Dr. Heineke in Leipzig show röntgen rays exert a beneficial effect on the internal organs of the body, reported, 9 Dec. 1895.

X-rays, "a supposed novel series of radiances, whose properties confers ability to pass through aluminium, wood, and other substances, and the brightening of an electric spark while being non-fluorescent and without photographic action," stated to be discovered by prof. Blondlot, of Nancy, as a course of his researches on röntgen rays; the prize Leconte of 50,000 francs awarded to prof. Blondlot for his discovery by the Academy of Sciences, 1904.

The rays are much utilized in surgery, 1904.
ROSE'S WARS OF THE WORLD.

ROSEBERY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the fourth of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who resigned 3 March, 1894; the ministry resigned in consequence of a minority on a vote of supply (132–125), virtually a vote of censure on the secretary of state for war (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman), who immediately resigned, 21 June, 1895.

First lord of the treasury and lord president of the council—Archibald Philip Primrose (earl of Rosebery).* Lord high chancellor—Lord Herschell.


Under-secretaries—home, sir Godfrey Lushington; Kenelm E. Digby, Nov., 1894; foreign, sir Edward Grey; colonial, Sydney C. Buxton; India, Donald James Macay (lord Reay); war, lord Sandhurst; lord Monckwell, Jan., 1895.


ROSE'S ACT, 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (1793), brought benefit societies under the control of government.

ROSE S WARS OF THE WORLD, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem) and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), 1455–1485. It is stated that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. 1486.

* Born 7 May, 1857; became M.P. 1886; president of the social science congress, 1874; lord rector of the University of Aberdeen, 1878; of Edinburgh, 1880; first commissioner of works, 1884; first chairman of the London County Council, Feb.—June, 1893; June, 1895; foreign secretary, Feb.—July, 1886; Aug., 1892—March, 1894; resigns the leadership of the liberal party, speech at Edinburgh, 6, 9 Oct. 1895. See Liberals.
ROSETTA.

Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III., in 1377, was deposed and succeeded 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Richard's third son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385.

Roger's grandson, Richard duke of York, first openly avowed in 1449.

Attempts to compromise failed, and the war began in 1455.

The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Albans; the protector Somerset (son of Henry, slain, a true Lancastrian), and Richard was declared successor to Henry VI. 23 May.

The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath. 23 Sept. 1459.

The Yorkists eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted.

He defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambush near Wakefield, and was put to death 31 Dec. 1460.

His son (Edward) continued the struggle, was installed as king 4 March, 1461.

Defeated the Lancastrians at Towton 29 March, 1461.

Was defeated by Warwick, who restored Henry VI. 1 Sept. 1469.

Edward defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, 14 April, and finally at Tewkesbury 4 May, 1471.

The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth 22 Aug. 1485.

ROSETTA (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798, and by the British and Turks, 19 April, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, 22 April, 1807. Near Rosetta was fought the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798; see Nile. Mehemet Ali rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

The Rosetta Stone, discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. H. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1822, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz., hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (demotic or cursive), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Philopator (69-20 B.C.). It was studied by Dr. T. Young and especially by J. F. Champollion, whose works were published 1814-1845. Champollion's method was adopted by Rosellini, and extended by Lepsius, Parrot, Brugsch, and others. Champollion discovered that the hieroglyphics represented sounds by an initial letter, and after studying the "Ritual of the dead," published a grammar and dictionary.

ROSCRICIANS, a sect of mystical philosophers who appeared in Germany in the 14th century. It is asserted that their founder was a noble German monk named Christian Rosencreutz, born 1378, who travelled in Arabia, Egypt, Africa, and Spain; returned to Germany and founded the fraternity of the Rosy Cross, and died aged 102. The Fama Fraternitatis and the Confessio Rosarum Crucis, 1615, the latter attributed to Johann Valentin Andreae and others, are important works. They swore fidelitas, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gnostics of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROSS, Cork S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachan, in 6th century. It was united to Cork in 1340, and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833); see Bishops; New Ross.

ROSTROM (plural rostrum), a bask, the name given to the prows of ships, which were attached to the front of the platform (hence termed rostrum), erected between the comitum and the forum in Rome, whence the tribunes addressed the people. The custom is said to have begun with the ships of Antium, taken during the Latin war, which ended 33 B.C.

ROTA CLUB, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell, whose plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot; and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. (Biog. Brit.)

ROTHERHAM. Experiments, see Agriculture, 1843.

ROTHERHAM. The TUNNEL, under the Thames, connecting Rotherhithe and Stropey, constructed by the London County Council at a cost of about 2,000,000L., opened by the prince of Wales, 12 June, 1898.

ROTHESAY, capital of the Isle of Bute. The ruined castle, founded about 1098, was repaired by the marquis of Bute, 1871-77. After 1386, the eldest son of the Scottish sovereign was styled duke of Rothesay. The Glenburn hydroelectric establishment destroyed by fire, estimated loss, 35,000L. 10 July, 1891. Population, 1881, 5,329; 1891, 6,834; 1901, 6,933; 1910 (est.), 6,670.

ROTHESCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anschel, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Frankfort, in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the red shield (in German, Roth SkoU). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000L.) in 1800, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anschel traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000L. to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his son continued the business as partners. His son, Nathan, began at Manchester in 1768, removed to London in 1803; and died immensely rich, 28 July, 1830. The baron, James, head of the family, died at Paris, 15 Nov. 1868.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 15th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. In 1572, Rotterdam was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, and cruelly treated. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1466. The museum and picture-galley of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schieland palace, 16 Feb. 1864. Strike of dock labourers about 27 Sept.-14 Oct. 1889. Population, 1890, 318,468; 1910 (est.), 415,750. (See Zaanse, 1890 et seq.)

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English kings till 1214; and was retaken by Henry V., 19 Jan. 1419. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burnt here, 30 May, 1431. It was taken by Charles VII. of France in 1449; and by the duke of Guise from the Huguenots, Oct. 1562 and 1563. Rouen, after slight conflicts, 4-5 Dec. 1870, surrendered to general Von Gosen, 6 Dec. It was ordered to pay a contribution of
ROUMANIA.

Mille Helene Vaacerese leaves the queen at Venice.

Prince Ferdinand betrothed to the princess Marie of Edinburgh, 2 June; received in London, 21 June; the king invited by queen Victoria, arrives with his brother, 27 June; at Windsor, 29 June; made K.G., 30 June; leaves London, 2 July. Dispute with Greece respecting the Zappa bequest, see Greece. Treaty of commerce with Great Britain adopted, 4 Aug.

Marriage of prince Ferdinand and princess Marie of Edinburgh at Sigmaringen, near the Danube; present, the king of Roumania, the prince and princess of Hohenzollern, the dukes and duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, the emperor William, the grand-duke Alexius of Russia, and many other relatives; 10 Jan.; the prince and princess received at Bucharest, 4 Feb.

About 50 persons drowned at Galatz, on the Danube, during the breaking-down of the landing stage, 30 April, 1894.

New Suliua canal, opened by king Charles, 17 May.

Foundation stone of the new harbour laid by the king, at Constantza, 28 Oct. 1896.

Riots in Bucharest against the deposition of the metropolitan of Roumania, 28, 30 Nov., 1896.

New university at Jassy opened; 2 Nov. 1897.

Anti-Semitic riots in Bucharest and Galatz; shops plundered, 5 Dec.

A Szumun rising suppressed by troops at Krajova, 3 Feb. 1899.

Great exodus of Jews due to restrictive legislation and persecution, Jan.-July, 1900.

Failure of the harvest; reported, 14 Aug.

Several political murders by Bulgarian revolutionists; Prof. Michaelianu shot dead in Bucharest, 1 Aug.

Strained relations between Bulgaria and Roumania, owing to the Macedonian agitation. Aug.

Satisfactory negotiations proceeding, Sept.-Oct.

Many Bulgarians expelled from Bucharest.

Nine prisoners convicted of the murder of Kiri Fitokski and prof. Michaelianu and plotting against the life of King Charles; Dimitrov and Hief the actual assassins, 19 Oct.

Increase of revenue for 1900, reported, 1 Jan.

Great fire at Kalafat, 3 streets destroyed, 8 Oct.

American circular note, protesting against the treatment of Roumaniaw Jews as an international wrong, and as a breach of Article 17 of the Berlin treaty, 1878, 17 Sept.; British note of inquiry as to the action of the signatory powers, 19 Sept. 1892.

State anti-Semitism, steady immigration of Jews, 6 June; 11 July.

New commercial treaty with Germany, 8 Oct. 1894.

ultimo to the ports demanding redress for the ill-treatment and arrest of two Kutz-Vlach (Roumanian) school inspectors in Russian and the full recognition of the Kutz-Vlach communities on an equality with Greeks and Bulgarians. Trade issued by the Sultan officially recognising the Kutz-Vlach element in Roumania.

Diplomatic relations between Roumania and Greece broken off, due to the strained relations between the two governments, caused by the proceedings of bands of Greeks in Macedonia, who attempted the forcible conversion of the Vlach communities, and crossed ornamaments of the treatment of Greeks in Roumania, 24 Sept.

Roumanian government denounced the Greco-Bulgarian commercial treaty of 1900, 5 Oct.

Commercial treaty, including the most-favoured nation clause, concluded with Great Britain, signed, 25 Nov.

Greek residents, including M. Chisovodeanu a wealthy banker, expelled from Roumania for complicity in the proceedings of a society named Hellenismos.

16 Feb. 1905.

Rioting in Suceava, conflict between the police and public, 25 of the latter and 15 of the former, injured, 27 March.

Euphemistic celebrations held in honour of the 4th anniversary of the Charles's accession, and the 25th of Roumania as an independent kingdom, 23 May.

17,000,000 franes. Population, 1901, 11,504,141. 1910 (est.), 12,682,587.

The theatre, destroyed by fire; many persons injured, and 14 killed, 23 April, 1876.

Cornelie's victory celebrated (Cornelle was both in the city, 6 June, 1872, week ending, 9 June, 1876, over-flow of the Scar; horses on both banks of the river flooded), 6 Jan., 1869.

"ROUGH TERROR," a term given in 1874 to the prevalence of brutality against women, children, and unprotected persons among the lower classes in Bucharest and in other manufacturing districts, for the repression of which the law appeared to be inadequate.

ROUMANIA, a kingdom, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities (which see) on 23 Dec. 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy. Population in 1870, 5,505,990; in 1910, (est.) 8,913,980. Capital, Bucharest (pop. 300,000); 2,054 miles of railways open, 1899; revenue (est. 1899-1900), 3,984,957 francs; expenditure, 5,102,805 francs; imports, 12,434,441 francs; exports, 10,174,285 francs; revenue (est.), 1900-1901, 18,443,218 francs; imports, 18,141,290 francs; exports, 16,322,068 francs; debt, 15,157,900 francs; public debt, 31 March, 1899, 5,363,250 francs.

M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies, 26 June, 1862.

The united chambers of the two principalities met at Bucharest, 5 Feb., and adjourned. 8 Feb.

Coup d'état of prince Conza against the aristocrats; a plebiscite for a new constitution, 2 May; which is adopted, 28 May, 1864.


Revolution at Bucharest; forced abdication of prince Conza, and provisional government established, 22 May, 1866.

The offered crown declined by the count of Flinders, Feb.; prince Charles of Hohenzollern- Sigmaringen elected hospodar by plebiscite, 20 April; enthusiastically received at Bucharest, 22 May; sworn to observe the constitution, 12 July, 1866.

Recognised hereditary hospodar by the sultan, and received a cordon bleu by the hospodar, 27 Oct. 1866.

Roumania unsettled, "nationality" projects, Nov., 1867.

The legislature proposes to terminate the three districts of the German shareholders in the Romanian railways. This is assented to by Bucshock, the sultan, and the decrees to be published in the Official Gazette, 7 July, 1871.

Peace between the prince and chambers, Nov.

Ausilia, German, and Russia informed that they claim the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania, the Sultan objects, Oct., 1874.

Convention with Russia, giving permission to cross Roumania, signed at April: Russia-lands, enter Moldavia, 21 April, 1877.

The Senate vote a declaration of independence and war with Turkey, 21 May, 1877.

The Roumanians actively engaged before Plevna. See East-Turkish War. 1877.

Roumania declared independent by treaty of San Stefano, March, and of Berlin, allowing the port of Basarabia acquired in 1856, in exchange for the Dobrudzha, 13 July, 1878.

The prince and princess crowned, 2 May, 1881.

Roumania recognizes territory in Bled, 23 Sept., 1882.

Reunion of Bucharest suppressed with loss of life, 22-27 March, 1883.

Invasion in the country towns and agricultural districts only in Langruth and Galatz, 27-28 March, 1883.

Bucharest threatened; revolt said to be encouraged by Russian emissaries; 16 April; decrease.

Prince Ferdinand, fear of usurpation, said to be engaged to Mlle Vaacerese, maid-of-honour; public disapproval, June, 1897.
ROUXMIA

Rupture of diplomatic relations with Greece. 12th June, 1836.
Further expulsion of Greeks ordered, 10th August, 1837.
Accounts for the financial year, 1836-7, show a surplus of 1,920,000fr., in a budget of 9,393,000fr., surpassing all previous records. 22nd February.
Spread of an agrarian movement in N. Moldavia reported to have plundered 2,000 peasants; urgency bill passed by both houses of parliament authorizing the government to concentrate reserve troops for a fortnight, or longer if necessary. 13th March, 1837.
Continued violent peasant riots at Vaslui and Jassy; sharp encounters between the rioters and the troops reported. 26th March.
Minor state of siege proclaimed at Bukarest; town of Roumania under martial law. 29th March.
Confirmation to property reported enormous; the government demands from the chambers authority to proclaim a state of siege throughout the country, which is accorded unanimously, 23rd March.
Revolt reported practically at an end. 2nd April.
Government manifesto to Romanian citizens published. 9th April.
Degradation of 60 soldiers, who mutinied and killed one of their officers during last year's peasant rising, and were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, takes place at Bukarest. 3rd March, 1838.
PRINCES AND KING OF ROMANIA.
Alexandru Corneliu Slavatelu, 1826.
Reigning king Carol I., b. 29th August, 1839, s. of late prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Proclaimed king 26th March, 1866; married 15th November, 1869, to princess Elizabeth von Wied, b. 20th December, 1849.
In the event of the king remaining childless, the succession to the throne was settled by act of 83rd of the constitution, upon his elder brother, prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October, 1880. Prince Wilhelm renounced his rights to the throne on 22nd November, 1882, in favour of his brother, prince Ferdinand, b. 24th August, 1859, who by a decree of the king, dated 13th March, 1882, was created "Prince of Roumania." Married princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, 10th January, 1883. Offspring: Carol, b. 15th October, 1883; Elizabeth, b. 11th October, 1894; Marie, b. 8th January, 1896; Nicholas, b. 18th August, 1903; and Elena, b. 5th January, 1909.
ROUMELIA or ROMANIA (Turkey), part of Thrace (see also). The Roumelian railway opened 17th June, 1873. Population, 1910 (est.), 4,250,000.
By the treaty of Berlin, the province of Eastern Roumelia was ceded to Bulgaria in 1878. It was constituted, to be partly autonomous, with a Christian governor, nominated by the Sultan of Turkey. 13th July, 1878.
Sir H. D. Wolff appointed H.M.'s European commission for organisation of the province.
Scheme for government of the province approved by the Sultan and the allied commissioners. 1878.
Russian cession confirmed, 10th May, 1879.
Aleko Pasha (prince Alexander Vogeide, a Bulgarian) installed as governor at Philippopolis.
M. Chrestovitch (Gavril Pasha) appointed governor by the Porte, 10th May, 1884.
Bloodless revolution at Philippopolis; revolutionists proclaimed 23rd September, prince Alexander at Philippopolis; all Bulgarians and Roumelia arming. Sept.-Oct., 1885.
About 75,000 Roumelians armed. Nov.
Turkish delegates sent to Philippopolis. 22nd December.
Prince Alexander appointed governor for five years. (see Bulgaria) 5th April, 1886.
State of siege at Philippopolis on account of brigandage and Russian agency. 4th April, 1888.
Diplomatic rupture with Greece respecting the nationality of a person who died at Bucharest. 13th November, 1887.
A band of about 150 Montenegrins invading Bourgas repulsed with loss. 4th January, 1888. 27th August, 1892. 1888.
First Bulgarian exhibition opened at Philippopolis by prince Ferdinand.
Fighting between Turkish troops and Bulgarians in Radeschite, six Turks killed, reported. 3rd Jan., 1901. Trial of Turkish colonists at Sabouka, three condemned to death, seven to life imprisonment, and others to lighter sentences, 23rd March.
ROUND. A species of musical canon in regular rhythm. Ancient rounds for six voices were composed in Italy, and introduced into England by the earl of Essex, about 1510. The first printed collection appeared in 1599. Warren's collection published 1763-94. Round, Catch, and Canzon club founded in 1833.
ROUND-TABLE. see under Garter and Liberals, 1887.
ROUNDWAY DOWN (near Devizes, Wilts.). Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, 13th July, 1643.
ROVEREDO (Austrian Tyrol) was held by the Venetians from 1416 till 1669, when it was acquired by Austria. It was taken by Bonaparte and the French, 4th Sept., 1796, after a brilliant victory.
ROWING, see Boat Races.
ROWLAND HILL MEMORIAL FUND. See Mansion House. Mr. W. D. Keyworth was chosen to make a bust of Sir Rowland Hill for Westminster abbey, March, 1881. A benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of postmen established 1882. A statue of him at the Royal Exchange uncovered by the prince of Wales, 17th June, 1882.
ROWTON HOUSES, buildings erected to afford respectable unmixed working-men cheap comfortable lodgings, with some of the advantages of the west-end clubs. The first building erected, Newmarket, was invited by lord Rowton, at a cost of 30,000l., to accommodate 147 persons; opened by his niece, Miss Berta Corry (now Lady de Bunsen) 15th Dec., 1862. Lord Rowton died, aged 65, 9th Nov., 1863.
The scheme proved very successful, and a company was formed in March, 1864, with lord Rowton as chairman. The capital of this company is now 350,000l., and the present directors are—Mr. Wm. Morgan (now chairman), the lion, Cecil Ashley, sir Douglas, and Mr. W. T. Dulake (managing director). In addition to the Rowton House at Newmarket, the property of the company now consists of the following houses, viz.:—
No. of Beds. Opened.
King's Cross. 678. 1st Feb., 1867.
Newington Butts. 220. 27th Nov., 1866.
Hammerwood. 106. 12th Dec., 1866.
Whitechapel. 157. 11th Nov., 1867.
Cavendish Town. 141. 27th Dec., 1867.
ROXBURGHIRE CLUB was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, for the republication of rare books, or unpublished MSS., in memory of John duke of Roxburghe. See under Bullocks.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.; see under Agriculture, Astronomy, Geography, Horticulture, Nige, &c.

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1730, which Hogarth established as the society of incorporated artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, 21 April, 1760. From this springing the Royal Academy, it continued a close sequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On 10 Dec. 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. Leigh. The first exhibition of the academicians (at Pall-Mall) was on 20 April, 1769, which day sir Joshua Reynolds died. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among the professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy to reward of a number triennially for landscape-painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863, which were carried into effect. The hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the academy was celebrated in 1898. The Royal Academy held its last exhibition in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 3 May, 1864. The annual exhibition of pictures by the old masters, with some British, began 3 Jan. 1870. The money received has been devoted to the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and a laboratory, &c. In 1874 the exhibition included many of Landseer's pictures.

Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., sculptor, died 25 Nov. 1841. At the death of his wife, Jan. 1876, in conformity with his will, 100,000l. was bequeathed to the Academy, and invested in Consols now (1896) producing an income of 5,000l. per annum, for the purchase of works of art for the nation, and other purposes. The collection, of some 110 pictures, since 1857 has been permanently located in the Tate gallery, Pimlico. thermo-raphs Mr. Justice North's decision that the works of sculpture purchased must be finished in marble or bronze, and not models, June, 1838.

The gallery containing the sculptures of John Gibson, bequeathed by him, was opened free, 27 Nov. 1870. The number of the works of art exhibited in 1879 was about 260; in 1910, including sculptures, 1,262. Beinbrand exhibition, 95 oil paintings and collection of drawings, opened, 31 Dec. 1868.

18,000l. bequeathed by the late lord Leighton constituted a trust fund as "The Leighton Bequest," the interest to be devoted to the adornment of public places, &c.; announced, 11 Feb. 1896.

Alverse criticism respecting the choice of pictures for purchase by the Chantrey fund leads to the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject, 1864. Select committee's report recommends that all purchases be made by a committee to consist of the president of the Royal Academy, a royal academician appointed by the council, and an associate of the Royal Academy nominated by the associates, 1865.

The opening ceremony of the Royal Academy the picture of the opening of the first parliament of the Australian commonwealth, 4 July, 1901.

RECEIPTS,

1878. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1879. Benjamin West.
1885. James Wyatt (election not confirmed).
1892. Benjamin West.
1893. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
1898. Sir John Everett Millais.
1906. Sir George Clausen.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established in 1822, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmorland, who died 16 Oct. 1859), and was incorporated by charter 23 June, 1836. The first concert took place 8 Dec. 1828. Its reconstruction was proposed in 1866, and afterwards effected. Sir George Macfarren principal, 1876; died, 31 Oct. 1887; succeeded by dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Feb. 1888; knight, Jan. 1895. The duke of Edinburgh, president, July, 1893 (died, 30 July, 1900); succeeded by the duke of Connaught. Patron the king. The academy unites with the Royal College of Music in regard to local examinations. Nov. 1899.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, name given by queen Victoria to a corps formed out of the Army Medical Staff and the Medical Staff Corps, the officers of which bear the same military titles as other officers of the army. In 1874, the rank of colonel, announced by lord Landsdowne at a banquet given by the lord mayor to members of the medical profession, 4 May, 1875.

ROYAL ASSENT. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "Le roy le vult," the king will it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "Le roy se refusa," the king will consider it. Halse. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII., 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. Blackstone's Com.

ROYAL BOUNTY, a fund from which sums are granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded during service.

ROYAL CHARTER, see Wracks, 1859.

ROYAL COLLEGE, see Music, 1878, and Science and Art 1890. ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE see under Theatres.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, 7 June, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it on 23 Jan. 1571, and her herald named it the Royal Exchange. Hume. It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, 23 Oct. 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, 10 Jan. 1838. The present Royal Exchange, erected under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by queen Victoria, 28 Oct. 1844.—Basement of Lloyd's office damaged by fire, 27 Dec. 1893. Improvement and enlargement of the chimes inaugurated, 1 July, 1895. Decorations; paintings by sir F. (att. lord) Leighton and others, 1895 et seq.; a fresco unveiled 30 Sept. 1903; another, presented by 600 members of the Stock Exchange, representing the granting of a charter (25 July, 1844) for the foundation of the Bank of England, 18 July, 1904. Messrs. Smith's offices damaged by fire, 16 Jan. 1903. The Royal Exchange, Dublin, commenced 1769, opened 1779.
ROYAL GEORGE, a man-of-war of 108 guns, lost off Spithead. While heeled over to repair a pipe, a sudden gust of wind washed the sea into her ports, and she went down. The rear-admiral Keppenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, 29 Aug. 1782. By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, embedded in the deep, was surveyed in May, 1817, et seq. Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

ROYAL GRANTS to members of the royal family:
Queen Victoria, on July 2, applied to parliament for a grant to prince Albert Victor of Wales for his maintenance, and for one to the princess Louise of Wales on her marriage with the earl of Fife, a select committee was appointed consisting of 23 members (including Mr. Goscen, Mr. H. Smith, lord Hartington, Mr. J. Chalmers, sur- bernan, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Burt, dr. Cameron, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Sexton), 3 July, the committee first met July, 1859.

After several meetings at which there was much discussion on various propositions, a report was made to the house of commons, and was eventually resolved, after several amendments had been rejected, that 50,000l. out of the consolidated fund should be paid annually (through trustees) to the prince of Wales for the support and maintenance of his family, the same to continue till six months after queen Victoria’s decease, 29 July, 1859. An act of parliament to this effect was passed.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (London), see Humane Society.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded 9 March, 1799, by count Rumford, sir Joseph Banks, earls Spencer and Morton, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III., and was incorporated 13 Jan. 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified. The members are elected by ballot, and pay ten guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas.
The House (in Albermarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased by subscription in 1819, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1800-1, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.
The library established in 1800 was rebuilt with the modern improvements, 1872.
The library was commenced in 1803, by the unanimous subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. The Fund for the support of the apparatus of Young, Cavendish, Davy, Faraday, and De La Rue. The first lecture was delivered 4 March, 1800, by Dr. Davy, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry.
In Aug. he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Young, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation.
In Feb. 1804, Mr. (afterwards sir Humphry Davy) was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on 31 May, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. By him the alkaline metals potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1813.

William Thomas Brande succeeded sir Humphry Davy's professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1832, since which time, till his death (Feb. 1866), he was professor of chemistry.

In 1834 Michael Faraday (born 22 Sept. 1791), on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1835 as his director; in 1857 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1824 he discovered the densibility of electricity and other gases; in 1833 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1835 he exhibited the two-fold magnetic matter of magnet, comprehending all known substances of the earth, firmament, &c.; and lastly he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism; died, 25 Aug. 1867.

John Tyndall, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy, July, 1853, hon. professor, 6 May, 1857; died 4 Dec., 1854, eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry, &c.; bequeathed 1000l. to the Royal Institution, received Jan. 1856.

Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy, 6 May, 1857; succeeded to the professorship, 1857; is eminent for his researches on sound, light, &c.; Professor sir J. J. Thomson, M.A., LL.D., R.S.C., F.R.S., 1895.

Edward Frankland, F.R.S. (after sir J), professor of chemistry, 1858; eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry, &c.; died, 4 Aug. 1892.

Sir James Dewar, F.R.S. (born 28 Sept. 1842), professor of chemistry, 9 April, and director of the laboratory, 7 May, 1897; was one of the most important chemists of the modern period, and re-established the liquefaction and solidification of gases at high temperatures, air, oxygen, hydrogen, &c., 1878 et seq.

1839, sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a school of mines at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The weekly evening meetings, on the Fridays, from January to June, commenced in 1826.

Endowments. In 1833, John Fuller, esq., of Roschill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology; the former is now held by Mr. Faraday, and the latter by Mr. Acton, succeeded by dr. Wm. Olingon, 1866-72; by dr. John Hall Gladstone, 1874, died 7 Oct. 1902; by James Dewar, 1877. The latter on dr. Rogers for three years, to be filled by nomination forwards by triumvirate of the institute. The Fullerian professors of physiology have been P. M. Rogers, R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. H. Carpenter, W. W. Gull, T. M. Jones, T. D. H. Bedyer &d, H. Owen, J. T. M. Millard, M. Foster, Wm. Rutherford, Alfred Har. Garreau, and E. A. Schaefer (1858-1871), J. G. McKendrick, 1881-4; A. Gamgee, 1884; G. J. Romanes, 1885, Victor Hankey, 1897; A. Fuller, 1897; Augustus Waller, 1897; Edwin Ray Lankester, 6 Jan. 1868; Dr. Allan Macfadyen, Jan. 1881; Louis C. Miall, 1904; William Stirling, 1906; F. W. Mott, 1906.

- In 1846, Mrs. Acton gave 1000l. to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty, as illustrative of a department of science; which have been awarded in 1844 to Mr. G. Fowsey, and in 1854 to Mr. W. Woolhouse,

The "Fund for the establishment of Experimental Research" was founded on 6 July, 1867, by sir Henry Holland, professor Faraday, sir J. Murchison, Dr. Bence Jones, and others.

In 1843, the establishment of a school of practical chemistry in the institution approved by profs. Faraday and Brande was proposed but failed.

On 2 July, 1863, the scheme was revised by Mr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. and M.R.I., who presented to the institution the house adjoining, with a proposal for its transformation into a laboratory, to be termed the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory. He supplied the funds necessary for the incidental expenses of the
work, and also gave an endowment sufficient to maintain a staff of professors and assistants, and to supply everything necessary for the prosecution of scientific research, to be devoted to pure and practical science. The laboratory is an adjunct to the Royal Institution, and is open, conditionally, to independent private research. The conveyance and deal of trust dates from 1865, when the laboratory was subject to a committee appointed by the managers of the institution, the first directors being Lord Rayleigh and prof. J. Dewar. Dr. Alexander Scott appointed superintendent. The laboratory was opened by Sir Henry Holland, on an historical address by Dr. Ludwig Mond, followed by experiments in liquid air, in the audience, on 22 Dec. 1895.

The expenses of the institution were Sir Joseph Banks, president, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchelsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, afterwards lord chancellor; Algernon George, duke of Northumberland, K.G., elected president, 1842; succeeded by sir Henry Holland, in 1856 (died 27 Oct. 1873); by Algernon George, duke of Northumberland, K.G. (died 1 Jan. 1899); by his son, Henry George, duke of Northumberland, 6 March, 1899.

W. Pole, esq., treasurer, elected 1843; succeeded by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., in 1865; by George Bicker, esq., by Henry Leverett, esq., 1866; by Sir James Chalmers Brown, 1853.

Rev. John Barlow, secretary, elected 1842; succeeded by Henry John Dewar, M.D., 1842; by Wm. Spottiswoode, 1873; by Wm. Lamberton, Bart., 1874; by Wm. Wigram, Bart., 1891; by Sir Frederick Branwell, Bart., 1893; by Sir Wm. Crookes, 1898. Librarians: Wm. Henslow, 1842; Wm. Welby, 1865; Wm. Mathew, 1853; Benjamin Vincent, 1847; Henry Young, 1849; 21 eminent foreign scientific men were elected honorary members, 4 May, 1901, in relation to the Faraday centenary, which see.

Centenary celebrations: 25 eminent foreign scientists were elected honorary members, 1 May, 1893; banquet to the foreign delegates at the Merchant Taylor's hall, the evening was received by the duke of Cambridge and the lord chancellor and others present, 3 June; the prince of Wales presides at a commemorative lecture by Lord Rayleigh on the "Discoveries of Thos. Young," 7 p.m., and presents diplomas to the foreign scientists, 4 p.m.; the lord mayor holds a reception in the evening, 6 June; at the second banquet (the duke of Northumberland in the chair), prof. Dewar produced liquid hydrogen, which see, in substantial quantities, at a 21° absolute temperature, and by it solidified liquid oxygen and air, and brought about a succession of beautiful experiments before Lord Kelvin, Rayleigh, and a brilliant audience, Friday eve., 7 June, 1896.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND. See Literary Fund, Royal.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, &c., See Marriage Act; Royal Military and Naval Asylums; Navy, and Precautionary.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE. See Naval.

ROYAL SOCIETY. (London.) In 1665 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the Memoir Ormion of Bacon, published in 1623, having inspired them to such a prosecution of them (Dr. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1666, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham college, Oxford. They were generally called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1660, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions, and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham college, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell, 3 Sept. 1658; see Society, and Scientific Papers. — "Record of Royal Soc," issued 1847.

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "The President, Council, and Fellowship of the Royal Society, for promoting, by the application of Natural Knowledge," 22 April, 1662.

Henry Oldenburg, the first secretary, an eminent philosopher, a native of Bremen, a friend of Milton, Boyle, Wren, and Pepys, and Sept. 1675, Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's day, 30 Nov. 1663.

The Philosophical Transactions begin 6 March, 1665-6.

In 1668 Society was opened by its collecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on 28 April, 1668, presented to the society the MS. of his Principia, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel after various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Cranecourt, in a house purchased by themselves, 3 Nov. 1716.

The Croonian lecture was founded in 1701; the Bakerian lecture by Henry Baker, 1774.

The first Copley medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1737; the royal medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford medal (instituted in 1797) to count Rumford himself in 1805.

The society remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1750; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly. Parliament votes annually 400l. to the Royal Society for scientific purposes; raised to 500l. in 1855.

Regulations made by which only fifteen fellows are to be annually elected, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847. In consequence, the number of fellows was reduced from 839 in 1847, to 626 in 1865; to 587 in 1875; to 523 in 1885; 543 in 1893; 450 in 1905; 513 in 1909.

The entrance fee abolished, and the annual payment reduced to 3l. announced, Nov. 1886.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859; see Scientific Fund.

The Duxbury medal (which see) first awarded, Nov. 1777.

The Darwin medal (see Development) first awarded, 1890.

The Croonian lecture given by prof. Virchow, of Berlin, 16 March, 1893.

Sir Wm. Crookes bequeaths over 16,000l. to the society, announced Dec. 1897.

The "Hughes" medal for original discovery in physical science, particularly electricity and magnetism (from a bequest of Prof. David Edward Hughes), first awarded to Joseph John Thomson, Nov. 1902.

The Royal Society entertain, at a banquet at the hotel Cecil, delegates to the triennial conference of the International Association of Academies, 24 May, 1905.

Anonymous donor presents 1,000l. to the society for the advancement of science, Nov. 1904.

Dr. Ludwig Dewar bequeaths 1,000l., to the society to be employed in the endowment of research in natural science, Jan. 1910.

**PRESIDENTS.**

1665. Sir Robert Moray.

1669. Lord Bradford.

1673. Sir John Williamson.

1674. Sir Christopher Wren.

1682. Sir John Authyns.

1683. Sir Cyril Wye.

1684. Anthony Perry, author of Diary.

1695. John, earl of Carnarvon.

1699. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.

1703. Sir Robert Southwell.

1705. Chas. Montague (afterwards earl of Halifax).

1728. John, lord Somers.

1730. Sir Isaac Newton (M.P. for Cambridge University, 1656-1705).

1669. Sir Hans Sloane.

1723. Sir James, earl of Morton.

1725. James, earl of Galloway.

1728. James, earl of Moray.


1735. Sir Joseph Banks.

1744. W. H. Wollaston.

1745. Sir Humphry Davy.

1746. W. Humphry Davy.

1747. Sir James, earl of Somers.

1749. Sir John, lord Wrottesley.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

1187

RUTNE.

Blake, Percival and H. A. James (since 1895). See New Rugby.

Dr. H. Hayman was opposed by the masters of the school, and after much discussion and discussion, was dismissed by the trustees, Dec. 1773, and Dr. Jex Blake elected in his room, Feb. 1774. Vice-Chancellor Mallus decided against Dr. Hayman in his attempt to set aside the dismissal, but expressed his own opinion on "the grievous hardship of Dr. Hayman's case," 21 March, 1774.

Mr. Dissard, the premier, presented Dr. Hayman to the living of Aldingham, Lancashire, April, 1774; he died, aged 81, 11 July, 1794.

Home mission, in addition to the Fox memorial mastership in India, established in connection with Rugby, 1889.

Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (at Rugby under Dr. Arnold), born 20 Oct. 1823, died 22 March, 1886.

The abp. of Canterbury unveils memorials to dean Goulburn and abp. Beaton, 1 Oct. 1887.

Population of Rugby in 1901, 16,570; 1905 (est.), 19,575.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, has frequently changed masters, having been held by the Danes, Swedes, and French. Transferred to Prussia 1815.

RUMHFORFF'S INDUCTION COIL. See Induction.

"RULE, BRITANNIA." The words are by James Thomson (altered by Mallet); the music, ascribed to Dr. Arne, is said by Schoelcher (in his life of Handel) to have been taken from an air in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" composed 1716, but the song and music were really printed in Dr. Arne's masque of "Alfred," 1730. Grove.

Long lost score of Wagner's "Rule, Britannia," overture, composed as a tribute to the British nation, discovered by Mr. Cyrus Gamble at Leicester, May, 1904.

RULE-OF-THE-ROAD, see Seas.

RULING MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, invented in London in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. Herr F. A. Nobert devised a ruling machine in 1815 for the production of micropipical test plates, diffraction gratings, and microscopes, specimens of which were exhibited in 1831. The test plates contain bands of lines in a graduated series of fineness from 1/1000 to 1/3000 of a Paris line.

RUM (French "rhum"), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty on rum imported into the United Kingdom is £5. 1d. per gallon, 1s. additional per gallon if imported in bottle.

1845. 4,745,244 1902. 8,210,668
1853. 7,974,738 1893. 7,501,458
1857. 7,522,894 1898. 7,473,174
1863. 6,107,661 1895. 4,165,417
1869. 6,257,772 1896. 5,213,859
1890. 6,257,772 1897. 5,512,017
1900. 6,719,452 1903. 5,225,952

RUMFORD MEDAL, see Royal Society.

RUMP PARLIAMENT, see Pride's Purge.

RUNES. Alphabetic characters, probably of Phoenician origin, but popularly ascribed to the god Odin, cut or scratched on stone monuments, weapons, ornaments, implements, &c., which have been
RUNNING. The following are the principal Records.

The first running record was set by John Constantine, in 1816, for a distance of 440 yards. The next record, for 880 yards, was set by John Telford, in 1819. The record for 1 mile was set by John Cuthbertson, in 1831. The record for 2 miles was set by John Peden, in 1835.

The first running record for a mile was set by John Cuthbertson, in 1831.

A list of the world's running records is as follows:

1 mile: 4 minutes, 32.5 seconds, by John Cuthbertson, 1831.

2 miles: 9 minutes, 30 seconds, by John Peden, 1835.

3 miles: 12 minutes, 48 seconds, by John Cuthbertson, 1831.

4 miles: 23 minutes, 22 seconds, by John Peden, 1835.

The first running record for a mile was set by John Cuthbertson, in 1831.

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RUSSIA.

Boards of control and trade, sir John Holhouse (att. lord Broughton), and earl of Clarence (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere). 

Admiralty, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring). 

Duchy of Lancaster, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth). 

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule. 

Postmaster, marquis of Clancar. 

Paymaster-general, Mr. Macaulay. 

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, 22 Feb. 1852; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, 3 March following. 

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuation of his first), March, 1852. 

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell. 

President of the council, marquis of Lansdowne. 

Lord privy seal, earl of Minto. 

Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Charles Wood. 

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, 22 Dec.), and earl Grey. 

Lord chancellor, lord Truro. 

First lord of the admiralty, sir Francis T. Baring. 

Board of control, lord Broughton. 

Board of trade, Mr. Labouchere. 

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule (att. lord Panmure, and earl Galway). 

Postmaster-general, marquis of Clancar. 

Paymaster-general, earl Granville. 

Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c. 

This ministry resigned 21 Feb. 1852; see Derby Administration. 

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of lord Palmerston, 15 Oct. 1852, Russell received her Majesty's commands to reconstrue the administration.) 

First lord of the treasury, John, earl Russell. 

Lord chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth. 

Postmaster-general, Robert, earl Stanley of Aldreley. 

President of the poor-law board, Chas. Pelham Villiers. 

Lord president of the council, George, earl Granville. 

Lord privy seal, George, duke of Argyll. 

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. E. Gladstone. 

Secretaries—foreign affairs, George, earl of Clancar; colonies, Edward Cardwell; home, sir George Grey; war, George, earl de Grey and Ripon, succeeded by Spencer, marquis of Hartington, Feb. 1853; India, sir Charles Wood, resigned (created viscount Halifax); succeeded by earl de Grey, Feb. 1855. 

First lord of the admiralty, Edward, duke of Somerset. 

President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson. 

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, George J. Goschen. 

Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue. 

This administration continued, 28 June, 1856, in consequence of a minority on 19 June (see under Reform, and Derby Administration). 

RUSSIAN TRIBUTARY. William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Ryce-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he requested to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My wife is here, and will do it for me." He was behended in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 21 July, 1858. 

Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying 29 Sept. 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. His attinder was reversed, 1 Will. IIII. 1858. 

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rury, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes down to 1350. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unparalleled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with toleration of other sects, even Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Peterburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and 

Kasan; but literature made little progress till the 19th century, the native publications being very few, and the best books being translations. The Russian language, however, distinguished by a degree of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation; the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The Anglo-Russian Literary Society, with library, &c., set up at the Imperial Institute, 1893. The population of the empire in 1897, 82,159,600; 1st general census of the empire, total, 86,159,713, 1868, 155,433,580. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000/., expenditure, 35,800,000/., 1892, revenue, 118,025,000/., expenditure, 115,540,000/. Budget revenue and expenditure, 1893 (cal.), 270,757,000/. National debt, 19,8, 87,200,000/. Imports, 1901, 97,495,257L., exports, 100,2,26,200L. from the United Kingdom, 12,77,483/. to the United Kingdom, 23,2,22,211/. Peace strength of army about 1,200,000; available in time of war about 4,000,000. 44 3/4 miles of railway working 19,01. 

Russia invaded by the Huns. 

15, 1927. 

Rury the Norman of Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New York), and becomes grand duke [until 1927, versey]

visited 29 Sept. 1892. 

Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire. 

997. 

Baptism of Olga, widow of duke Igor, at Constantinople. 

955. 

Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II, and is baptized. 

958. 

The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia. 

1223. 

The grand duke Jurie killed in battle. 

1237. 

Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes. 

1241. 

The Tartars establish the empire of the khan of Kazan, and exercise great influence in Russia. 

1242. 

He is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars. 

1252. 

Moscow made the capital. 

1380. 

Tartar war, 1380. Moscow burnt. 

1383. 

Tamerlane invades Russia, but retires. 

1395. 

Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic, founds the present monarchy. 

1462. 

Ivan introduces fire arms and cannon into Russia. 

1475. 

Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan. 

1479. 

His general Semyonogor annihilates their power. 

1484. 

War with Poland. 

1502. 

The English "Russian company" established. 

1553. 

Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade. 

1554. 

Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. 

1497. 

The royal body guard (the Strelitz) established. 

1588. 

Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England. 

1579. 

Murther of Fedor I., last of the race of Rury, which had governed Russia for 300 years. 

1598. 

The imposition of Demetrius (see Imposters). 

1619. 

Matins of Moscow. 

28 May, 1646. 

Michael Fedorovitch, of the house of Romasoff, ascends the throne. 

1613. 

Finland ceded to Sweden. 

1647. 

Russian victories in Poland. 

1654. 

Stipulation of the Cossacks. 

1671. 

Reign of Ivan and Peter I. of Great Russia. 

1682. 

Peter sole sovereign. 

1683. 

He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford. 

1697. 

Recalled by a conspiracy of the Streditz, which he cruelly revenges;, as tortured and slain; he beholds many of his subjects, 1683. 

The Russians began their new year from 1 Jan. (but retain the old style). 

1700. 

War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva, Nov. 1700. 

1701. 

Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital, 27 May, 1703. 

1704. 

The Streditz abdicated. 

1705. 

Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultawa, and flees to Turkey. 

3 July, 1709. 

14,000 Swedish iconoclasts sent to Siberia. 

1709. 

War with Turkey: Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the enemy of the emperor of Russia, who obtains a truce. 

June, 1711.
Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland was added to the empire.

Peter I sent to London, Holland, and France.

The Jesuits expelled.

Conspiracy and mysterious death of prince Alexis.

Peter II (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the Twelve Years' Freedom of Czar in June.

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, reigning in prejudice of Ivan VI, an infant, who is imprisoned for life.

Peter III, dethroned and murdered, succeeded by his father.

Ivan VI, the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death.

Treaty of Kutschene Kairmarli, independence of the Crimea.

Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed.

Successful invasions of the Crimea.

Disembarkation of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see Poland), 1777; completed 1795.

Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies.

Unsuccessful war with Persia.

Russian treaty with Austria and England.

Siwarrow, with an army joins the Austrians, and helps the French.

Mental derangement of Paul, 1800; murdered.

Alexander I makes peace with England.

He joins the coalition against France.

Allies defeated Austrian.

Treaty of Tilsit with France.

Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria.

War with France.

The Russians defeated at Smolensko, 17 Aug.; and at the Borodino, 7 Sept.

Moscow burnt by the Russians, 14 Sept.; retreat of the French begins.


Puts the Holy Alliance.

The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession.

Death of Alexander, 1 Dec.; Pestal's conspiracy against Nicholas I; insurrection of troops at Moscow; suppressed.

Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

War against Persia.

Peace between Russia and Persia.

War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see Turkey and Bulgaria).

Peace of Adrianople.

The war for the independence of Poland against Russia.

Failure of the expedition against Khiva.

Treaty of London (see Convocation).

[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848 & see Hungary.]

Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey.

They are sent to Koniah, in Asia Minor.

Conspiracy against the emperor detected.

Harbour of Sebastopol captured.

The emperor deposes seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 16,000 soldiers.

St. Petersburg and Moscow railway begun.

The czar visits Vienna.

Concentrates frontiers on frontiers of Turkey.

Origin of the Russo-Turkish war.

Conference between the emperors of Russia and Christia at Munich.

And king of Prussia at Warsaw.

Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other quakers with the czar to obtain peace.

The czar's manifesto; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity.

The czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II; no change of policy.

The czar's manifesto; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity.

The czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II; no change of policy.

Most extensive levy ordered by the czar at Nicolaieff.

He visits his army at Sebastopol.

Death of prince Ivan Paskewitsch, aged 74.


Alexander Gortschakoff foreign minister and chancellor.

Annesty granted to the Poles, 23 May; five political offenders, &c. Alexander II, crowned at St. Petersburg.

Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples.

St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian railway company about 335 miles, the line completed.

Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.

A Russian naval station established at Maltra, on the island of Crete, creates some political excitement.

New commercial treaty with Great Britain.

Russia replaces the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war.

The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples.

Fruitless meetings of emperors of Russia, Austria, and regent of Prussia at Warsaw.

Demonstrations and repression in Poland.

Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor pretending to be a prince.

Death of Prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland.

Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, 6-9 Oct.; released 24 Oct.

The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution.

Incorporation of the Trans-Carpathian Ruthenian province.

Death of Bezdech, the chancellor of the empire.

Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions.

Revolution in June.

The 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy at Navgorod, celebrated.

Reorganization of the financial department.

Trade tax bill introduced, admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds.

Insurrection in Poland.

Termination of serfdom.

Provincial institutions established throughout Russia.

Great victory over the Oulukks in the Caucasian war; March; cession of the Caucasian tribes to Turkey.

April; submission of the Ailgass: the war declared to be at an end.

The cesarevitch betrothed to the princess Boguina of Denmark.

Serfdom abolished in the Trans-Carpathian provinces.

New judicial system promulgated.

Russian nobles require the emperor to establish two houses of representatives (declined).

New province, "Turkest," in central Asia, created.

The cesarevitch Nicholas dies at Nice.

Rupture with the pope, on account of Russian severity to Polish clergy.

Inauguration of trial by jury in Russia.

Karakows Attempt to assassinate the czar.

April; after long investigation into the origin of the plot, he is executed.

War with Bohemia; contest with varied results.

Russians advance into Poland 11 May; ceded.

Marriage of prince Alexander, heir to the crown, to princess Boguna of Denmark.

Emancipation of many state serfs in Poland.

Three decrees for abolishing the remains of Polish nationality.

Congress of Slavonian deputies at Moscow.

Russian and Austria sold to the United States for 7,000,000 dollars, by treaty, 13 July; ratified 15 May.

Amnesty in favour of the Poles.

The czar escapes assassination by Berezowski, a Pole.

6 June.
RUSSIA.
Decree for the use of the Russian language in the Baltic provinces .... 7 July, 1867
A Romanist college to replace the authority of the pope, established at St. Petersburg .... 2 Aug., 1867
The separate interior government in Poland suppressed .... 19 Feb., 1868
Samarcand taken by Kaufmann .... 26 May, 1868
Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland .... 7 July, 1868
The Government Messenger, official journal, published in St. Petersburg .... 13 Jan., 1869
Socialist secret conspiracy among the students, headed by Sergius Betashajev, detected; the information assassinated .... Jan., 1870
Russia neutral in the Franco-Prussian war .... July, 1870
Frutile visit of M. Thiers at St. Petersburg on behalf of the Franco-Russian government .... 20 Nov., 1870
Diplomatic circular of prince Gortschakoff, foreign minister, repudiating the clauses of the treaty of 30 March, 1856, respecting the Black Sea, 31 Oct.; received, and sentenced to 12 years' exile, Nov., maintaining the force of the treaty .... 16 Nov., 1870
Vigorous protest of British and Austrian governments .... 16 Nov., 1870
Decree for forming military reserves, about 16 Nov., 1870
Conciliatory despatch from prince Gortschakoff to Earl Granville, agreeing to a conference for revision of treaty of Nov., 1870
Firm courteous despatch from Earl Granville, consenting to a conference which shall "assemble without any foregone conclusion" .... 28 Nov., 1870
The conference, 29 Nov.; re-organisation of the army ordered .... Jan., 1871
The conference meets in London .... 17 Jan., 1871
The Black Sea clauses abrogated (see Black Sea), March, 1871
Schamyl, the Circassian chief, dies about April, 1871
Telegram between St. Petersburg and Naga-nski, Japan, completed .... Nov., 1871
200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, 30 May, 1872 (o.s.), solemnly observed by the court and nation .... 11 June, 1872
Great Russian Encyclopedia undertaken by prof. Beresina .... 28 July, 1872
Reconnoitring expedition to Khiva; defeat of gen. Markoff announced .... Dec., 1872
Diplomatic visit of Count Schouvaloff to London respecting this; Russian concessions reported satisfactory .... 13 Jan., 1873
Expeditions against Khiva start .... March, 1873
Khiva surrenders, 10 June; a rebellion suppressed, July, 1873
New treaty with Bokhara, published .... Dec., 1873
Marriage of the grand duchess Marie with the duke of Edinburgh .... 25 Jan., 1874
Visit of the emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, 13 Feb.; the czar in proposing his health, says, "In the friendship which binds us and also the entrance of the Russian quarries Victoria; I see a most sure guarantee of peace." .... 15 Feb., 1874
Mitrophania, mother abbess, of Serpomouch, Moscow, prosecuted for fabricating commercial bills .... 21 Feb., 1874
Expedition (with scientific men) to Krasnozvod, Central Asia, spoken of .... Aug., 1874
War with Kliokad (1874-75) .... 4 Sept., 1874
Commercial peace through failure of Dr. Strousberg, a German railway speculator, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin .... Nov., 1874
Baltic provinces (formerly a provincial federation with a governor), incorporated with the empire under the ministry of the interior, on the death of the governor 8 Bagration .... 29 Jan., 1876
Khord, formerly known as Pergiana .... 28 Feb., 1876
Prosecution of a sect "White Dores" .... April, 1876
Pacific declaration of the czar to lord Ang. Loftus .... 2 Nov., 1876
The czar, in an address at Moscow, says that if sufficient guarantees are not given by Turkey, he will act independently .... 10 Nov., 1876
Dr. Strousberg and others tried for fraud, &c., Nov.; he sentenced to banishment .... Nov., 1876
Enthusiasm for Bulgarians; partial mobilisation of the army ordered .... about 14 Nov., 1876
Internal loan of 13 million roubles .... 12 Nov., 1876
Great enthusiasm for Bulgarians; war declared, and begun .... 24 April, 1877
See Turkey; and Russ.-Turkish War, 1877.
Great trial of Nihilists for revolutionary propaganda, begun about .... 31 Oct., 1877
Russian loan of 15,000,000 roubles at 5 percent .... 12 Nov., 1877
Nihilist trial closed; about 160 sentenced to hard labour; about 80 acquitted .... about 9 Feb., 1878
Treaty of peace with Turkey signed at San Stefano; Europe dissatisfied .... March, 1878
Public depression; feeling against Bulgarians; desire to get quit of the Eastern question .... June, 1878
Conference at Berlin (see Buch) meets 13 June; treaty signed, 13 July; Gen. Kaufmann's advance on the Ouns to occupy Balhik; reported .... Aug., 1878
Nihilists tried and condemned at Odessa .... 5 Aug., 1878
General disaster on the government, general Gortschakoff, chief of police, assassinated in the street in St. Petersburg .... 16 Aug., 1878
New 5 per cent. loan (300,000,000 roubles) issued on bonds .... 26, 26, 31 Aug., 1878
Ukase decreeing state offences to be punished by military law .... end of Aug., 1878
Students at a college in St. Petersburg protest an address to the cesarevitch complains of grievances, 11 Dec.; they are attacked and punished by the police and cossacks, 12 Dec.; they issue an address soon after .... 12 Dec., 1878
Prince Demetrius Krapotkine, governor, assassinated .... 21 or 22 Feb., 1879
Attempted assassination of the czar by Alexander Soloviev, with a revolver .... 19 March, 1879
The poll tax abolished by ukase .... 9 April, 1879
Ukase establishing martial law in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, and War- saw, dated 7 April; Soloviev condemned, 7 June; executed, 9 June, 1879
Executions of Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa, May-Aug., 1879
Gen. Lazaroff, commander of expedition of the Teckk Turanoff, dies at Tehran; about the Teckk; 31 Jan., 1879
Gen. Lomakine succeeds in command; severe battle at Gork Tepe or Dorg Tepe; Russians said to be victorious, yet retreat with heavy losses .... Berisa, 28 Aug. (o.s.), 9 Sept., 1879
Tergkasoff succeeds Lomakine in command, 25 Sept., 1879
Leon Minsky condemned to death for attempted assassination of gen. Breudenten .... 27, 28 Nov., 1879
Attempted assassination of the czar, by undermining railway train near Moscow .... 1 Dec., 1879
Proclamation of the executive revolutionary committee justifying the attempted assassination on 1 Dec., 1879
Plout to blow up the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, discovered .... 12 Dec., 1879
Explosion in a guard-room filled with dynamite and gun-cotton under the dining-room of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg; the czar and family escape through being a little late for dinner; 11 soldiers killed; 47 wounded .... 13 Dec., 1879
Hartmann, owner of a house near the explosion, arrested at Paris; about 20 Feb., 1880
Panik at St. Petersburg; ukase issued; appointing supreme executive commission, gen. Louis Melikoff, president, with extensive powers 24 Feb., 1880
Extradition of Hartmann requested by Russia; declined .... March, 1880
Twenty-fifth anniversary of the czar's accession celebrated at St. Petersburg .... 2 March, 1880
Hartmann exiled from France; goes to England; Prince Orloff, ambassador, quits France, March, 1880
Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg; sentences to death and imprisonment (De. Weimar and others); commuted .... May, 1880
Death of the empress after a long illness .... 23 June, 1880
21 extreme Nihilists convicted at Kieff (capital sentences remitted) .... about 7 Aug., 1880
Ukase of 24 Feb., superseded; Melikoff, who had governed well, is appointed minister of the interior, with charge of the police .... 18 Aug., 1880
Count Lois Melikoff's scheme for administrative reform sanctioned by the czar; announced 3 Oct.; put into action 1 Oct., 1880
Great Nihilist trial at St. Petersburg for assassinations, explosion at Winter Palace, &c.; sentences, Kviatofski and 4 others condemned to death; 2 men and 3 women to imprisonment .... 10 Nov., 1880.
RUSSIA.

Kutuzovski and Priessnakof hanged 19 Nov 1884.


Severe conflicts with the Tekke Turkomans, 14 Jan, 1885.

Geek Tepe besieged; taken 24 Jan.

Assassination of the czar Alexander II, by explosion of a bomb; assassin himself killed; Risakoff, secretary of the Czar's palace, 2 March.

Circular of the new czar Alexander III, to foreign powers; he will aim at moral and material development of Russia, and a pacific foreign policy 8 March.

Manifesto from the Nihilist executive committee to the czar offering peace, if an amnesty with a legislative assembly to be elected by universal suffrage, free press, etc., be granted 22 March.

Sophie Peredoskaja, and other Nihilists, arrested 23 March.

The czar's magnificent funeral at St. Petersburg; the prince and princess of Wales present, 27 March.

A representative council for St. Petersburg elected about 31 March.

Trial of Risakoff, Sophie Peredoskaja, Jelabov, Jesso Heidmann, Kibalchick, and Michaeloff, all condemned to death 2, 5 April.

The Tekke's surrender, terms of surrender of Skobelev's expedition accomplished 9 April.

Risakoff and others hanged; Heidmann(econte) reprieved 15 April.

Changes in ministerial offices; tendency to reduce autocracy of the czar announced, about 4 May.

Ukraine supplementary to that of 15 Feb., 1881, for emancipating sets, remitting payments to many peasant proprietors; announced 15 May.

Reconciliatory proclamations in favour of autonomy (27 April), 11 May; resignation of count Louis Melillof and other liberal ministers 13 May.

General Ignatieff, chief minister, issues manifesto, declaring for suppression of rebellion and promising reforms; manifesto from Nihilists offering peace if reforms be granted 23 May.

Treaty with Persia signed 29 Dec.

Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg: 20 sentenced to death, 23 Feb.; committed to penal servitude (except Suchakoff, to be shot) 8 March.

Gen. Stolboff, public prosecutor, assassinated at Odessa by two students, 30 March; executed 3 April.

Retirement of the chancellor and foreign minister, Gotschakoff (this policy warlike); succeeded by his assistant Lopuchov 9 April.

Ministers discovered under Moscow cathedral; 20 workmen arrested; about 15 April.

General Kautzmann died, aged 51, 16 May.

Decree for the gradual abolition of the poll tax imposed by Peter the Great, beginning June, Ignatieff resigns; succeeded by count Tolstoy 12 June.

Death of general Skobelev, hero of Polna, 7 July.

Revival of the Russian navy determined on.

Death of prince Gottschakoff, aged 83, 11 March, 1885.

Arrest of 200 persons at St. Petersburg, about 28 March.

"Fall of Nihilists at St. Petersburg, 19 April."

The emperor and empress crowned with great ceremony at Moscow.

Parliament, new manifesto, and amnesty, May; and popular festival 2 June.

Poll tax abolished for the poorest, reduced for others 1 Jan., 1885; on 5 June.

The Allied and American treaty of Denmark and Greece, breakfast with Mr. Gladstone in honor of the Parnassus Castle, Copenhagen, 12 Sept.

Foundation of memorial church in the place where Alexander I was assassinated at St. Petersburg, laid by the czar.

Lieut. Sudeikin, chief of secret police, and his nephew, M. Salosky, assassinated at St. Petersburg, 11 Dec.

27 students at Moscow arrested; announced 29 Dec.

Loyal address of the nobles to the czar, advocating union of his excellency, 25 Jan.

Surrender of Mary to Russia, effected by General Komarev 29 Jan.

Convention with Persia for cession of Samals (threatening to Afghanistan) reported 6 May.

The majority of the cossackitch (aged 18) declared 12 May, 1884.

Death of general Tschiedek, born 1818, 7 July.

The letters of the "Turkmak" and others expressing the cruel, dishonest, and unscrupulous conduct of government officials in prohibiting the diffusion of knowledge and literature; proposed union opposition of the Turkmaks, and Turkmak and Turkestan Sept. 29.

11 Nihilists (including 6 officers and 3 women, one, Mary F. Figgert) convicted by secret court martial; 3 sentenced to death at St. Petersburg, 11 Oct.; two men executed 11 Oct.


Ship canal from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt completed, Feb., opened 27 May.

Russians advance to about 90 miles from Herat, and hold Zulikar pass 27 Feb.

Three courses before them: to retire; to remain and negotiate; to make war 27 March.

(It was mainly through the representations of general Lummen that a collision was avoided.)

Arrangement that no further advance on the "delated or delatable ground" be made by Russians or Afghans (since termed a solemn covenant of 1885.27 March).

British government announce agreement to arbitration (by Denmark) 4 May.

The Russian general Komareff, near the Kusak and Mungah tribes of Afghans, offered to retire; on their refusal, attacks them at Aktape, near Pendej; defeats them with much slaughter, and captures their important fortress position with artillery and stores; many Afghans perished in the retreat through exposure 29 March. 53 Russians killed and wounded; (Sir Peter Lummen reports the Rachit on the Afghans to have been unprompted 14 April.)

The British government prepares for war with great energy; strongly supported by the colonies and Indian princes.

British government statement: new agreement with Russia; arbitration respecting fire on March 30 accepted 4 May; Denmark accepts work of arbitration.

Agreement on delimitation settled by earl Granville and earl of Kimberley, with MM. de Staal and Lessar; approval reported 30 May.

The Afghan boundary question settled 10 Sept.

Discovery of plot against the czar; arrest of military officers and others 29 May, 1886.

Russia violates treaty of Berlin by declaring Komara to be a free port 15 July.

Russian interference in Bulgaria (which see) Sept-Dec.

Plot against the czar; students with dynamite and other explosives, detected 13 March; 200 arrested on 17 March, 1887.

Three plots executed 31 March; seven political offenders sentenced to death, the rest to various terms of imprisonment, 1 May; more arrests about 25 May; five executed 16 May.

Prince Nicholas, the cossackitch, made chief Afman (Hejman) of all the Cossacks at Novo-Tebark 13 May.

Statement in the Stolichnie Gazeta of the existence of forged letters purporting to come from the czar Bismarch (see Gerina) Nov.

Baron Hirsch's present of 2,000,000, for the establishment of primary Jewish schools in Russia, accepted by the czar; the money to be paid into the bank of England, trustees, barons Rothschild and Henry de Wonis, announced Nov., said to be premature.

Movement to test the Gallician border causes excitement in Berlin and Vienna Nov.-Dec.

Inclusive Rome, a government organ, declares that Russia desires peace but is prepared for war 15 Dec.

The stringent restrictions on the studies of the universities lead to much insubordination among the students, and severe punishment; the university authorities at St. Petersburg, Piotropolije, Odessa, and many other academical institutions closed; undergraduate clubs in a state of rebellion Nov.-Dec.
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Moscow and other universities re-opened. Feb. 1838

For prince Ferdinand's position (see Belgorod)...

The highest courts of law decide against the claim of prince Hohenlohe to inherit the vast Wittgenstein estates in Lithuania, as a foreigner (in accordance with the niakse, 14 March, 1837),

March.

Attempted assassination of the czar by liebt.

Timofief (mad?). May

North anniversary of the introduction of Christianity celebrated at Kiev.

27 July.

Central Asian (or Transcaspian) railway opened; promoted by general Anchenkoff.

May.

Napoleon ordered to S. Berki station; engine of the imperial train (with the czar) ran off the line with four carriages (weak rails); 21 persons killed, the czar slightly injured. 27 Oct.

Agreement for 10,000,000 signed at St. Petersburg, 12 Nov.; chiefly taken up by the French Dec.

The grand council disapproves of the administrative changes proposed by count Tolstoi substituting centralization for local self-government which, however, are approved by the czar (1835); the Zemstvos, established about 1833, being virtually abolished.

Feb. 1839.

Loan of 700,000,000 francs concluded with the Rothschilds and other bankers for the conversion of the state loans into four per cent.

Feb.

Captain Atchino, with a company of 8. Cossacks (145 men with muskets and guns, also priests, women and children), evacuating French and Italian cruisers, landed at Talijourah, in the bay of Obock, near the French settlement, on the Red Sea, on 13 Jan., professing to combine missionary and commercial enterprise in Abyssinia.

He took possession of a fort at Nagilie, and hoisted the Russian flag. After useless nego.

The French admiral Olyrin, 13 Feb., bombarded the fort, killing 6 Russians; the party then surrendered and were eventually conveyed to Russia. The Russian government virtually apologized for the precipitate conduct of the admiral.

Feb.

The czar, aged 21, appointed to military and political office.

13 May.

M. Dounovo, minister of the interior, continues count Tolstoi's reactionary policy.

July, Aug.

Capt. Solotuchine, chief of the Moscow secret police, assassinated by a female nihilist, who commits suicide. 11 Jan. 1890.

Case for a conversion loan of 10,000,000 rubles, taken in France, especially.

Feb.

Count Tolstoi's administrative changes carried into effect, together with increased Russification of the German provinces and Finland.

Feb.

The czar looks on (letter to Maria Theresa, Tcherbikova, a popular writer on education, &c.), for continuing to suppress liberty, 3 March; she is arrested, 10 March; transported to the Crimea. 10 April.

Strong demonstrations of students of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kief, Charkoff, and other universities and schools, demanding changes; many arrests and political supervision, Feb., March.

The czar releases about 65 imprisoned soldiers.

The man chosen to assassinate the czar by lot, commits suicide, leaving a letter incriminating associates; many arrests, reported, March.

Inquiry by special commission; some students expelled and others set at liberty, at St. Petersburg; order of March 7, April.

Revival of severe edict against the Jews (which see).

July; reported July.

A monster literary protest against the persecution of the Jews in preparation, headed by count Leon Tolstoi; publication forbidden by the government.

Nov. 1839.

Gregory Tchernowitch Doni-bsky, historian and novelist, dies. 24 Feb.

Arrest of Dedajeff, charged with the murder of col. Sudekin in 1835 (see above), and other nihilists, at Kostroma, 28 Feb.

New law for the legitimizing of bastards promulgated April.

Count Tolstoi's administrative changes relative to the press, first effected at St. Petersburg, and other provinces.

July.
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The car and carina start on a foreign tour, 25 Aug.; at Vienna, 27 Aug.; Kieff, 2 Sept.; Brezan (which see), 5 Sept.; Kiel, 8 Sept.; Copenhagen, 9-20 Sept.; received by the prince of Wurtemberg at Leith, 23 Sept.; received by the emperor of Austria, 22 Sept.; at Portsmouth, 4 Oct.; convoyed by a British squadron, met mid-channel by the French fleet, received by pres. Fauve at Cherbourg, 5 Oct.; Poiiy, 6 Oct.; visited St. Iienne, Panthéon, Invalides, &c., lays the corner stone of the Alexander III. bridge, and thereby of the exhibition of 1899, 7 Oct.; at the Leopold, Vaucal's state coach, 9 Oct.; at Châlons, review of 70,000 troops, 9 Oct.; at Darmstadt, 10 Oct.; exchange visits of the car and the German emperor at Wiesbaden, leaves Paris, 11 Nov.; at St. Petersburg, 18 Nov.; 269 Several dragoman officers degraded for coercing soldiers to violence against the Jews in Podolia, whereby Jews were killed, and buildings looted and burnt 22 Sept.

Imperial edict issued sanctioning the formation of the Eastern Chinese railway company, shareholders to be exclusively Russians and Chinese; line to be completed, 1,280 miles, in 5 years, 23 Dec.; subscription for shares largely over-subscribed, 25 Dec.

Count Muravieff appointed foreign minister, 11 Jan. 1897. Currency equal to a gold coin of 15 and 72 rubles substituted for silver.

Explosion on the Césio Felici warship in Crete, 21 March.

Apolon Nickolaevitch Maikoff, eminent poet, died, aged 75, 20 March.

Train wrecked, between Rockenholz and Elva, 50 soldiers and 2 guards killed, 140, 160 injured, 15 May.

Visit of the German emperor and empress to St. Petersburg, 16 May.

M. Nossiak announces the discovery of a direct waterway between Siberia and Europe, and his exploration of the Yalnca peninsula, 17 Aug.


Railway from Moscow to Archangel completed 30 Sept.

Fire panic in a church at Khmelovo (Kozloff), 14 July.

New currency established on a gold basis 26 Nov.

The sale of spiritual liquors made a state monopoly 1 Jan. 1893.

Explosion in a mine, Taganrog district, 53 deaths, and 30 horses killed, 27 Nov.


Russia demands from China 65 yrs. lease over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, 3 March; 5 yrs. lease over these, 5 March, granted; railway connections, 23 March; China to retain sovereign rights, agreement signed; Chinese patriots withdrawn, Russian troops landed, 24 March; adm. Stark appointed commandant, July.

Ta-lien-wan declared open to commerce, April.

The disembarkation of 30,000,000 rubles (7 yrs.) for warships ordered 10 March.

Death of admiral Popoff, aged 77, inventor of 3 circular ironclads (which see) 20 March.

Naval officers (160) charged with bribery and corruption at Sebastopol, arrested, 5 comm. injured, 23 March.

Peronhoff (privy councillor) and his daughter (20) sentenced to life exile in Siberia; 2 others to lighter sentences for high treason, 27 March.

Agricultural distress and famine in the interior of Russia, and N.E., the Caucasian, the Eysef, etc. 19 March.

Russian-Japanese convention respecting Corea, signed 25 April.

Relaxation of the tariff of 1891 (favourable to England) 28 May.

Death of gen. Tcherniaeff 17 Aug.


(Second circular to European cabinets, 11 Jan. See Proc Conference, 1897.)
Labour strikes and riots frequent throughout the country.

Severe famine in the central and S.E. provinces; the czar gives 3,000,000, the czarina 50,000 roubles; great mortality in Kazan; over 15,000 deaths in Samara. Jan.-May, 1899.

Gev. Annenkoff, born 1635, constructed the Trans- cans railway: he died 6 May.

Russification of Finland, which see. Feb. et seq.

Severe measures against foreign as well as Russian Jews. May.

Centenary of the birth of Pushkin (poet and nov.), memorialized.

The czarevitch, grand duke George, born May, 1872, dies suddenly at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, 10 July; laid in state at St. Petersburg (see Molodats). 24-25 July.

M. Delcasse, French foreign minister, received bycount Moravide, 4 Aug.; by the czar, 6 Aug. leaves. 9 Aug.

Measure passed imposing (1 to 15 yrs.) military service on rebellious students, reported. Aug.

Educational system for the aristocracy, largely at government expense, established. 15 Aug.

The czar and czarina visit the German emperor at Potsdam. 30 Aug.

M. Witte's budget for 1900; growth of Russian industries, reported. 21 Jan., 1900.

Trial of 43 officers and officials in Russian navy for bribery and corruption, at Sebastopol, 17 Aug.; 16 persons acquitted, 26 found guilty. April.

Ukase announcing the final redemption of the debt of the imperial exchequer to the state bank to the amount of 50,000,000 roubles. 15 May.

Mobilization of the E. Siberian army corps for China, ordered. 25 June.

Imperial ukase, largely abolishing banishment to Siberia, issued. 3 July.

Visit of the shah of Persia, 17 July; grand review at St. Petersburg. 19 July.

Imperial ukase, reserves called out. 22 July.

Import duties of the common tariff increased from 50 to 100 per cent. 5 Aug.

Anti-Jewish riots in Odessa and other districts, reported.

Thibetan envoy received by the Czar. 13 Oct.

Budget net surplus for 1899, 24,000,000 roubles, passed. 21 Oct.

Illness of the czar in the Crimea, early Nov.-Dec.

Count Tolstoi writes to the Czar appealing for religious persecution. 15 Dec.

Budget for 1901: estimated surplus, 73,443,450 roubles, issued. 14 Jan., 1901.

Famine due to failure of crops, population of 24 millions affected; government relief organized. Feb. et seq.

M. Witte increases the duties on imports from the U.S.A. Feb.

Student disturbances in St. Petersburg and all the chief towns, many arrests. Feb.-March.

M. Bogolepoff, minister of public instruction, mortally wounded by Peter Karpovich (sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, 30 March, in St. Petersburg. 27 Feb.

Count Tolstoi appeals to the czar and government of Russia, the situation in Russia, 10 March.

Students' demonstration in St. Petersburg ends in serious rioting, 700 arrests. 17 March.

The czar's rescript to gen. Vannovsky, new minister of public instruction, orders revision and reform in the present system, reported. 7 April.

Count Tolstoi e.xcommunicated for his opinions, 23 Jan., 19 March, and 9 April.

M. Labanovski sentenced to six years imprisonment for attempting the life of the Procure of the Holy Synod (22 March.

Centenary of the council of the empire celebrated, 25 April; appointed a minister. 26 April.

Strike riots in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, 29 May; again in St. Petersburg. 14 June.

The czar intervenes; students pardoned. June.

Thibetian mission received by the czar. 6 July.

Morish mission received by the czar. 5 Aug.

Many bank and factory failures in S. Russia during the summer, reported. 24 Sept., 1901.

State of siege in the province of Moscow continued, reported. 23 Aug.

The czar and czarina visit the king of Denmark, 2-10 Sept.; the czar meets the German emperor at Danzig, views the naval manoeuvres, 17, 19 Sept.; visit France, which see. Student disorders, university at Kharkoff closed. 11-14 Dec.

About 20 cities and towns placed under state of siege. mid Dec.

Budget for 1902, about 144,000,000 roubles deficit, issued. 13 Jan., 1902.

American note protests against Russian aggression in Manchuria. 1 Feb.

Riots at Kiev and other university towns. 15 Feb. University of St. Petersburg closed owing to disorders, 20 Feb.-11 March; further disturbances, repressed by the troops and police, 16 March; riots and disorders in Moscow, 22 Feb. and 2 March; 367 students and others convicted of riot, and political disaffection imprisoned (from 3 to 6 months, 95 banished to Siberia), 22 March.

New Russia a protest against favoritism; about 5 Jan.

Times in Germany, Holland, and Russia. 3 April, M. Spirinuiten, minister of the interior, a reactionist, assassinated at St. Petersburg by Pal-marikoff (executed 16 May). 21 May.

State funeral, the czar present; M. de Pichotte appointed minister of the interior. 17 April.

Increasing distress and poverty due to bad harvests and oppressive taxation, great economic and agricultural depression over the country.

The Zemstvos, local institutions, forbidden to collect rural statistics. spring.

Rioting in Poltava and Kharkoff, many estates plundered (compensation granted, if proof). 27 May.

Great unrest in central and S. Russia; much incendiary. April.

Martial law proclaimed in Poltava. 5 May.

Revolutionary outbreak at Saratoff suppressed by troops. 15 May.

Pres. Loubet visits the czar, 20 May; grand review of troops at St. Petersburg. 21, 22 May.

Louv-col, Grimm, for selling army secrets to a foreign power, sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and life banishment to Siberia. 13 June.

Grave disturbances in Ekaterinoslav, factories, farms sacked. 19 June.

The king of Italy visits the czar. 13-17 July.

Czar and German emperor meet at Reval, 6-8 Aug.

Prince Oulenski, the governor, exiled to Kronstadt; due to a personal quarrel (death sentence commuted, Nov.) at Kharkoff; M. Bessoud, chief of police, also wounded. 11 Aug.

The student imprisonment at Smolensk freed by the czar's orders. early Aug.

Labour troubles in the south, conflict with troops, 4 deaths, 102 arrests, 24, 30 Nov.; great distress, continued arrests. 11 Dec.

The czar pardons 62 exiles in Siberia, 26 Sept.; and 38. 19 Dec.

Special university commission of inquiry issue their report as to reforms, &c. 1901.

Budget: 16,627,440 roubles surplus. 13 Jan.

Visit of the German crown prince. 16-24 Jan.

Li.-col. Sharoff, chief of the Cossack, 18 March, sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and degraded for forgery. 26 Feb.

Manifets from the czar, favouring religious freedom, reform of penalties, taxation and taxation and reform in the present system. 17 April.

Labour disturbances at Staleouf, workmen's delegates imprisoned, crowd fired on, killed, about 200 wounded; by order of M. Bogolepoff, governor of St. Petersburg.

Factory riot near Nishni-Novgorod, mob fired on, many killed and wounded. 4 Aug., 1902.

Kishinev atrocities, S. Russia, houses and shops of the Jews burned and occupied by Jews; 28 seriously wounded, 500 crippled and injured, 10,000 rendered destitute. 19, 20 April.

Gen. von Bismarck the governor, the chief of the police, and other officials who had allowed the mob free play, dismissed. May; great agitation.
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abroad; M. de Fievez, minister of interior, much censured, the "Leipzig," and other anti-Semitic journals also held responsible for the outrages. Loan of 2,800,000 roubles, at 4 per cent., for mid-year expenses, 30 April, 1903. Gen. Bogdanovitch, the governor, assassinated at Ufa, 19 May.

M. de Fievez issues a circular against the teaching of revolutionary doctrines, 3 June. Anti-Semitic disturbances at Berezovka, 8 June.

Expenditure more than doubled in ten years (1893-1903). M. Witte reports taxation to have reached its limit (Jan. 1904); estimated revenue for 1903, 595,000,000 roubles; Russian debt, 1902, 690,107,109 roubles, reported 15 June.

Jewish meeting at Lodz attacked by the police, no killed, many seriously injured. 16 June.

Reform of district police ordered, 10 July.

M. Kuroko, Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, is instructed by his government "to approach the Russian government in a spirit of conciliation and frankness with a view to the conclusion of an understanding on the subject of the Russian occupation of Manchuria and Japan's influence in Corea." 31 July.

Agitation and unrest all over the empire, May 6 to July 27. Students in St. Petersburg, Kas Raku, Odessa, Kiev, and elsewhere, trains wrecked, on rails set on fire and various other acts of outrage; murderous assaults on prince Urusov in Tver province, and prince Zazanin, his wife, and prince Sherbatoff in Riazan, reported 26-31 July; conflicts with the troops resulting in great loss of life, 7-8 Aug.

Imperial Viceroy's order to police in the "Far East," 12 Aug.; disturbances at Ekaterinoslav, mob fired on, many killed, 20 Aug.

Great economic condition of the country; manufactures generally stagnant, reported, mid Aug.

Ministerial changes: M. Witte appointed president of the committee of ministers and members of the Imperial Council, M. Piesko, minister of finance, 29 Aug.

Anti-Semitic riots at Gomel, terrible excesses and loss of life; houses wrecked, 14-15 Sept.; Mogiljod and sabots placed under siege, 16 Sept.; Car and cinema visit of emperor of Austria, 20 Sept.

Russian minister at Tokio submits Russia's counter-proposals to the Japanese government, including the recognition of Manchuria and Formosa as well as all interests outside her sphere of interest, 3 Oct.

Three socialists sentenced to death, 2 exiled, and 2 imprisoned in connection with a street-demonstration at Rostov, reported, 3 Oct.

New law of expulsion of foreigners issued by the czar, decreed a special commission under the presidency of the czar appointed to consider affairs in the "Far East," mid Oct.

Russian substituted for Swedish at the opening of the Finnish senate, 29 Oct.

Murderous attack on prince Galitzin, governor general of the Caucasus, 29 Oct.


Disturbances of a revolutionary character in S. Russia, 30 Oct.; mid Nov., M. Piesko, chief of the police, fired at and slightly wounded in a public skating-rink at Bialystok, 1 (G Scho).

Meeting of the czar and German emperor, 4-5 Nov.

M. Kuroko, Japanese minister, instructed to inform the Russian government that the Japanese government regarded the delay in sending a reply to the Japanese communication of 30 Oct., with amendments, a "serious matter," 6 Nov.

Russian reply communicated to Japan, 11 Dec.

Kishinev massacre (19, 20 April) trial began, 19 Nov.; 2,380,000 roubles, and 5,000,000 czar's money bound against the accused dismissed, reported, 21 Dec.

Japanese government replies to Russian communication at the exclusion of Manchuria, the negotiation nullified it entirely, 21 Dec. 1903.

Serious disturbances among the students of the imperial University, Nov.-end Dec.

Strained relations with Japan; negotiations continued, war preparations Dec. 1903-Jan. 1904.

Russia's reply to Japanese note of 21 Dec.; Russia proposes the insertion in the agreement between the two countries of an article by which Russia would recognize Manchuria and its littoral as outside its sphere of influence, while Russia within the limits of Manchuria could use Manchuria or other powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired under existing treaties with China. 6 Jan.

Karon Kuroko, Japanese minister for foreign affairs, sends to M. Kuroko the final proposals of the Japanese government to the Russian government; see Russo-Japanese War, 15 Jan.

Carriage of war made by Russia by the transportation of large numbers of troops over the Siberian railway, and the strengthening of the fleet in the Far East during January, 22 Jan.

M. Kuroko notifies to count Lamsdorff that the Japanese government had decided, in view of the delay of the Russian government in connection with the negotiations, and the naval and military activity displayed by Russia, to terminate the negotiations and recall the Japanese minister and his staff from St. Petersburg, 6 Feb.

Russian minister at Port Arthur attacked by the Japanese fleet under adm. Togo, 8-9 Feb.

[See Russo-Japanese War.]

Issue of 50,000,000 roubles (50,000,000) of credit notes secured by gold, 14 Feb.

Governor-general's censorship on all foreign news despatches, 15 Feb.

Students at the high schools and the universities object to the local addresses of the car drawn up by the professors in regard to the war; high school for women closed, 23 Feb.

Scientific expedition, organised by the Russian minister of finance, under the direction of Prof. Komnoff, mining engineer, with the object of exploring the auriferous districts near the source of the White Nile, starts for Abyssinia, 7 March.

Trial of 7?32 persons, one a female student, before the military tribunal in St. Petersburg, charged with being the authors, accomplices or instigators of the chief nihilist crimes of recent years, concluded, 1 Feb. 1904; Herchschon, lieutenant, and Melnikoff, a student, condemned to death, 3 others to 4 years' penal servitude, the female student to 3 months' imprisonment, 10 March; Dr. Herschon and Melnikoff executed in the Schlesisburg, 11 March.

Judgment delivered in the cases of Russnak and 3 others persons tried on charges connected with the anti-Semitic riots at Kishinev, 1 Dec.; another, Borian, found guilty of murder, others receive various terms of imprisonment for complicity, 36 acquitted; civil claims presented by the Jews for damages.

Official circular, addressed to governors of provinces and towns and the chiefs of police, recommends a more lenient disposition towards the Jews, issued, 19 March.
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Scholastic disturbances in St. Petersburg and at Kief; serious disturbances at Tver in connection with labour strikes; vigorous labour agitation reported from Kharkoff; manifesto-charters and decrees issued by the executive committees of several different parties representing an amalgamation of oppressed nationalities, the Polish socialist party, the Lithuanian social democratic party, and the Ruthenian revolutionary groups denouncing the war; another manifesto issued by the central committee of the social democratic party, affirming that the wealth of the Russian nation is created by the impoverishment and ruin of the Russian workmen, and to increase this wealth the workmen must now shed their blood in order that the Russian bourgeoise may be able to oppress and exploit the Chinese and Corean workmen without let or hindrance, and demanding the ebbing of a constituent national assembly; a manifesto in similar terms issued by the socialist revolutionary party during March, 1904.

Report issued by M. Muravief, minister of justice, shows that the number of political prisoners exiled to Siberia by "administrative order" without trial increased from 158 in 1894 to 1,698 in 1903; persons actually arrested for supposed political offences numbered 193 in 1894 and 5,590 in 1903; the number of imprisonments at the general order of the czar were 56 in 1894 and 1,522 in 1903.

Early April, Explosion at the hotel du Nord, St. Petersburg, caused by a dynamite bomb; Kazanoff, the perpetrator of the outrage, a revolutionist, killed; 29 arrests made 13 April.

Crows of the Tarax and Korats arrive at St. Petersburg, meet with a great reception, and march to the winter palace, where they are received and addressed by the czar. 26 April.

Revolutionists make an attempt to destroy the arsenal at Kronstadt by setting it on fire. M. de Pielvye, minister of the interior, resolves to confirm the election of M. Shipoff, a moderate reformer, as president of the Moscow provincial zemstvo. Early May.

M. de Pielvye proposes to the council of the empire an important project for the repeal of the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within 50 versts (35 miles) of the frontier, as a step in the execution of the czar's ukase of 25 May, 1893, promising freedom of conscience to his subjects.

Gen. Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, fatally wounded by a pistol-shot while entering the senate at Helsinki, fired by Eugen Schumann, son of an ex-senator, 16 June; czar present at the funeral at the Sergievoff monastery, St. Petersburg 21 June.

Submarine 'Lelin' sinks with an officer and 20 men, while undergoing trials at the Baltic works, 29 June.

Lient.-gen. prince Obolensky appointed governor-general of Finland. July.

The "single-working" picture of the Muscovian of Kazan, kept in the Bogorititsky monastery, set with precious stones of great value, stolen by thieves; people of Kazan greatly concerned at the loss. July.

M. Andrievoff, vice-governor of the government of Elizabethpol, assassinated at Agishalt, 17 July.

M. de Pielvye, minister of the interior, assassinated by a bomb thrown under his carriage by a student, N. Petersburg, 13 July.

Gen. Schumann, father of Eugen Schumann, the assassin of gen. Bobrikoff, secretly deported to Russia and incarcerated in the fortress of St. Peterburg, "the wall", in St. Peterburg, by July, 1,000 persons stated to be arrested as a consequence of the assassination of M. de Pielvye, 30 July; the czar, dowager-empress, and all the grand dukes present at the funeral. General elections in Petersburg on 13 Aug. M. Durnovo, senator and assistant to M. de Pielvye, appointed minister of the interior ad interim. Aug.

Birth of the czarевич Alexis. 12 Aug.

Car's manifesto on the occasion of the birth of the czarевич announces a general amnesty for political offences, the abolition of corporal punishment in certain cases, and remission of fines and arrest. The treaty between Russia and France, signed in Danzig, was christened in the church of the Peterhof palace, 24 Aug., 1904.

Imperial ukase, amending the provisions relating to the residential rights of the Jews, issued, early Sept.

Anti-Jewish disturbances at Smolka, over 100 houses, 150 shops, 2 Jewish schools, and 2 synagogues demolished; great library founded by the wife of Dr. Schumann entirely destroyed. Sept. 3.


Political trial before the senate, the supreme court of appeal, of M. A. V. Miasiskovsky, a member of the council of St. Petersburg zemstvo, as a consequence of the fact that it was conducted publicly instead of in private, hitherto the case in trials of a political character. 14 Oct.

Serious riot among workmen at Odessa, early Dec.


Disturbances at Kief during the mobilisation of the reserves. Oct. 4, 1894. Disturbances come into conflict with the regular troops, many wounded, crowd parades the streets singing Polish national songs.

Disturbances in the Zemstvo elections; 29 Nov. 1894. 10 persons killed, 40 wounded.

Mutinous rioting of sailors, marines, and firemen on the vessels of the Black Sea fleet, at Sevastopol, 26 Nov.

Resolution passed by 32 out of the 45 presidents of the Russian zemstvos, divided into 12 articles, demanding the establishment of official responsibility, civil and criminal; personal liberty, religious, civil and political, under the protection of the law; equality of all citizens; emancipation of the peasantry from administrative tutelage; the conversion of the zemstvos and municipalities into a popular representative institution, and the creation of a separate elective body to cooperate in the government of the state.

Popular demonstration in St. Petersburg against the government; great crowd of university students and others assemble in the Neysky Prospect; crowd raised "Down with autocracy! Stop the war!" crowd charged by mounted gendarmes; many arrests, 11 Dec.

Sasanoik, the murderer of M. de Pielvye, sentenced to penal servitude for life remitted subsequently to 14 years. 14 Dec.

Manifesto issued by the czar, insisting on the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire, the acceleration of the condition of the peasants, the safeguarding of the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, the enlarging of the scope of local and municipal institutions, unification of judicial processes throughout the empire, state insurance for workmen, revision of exceptional laws for criminal repression, revision of the laws dealing with heretical, non-christian confessions, and removal of restrictions on worship, revision of ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and natives in certain territories, removal of unnecessary press restrictions. 24 Dec.

Moscow and Tchernigoff zemstvo adjourn sine die after recording their opinion that the czar's manifesto did not respond to the aspirations of the Russian people. 26 Dec.

Fall of Fort Arthur (see Russo-Japanese War). Dec.

General consternation and depression in Russia on receipt of the news. 2 Jan. 1905.

(The year 1905 was a year of great unrest in Russia. From end to end of the land there were scenes of violent disorder and dissidence. The details of the principal events are recorded below, but in addition to those set out there were many other very serious riots.)
to leave it; they compel the shopkeepers of Samtredii to close their shops, 4 Feb.; strike spreads to business houses, 5 Feb.; still, scattered armed bands guard the traffic in the streets carried on with difficulty, 7 Feb.

Strike movement at St. Petersburg resumed; majority of the men at the Putiloff factories go out; three examples of low-handedness at other factories; situation in Poland reported very grave; serious collisions between strikers and troops of the Seo force over the situation of the workers and troops of the Seo force; 17 Jan.

General strike resumed again at Warsaw; work suspended in all the factories.

Imperial decree orders the formation of a committee, under the chairmanship of Minister Chertkov, to ascertain immediately the causes of discontent among the workmen in St. Petersburg and the district, and to devise measures to prevent such disturbance or agitation as was the case in the town of Tiflis, 17 Jan.

Committee of ministers decide that the supervision of industrial life should remain in the care of the ministry of finance; the committee also decides to instruct the ministry of finance to frame a scheme for the improvement of the lot of working men, and the solution of outstanding industrial questions.

Sunginary-counter-meetings between troops and strikers at the German Catholic colliery, Sosnowice, 33 persons killed and many wounded; 9 Feb.; collision between civil guards and strikers at Lodz; 30 deaths, numbers injured, 10 Feb.; troops and crowds in conflict, 42 killed, and over 200 persons, including some women and children, injured.

Grand duke Sergei, uncle of the czar, assassinated in Moscow by a bomb thrown under his carriage. 17 Feb.

30,000 workmen strike in St. Petersburg. 17 Feb.

Czar reported to desire the assembling of the zemski sobor (national assembly), to meet on the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, 4 March.

Widespread disorders in connection with the strikes, and other dissatisfied elements in various parts of Russia and Poland; strikes on railways spread; traffic on the Moscow-Rylinsk, Windau railway paralysed; telegraph operators of the Moscow-Baku railway strike work; continued disturbances at Lodz, and the district of Sosnowice and Dombrovo.

Fierce fights between Armenians and Tartars at Batoum; Tartars let loose on the Armenians, many Armenian women killed; terrible massacre. 21 Feb.

Abolition of the censorship of the press decided by the ministerial council, its place being taken by a communiqué from the czar. 23 Jan.

Many prominent liberals, including Maxim Gorki, arrested. 26 Jan.

Situation in St. Petersburg reported to be again practically normal. 23 March.

Great disturbance in Poland; martial law proclaimed in several districts; strike riots in Lodz and Warsaw; 300 killed and injured by the soldiery.

Czar receives a deputation of 34 workmen representing the employees of the factories in St. Petersburg; the czar rebukes them and their comrades for their action in the recent disturbances, and promises that measures shall be taken to ameliorate the condition of the workmen. 2 Feb.

Disorders break out at the gymnasia at Kievo; students of the upper classes demand that the Polish language shall be the medium of instruction, that only Polish masters shall be appointed, and that the regulations prohibiting admission of Jewish pupils be abolished, reported, 3 Feb.

Traffic in Baku, stove and slack on the Vistula railway, suspended owing to strike of workers at Streshenishvili. 4 Feb.

General strike, including the workmen employed on the railway, extends to the train, causing the suspension of traffic on the Manchurian railways, 4 Feb.; railway workers cease work, 5 Feb.; dockers and miners at Poth go on strike, 6 Feb.

Carrying on the strikes, workmen force their way into Samtredii station and compel all officials and telegraphists, under pain of death,
Committee of ministers draw up a scheme for granting increased facilities to the peasants for acquiring leases of crown lands with an area of 250,000,000 hectares, increasing the movement directly against the government and the official landlords and the officials.

13 March, 1905

Bomb explosion in a room in the hotel Bristol, St. Petersburg, occupied by a man alleged to be a member of the secret society of the Baltics provinces; man blown to pieces; numerous arrests made, 11 March; violent explosion in the Theatre-square, Moscow, 13 March.

Estrian of the late grand Duke Sergei in the Dmitrov district of the government of Orel, pillaged.

14 March.

Refrain appointing Count Draghkov viceroy to pacify the Cossacks; reaffirms the czar's intention to reorganize the empire.

14 March.

M. Mjasojadoff, governor of Viborg, Finland, shot at and wounded by Matti Remiukka, a young man, who is arrested.

14 March.

Peasant's insurrectionary movement assumes extraordinary proportions; forest-dwelling peasants and bandsmen of the Volga march against the bourgeoisie and the nobility, laying waste their lands and carrying off their cattle; columns of insurgents in the southern provinces; secret police all over Russia reported to have dispersed an organisation acting in conjunction with the Russian revolutionary committee, with headquarters in London, store of infernal machines, explosives, etc., found with documents relating to the plot to assassinate the grand duke Sergei.

18 March.

Constitutional agitation in Finland reported to be spreading.

24 March.

Bomb thrown into the carriage of Baron Xolken, chief of the Warsaw police, who is seriously wounded.

5 June.

Robberies are on the increase; reign of terror in the Caucasus, chiefly at Batumi, Erivan, and Karlo.

22-23 March.

Meeting of the Legislative Council of Finland, 27 July, 1901, on condition that the diet of Finland pay annually 10,000,000 marks to the Russian exchequer for military purposes; irresponsible members are expelled.

28 March.

General demand for the convocation of a national assembly; M. Bulgine, minister of the interior, announces the task of preparing such a measure exceeds his strength; repressive measures in active operation in all parts of the empire, except Finland; revolt among the Leds; agrarian disturbances in the Don region.

28-29 March.

Special commission appointed by the czar to avert the danger of the agrarian movement.

1 April.

Imperial rescript to the governor-general of Irkutsk concerning the extension of the zemstvo's power to Siberia.

19 April.

Trial of Ivan Kolaev on the charge of assassinating the grand duke Sergei opens before the senate at Moscow.

19 April.

Decision of the council of ministers, after consideration of the situation created by the intervention of work in the secondary schools caused by the disorders, to hold no examinations in schools where the work had been interrupted; to suspend any class-promotion of students; to close all the secondary establishments for students, with other drastic measures, confirmed by the czar.

28 April.

Dissolution of the Old Believers, and abolishing the religiounensibilities of members of the Roman Catholic and other religious communities and Mahomedans, proposed.

30 April.

Conflicts in Warsaw between troops and workmen. 62 persons killed; 75,000 men reported to be on strike at Lodzi.

1 May.

Second appeal of the zemstvos of Pskov, Moscoiw, 5 May: papers read on the scheme for a national representative assembly; congress unanimously vote universal suffrage as the basis for the new body to be created.

23 May.

Vice-adm. Nazimoff shot by his orderly, 13 May.

Great demonstration of workmen in St. Petersburg; many demonstrators roughly handled by the cossacks.

14 May.

Terrible massacres reported in Transcaucasia; indiscriminate slaughter, in which Armenians, Tartars, Persians, and Kurds all engage, com.

9 June.

Catr informs a deputation from the zemstvos and dumas, who present an address urging reforms, that it was his irrevocable will to call the national assembly, which would establish, as of old, the union between Russia and the czar.

9 June.

Grave outbreak in Poland; fierce fighting at Lodzi; street barricades defended by thousands of armed workmen against the troops; city in darkness; 561 persons stated to be killed and 1,000 wounded in the disturbances; barricades erected in Warsaw.

23 June.

Mutiny on board the Russian battleship Kizil, belonging to the Black Sea squadron, and commanded by captain Golikoff. The Kizil Potemkin leaves Sea of Azof for Odessa, where she has made for firing practice; crew refuse to eat the meat provided on account of its bad quality; the shooting of one of the sailors by the second officer enrages the crew, who are then ordered to murder their officers, killing cap. Golikoff and all the officers except 5; committee of 20 sailors organized who take command of the ship.

27 June.

Kizil Potemkin leaves for Odessa; the sailors of her dead comrades ashore amid scenes of great excitement, and subsequently take an active part in the revolutionary outbreak in Odessa, and enlists all their fellow cossacks; strike make common cause with the mutineers, granaries and shipping in the harbour fired, quays burned, conflicts with military, 6,000 persons killed.

23 June.
RUSSIA.

Sailors of the imperial navy in barracks at Liskin revolt and wreck the barracks, sack the storehouses, and attack their officers' quarters; in a conflict with troops sent to suppress the revolt, 20 sailors are killed.

28 June, 1905

Aryan riots extend over almost the whole of the province of Kherson; many estates abandoned by their owners who flee to Elisabethpol; similar conditions prevail in the province of Ekatertinsk, reported.

29 June, 1905

Black Sea seamen, under Adm. Krieger, arrive at Odessa for the purpose of compelling the crew of the Knyaz Peterbursk to surrender; crew refuses, and is joined by the sailors of the General Pobedomoteca; Adm. Krieger returns to Sevastopol.

29 June, 1905

General strike and threatened dissatisfaction among the sailors at Kronstadt; workmen at the arms factories near St. Petersburg, mutiny and seize arms.

30 June, 1905

Decision of the war board to abolish the separate military administration of Finland, and incorporate the troops in that country into a grand army corps, announced.

30 June, 1905

Immense fires at Warsaw.

30 June, 1905

Mutinous battle-ships in the port of Pobedomoteca tend to obey the authorities at Odessa; Black Sea fleet stated to be practically out of existence, the men being sent ashore and the engines dismantled.

3 July, 1905

Labor agitation, extending to all the ports of the Baltic, breaks out among the dockers of St. Petersburg; serious disturbances reported.

4 July, 1905

Insurrection of seamen in the city of Białystok, become insubordinate and strike, refusing to accept the food served out to them.

5 July, 1905

Serious disturbances among the reser-
vists at Kiel.

5 July, 1905

Gen. Sukharoff, minister of war, resigns, to be succeeded by Gen. Rodiger, chief secretary at the war office, announced.

5 July, 1905

Czar receives a petition opposing peace, and asking an elective assembly; in reply the Czar refers to "the great work he had projected for the welfare of his people." 6 July, 1905

Knyaz Peterbursk arrives and anchors at the Rou-
manian port of Constanta.

6 July, 1905

Leaves 3 July, and proceeds to Theodosia (Crimea), demanding supplies, and threatening to bombard the town if molested.

6 July, 1905

Serious outbreak among the men of the 14th and 15th naval battalions stationed in the Krinkovski barracks at Pskov.

6 July, 1905

Crew of the Knyaz Peterbursk surrender to Romanian authorities at Constanta, 8 July; vessel handed to Russian authorities.

8 July, 1905

Strike breaks out among sailors and butchers at Saratov.

8 July, 1905

Assumes a serious aspect; workmen adopt terrorist methods; conflict with infantry, several strikers killed and wounded.

10 July, 1905

Count Stolypin assassinated.

11 July, 1905

Congress of subjects and dumas meet at Moscow, about 250 accredited delegates present; constitutional programme and an appeal to the people adopted.

11 July, 1905

Car sails from Peterhof in the Poltava for Bongor in the Gulf of Finland, where he meets the German envoy.

11 July, 1905

Rioting at Njini Novgorod; town in the hands of thousands of ruffians; many outings perpetrated; 50 persons killed.

11 July, 1905

4,000 from the Domowska steelworks go on strike; the Parazolvo gardens, St. Petersburg, sacked by peasants and ruffians; desperate fight with the police, many injured.

11 July, 1905

Authorities at Odessa arrest and expel numbers of lawyers, doctors, and journalists, and others belonging to the party of the intellectuals; reports of disturbances reported in the country districts round the city; Armenians and Tartars in collision at Tiffis.

12 July, 1905

Grand council of ministers, under presidency of the Czar, meets at Peterhof, to reconsider the Bulgharian scheme for a national assembly before its final proclamation.

12 July, 1905

of the empire as an upper house, while in case of disagreement between the two houses the views of the majority of both shall be referred to the czar by a majority of two-thirds.

6 Aug., 1905


10 Aug., 1905

Peasants' union demand universal suffrage, legislative powers for the proposed national assembly, with control of finance and education, and the distribution among the peasants of land belonging to religious corporations and the state.

15 Aug., 1905

Czar issues manifesto announcing that he has granted a constitution to Russia; the main features of the gösəndərəyənma duma (state council) were to be "the preliminary study of legislative proposals, which, after their fundamental, were to be submitted to the supreme autocratic authority by the council of the empire; its competence extended to departmental and national budgets and railways, and it was also to have limited powers of interpellating ministers; on an average one deputy for 250,000 inhabitants.

16 Aug., 1905

General strike threatens in Poland as a manifestation of discontent with the way in which the Polish population are treated in the constitution; employers in all the factories in Warsaw, Lodz, and Pabianics and the staffs of several steamers go on strike.

21 Aug., 1905

White of the government of Warsaw placed under martial law.

25 Aug., 1905

Shah of Persia arrives at Peterhof, 2 Sept., banquet given in his honour in the grand palace of St. Petersburg; the czar proposes the health of his guest.

26 Aug., 1905

Grand duke Michael Nikolaevitch appointed honorary president of the council of the empire, and count Sjodack president.

2 Sept., 1905

Moscow workers meet in a private house to discuss its attitude towards the duma; police enter the room by order of the new governor-general, M. Durnovo, and oblige the meeting to break up under threat of force, Sept. 4, 1905; members again under police supervision.

4 Sept., 1905

Peace between Russia and Japan signed by M. Witte and baron Konmura at Portsmouth, New Hampshire (U.S.).

5 Sept., 1905

Terrible scenes at Shusha; fierce fighting between Tartars and Armenians; Armenian commercial quarter a mass of smoking ruins, whole streets destroyed; damage estimated at 40,000,000 roubles, killed, reported.

6 Sept., 1905

State of serious revolution prevails in the Caucasus; serious fighting and destruction of property and outrages, and over 50,000 persons kept in prison; several thousands wounded, chiefly Tartars, Armenians, and Persians; 500 oil mills reported to be burning in the Baku district; naphtha store-houses ablaze.

6 Sept., 1905

Sir Chas. Hardinge, British ambassador, in view of the urgent requests to afford protection to the lives and property of British subjects in the Baku districts communicates with the Russian government.

7 Sept., 1905

First sitting of the ministerial committee to deal with the relief of the famine-stricken provinces.

7 Sept., 1905

Recommend the treasury to grant 4,000,000,000 for the purchase of cereals.

7 Sept., 1905

Renewed rioting and anarchy at Baku; Mr. Willan and other Englishmen cut off and besieged at Bakhchisaray, near Baku, are rescued by the gallant efforts of Mr. Urquhart, formerly British vice-consul at Baku, with a small escort of cavalry.

7 Sept., 1905

Mr. Urquhart appointed British vice-consul at Baku.

9 Sept., 1905

Destruction of the oil industry in the Baku district, stated to be complete; 3,000 out of a total of 3,600 wells ruined; losses estimated to amount from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000, roubles (4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000).

10 Sept., 1905

Many Armenian villages in the Zangezur district completely destroyed and hundreds of people killed; wholesale rising of the Tartar population joined by 4,000 armed Kurds from the Persian bank of the Arax; reported.

10 Sept., 1905
Cossacks massacre a number of persons while holding a holy week in Tiflis. 10 Sept. 1905. Secret deputé of a group discovered on a barren island in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, 10 Sept.; mysterious steamer laden with explosives, flying the red American flag, but with a smoke billow obliterated, blown up off Helsingfors, reported. 11 Sept. Tartar bands in the Zangezur and Djebrail districts print plans for holy war against the czar. 11 Sept. 1905. Disastrous collision of two trains in the Transcaspian railway. Oct. 29.1905. Over 1,000,000 men out on strike; famine threatened in many cities, gas and electric light cut off, shops plundered, disorder in many places, but generally an enthusiastic passive revolt. 29 Oct. State of war proclaimed at Kharkoff. 27 Oct. Moscow in darkness owing to the strike. 27 Oct. No newspapers published in St. Petersburg owing to a strike of compositors and typesetters. 28 Oct. Rapid spread of the strike movement in Odessa, all trades and professions join. 28 Oct. City forms a committee of public defence; crowds of workmen, led by students seize the trams and erect barricades; cossets in the upper crowd, killing and wounding many. 29 Oct. Streets in St. Petersburg in darkness; squads of infantry patrol the streets; nation in passive revolt; government incapable of enforcing authority. 29 Oct. Council of ministers assembled at Peterhof; court stated to be in revolt against the czar, who vacillates between announcing a constitution with count Witte as premier, and the prolongation of a dictatorship under count Alexis Ignatoff. 30 Oct. Moscow isolated; price of provisions reaches an alarming figure. 30 Oct. Strike movement throughout the country extends; condition of Riga and Ravel growing worse; all the Catosian railways and the Transcaspian lines cease working. 30 Oct. State of revolution. At Lodz; shops closed; crowds tearing down the Russian flag are dispersed by the soldiers; city completely isolated. 30 Oct. Czar signs a constitution at Peterhof pronouncing civic freedom, an extended suffrage, a legislative duma, and ministerial responsibility. Count Witte appointed prime minister. 30 Oct. The new constitution received with mingled feelings on the part of the people; the liberals generally regard it within limits which are on account of its half-hearted recognition of their demands, and as a confession on the part of the czar that he has failed to recognize what the people required until the whole country had been thrown into turmoil; enormous demonstration in the Nevsky Prospekt, St. Petersburg; social democrats issue a manifesto declaring that the people must continue the strike, organize a militia, and demand an amnesty; in Moscow, imperial manifesto enthusiastically received by the public; strikers in that city resume work on hearing the news. 31 Oct. Fatal rioting in Poland; employés of the Warsaw-Vienna railway decide not to return to work until the government settles the question of the use of Polish in the railway service, and proclaims an amnesty for political prisoners and self-government for Russian Poland. 31 Oct. General strike continues at Lodz; collision between strikers and troops, several people killed and wounded. 31 Oct. Publication of the czar's manifesto received with great enthusiasm in Odessa and in Kiev. 31 Oct. Strike ends on the Moscow-St. Petersburg, Kazan and Moscow-Aranchel railways, the three great lines of northern Russia. 31 Oct. Mass meeting of citizens in Odessa attacked by cossacks, 37 persons killed, 24 wounded. 31 Oct. Imperial police, issued by the council of ministers is reorganised. 1 Nov. In Warsaw, a serious collision between the troops and a crowd, who demanded the release of political prisoners; many killed and wounded. 1 Nov. General strike breaks out in Helsingfors and in all the provincial towns of Finland, chiefly to emphasize the demands of the Finland parties for the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights. 31 Oct.; strike continues, no troops or police visible, order maintained by a citizen militia; senate resigns in a body; Russian dictatorship stated to be withdrawn. 1 Nov. Fighting between processions of "patriots" and revolutionaries in the streets of Moscow. 1 Nov.
Anarchy in Odessa, town in the hands of ruthless, who fraternize with the police and march through the principal streets carrying flags, portraits of the czar and iron, and singing political hymns; rioters had many houses and shops; population in a state of panic, many killed and injured in the disorder. Nov. 22.

Anarchy and terrible massacres in Odessa by mobs incited against the Jews and reformers by reactionaries and officials; numerous pillage-shops chiefly in the Jewish quarter; hostile atrocities perpetrated upon the Jews, men, women, and children; 100 families rendered homeless; 24 killed; police and troops remain inactive; Russian and Finnish governments make representations to the government regarding the safety of residents of their nationalities. Nov. 23.

Auony for defiance continued up to 12 Oct. proclaimed by imperial manifesto and giving a pardon to certain classes of political criminals, and a reduction of sentences to others. Nov. 5.

Horrible massacre of Jews at Kishinev; outrages on Jews at Sevastopol; Rostoffs-on-Don, and Elisabethgrad; numbers killed and injured, reported. Nov. 7.

Imperial ukase cancelling the obnoxious decrees of recent years, and restoring the Finnish constitution, issued. Nov. 7.

(The strike in Finland had assumed the form of a complete disregard of the orders of the Russian authorities in many places the police were disarmed, and the troops agreed not to fire unless the people took the offensive; order was maintained by the people themselves.)

The Russo-Siim reports from Tarsk that over 1000 Jews and Christians have been burnt to death or massacred by the troops and mob instigated by the police; official inquiries at Irkutsk so incense the inhabitants that they form a committee of public safety. Nov. 7.

Serious mutiny of sailors at Konigsberg; wild mutiny of sailors from forts and ships; some quarters of the town set on fire; wholesale plundering. Nov. 8; mutiny suppressed, with heavy loss to the mutineers, and the destruction of property.

Numerous resignations in the cabinet of count Witte. Nov. 10.

Official communiqué published, declaring that the Polish revolutionary organisations were plotting for the restoration of the kingdom of Poland, and stating that martial law had consequently been proclaimed in that province, since the government would not tolerate attacks on the integrity of the empire; and that, in the interests of the whole in the provinces, martial law would be maintained. Nov. 10.

Great mutiny of malevolent reservists at Vladi- voskot; state of war declared; mutineers set fire to the town and plunder it; the greater part of the town and port burnt; 200 riebers, chiefly sailors and artillerymen, killed and wounded. Nov. 10.

Central labour committee declares another general strike as a protest against coercion in Poland and the court-martial on the mutineers sailors at Kronstadt; strike takes place. Nov. 15.

Continued rioting, pillage and attacks on Jews in Southern Russia, 70 Jews killed and 126 injured at Kuban; 12 persons killed at Sumy; mob at Ismail burn alive 11 Jews; village of Karasch devastated and burnt, and 25 Jews killed in the flames; rioting breaks out among the peasants of Volokolamsk, in the Moscow province; they surround the property of prince Schakovsky, who is thus their prisoner; mutiny and pillage of Jews in the provinces of Kherson and Ekaterinoslaff, and in other places, reported. Nov. 15.

Imperial manifesto issued dealing with the agrarian question, and making certain considerable concessions for the amelioration of land redemption dues and the increase of facilities for the purchase of land through the peasants' bank; involving a sacrifice of annual revenue to the government of about 70,00,000. Nov. 17.

Organised political revolt of the naval and military forces and workmen at Sevastopol; mutineers capture the city; adm. Pasarevsky is shot; railway station taken possession of by the mutineers who stop the traffic. Nov. 24.

Battle between loyal troops and mutineers at Sevastopol; rebel ships shell the city; government forces destroy all batteries held by the mutineers; the rebel ships sunk or severely damaged; the rising suppressed. Nov. 28.

Constitutional senat appointed in Finland, Nov. 30.

Great riots in Kief and Nikolaieff; fighting between workmen and soldiers, many casualties, martial law proclaimed at Kief. Dec. 1.

Proclamation abolishing martial law in Poland, issued. Dec. 5.

Strike of postal and telegraph employees as a protest against an order forbidding them to form a union, Nov. 30; telegraphic communication with Russia almost entirely closed; demands of the strikers rejected by the government. Dec. 9.

An imperial ukase places the Baltic provinces, where terrible disorder prevails, under the almost unlimited authority of the governor-general, reported. Dec. 19.

Revolutionary events in the Baltic provinces; Riga in open revolt; railway and telegraphic communication stopped; many public buildings in flames; general panic; Mirian, Labin, and Revel also stated to be in the hands of the revolutionaries. Dec. 15.

Congress in Warsaw of 1,400 peasants, representing all the rural communes in the kingdom of Poland, to resist resolutions on economy, the establishment of a diet in Warsaw, and the use of the Polish language in schools, courts of law, and government offices. Dec. 17.

A general strike begins in Moscow, 20 Dec.; 125,000 men out on strike in St. Petersburgh. Dec. 20.

District of Odessa placed under martial law, Dec. 25.

Serious revolutionary movement in Moscow, arrest of a body of revolutionaries followed by furious firing in the streets; artillery fire upon the people, killing hundreds, 23 Dec.; fighting continued, total of killed and wounded among the revolutionaries stated to be 15,000, 26 Dec.; fighting ceases, all members of the local social revolutionary committee arrested. Dec. 31.


Railway bridge blown up on the Dombouro line, near the station of Jastrzomb, by revolutionists, reported. Jan. 20.

French banks agree to place 10,666,666.6 in short term Russian treasury notes, reported, 12 Jan.


Mutinous sailors invade the arms store and seize a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition at Vladivoskot. Jan. 22.

Railway official returns of foreign trade over the European frontiers in 1905 show—exports, 99,200,000; and imports, 83,200,000; reported. Feb. 3.


Imperial manifesto issued announcing various changes in the constitution of the duma as promulgated on 30 Oct. 1905. March 5.

Kisch, Schmarken, Black Sea, and 3 sailors shot at Otechakoff 19 March.

Moscow bank raided by a band of armed men, who stole 82,000. March 20.

Elections for the duma in St. Petersburgh, on 25 April, a sweeping victory for the constitutional democrats (the constitutional democrats and their allies secure 292 seats out of 572). April 25.

Total amount of money issued at 38 and bearing interest at 5 per cent.; 432,000,000, reserved for Paris market, and 572,000,000, sold on the London market, to be issued. May 28.

Resignation of count Witte announced. May 2.

M. Goremykin appointed successor to count Witte. May 6.

Count Izamatoff assassinated at Kief. May 8.

Prof. Mironowski elected president by 426 votes. May 10.
RUSSIA.

1203

New council of the empire opened ; M. Ivoysky succeeds count Lamsdorff as foreign minister.

Bomb outrage in Warsaw; police captain Constantineff blown to pieces, and 7 persons severely wounded.

11 May, 1906

The duma, in its address in reply to the speech from the throne, demands "freedom, equality, and humanity."

16 May.

The premier replies to the duma a ministerial declaration rejecting the proposed solution of the agrarian problem, denying the necessity for an amnesty, and declaring ministerial responsibility to be outside the duma's competency; the duma replies almost unanimously that the ministry do not remain in office.

25 May.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, British ambassador, presents his credentials to the czar.

4 June.

Christians attack the Jewish quarter at Bialystok, and 650 people, including the inhabitants, hundreds killed and wounded.

14 June.

Mutinies among army troops and sailors at Cronstadt and Sevastopol.

19 June.

Rebellion of prince Uroseff in the duma, regarding the organization of the pogrom movement.

21 and 22 June.

Chiefs of the police at Petrokoff, Poland, assassinated.

24 June.

Imperial order transforms the first batt. of the Probrazensky life-guard regiment into a special infantry battalion, and its privileges withdrawn.

23 June.

Bill for abolition of capital punishment passed rapidly through all its stages in the duma, 2 July.

Court martial acquits admiral Roschelstevsky on the charge concerning the surrender of the torpedo-boat Biedanyo to the Japanese, 10 July.

The czar issues a ukase dissolving the duma, and ordering the convocation of a new duma on 5 March, 1907.

21 July.

Another ukase replaces M. Goremykin, premier, by M. Stolypin, minister of the interior, 21 July.

Maintained by secret orders only, a total number of 473, who met in Finland, stating that in consequence of the violation of the constitution by the government, citizens should not pay taxes, sanction loans, or furnish a single soldier.

22 July.

Military outbreak at Brest-Litovsk; disturbances at Odessa, cossacks and hooligans plunder the houses of Jews.

24 July.

Mutiny in the fortress of Sevastopol; 500 men killed and wounded.

29 July.

General Markovskiy, chief of general staff, at Warsaw, assassinated.

2 Aug.

General strike begun in St. Petersburg.

3 Aug.

Governor of Samara killed by a bomb.

3 Aug.

Manifold issue of the Odessa gazette insuring on the establishment of constitutional monarchy with ministerial responsibility and complete abdication of the old regime.

11 Aug.

Sanctions are interdiction of revolutionists and police and troops at Warsaw.

15 Aug.

Determined attempt made on the life of the governor-general of Warsaw, who sustained concussion of the brain.

13 Aug.

Disembarkation of the Finnish red guard begun.

22 Aug.

Great mail bag robbery near St. Petersburg.

14,500 in bank-notes and securities taken.

24 Aug.

Desperate attempt on the life of M. Stolypin at his house near St. Petersburg; 7 persons killed, and 20 seriously injured; M. Stolypin uninjured.

3 of the assassins killed and 1 arrested.

25 Aug.

General Minn shot by a woman.

29 Aug.

Revolt of Siberia; 600 persons killed or wounded by the soldiers.

6 Sept.

Township of Kvarre, in the Caucasus, almost entirely destroyed by an avalanche; about 220 persons killed or wounded.

29 Sept.

Death of general Tropp at彼得hof.

15 Sept.

Sir A. Nicholson conveys to the Russian government the whole case of the sinking of the British steamer Kight Commander, during the Russo-Japanese war, should be referred to the Hague court of arbitration.

11 Sept.

23 peasants beaten to death and 129 severely injured by cossacks at Kherson.

1 Oct, 1906

Retirement of Gen. Stossel on ground of ill-health.

13 Oct.

Imperial ukase instructing the senate to amend the laws relating to peasants, as to remove nearly all the restrictions left untouched by the emancipation of 1861, or imposed by subsequent reactionary legislation, signed 15 Oct.; published 21 Oct.

Russian steamer Turizg struck a torpedo when leaving the harbour of Vladivostok, the steamer sank immediately, 149 persons drowned, 21 Oct.

Council of ministers decides to remove the state interest on loans made by the peasants' bank to 4% per cent.; reduction in revenue to be made good by the treasury, announced 23 Oct.

During outrages and robberies daily reported from the provinces, chief of secret police at Sevastopol murdered, 27 Oct.; murderier caught and shot 31 Oct.

Tkace removing all restrictions on the Old Believers, who number about 15 millions, promulgated.

39 Oct.

Unbroken calm reported from Russia.

39 Oct.

Official statement to the loan of 1,025,000,000 roubles of which the deficit was 15,800,000, and which was met from the proceeds of the 5 per cent. loan of 1906, announced.

3 Nov.

Serious mutiny of soldiers at Odessa prison, reported.

18 Nov.

Further terrorist attacks reported from Warsaw.

26 Nov.

35 prisoners, including 9 notorious criminals, escape from the prison at Vladimur, after tearing up the government of the prison, 2 of the guards, 2 of the soldiers, and all the inspectors.

27 Nov.

Scandal arising out of the grant contract and implicating M. Gourko, assistant-minister of the interior, reported.

2 End Nov.

Resignation of M. Gourko, assistant-minister of the interior, reported.

2 Dec.

Great bank asserted to be at Odessa by 12 men, who seized 2,000,000 and a large amount of securities, and then decamped.

12 Dec.

Imperial ukase published in St. Petersburg, baring for the first time the ministerial court.

14 Dec.


24 Dec.

Conference on famine relief begins at the Winter palace under the presidency of M. Stolypin; amount of relief needed estimated at 17,000,000 roubles.

15 Jan, 1907

Report of the commission appointed to investigate the Gourko-Litwak scandal recommends the trial of M. Gourko and M. Litvinoff for criminal acts committed in their official capacity, the commission distinctly absolves M. Gourko of peculation, ascribing his misdeeds merely to "over-working self-confidence."

15 Jan.

The government gives orders for the immediate evacuation of N. Manchuria, although the date fixed for evacuation was 15 April, announced 24 Jan.

M. Victor Grin, chief of the secret police at Warsaw, shot by a band of terrorists.

3 Jan.

The exigencies of famine relief call for a loan of 5,000,000 roubles, which the government proposes to raise by the issue of internal notes, announced 1 Feb.

Government issues an internal loan of 5,000,000 roubles, chiefly for famine relief purposes.

10 Feb.

Condition of the people in the province of Krasnoiarsk reported desolate owing to the famine; children and old people only receiving relief.

15 Feb.

Great distress caused by the lock-out in the largest factories, 25,000 families reported starving.

16 Feb.

Several outrages on foreign residents reported from Odessa, and foreign consuls appeal to the foreign ambassadors, reported.

22 Feb.

Terrorist outrage reported from Warsaw, where an armed band robbed a postoffice and shot a number of officials.

22 Feb.

Attempt to blow up a train conveying the grand duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch from Tsarskoe Selo to St. Petersburg.

26 Feb.
New duma opened; M. Golovin, constitutional
democrat of Moscow, elected president by 336
votes to 176.
Voting in Finland under the new system of uni-
versal adult suffrage, more than half the electorate
being women, took place . . . 14 March.
M. Stolypin makes a ministerial statement to the
duma; he declared that the council must be
transformed into a constitutional state, and
proceeded to enumerate the laws already pro-
nounced or in course of preparation for this
purpose.
Prof. Joblos, editor of the Rossiiskaia Volomot, 
murdered in Moscow by a hired assassin belong-
ing to the Union of the Russian people. 27 March,
came in the duma caused by irregular proceedings
on the part of the Partizanskitch vice-pres. of
the Union of the Russian people, who was ultimately
excluded from the sitting. 14 April.
M. Golovin, president of the duma, received in
attendance by the czar . . . . 23 April.
Serious strikes reported from Warsaw and Lodz,
May.
Terrorist outrages reported from Lodz, Warsaw
and elsewhere; during an attack on a mail van
at Lodz, a cossack and 21 civilians killed, 17 May.
175,000 rubles voted by the duma to defray the cost
of 231 informant famiglie's trial. 24 May.
Duma dissolved by imperial ukase; elections fixed
for 14 Sept.; meeting of new duma for 14 Nov.;
personal law reducing the peasant electorate
promulgated. 26 June.
Military mutiny at Kieff . . . . 17 June.
A band of terrorists attack a treasury van, contain-
ing 2,000,000 rubles, in the centre of Tiflis, throwing
eight bombs; several persons killed, robbers
escape with the money. 29 June.
Russo-Japanese convention, maintaining the integ-
reity of China, signed in St. Petersburg, 30 June.
The Czar sails for Swinemunde. 1 July.
Strike riots at Lodz; 30 persons killed or wounded,
31 July—1 Aug.
Meeting between the German emperor and the czar
at Swinemunde. 2—6 Aug.
Judgment pronounced on the persons accused of
plotting against the czar: 2 sentenced to be
hanged, 6 to penal servitude, and some, in-
cluding 2 women, banished in Siberia, 29 Aug.
Angle-Russian agreement signed . . . . 31 Aug.
Commercial and fishery agreements with Japan,
26 Aug., with St. Petersburg province; ratified 9 Sept.
Naval mutiny at Wladivostok. 30 Oct.
M. Gouko, charged in connection with the recent
grim scandals, sentenced to be dismissed from his
office, and suspended the right of exercising any
state or public appointment for 3 years, 7 Nov.
Third duma opened . . . . 14 Nov.
Vist of Mr. Taft. 3 Dec.
M. terkel, governor-general of Finland, is re-
peived of his post and is succeeded by general
Belkman. 16 Feb., 1908.
Trial of the officers concerned in the loss of Porto-
Arthur concluded; general Stessel condemned to
death, without loss of rights or of his honor;
general Fock reprimanded and generals Reuss
and Statmou acquitted; in view of general
Stessel's personal bravery, the court recommends
the commutation of that officer's sentence to ten
years' imprisonment in a fortress. 28 Feb.
153 persons condemned. 17 March.
Arrest of 11 terrorists, some of them being women,
in various parts of St. Petersburg. 26 Feb.; seven
condemned to death, including two women. 23 Feb.
Executions and death sentences in Russia average
from ten to seven daily . . . . mid-March.
The czar dissolves the Finnish diet; new elections
to be held 4 April.
The Tokio embassy bill adopted by the council of
the empire . . . . 8 April.
Extensive floods reported from various parts of
central Russia . . . . 21 April.
Grand-duchess Marie married prince William of
Sweden. 3 May.
Serious prison mutinies reported from Ekaterino-
skaff and Efikhvin; in Ekaterinoskaff 29 persons
were killed and 25 wounded . . . . 5—12 May.
RUSSIA. 1805

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

1801. Alexander I., son (who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte), died 1 Dec. 1825.
1825. Nicholas I. brother; died 2 March, 1835.
1855. Alexander II. son, born 29 April, 1818; married 28 April, 1841, Mary princess of Hesse (she died 3 June, 1880); said to have married (morganatic) princess Dogorouki, 19 (31) July; marriage annulled 1855; assassinated at St. Petersburg, 2 p.m., 13 March, 1881.
1881. Alexander III., born 10 March, 1845; married Mary (formerly Dagmar), princess of Denmark (born 26 Nov. 1825); died 2 Nov. 1884.
1894. Nicholas II. (termed Educator), son, born 18 May, 1868; married Alexandra (formerly Alix), princess of Hesse (born 6 June, 1872); born 26 Nov. 1868.

RUSSIAN congress of naturalists and physicians (10th), opened at Kiel, nearly 1,500 members, 3 Sept. 1898.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE is a copious branch of the Slavonic family. There are many dialects, the predominant literary language being that of Moscow. The earliest literature consists of legendary poems and tales. The earliest preserved MS. is the codex of the Ostroumoff Gospels, written at Novgorod by the deacon Gregory, 1050-57. The first Russian book was printed at Moscow, 1544.

PRINCIPAL RUSSIAN AUTHORS.

Born. Died.

Antipok Kankunt, 1628 1744
Michael Lomonosov, and hist. 1711 1765
Denis von Visith, d. 1745 1792
Michael Kherashov, d. 1733 1801
Gabriel Derzkhin, 1743 1816
Nicholas Kamzim, hist. 1756 1826
Alexander Poshkin, p. 1799 1837
Michael Lermontoff, p. 1814 1841
Koltov, p. 1821 1845
Nicholas Gogol, ph. 1809 or 1810 1852
Ivan Turgenev, p., 1818 1883
Count Leo Tolstoi, p., n. and l. 1828 1895
James P. Polibinski, k. 1820 1896
Edvard Kunit, hist. 1814 1859

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—The war between Japan and Russia was due to three principal causes: the rights of the Japanese in Manchuria; the independence of Corea; and the independence of China, all these interests being imperturbed by the rapid extension of the Russian power. The conflict between China and Japan, 1894-95, resulted in the re-occupation by China of the independence of Corea, and the cession to Japan of Port Arthur and the Liao-tung peninsula; the latter advantage was, however, lost to Japan by the action of Russia, supported by France and Germany, on the ground that its possession by the Japanese would "constitute a perpetual menace to the capital of China, and render the independence of Corea illusory." Japan failed in her attempt to obtain pledges from Russia that neither Port Arthur nor the Liao-tung peninsula would be occupied by the forces of that power; assurances were, however, given "that Russia had no designs whatever on Manchuria"; but Russia refused to comply with this condition and made a treaty on the ground that to do so would be an imputation on her bona fides. In 1898, Russia obtained from China a lease over Port Arthur and Tsien-lin-wan, together with railway concessions.
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(Granted 23 March) : Russian forces were landed (5 Sep. 1903), the Trans-Siberian railway was rapidly extended south of Port Arthur, fortifications erected, garrisons established, and Manchuria treated as if it were virtually a Russian province. In return for her support given to China after the relief of Pekin, 1900, Russia sought, but unsuccessfully, to obtain a convention securing her special rights in Manchuria, and ultimately agreed to evacuate one province of Manchuria on 8 Oct. 1903. The promised evacuation was not carried out, and on 30 Oct. 1903, Russian troops re-occupied Mukden, and a great number of troops were sent into Manchuria. This action of Russia in maintaining her occupation of Manchuria, notwithstanding her treaty with China and the repeated assurances given to the powers by Russia, together with aggressive action on the Yalu in Corean territory, caused great apprehension to Japan, as threatening the independence of Corea and the safety of Japan, especially if Manchuria were annexed by Russia. In a despatch dated 28 July, 1903, M. Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, was instructed by Baron Komura, Japanese foreign minister, "to express to the Russian government in a spirit of conciliation and frankness, with a view to the conclusion of an understanding" on these questions, and "to a definition of their respective interests in those regions." The Japanese proposals were stated in the following terms in a despatch from Tokio, dated 3 Aug. 1903:—

I. A mutual agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Corean empires, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in these countries.

II. Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Corea and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and of the right of Japan to take in Corea and of Russia to take in Manchuria such measures as may be necessary for the protection of their respective interests as above defined, subject, however, to the provisions of Article 1.

III. Reciprocal undertaking on the part of Russia and Japan not to impede the development of those industrial and commercial activities respectively of Japan and Russia in Corea and in Manchuria, which are not inconsistent with the stipulations of Article 1.

IV. Reciprocal engagement that in case it is found necessary to send troops by Japan to Corea, or by Russia to Manchuria, for the purpose either of protecting the interests of Russia as defined in Article 1, or of suppressing insurrection or disorder calculated to create international complications, the troops so sent are in no case to exceed the actual number required, and are to be forthwith recalled as soon as their mission is accomplished.

V. Recognition on the part of Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance in the interests of Japan and of China in Corea, including necessary military assistance.

The following counter proposals were submitted on behalf of Russia, 3 Oct. 1903:—

I. Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Corean empire.

II. Recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderating interests in Corea, and of the right of Japan to give advice and assistance in the interests of China and of Russia in Corea, without infringing the stipulations of Article 1.

III. Engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial and industrial undertakings of Japan in Corea, nor to oppose any measures taken for the purpose of protecting them, so long as such measures do not infringe the stipulations of Article 1.

IV. Recognition of the right of Japan to send for the same purpose troops in Corea, with the knowledge of Russia, but their numbers not to exceed that actually required, and with the engagement on the part of Japan to recall such troops as soon as their mission is accomplished.

V. Mutual engagement not to use any part of the territory of Corea for strategic purposes, nor to undertake on the coasts of Corea any military works capable of menacing the freedom of navigation in the straits of Corea.

VI. Mutual agreement to consider that part of the territory of Corea lying to the north of the 36th parallel as a neutral zone, into which neither of the contracting parties shall introduce troops.

VII. Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest.

The proposal of Russia that Manchuria should be regarded as outside the Japanese sphere of interest was, in view of the important political and commercial interests of Japan in that country, rejected by Japan 30 Oct. 1903; other amendments, including one relating to a neutral zone, in Manchuria as well as in Corea, were proposed by Japan. Russia, in reply, on 6 Jan. 1904, promised to reconsider the delay of the Russian government in replying to its communication, reaffirmed the proposals of 3 Oct., but omitting Article VII., 11 Dec. 1903. In reply, 21 Dec. 1903, the Japanese government stated that Russia's exclusion of Manchuria from the negotiations nullified them entirely, the negotiations having been expressly undertaken to remove every cause for misunderstanding respecting both Corea and Manchuria; Russia was asked to reconsider the question; the neutral-zone clause to be omitted. The Russian government reply, 6 Jan. 1904, proposing to insert the following article in the agreement,

"Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as being outside her sphere of interest, while Russia within the limits of that province will not impede Japan or other powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under existing treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements." This article was subject to the understanding that the articles respecting a neutral zone of Corean territory for strategic purposes, were conceded by Japan. The final proposals of the Japanese government were presented to Russia, 13 Jan. 1904, and comprised the following modifications of the Russian terms:—

I. The elimination from Article V. of the words "not to use any part of the territory of Corea for strategic purposes.

II. The elimination from Article VI. as to a neutral zone.

III. The acceptance of the final Article concerning Manchuria, provided that Russia agreed to respect the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria; not to impede Japan or other Powers, within the limits of Manchuria, in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under the existing treaties with China; to recognise Corea and its littoral as being outside the Russian sphere of influence.

IV. The recognition by Japan of Russia's special interests in Manchuria, and of the right of Russia to take measures necessary for the protection of these interests.

Owing to the dilatory tactics of Russia the patience of the Japanese government became exhausted, and becoming convinced that no hope existed of a peaceable settlement of the questions at issue, and having regard also to the preparations being made with both her army and navy by Russia, the Japanese government at Tokio announced, 6 Feb. 1904, through their minister at
St. Petersburg, the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia. The mikado issued, to Feb.,
an imperial rescript, giving the Japanese statement of
the case against Russia, and declared war against
Russia.

Japanese fleet under adm. Togo attacks the Russian
fleet lying outside Port Arthur, and torpedoes the
battleships Retisken and Taterlech and the
cruiser Pabdom, midnight 9 Feb.

Russian cruiser Faring and gunboat Kowitz sunk by
a Japanese naval squadron under adm. Uriti, which
had crowded a number of transports and landed a

Attack on Port Arthur by Japanese torpedo-boats,
the Russian cruiser Bogoria torpedoed 14 Feb.

Gen. Kuropatkin, minister of war, appointed
commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in
Manchuria.

Adm. Kiminuma bombardments Vladivostok 6 March,

Japanese advance in Corea; defeat Russians at
Cheng-jin, and capture town 28 March.

Gen. Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army,
45,000 strong, advances on Wjij.; Russians retake
a port 6 April.

Russian squadron decoys out of Port Arthur by the
Japanese fleet; adm. Makarov discovers the
trap laid for him, and while returning to the
harbour of the Russian battleship, Petropolk,
strikes a mine and founders; adm. Makarov, the
famous Russian artist Vereschagin, and 700 officers
and men, drowned; 22 saved, including the
grand admiral 7 April.

Raid by the Vladivostok squadron off N.E. Corea;
Japanese Gojo Mura sunk by the Russians, 25 April;
and also a Japanese transport ship, Kirsin Mura, sunk with 300 soldiers on board
who refuse to surrender 26 April.

Battle of the Ya-li.—Imperial guards and 21st
division of Japanese army under gen. Kuroki
attack the Russians on the islets of the Ya-li and
Yi-li roads. The Russians retreat to Kin-
lien-cheng 26 April; 2 gunboats, 2 torpedo-boats,
and 2 steamers, detached from the Japanese
Hosoya squadron, ascend the Ya-li and silence
the enemy on Antzshen, 27 April, Kuroki's
army crosses the river and advances on Rushan,
29 April; Japanese artillery silence the Russian
guns on a hill N.W. of Yushukon; all the
Japanese advance and turn the heights, extending to Kin-lien-cheng to N. of
Matton and Yushukon; 21st and 244th divisions
and the Japanese imperial guards advance by
three roads, hoping to capture the enemy
from Antung to Lushun captured; Russians
surrounded on three sides by imperial
guards, light battery, and are forced to
retreat, losing 50 guns; Japanese reserve corps
advance to the Lia-yang road; Russian
cruiser to Feng-
hwang-chem; Russians lose 28 guns and a large
quantity of ammuniition, Russian losses
1,363 killed, 613 captured prisoners; Japanese, 318
killed, 783 wounded.

Port Arthur temporarily blockaded for battleships
and cruisers by the sinking of 8 merchant
steamers and Japanese fleet 3 May.

Japanese cruiser Yoshin, with 235 officers and
men, rammed and sunk by the cruiser Kusaga
during a dense fog off Port Arthur, 9th of the
cruiser of the Japanese fleet 9 May.

Japanese battleship Hotsumi, striking a mine 20 miles
S.E. of the harbour entrance to Port Arthur,
founders with 61 officers and 378 men; 392 saved,
21 May.

Battle of Kin-chau.—Japanese army, under gen.
Oky, advances southward on the isthmus leading
to Port Arthur, and, supported by the fleet under
adm. Togo, advances the land from the
Russian Kin-chau, on the W. of the Kwan-tung peninsula, and by
night marches and seizing with great gallantry, in
spite of the Russian batteries, such positions as the
Russians have occupied at various points on the
isthmus, and obliquely defended by the Russians, after five
hours desperate fighting, 25 May; the forts of
Nanshan (where the Russians had 70 guns in
position, and surrounded by several lines of
shelter trenches, below which were wire fences
and mines, interspersed with quick-firing guns)
carried by assault; Russians driven back in dis-
order; 66 guns captured and 10 men wounded; Russian losses, 73 killed, 3,456 wounded; 500
Russians left dead on the field; land investment
of Port Arthur thus opened.

26 May.

Third Japanese army, under gen. Nomai, which had
landed at Ta-kan-shan and at Tsing-tu-te, co-
operates with gen. Kuroki; both armies advance
and occupy Shih-yen, which commanded the road
to Hai-chiu, 28 May.

Battle of Tsitsieu (or Wa-fang-kuan)—Japanese
army under gen. Oku assumes the offensive
against the Russian force under gen. Stackelo;

(Taken south from Tsitshinshan to the
Japanese movements in the Liaotung peninsula.
Main Japanese body advances northward in two
columns along the railway lines, and expels the
Russians from the E. of Wa-fang-kuan; the Russian
forces make a stand on the line from Lung-wang-
mio to Ta-fang-shen; Japanese, after a heavy
manoeuvre, occupy the line from Panchlto to
Yihail, 14 June; Russian force of two and a
half divisions, occupying a position from Ta-fang-
shen to Chentishan, near Tsitlai, attacked by the
Japanese, who surround the enemy near Tsitlai, and after severe fighting rout the
Russians; Russian losses, 1,354 killed, 6 guns
captured, and 300 prisoners; Japanese, 27 killed, 845 wounded.

15 June.

The Vladivostok squadron makes a raid and sinks the
Japanese transports Hitkite Mura and sado
Mura, 15 June; captures the British ss. Atlanticus
(released, 22 Oct.); 16 June.

Marshall Oyama appointed commander-in-chief of
the Japanese forces with the admiral Kodama
as chief of the staff 23 June.

Land attack on Port Arthur by Japanese, who
capture some outer defences 26 June.

Vladivostok squadron bombardments Gen-san, and
successfully repulses the Japanese fleet under
adm. Kiminuma 30 June-1 July.

Severe fighting at Port Arthur by land and by sea.

3-5 July.

Russian volunteer fleet cruisers Peterberg and
Sadensk, flying the Russian commercial flag, pass
the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and com-
merce operations as warships in the Red S.

British ss. Creve Hall and Mendesia stopped by
the volunteer cruisers off Jiddiah, allowed to
proceed, 12 July; P. & O. steamer Malero, carrying a despatch from Shanghai and Hongkong, seized by the Peterberg
and taken as a prize (released after strong
protests by the British government) 17 July.

Japanese mails of the German liner Prince Heinrich
seized by the Russian volunteer cruiser Sadensk
(German government protests and mails are sent
on by British ss. Persia) 17 July.

British ss. Mendesia and Auckland stopped by the
Japanese, as cruisers 24. Hamburg-American
liners and a liner of the North German Lloyd
mercantile fleet, and despatch with sealed
orders from Lisbon 27 July.

Gen. Kuroki logistic to the Russians from the
advanced positions on the northern route from
Siam via to Liao-yang, and captures Hai-ho-yen;
Russians retreat in disorder on An-ping; gen. Oku,
commanding the second division of the Japanese fleet,
seizes the Russians outside Ta-shih-chian, 24 July; Russian positions all taken and the enemy forced
back and pursued towards Ta-shih-chian, which
is occupied by them. Japanese losses, 2,000
killed and wounded; Russian losses, 2,000.

25 July.

German ss. Arabiat seized by Russian cruisers,
22 July; another German ss. Arabiat, 22 July;
armed tugboat Jelena, 22 July; another German
ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another German ss. Arabiat,
22 July; another German ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another German ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another
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22 July; another German ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another
German ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another German
ss. Arabiat, 22 July; another German ss. Arabiat,
to Japan, 25 July: two other British vessels, the Anson, scuttled, 25 July, and the Formosa (afterwards released), 29 July; German ss. Frauen- schuh, scuttled and released 25 July.

Port Arthur attacked by Japanese forces; severe fighting, Wolf hill captured; Russian loss, 1,424 killed and wounded; Japanese losses stated to be 1,390.

29-30 July.

General advance by Japanese forces; severe fighting 25 miles from Liao-yang; Russians driven from their positions, retreat towards An-ping and Tang-ho-yen; Russian force occupying strongly entrenched heights round Southern Port Arthur; Russian retreat on Hara-yen, which they evacuate; Japanese losses, 1,368 killed and wounded; Russian losses over 2,000, guns captured.

Russians at Port Arthur driven back from their outer lines to inner defences.

Russian fleet, exposed to the fire of the Japanese guns on Wolf hill captured, 26 July, make an attempt, under adm. Vitoff, to escape from Port Arthur against all the fleet, with the exception of the cruiser Novik, steam out of the harbour and are encountered by the Japanese fleet under admir. Togo (in the action adm. Vitoff is killed) 10 Aug.

The Russian battleships Ryssen, Pobeda, strogro, Amur, and Piterka, the cruisers Polubotok and torpedo-boat destroyers, regain the harbour of Port Arthur under rear-adm. prince Khitkowsky (the battleship Coronel, the cruiser Novik, and 3 torpedo-boat destroyers escape to Tsing-tao and are disarmed).

11 Aug.

Fierce attack on Port Arthur.

14-24 Aug.

BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG. — Japanese forces immediately after the cessation of the heavy rains resume the land campaign with vigour, and begin their operations against the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. The Japanese fleet, under adm. Kuropakhin, consisting of the cruisers Wolf, 8 guns captured, 25 Aug., division from the third arm, sent by gen. Noda, to assist the first army on gen. Kuropakhin's left flank, encounters a strong rear-guard left by the Russians at An-shan-chuan under maj. gen. Konkowsky. Russians stubbornly resist, but are driven back by the Japanese; during the retreat maj. gen. Konkowsky is killed, 25 Aug., and 8 guns captured. 26 Aug., division from the third arm, sent by gen. Noda, to assist the first army on gen. Kuropakhin's left flank, encounters a strong rear-guard left by the Russians at An-shan-chuan under maj. gen. Konkowsky. Russians stubbornly resist, but are driven back by the Japanese; during the retreat maj. gen. Konkowsky is killed, 25 Aug., and 8 guns captured. 26 Aug., division from the third arm, sent by gen. Noda, to assist the first army on gen. Kuropakhin's left flank, encounters a strong rear-guard left by the Russians at An-shan-chuan under maj. gen. Konkowsky. Russians stubbornly resist, but are driven back by the Japanese; during the retreat maj. gen. Konkowsky is killed, 25 Aug., and 8 guns captured. 26 Aug., division from the third arm, sent by gen. Noda, to assist the first army on gen. Kuropakhin's left flank, encounters a strong rear-guard left by the Russians at An-shan-chuan under maj. gen. Konkowsky. Russians stubbornly resist, but are driven back by the Japanese; during the retreat maj. gen. Konkowsky is killed, 25 Aug., and 8 guns captured. 26 Aug., division from the third arm, sent by gen. Noda, to assist the first army on gen. Kuropakhin's left flank, encounters a strong rear-guard left by the Russians at An-shan-chuan under maj. gen. Konkowsky. Russians stubbornly resist, but are driven back by the Japanese; during the retreat maj. gen. Konkowsky is killed, 25 Aug., and 8 guns captured.

British government protests strongly to the Russian government respecting the stopping an seizure of British ships by the Sunbeks and Peterburg, Russian government respecting the stopping an seizure of British ships by the Sunbeks and Peterburg.
Third Baltic squadron under adm. Nebogatooff leaves Libau.

BATTLE OF MUKDEN.—The Japanese forces comprised the third army, under gen. Nogi, on the left (looking northward); the second army, under gen. Oku, to the right of the third army; the fourth army, under gen. Nosu, in the rear; and the fifth army, under gen. Kuroki, on the right; and the right flank detachment of reservists under gen. Kawamura. The Japanese line extended nearly 100 miles from W. to E. in the direction of Manchuria. The Russian forces comprised the second army under gen. Kaullbars (looking southward); the centre under gen. Biberling; and the first army under gen. Kuropatkin, with a detachment under gen. Renkenkamp, the whole commanded in chief by gen. Kuropatkin.

The general idea of the Japanese operations was the threatening of the Russian left under gen. Linevitch, the real object the attack on the Russian right and an extended out-flanking movement. Gen. Kuropatkin (whose forces were about 450,000 men and 10,000 guns, with a strongly entrenched position on the N. and S.E. of Fushan, 25 miles east of Mukden), misled by the Japanese attack on his left, where his strongest forces were placed, failed to realize the true Japanese objective, until too late to redress his position; hence, one of the greatest of modern times, is divided into 5 sections, representing the successive stages of the conflict.

1. The Japanese commence offensive operations on the Russian right, by the advance of three corps over the frozen roads and rivers, 15 Feb.; he gains the Ching-ho-ching defile, the Tai-tse river having been crossed, and a fierce conflict waged for two days with the Russians, who were driven out of their entrenchments, 24 Feb.; Japanese first army, under gen. Kuroki, moves forward from the Pensil-han district on Kaool-t'ing, and forces the Russians in their advanced positions about 10 miles N. and N.W. of Pensil-han; the fourth army, under gen. Nosu, advances on the Shao-ho, gaining ground and threatening the Russian position; and the result is, that gen. Kuropatkin's attention was directed to the defence of his centre and left.

II. Gen. Oku, with the Japanese second army, advances and deploys between the Shao-ho and the Hun; gen. Nogi, with the third army on the left of gen. Oku, rapidly marches between the Hun and the Liao, and concentrating on a northerly direction, coming all the counter-attacks of the Russians, 22 Feb. gen. Kuropatkin becomes aware of this movement, 1 March, but measures taken by him proved to be inadequate; and as he was too late, his forces being driven back on the night towards Mukden; gen. Nogi begins his turning movement on the west, between the Hun and Liao rivers, marching rapidly in a northwesterly direction. By 25 March, advances at first without encountering opposition, marches nearly due N. to Hsin-mun-han, 31 miles west of Mukden, 1 March; swing round, gen. Nogi marches eastward on a front of 15 miles, keeping touch with gen. Oku, at Lik'-wan-piu, and pushing towards the railway; second Russian army, under gen. Kaullbars, is forced to face westward on a line running from Maciapu to N.N.E.; the fourth and first armies, under gen. Nosu and Kuroki respectively, make separate efforts to prevent the Russian troops from withdrawing in the centre and the left to meet the decisive attack. 28 Feb.-1 March.

III. Russian army by 5 March was held in the centre, driven northwards by the left and completely turned on the right, gen. Kuroki having forced the left of the Russian entrenchments on the Shao-ho, 5 March. Russian forces intervene near and penetrate gen. Oku and penetrate a short distance along the Hsin-mun-han-road, but are then repulsed, 5 March; gen. Nosu dislocates the Russians from their entrenched position on the Shao-ho, 7 March. Nosu's line extends its development of the Russian forces to the N. of Mukden; the fortified positions of Machiapu and Pta, N. and S.E. of Fushan, reached by gen. Kawamura, 25 Feb. are the scene of a desperate conflict, gen. Kuropatkin having reserves
The British, prevented by a minefield at Mukden, were unable to capture the Russian fleet. The Japanese, however, were able to capture the Russian fleet and sink several ships.

3. The British and Japanese fleets engaged in a battle near Tsushima, which resulted in the sinking of several ships.

4. The Russian fleet was defeated, and the Japanese were able to capture several ships, including the flagship.

5. The Japanese were able to capture the Russian fleet, and the battle of Tsushima ended with the Japanese in control.

The Japanese navy used their victory to negotiate a peace treaty with the Russians, which they signed on May 9, 1905. The treaty stated that Russia would cede Manchuria and the Liaodong Peninsula to Japan, and would withdraw its troops from the Korean Peninsula.

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RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

and Mr. Takahira for Japan, with power to conclude a treaty subject to the ratifications of their governments.

1 July, 1905

Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers of adm. Kanimura’s squadron appear off Sakhalin and attack several Russian warships. 7 July, Russian warships at Korsakov return the fire; ultimately the commander orders the coast guns to be blown up and all the government buildings to be burnt, and retires northward.

5 July.

Two Japanese cruisers and 4 torpedo-boats with troops on board despatched to Kokofo promontory (Sakhalin) for the purpose of bombarding land and a naval detachment and occupy the promontory.

10 July.


15 July.

M. Witte has an interview with the French prime minister and president in Paris.

22 July.

President Roosevelt meets the peace commissioners on board the U. S. naval yacht Mayflower in Oyster bay.

5 Aug.


10 Aug.

Russian terms in writing submitted.

12 Aug.

Many of the Japanese terms were accepted, but Russia firmly rejected the Japanese proposals for a war indemnity, the limitation of Russia’s naval forces in the Far East, the surrender of the Russian ships interned in foreign ports, and the cession of Sakhalin; a deadlock resulted; president Roosevelt intervenes and addresses a direct personal appeal to the czar; ultimately the Japanese commissioners, acting under instructions from Tokyo, withdraw their demand for an indemnity, the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East, the surrender of the interned ships, and offer to cede half of the island of Sakhalin; on these terms an agreement was signed.

29 Aug.

Treaty signed.

5 Sept.

The following are the principal articles of the Treaty of Peace:

Article I. — His Majesty the emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest, from political, military, and economic points of view, of Japan in the empire of Corea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection, or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Corea in conjunction with the Corean government; but Russian and Russian subjects and enterprises shall be entitled to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article III. — It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria shall be simultaneously occupied by both Russian and Japanese troops. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article IV. — The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease to Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the land and waters adjacent, shall pass over entirely to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article X. — The Russian and Japanese governments engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles in the way of the general measures, which shall be alike for all nations that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI. — The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between the Russians and the Japanese at Kwantunglen. The respective portions of the line shall be employed for the development of industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her line with all the rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of the railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such section of the lines which falls to her. The rights of private parties or private enterprizes, however, are to be respected. Both states retain absolutely free to undertake what they may deem fit on the expropriated ground.

Russian and Japanese armistice commissioners meet at Shimonoseki and sign the peace agreement providing for the cessation of hostilities between the two armies in Manchuria.

13 Sept. 1905.

Treaty of peace signed.

14 Oct.

Minor engagements on sea and shore were of almost daily occurrence throughout the summer, and are not all included in the preceding records.

According to the Times correspondent writing from Tokyo under date 1 July, 1905, the following are the casualties in the war, made after careful examination of the figures published:

Russia, casualties — army, 314,779; navy, 6,000; prisoners, 67,701; total, 388,480.

Japan — army, 163,026; navy, 3,670; prisoners, 665; total, 167,402.

NATIONAL LOSSES.

Russia, 12 battleships sunk, 2 battleships captured, 1 battleship interned, 5 armed cruisers sunk, 1 coast defence ship sunk, 2 coast defence ships captured, 6 cruisers interned, 33 other ships and torpedo-boat destroyers sunk.

(See also Russian and Japan.)

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, the French, at the request of the Porte, advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, 9 March, 1853: to this decision the French acceded.

The Russians make further claims, and Prince Mecchikoff (who arrived at Constantinople 28 Feb., 1853), by various notes (between 22 March and 17 May), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as make a junction of the lines which they own at Konantshonost.

Article VIII. — It is agreed that the lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to ensuring commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article IX. — Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin Island as far north as the fifty-fifth degree of north latitude, including the island dependant thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartary.

Article XI. — Russia shall make an agreement with Japan, giving the Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters in the seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring.

Article XIII. — The Russians and Japanese reciprocally engage to exchange prisoners of war, paying the real cost of the upkeep of the same, such cost to be supported by documents.

* In 1854, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire; and on his return he published his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrod, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March, 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a "sick man in a State of delirium," and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople; and, in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.
as the Sultan considered minable to his own authority. 22 March-15 May, 1853

Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected; he quits Constanti-21 May.
pole.

The Sultan issues a battle-cry confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies. 6 June.

The English and French fleets anchor in Beiska Bay, 23 June.

The Russians, under Gen. Londer, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia, 2 July.


The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, 31 July; accepted by the czar, 10 Aug.; the Sultan requires modifications, 19 Aug.; which the czar rejects. 7 Sept.

Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles. 14 Sept.

The Sultan declares war against Russia. 20 Oct.

The Turkish fortresses are surrendered to the Russians at Balaklava (the first act of war). 21 Oct.

The Turks occupy Kazafat, 29 Nov.

Russia declares war against Turkey. 1 Dec.

English and French fleets enter Bosphorus. 2 Nov.

Russians defeated at Balaklava. 4 Nov.

Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayanur, Akshir, and Achaltikz, 14, 18, 26 Nov.

Turkish fleet defeated at Sinope. 30 Nov.

Collective note from the four powers asking what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace, 3 Dec.

At the request of the Porte (5 Dec.), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea. 6 Jan.

Replay of the Porte to the note of Dec. 3, containing four points as bases of negotiation; viz.: 1. The partition of the territory of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the question respecting the Holy Places (dated 31 Dec.), approved by the four powers. 13 Jan.

Vienna conferences close. 19 Jan.

Kahafat invested by the Russians. 23 Jan.

Proposal in a letter from the emperor of the French to the czar, 25 Jan., declined. 2 Feb.

Turkish flotilla at Rust-luck destroyed by the Russians under Schillers. 15 Feb.


The czar 'did not judge it suitable to give an answer.' 13 March.

British fleet off, under Sir T. Napier. 2 March.

Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, 12 March.

Russians under Gortchakoff pass the Dumple and occupy the Golubetskoe; severe conflicts with the Turks retire. 22, 24 March.

France and England declare war against Russia. 28 March.

Rupture between Turkey and Greece. 28 March.

Gen. Caledon and Turkish troops arrive at Gallipoli; followed by the English. 30 March.

Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakol. 5 May.

English vessels besiege, with a flag of truce attached, at Offens, 20 May.

Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey. 30 June.

Russians defeated at Koskelli. 12 July.

Obligatory and defensive alliance between England and France. 20 Aug.

Treaty between Austria and Prussia. 24 Dec.

Homemage of Ossau to allied fleet. 22 April.

Russians under gen. Schillers, assisted by Kahafat re-20 April.

piled, the blockade raised 16 April.

The French then run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians. 15 May.

Russians defeated at Turkacet. 1 May.

Siege of Silistria begun. 17 May.

Allied army disembarks at Varna. 23 May.

The Danube coast bound. 1 June.

Russians repulsed at Silistria; Park was burned and many officers wounded. 5 June.

Turks defeated at Gemileh (in Asia) 19 June.
RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. 1877.

For the insurrections, Servian war, and the negotiations, see:

The czar addresses the army near Kischenew, saying that "he has done everything in his power to avoid war, and patience is exhausted;" the Russian embassy quits Constantinople. 23 April, 1877

War begins; the Russians enter the Turkish dominions in Rumelia and Romania. 24 April.

The sultan protests against the war, and refers to his reforms.

Russians defeated at Tchelrak Sou. 25 April.

The Russians, under the grand duke Michael and Loris Melikoff, advance into Armenia, defeat the Turks and occupy Bayazid (deserted) 29, 30 April.

The Turks block the Black Sea. 1 May.

The earlj of Derby replies to the Russian circular; he refers to the treaty of 1856 as broken; asserts that the czar has permitted himself from European concert; the British government gives neither concurrence nor approval to the war. 1 May.

Russians defeated in attacking Batoum. 4 May.

The Light-Duty Turkish monitor, with two men, blown up near Ibraila, or Braila, on the Danube (said to be by Russian shells). 11 May.

Sultan Khalief, Russian fortress in the Caucasus, captured by the Turks. 12 May.

Arzahn, near Kars, stormed by Melikoff, 17 May.

Explosion of Turkish monitor Dur-Matolu, with torpedoes. 20 May.

Kars invested by Russians. 3 June.

Turks defeated at Tahir, or Taghiri, Armenia, 16 June.

Turks victors at Zewin Douch, Eshek-Khalian, Delibaba; Russians retreating. 29 June.

Turks successful in Mocklu, Armenia, 18 June.

Russians cross Lower Danube by bridges at Galatz and Braila; 6 hours' conflict ensues; Turks retiwe, 22 June; Russians occupy Marchen, 21 June, and Hrovea, 25 June.

The grand duke Nicholas crosses the Danube at Simnitsa by 208 pontoon boats, and enters Bulgaria; the Turks retire from several conflicts; 2-8 Oct. 1777.

Russians said to be killed. 27 June.

The Simnitsa bridge destroyed, about 30 June.

Plevna, Bulgaria, occupied by Russians, 6 July.

Tirnowa, ancient capital of Bulgaria, captured by Russians under gen. Gorkou. 6, 7 July.

Bayazid re-occupied by Turks. 12 July.

Russians compelled to retire from Kars by Mukhtar Pasha. 13 July.

The invasion of Armenia considered a failure July.

Gorkou crosses the Balkans and enters Roumelia, 13 July; several skirmishes, 14, 15, 17 July.

Nicopolis (Nikopol) surrenders; capture of 2 pashas, 6,000 men, 2 monitors, and 49 guns. 15, 16 July.

The Abyssinian-commander Abul-Karim retaken by Mehemet Ali (Jules Detroit, of French extraction); Russians retaking July.

The English lost: killed in action and in hospital, about 2,560 men; 472 officers; 11,560 disabled; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 43,014,000. The French lost about 63,000 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness; see Sambir, Times, and Nightingale. The remains of the British soldiery and sailors were removed from Biersko to the Santari Crimian Memorial cemetery with military honours, for which queen Victoria thanks us to the sultan, Feb. 1892.

Suleiman Pasha brought from Montenegrö to the Schipka Passes about 21 July, 1877

Aziz Pasha (the hero and popular) killed in a severe conflict at Erzie, near Rusegrad. 26 or 28 July.

Russians severely defeated; Plevna retaken by Osman Pasha, 19, 20 July; Russians again defeated. 24, 25 July.

Hostilities revive in Montenegrö; the Turkish fortress Niksch besieged July.

The Russian army joins the Russians 9 Aug.

Severe conflicts between Russians and Serbians and Osman Pasha; the Turks eventually victors; Esko Sighork and Yent Sagna, July; Kozankil and Kalefei slighted, July 27.

Russians under Gourko expelled from Rusegrad retreat to Schipka Passes about 11 Aug.

Russians in the Schipka Passes relieved, 21 Aug.


Russians defeated by Mukhtar Pasha at Kurukdara, between Kars and Alexandropol. 24, 25 Aug.

Desperate fruitless attempts of Suleiman Pasha to gain the Schipka Pass held by Gourko and Rudetzky; great slaughter. 28, 28 Aug.

Severe twelve-hour battle in valley of the Marbo, near Szelina; Karabashanki taken and retaken six times; Russians (under the ezarewitch) retire in good order, 30 Aug.

Further successes of Mehemet Ali on the Lom at Katzievo, Abavla. 4-6 Sept.

Lovatz or Lafticha (important) captured by Prince Imertinski and Russians 3 Sept.

Sanguinary and desperate battle of Plevna, greatly strengthened by Osman Pasha; artillery duel. 7-18 Sept.

Fierce assault by Russians and Romanians; they gain the strong Gravitsa redoubt (with others), which are retaken. The ear] present; Russian loss about 20,000. 15, 18 Sept.

Fort St. Nicholas in Schipka Pass taken by Suleiman Pasha and quickly lost. 17 Sept.

Mehemet Ali resumed his attack on positions at Tcherevona, fifteen miles from Biela. 21 Sept.

Siege of Plevna; Chekoff Pasha enters with reinforcements after several skirmishes. 22 Sept.

Battles of the Yagut; severe conflicts; Russians repulsed near Arzahan, Asia about 27, 28 Sept.

Russian losses, killed, wounded, and missing, 47,460 reported, up to 28 Sept.

Mehemet Ali retires to Kara Lom about 25 Sept.

Gen. Todlichen made chief of staff before Plevna, 27 Sept.

Mehemet Ali replaced by Suleiman Pasha; Russian army sent to Schipka. 2, 3 Oct.

Battles near Kars; army of grand-duke Michael attacks Turks under Mukhtar Pasha; severely defeated 3 Oct.

Turkish monitor in the Danube exploded by torpedoes. 8 Oct.

Relief received by Turks at Plevna. 8 Oct.

Battle of Abala Dugh before Kars. 10 Oct.

Russians under grand duke Michael, and general Loris Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, totally defeated Ahmed Mukhtar, taking 16,000 prisoners. 15 Oct.

Gravitsa batteries near Plevna, captured by Romanians, is quickly retaken. 17-20 Oct.

Battle at Gornji Dobun, near Plevna; Russians under Gourko driven to be victorious. 18 Oct.

Battle of Soila Road, near Plevna; Turkish position at Telichio captured. 23 Oct.

Mukhtar Pasha defeated by Heimann and Tergiasados, at Devil's Bayon, Armenia. 26 Oct.

Russians severely defeated at Azizi, before Erzoum, by Mukhtar Pasha. 9 Nov.

Change in Turkish generals; Suleiman ordered to command the army of Roumelia, replaced by Aziz Pasha; Mehemet Ali organizes army to relieve Plevna early in Nov.

Russian attack on Plevna repulsed. 12 Nov.

Turks thrice repulsed near Plevna 18-20 Nov.

Kars taken by storm; the Russians climbed steep rocks; fierce conflict from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. 393 guns and 10,000 prisoners taken; about 5,000 Turks killed and wounded, and 3,000 disabled. 21, 22 Nov.

The grand-duke Michael present 17-18 Nov.

Plevna said to be thoroughly invested (32 miles round, with 120,000 men) 23 Nov.
RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Entrepot (fortified) taken by Russians .... 24 Nov., 1877

Indecisive fighting in the valley of the Lom between the czar's watch and Mehemet Ali .... 30 Nov.

Turks capture Elena with prisoners .... 4 Dec.

Osman Pasha endeavours to break out of Elena, about 7 p.m., 9 Dec. : unconditional surrender; 30,000 prisoners .... 10 Dec.

The Servians declare war against Turkey, 12 Dec. ; cross the frontier and capture villages 15 Dec., et seq.

Turkish circular note to the great powers, requesting mediation, 12 Dec. : merely acknowledged, action declined .... about 20 Dec.

Suleiman makes general of the army of Rumelia : and Tolstoven of that of Rustchuk, about 19 Dec.

Suleiman retires on the quadrilateral; visits Constantinople : armies concentrating near Adrianople .... about 20 Dec.


The sultan requests mediation of England; the British government only conveys to Russia the sultan's desire to make peace; Russia declines mediation .... 26-31 Dec.

Gourko crosses the Balkans and advances on Sofia; Turks defeated .... 31 Dec.

Col. Baker gallantly protects the retiring Turkish army, defeating the Russians .... 1 Jan., 1878

Sofia taken by Russians after an engagement, 3 Jan.

Servians defeated; Kurschumli recrossed by Turks .... 6, 7 Jan.

Gen. Radetzky crosses the Balkans; the Trojan pass taken about 9 Jan. ; the Turkish army (about 32,000) and cannon taken by Skodobreff and Radetzky, after conflicts, 8, 9, 10 Jan. (see Smolensk); Gourko advances towards Adrianople .... 11 Jan.

Nisch taken by the Servians; Antivari by the Montenegrines .... about 15 Jan.

Russians advance successfully; Turkish envoys proceed to treat for peace .... about 16-18 Jan.

Gourko advances toward Philippopolis; totally defeats Suleiman Pasha, who retreats to the sea, losing many prisoners .... 16, 17 Jan.

Servians occupy nearly all Old Servia .... 29 Jan.

Armistice signed at Adrianople .... 31 Jan.

Russian losses announced 8,579 men .... Feb.

Part of British fleet ordered to Constantinople to protect British life and property, 8 Feb. ; enters Barbouelles .... 13 Feb.

Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano (see Stefano), 3 March ; ratified at St. Petersburg .... 17 March.

The war lasted 322 days, 12 April, 1877, to 3 March.

Conference at Berlin, meets 13 June; treaty signed (see Berlin) .... 13 July ; ratified .... 3 Aug., 1878

Definitive treaty of peace with Turkey signed at Constantinople .... 8 Feb., 1879

Estimated cost of the war to Russia, 120,000,000.

RUSTCHUK. Turkish town on the Danube, one of the “quadrilateral” fortresses lost to Turkey with Bulgaria by treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878.

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in an ore of platinum by M. Claus, in 1813.

RUTHERFORD’S ACT, LORD (13 & 14 Vict. c. 30), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582, to compel the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Osten sibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design is said to have been frustrated by the king’s house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take effect, 22 March, 1685; see Newmarket. The plot was discovered 12 June following. Lord William Russell on 21 July, and Algernon Sidney on 7 Dec. following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. Both were illegally convicted. The name was derived from the conspirators’ place of meeting, the Rye-house at Brxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, 20 Sept., and by the emperor of Germany, 30 Oct. 1697.
SAALFELD (Saxony, N. Germany). Here the Prussians, under prince Louis of Prussia, were defeated and their leader slain by the French under Lannes, 10 Oct. 1806.

SAARBRÜCK, the Roman Augstii Muri or Sarce pons, an open town on the left bank of the Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, founded in the 1st century, long subject to the bishops of Metz, afterwards ruled by counts (about 1237), and by the house of Nassau about 1380. It was captured by the French and retaken by the Germans 1676, reunited to France 1791-1814, and ceded to Prussia, 1815. On 2 Aug. 1870, it was bombarded by the French under Frossard (between 11 and 1 in the daytime), and the Prussians in small force were dislodged, and the town occupied by the French general Bataille. The mitrailleuses were said to be very effective. On the 6 Aug. the Prussian generals Gabel and von Steinmetz, with the first army, recaptured Saarbrück, after a sanguinary conflict at the village of Spicheren. The loss was great on both sides. The French general François was killed, and the 2nd corps under Frossard nearly destroyed. The French retreated to Metz.

SABBANS, the ancient inhabitants of Yemen, in S. Arabia; in the Old Testament called Sheba, Gen. x. 28, Job vi. 19, &c. The queen of Sheba is mentioned as having visited Solomon. The Sabians were a wealthy and powerful people, carrying on an extensive trade of commodities as gold, ivory, spices, &c., obtained from India and Africa. In the 8th cent. B.C. “the people of Saba” paid tribute to Tityath-Pileser and Sargon, kings of Assyria. A Roman expedition, under Elius Gallus, unsuccessfully invaded the country of the Sabians, 24 B.C. Their religion included the worship of the sun and moon, and other deities.

SABBATAI ZEVI, a false prophet, and the founder of a sect of semi-Christians and semi-Jews in the middle of the 17th cent. He announced the beginning of a Messianic reign, and it is said that in 1664 he had some 80,000 followers. He was put to death by the sultan of Turkey in 1677.

SABBATARIANS. Traces exist of Sabbatarism, or Sabbatharies, among the sects of the 16th century on the continent. Upon the publication of the “Book of Sports” in 1618, a violent controversy arose among English divines on two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as the “Sabbath.” In 1628, Theophrastus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and several in the country parts of England. In 1853 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.—Joseph Davis suffered imprisonment in 1679. He and his son bequeathed property to maintain the sect; and litigation respecting its disposal was settled by vice-chancellor Stuart in conformity with their intentions in June, 1870. Very few Sabbatarians then remained.

SABBATH, Heb. from sabath, “to rest.” In the Decalogue the Sabbath is commanded to be observed as a day of rest for man and beast, the reason assigned being that God “rested the seventh day from his labours in the work of creation; see Gen. ii.; Exod. xx. 8; Isai. lviii. 13; and as a commemoration of the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage in Egypt, Deut. v. 15. The observance of the Sabbath by the Jews is first mentioned after the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, but no direct evidence of its having been kept in patriarchal times is to be found in the Pentateuch (which see), although the formula “Remember” with which the fourth commandment begins might seem to imply that the observance of the Sabbath was familiar to the Israelites, but had fallen into neglect. In the later history of the Jews after the captivity the Sabbath was kept with great strictness, and the sanctity of the day guarded by very stringent rules. The Mishna, for example, enumerates 39 principal works which are forbidden on the Sabbath, and to each of these are attached several minor ones which might lead to breaking of the Sabbath. To such a degree was the holiness of the seventh day esteemed by the Jews that when Jerusalem was stormed by Titus in A.D. 70 the inhabitants would not stir to defend themselves. The early Christian Church observed the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and this gradually took the place of the Jewish Sabbath. The earliest law by which the observance of the first day of the week was ordained is the edict of Constantine, xx. It was the religious solemnization of the seventh day which was peculiar to the Jews. Prof. Sayce, “Ancient Empires of the East,” states:—‘In Babylonia and Assyria the week of seven days was an Accadian or Babylonian invention, the days of the week being dedicated to the moon, sun, and five planets. The 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th days of the lunar month were kept like the Jewish Sabbath, and were actually so named in Assyrian. They were termed dies quinta in Accadian, rendered ‘days of completion (of labour)’ in Assyrian; the Assyrian Sabbata or ‘Sabbath’ itself being further defined as meaning ‘completion of work’ and ‘a day of rest for the soul.’”—See Sunday.

SABBATICAL YEAR: a Jewish institution, 1391 B.C. Exodus xxiii. During every seventh year the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the 3rd century, and who taught that there was but one person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council at Rome, 260.
SAFETY LAMP.

The theatre was opened in 1705. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, 15 Oct., 1807; see under Theatres. Now (1910) a music-hall.

SAFETY LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as to be incapable of igniting inflammable gases. The father of all safety-lamps was Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1817. The "George," constructed by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815, is said to be the safest. A miner's electric light, by M. Dunas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on 8 Sept. 1982. On 14 Aug. 1887, safety-lamps were rigidly tested by several mining engineers, and serious doubts thrown upon their complete efficacy. Col. Shakespear's safety lamp (light extinguished by opening) was exhibited at Royal Institution, &c., May, 1879; Messrs. Fleuss and Foster's new safety miner's lamp, Jan., 1884.

Mr. J. Wilson-Swan's electric safety lamp, weighing 6 lb, was exhibited at Aberdeen meeting of British Association, Sept. 1885.

Mr. Charles D. Arni's safety lamp reported successful; the supply of mineral oil is dated from the burner, 1889.

The Thornbury miners' lamp (patented 16 Feb. 1888) tried at Aldwarke Main Collieries by Mr. C. E. Rhodes, and subjected to experiments by prof. Dewar and sir Frederick Abel, who declare that this lamp fulfils the conditions required by the royal commission in 1886. Paraffin and other mineral oils may be used in this lamp, reported Nov. 1889.

II. Davids in 1827 patented a method of lighting miners' safety oil lamps by an electric spark applied from outside the lamp, and Paterson and others have applied the same method in other ways with the object of being able to light the lamps in the mine without matches and flame lights and danger of explosion.

Many inventors have given their attention to the improvement of electric safety lamps for mine use, and one of the most recent, 1988-1890, is the "Foss."

SAFFRON (saffron, French; saffron, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1313, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic saffar. Miller. It was cultivated in England in 1582.

SAGAS. Early Irochandic tales, dated from the 10th century. See Eidias.

SAGE (Sauge, French; Saura, Latin), a wholesome herb. Mortimer. The Mexican sage, Salvia mexicana, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, Salvia africana, and the golden African sage, Salvia aurea, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SAGUNTUM, or ZACYNTHUS, now Murviel, in Valence, E. Spain, renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

SAHARA, a great sandy desert, North Africa, south of Barbary States. A project for making an inland sea here was entertained in 1883, and the construction of a railway was proposed in Algeria, Oct. 1890. A large natural reservoir of water at El-Golica, in the desert, was discovered early 1891.

M. Fourcoul's 12 years' exploration, rich in scientific results; see French West Africa, 1888-1900. M. Blanchet's mission meets with many disasters; see Rome, Oct. 1889. Thanks to the region between Algeria and the Sudan, includes 3 districts, Gurara, Twat, and Tidikelt, occupied by the French; see Algeria and Morocco, 1890.

Surveys for the Trans-Saharan telegraph line, to link up Timbuctoo with Algiers, and eventually to reach lake Tchad, completed by M. Bleton, inspector of posts and telegraphs in Algeria, announced. • • • • Sept. 1905.

M. Felix Dubois reports the result of his mission.

M. Dubois had crossed the Sahara with a Tunis escort and without a single Success. In the hitherto, Algerian scientists, had accompanied a French explorers, reported. • 21 Feb. 1906.

SAIGON, French colony in Cochinh China, founded in 1860, after a defeat of the Chinese, 17 Feb. 1859.

SAILORS' HOME, in Well-street, London Docks, established by Mr. George Green, 1830; opened, 1835. In one year it admitted 5,444 boarders, who, besides home, had evening instruction, the use of a savings bank, &c. Similar institutions have since been established in the United Kingdom and abroad. Sailors' orphan girls' school and home, Hants, established 1829. Sailors' and Firemen's Union, see Shipping.

The Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace, Limehouse, opened by the prince and princess of Wales; an 'Ocean Library' inaugurated 19 May, 1903.

SAINT. For names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book. See Acta Sanctorum.

SAYKA MUNI; see Buddhion.

SALADO, a river, S. Spain; see Tarifa.

SALADS are stated to have been in use in the middle ages; lettuces are said to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-17.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens 801. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, 30 July, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6,000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7,411 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid. Population, about 35,000.

SALAMIS (near Athens), in a great sea-fight here, 20 Oct. 480 B.C. Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 1,000 sail. —Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 440 B.C.; and Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated the fleet of Ptolemy and his allies, 306 B.C.

SALASSI, a turbulent Alpine tribe, were thoroughly subdued by Terentius Varro, 24 B.C., and a Roman colony established in their territories (now Aosta).

SALDANHA BAY, S. Atlantic Ocean; northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here on 17 Aug. 1799, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was defeated by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.
SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Buda, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kutipirgi, on Aug. 1691.

SALENTO (Salernum, S. Italy), an ancient Roman colony. Its university, with a celebrated school of medicine, reputed to be the oldest in Europe, was founded by Robert Guiscard the Norman, who seized Salerno in 1077.

SALIQUE or SACLÉ LAW, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 243, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. 

This law, introduced into Spain by the Bourbons, 1700, was formally abolished by decree 29 March, 1830, and on the death of Ferdinand VII., his daughter succeeded as Isabel II., 29 Sept., 1833; see Spain. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, 1837.

SALISBURY (Wiltz), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral father from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1343. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard II. On Salisbury Plain (in Welsh Henllys) the battle of the Blackmore was fought in 1264. The town was greatly increased by the sale of the prison lands in 1669, to the value of 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The autumn military manoeuvres took place on Salisbury Plain, Aug., Sept., 1872; again 31 Aug., 1878, under General Massington. The first battle of the Bishops was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being slain, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to Salisbury by a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced on 28 April, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its immediate repair. The choir was re-opened, after restoration, by Sir G. G. Scott, 1 Nov. 1870; and turns restored under Sir Arthur Blomfield, March, 1888. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1,397. 11s. 8d. Present income 5,000l. Population, 1811, 15,868; 1812, 17,117; 1821, 22,925.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1577. John Fisher, died 2 July, 1535.
1585. Thomas Burges, died 19 Feb., 1587.
1606. George Mobberly, elected 9 Sept., died 6 July, 1619.

SALISBURY ADMINISTRATIONS—Mr. Gladstone resigned in consequence of a defeat in the house of commons on the Budget Bill (292-323), 26 June, and was succeeded by Lord Salisbury, who was made prime minister on 25 June, 1885.


"He was born 3 Feb. 1830; married Georgiana, daughter of Baron Alderson, 1857, a lady of high intellect, she died 1872; lord Cranborne, on the
SALISBURY ADMINISTRATIONS. 1219

SALISBURY'S ACT.

Third Administration (5 June et seq. 1895)—Prime minister and foreign secretary—the marquis of Salisbury.
First lord of the treasury and leader of the commons—Sir James Balfour, Baron Balfour of Burleigh.
Lord high chancellor—Lord Halsbury; earl, 1 Jan. 1896.
Lord president of the council—Sir Spencer Cavendish, baron of Devonshire.
Lord privy seal—Lord Addison (viscount Cross).
Chancellor of the exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Secretaries: home—Sir Matthew White Ridley.
foreign—Sir Arthur Guinness, baron of Selborne.
Colonial—Joseph Chamberlain.
war—Sir Edward Cardwell, baron of Dunbarton.
India—Sir George Hamilton, baron of Selborne.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—Sir Henry James, baron of Hardwicke.
First lord of the admiralty—Sir George Temple, baron of Hardwicke.
Secretary for Scotland—Sir Alexander Bruce, baron of Balfour.
President of the board of trade—Charles T. Ritchie.
President of the board of health—H. H. Asquith, baron of Salisbury.
President of the board of agriculture—Henry Chaplin, 5 Sept. 1896.

The above formed the Cabinet.
Postmaster-general—Henry F. Howard, duke of Norfolk, resig.
Secretary for India—Sir Richard Cross, viscount Cross.
Secretary for war—William Henry Smith; Edward Stanhope, 6 Jan. 1897; died 21 Dec. 1897.
First lord of the admiralty—Lord Granville, earl of Selborne.
Lord chancellor of Ireland—Edward Gibson, lord Ashbourne.
Chief secretary for Ireland—Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach; resigns, but remains in the cabinet (retires Jan. 1898); succeeded by Arthur J. Balfour, 3 March, 1897.
Wm. L. Jackson, 9 Nov. 1897.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—Lord John Mansers, 26 March, 1897.
President of the board of trade—Sir Frederick Stanley, lord Stanley of Preston; succeeded by sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, 15 Feb. 1898.

For chief measures, see Administration, Education, Local Government Act, Ireland, Money Lending, Companies.

Fourth Administration (reconstructed 11 Nov. et seq. 1900-11 July, 1902, see Fourth Administration).
Prime minister and lord privy seal—lord Salisbury (resigned, 11 July, 1902, cabinet remained unchanged).
First lord of the treasury and leader of the commons—Arthur James Balfour.
Lord high chancellor—lord Halsbury.
Lord president of the council—duke of Devonshire.
Chancellor of the exchequer—Michael Hicks-Beach.
Secretaries: home—Sir Charles T. Ritchie.
foreign—lord Lonsdale, earl of Selborne.
Colonial—Joseph Chamberlain.
war—Sir, St. John Brodrick, 22 June 1898; succeeded by lord George Hamilton, 30 June.
Scotland—lord Balfour of Burleigh.
First lord of the admiralty—lord Selborne.
Lord lieutenant of Ireland—George Henry, earl Cadogan.
Lord chancellor of Ireland—lord George Hamilton.
President of the board of trade—Gerald Wm. Balfour.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—lord James of Hereford.
President of the local government board—Walter Hume Long.

The above formed the Cabinet.
Chief secretary for Ireland—George Wyndham (in the cabinet).
Postmaster-general for Ireland—John Atkinson.
Secretaries for Ireland: George W. Murray; George H. Cross; Sir Robert Finlay.

Junior lords of the treasury—Henry T. Asquith.
William Heseltine Fisher, baron Aylwine, baron of Selborne.
Financial secretary to the treasury—Sir Atkinson, baron of Selborne.
Patronage secretary to the Treasury—Sir W. M. W. Barlow.
Secretary to the admiralty—Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, lord of the admiralty.
Sir Henry Johnstone, baron of Crumlin.
Sir William Horsley, baron of Crumlin.
Sir John Hope, baron of Crumlin.

Secretary of State to the Board of Trade—Sir Hubert H. Asquith, baron of Salisbury.

Salary of the duke of Norfolk.
SALLEE, a port of Morocco, long a haunt for pirates, destroyed by the British in 1862, and about 300 captives released.

SALLENTINI, allies of the Samnites, the only Italian tribe not subject to Rome, were overcome in war in 260 and 260 B.C., and Brundisium, their port, taken.

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including Sir Wm. Jardine) was published, in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the capture of salmon at certain times passed in 1863, was amended in 1865-1871. During the salmon season, 14 Sept. to 1 Feb., it is unlawful to catch fish of the salmon kind.

Salmon Ova, packed in boxes with moss, charcoal, and ice, to render development a plan suggested and proved practicable by Mr. E. H. Moscrop in 1852, adopted successfully by Mr. J. A. Youl, who sent ova to Australia in the "Norfolk," 1871. Salmons, in rivers, announced, 1872; commission of inquiry appointed, Mr. F. Buckland and others, 18th Jan. 1880. Royal commission appointed (the earl of Elgin, duke of Bedford, and others) to inquire into the deterioration of the fisheries in Great Britain, 29 March, 1901; report issued, a central authority, local fisheries boards, &c. recommended. C. Aug. 1892. Salmon introduced into the Thames, at Teddington, 1901, and Feb. 1906.

Danubian salmon eggs, brought from Austria, successfully hatched out at Mr. W. Gilby's fish hatchery at Denham, near Uxbridge; the first time the Danubian salmon has been successfully hatched in England, reported, May 1915. About 10,000 salmon were placed into the Thames from September 1895 to April 1896, 21 April, 1926.

SALONICA, see Thessalonica.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from the rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the Worsley, Norden, Northwich, and Middlewich, were of great importance in the time of the Saxons. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war the duty reached to 50d. per ton. For the salt-tax in France see Gabelle. The government salt monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by Sir C. Trelawny. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of chloride of lime or bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire, Lancashire, and other places. See under Akalites. Much distress in the salt districts of Cheshire through the subsidence of land, 1852-7. The proprietors of the Cheshire salt mines combined to form a "trust" or syndicate in the autumn of 1852; central office, Norbury, Stockport, being nearly ruined by great competition, first meeting 27 Sept. 1852. Great advance in the price of salt Oct. 1855. A draft report presented to the town of Northwich by Mr. Brunner, M.P., March, 1857.

Salt exported from the United Kingdom: 1856, 605,884 tons; 1857, 610,242 tons; 1858, 626,601 tons; 1859, 666,604 tons; 1860, 694,523 tons; 1861, 692,677 tons; 1862, 657,967 tons.

SALTAIRE, see Alperton.

SALT LAKE, see Mormonites.

SALT-PETRE (from sal petre, salt of the rock), or Nitre, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called nitrate of potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lighter matches. By the 17th century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c. See Flag, and Naval Salute.

SALVADOR, BAHAMA, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador when he first saw it, 11 Oct., 1492. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, 16 April, 1854, and is now abandoned.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the Bahamas, and a constitution established 24 Jan., 1859. Area, 13,000 sq. miles; revenue, 1904, 644,855; expenditure, 709,000; exports, 1,327,000; imports, 802,675. Revenue, 1907, 820,160; expenditure, 1,000,750; imports, 1,042,600; exports, 1,100,300; outstanding foreign debt, 1,000,938,800. Gen. Barrios elected president 1 Feb. 1886, was compelled to re-elect, March 1883; when Francis Durán became provisional president; his formal election took place April, 1885. The ex-president, Gerard Barrios, was surrendered by Nicaragua, tried and shot, Aug. 1885. A reattempted revolution failed; Zaldivar fled; General Gonzales president, 1 Feb. 1887; R. Zaldivar, May, 1891; Gen. Francisco J. Barrios, elected June 16, 1893; d. June 22, 1896; Carlos Ezeta elected, 25 June, 1896; re-elected, 1 March, 1891, resigned, 1894; Gen. Rafael A. Gutierrez elected, 1894, deposed, 1898; Tomas Regaldo elected, 1898; Gen. Eschun, 1913. Ferdinand Figueroa, 1907. Population, 1899, 65,130; 1910 (est.), 1,125,850. The capital, San Salvador (pop. 1901, 10,038), was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 19 March, 1873, about 50 persons perished. The convulsion began 5 March and thus gave timely warning. General Rivas and an insurgent army defeated by government troops

SALVADOR, SANTOS, 31 Dec. 1899. Restoration of President. Jan. 1896. Gen. Varela dies suddenly, 22 June; President, Carlos Izeta becomes president. 25 June, Guatemala and Honduras declare war against President Ezeta; several small engagements, invading troops defeated, July; Guatemala invaded, July; Gen. Rivas revolts against President Ezeta, and is, after a severe engagement, defeated by gen. Alvarado and captured, 13 Oct. Peace with Guatemala signed, announced 17 Nov. Violent earthquake, great destruction. 9 Sept. 1892. About 40 persons killed in the capital; Conocagua nearly destroyed; shocks still continue 13 Sept. Insurrection, with bloodshed. Santa Ana held by the rebels; reported.

19 May, 1894.
Great railway accident through the removal of the rails on a steep gradient by the insurgents; about 1500 killed. London, 10 May, 1894.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta, with government troops, defeated and killed; resignation and flight of President Ezeta; reported. 11 June.

Feb. 1894, consequence of the proposed federation with Honduras and Nicaragua; gen. Tomas Regalado made president. 19 Nov., 1892.

External debt estimated at 726,500,000, and by the Salvador railway co., in consideration of the transfer to it of the railways and other concessions formerly held by the Central American government, was to be remitted to it. 29 March, 1893.

Dispute with Guatemala settled. 30 March, 1893.

Sec. Escalon elected president, 15 Jan., 1913; assumes office. 1 March, 1904.

F33 army brigade viz. Prudenco Alfonso, broken out (quickly suppressed). 21 May, 1907.

A conspiracy, to take effect on 30 Nov., was discovered and the ring leaders arrested. 1 Dec., 1906.

“SAVAGE ARMY,” a name assumed by a body of persons terming themselves the “Christian Mission” (formed by the combination of several revival societies in 1895, for the evangelization of the very lowest classes). Mr. William Booth was nominated “general” of the army. He being Mr. J. Harrison, general superintendent of the affairs of the “Christian Mission,” with plenary powers, and trustee of its property and income, and also with power to name his successor, were enrolled in Chancery, Aug., 1878. The army has now (1910) extended its labours to almost every country in the world, and is generally recognized as a great power for good.

A great “Hosanna” meeting to celebrate the formation of the 150 corps at Northampton, was held at the headquarters, 272, Whitechapel-road, 30 June, 1879.

Gen. Booth set forth his principles in the Contemporary Review for August, 1882; he uplifted the governance of the poor, and general supervision of the affairs of the “Christian Mission,” with plenary powers, and trustee of its property and income, and also with power to name his successor, were enrolled in Chancery, Aug., 1878.

The Eagle Tavern and Grecian Theatre, City Road, London, purchased; occupied, early Nov., 1879.

Rev. T. W. Muir, of the Salvation Army, was appointed to the Indian frontier (major Tucker and others), land at Bombay; imprisoned. 23 Sept.

Their “invasion” opposed by the authorities in Switzerland, Jan.; severely opposed, June; Miss Booth leaves the Continent, Sept., appointed and ex- quitied, 1 Oct.; expelled Nov.

Great fighting between Salvation and Skeleton armies at Gravesend and other places. 15 Oct.

Great fight in the United Kingdom of more than 200 alarms. (Gen. Booth). April

West-end centre building founded. 14 June.

Severe rioting at Worthing; the army attacked by the Skeleton army, 18-20 Aug.; a man wounded by a revolver fired by Mr. G. Head, 7 Sept.; rioting at Brighton. 7 Sept.

General Booth appeals to the army for a subscription of 5,000. 20 Aug., 1866.

He reports “advance of the army” throughout the world; about 100,000, received in 1870.

Severe decree against the army in Bern, 2 Sept.; unconstitutional proceedings in Aug.-Sept., continued.

The offices in Queen Victoria-street, London, purchased. 29 Dec., 1889.

Death of Mrs. Catherine Booth, aged 61, 4 Oct., 1891.

Great funeral demonstration at Olympia, 13 Oct.

Abney Park.

Gen. Booth publishes his book “In the British, England, and the Way Out”; he proposes the formation of city, farm, and over the sea colonies (cost about 1,000,000). Oct.

The army has officers of various grades; head-quarters, 179, Queen Victoria Street, London; publishing offices, &c., Paternoster-square; official gazette, the War Cry, price 4d., in many languages, of which millions are sold.

Great meetings of the army at Exeter Hall, 43,300, contributed. 17, 18 Nov., 1892.

Above 100,000, subscribed or promised. 1 Dec.

Strength, 9,416 officers, 1,375 corps at home, and 1,499 abroad, capital, 73,000,000. 1 Dec.

General Booth visits Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, and other cities to inspect his army, Feb.; S. Africa, the East, and Australia, Aug. et seq., 1891; his welcome home. 12 Feb., et seq., 1892.

Mrs. Tabitha Bell, of Gloucester, is appointed, 25 Oct., and a hall in Dollar to gen. Booth in support of his work, announced. 8 May, 1891.


A committee of inquiry respecting the expenditure of the funds (earl of Onslow, sir Henry James, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and others), 25 Oct., et seq.; a good report issued. 19 Dec.

A lady leaves gen. Booth, 200,000, unconditioned, reported. 21 March, 1894.

Jubilee meeting at the Crystal Palace, 80,000 British and foreign delegates present. 3 July.

In Aug., 1894, there were 19,270 officers and 28,845 members at work in 41 countries, 54 training institutions and 27 languages used.

Gen. Booth endeavours to establish peasant colonies, and village banks, 1895.

32nd annual festival at the Crystal Palace (60,000), complimentary letter from queen Victoria read by gen. Booth.

Meeting at the Crystal Palace (50,045, officers, 14,900 bandmen in the army), 28 July, 1898.

Manston house meeting; Mr. Cecil Rhodes testifies to the good done in S. Africa, and expresses the opinions of the overseas colony in W. Australia. 21 April, 1899.

Salvation army international exhibition at the Agricultural Hall (see Essays). 4 July, 1899.

Arms force: 4,140 corps; 15,500 officers; 25 police homes in Great Britain, 407 abroad, about 20,000 inmates.

Death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, daughter of “general” Booth, from injuries in a railway accident at Dean lake, Missouri, U.S. 28 Oct., 1903.

International congress, held in a specially-constructed building, in the Strand, in London, on behalf of gen. Booth. 16 March, 1894.

Gen. Booth leaves London on a visit to Jerusalem, Australia, and New Zealand. 6 March, 1895.


Gen. Booth and his staff make a procession motor car entry into London, after his tour in high-land, and a meeting held in the Albert-hall, at which gen. Booth delivers an address. 9 Sept.

Freedom of the city of London conferred on gen. Booth at the Guildhall. 29 Nov., 1897.

Freedom of the city of Nottingham conferred on gen. Booth. 6 Nov.

Mr. Herring places 100,000, at the service of the Salvation army, to be expended on a scheme of home colonization for the unemployed. 15 Dec.

Gen. Booth undertakes his third motor campaign.

General Booth addresses 1,200 bishops, and women in Whitechapel Tabernacle. 15 July, 1906.

General Booth visits Canada and the United States; demonstration in Crystal Palace at conclusion of general Booth’s fifth motor campaign. 25 July, 1906.

General Booth sails for South Africa. 8 Aug.

The number of officers, cadets, and employed men, 21,156; of corps and outposts, 8,224; of local officers, 57,782; of the number of countries occupied, 53; and of languages used, 23. In Sept., 1909, 7,000 Zealand addressed by general Booth in Durban, 9 Sept.
SALZBACH.


SALZBACH (Baden). Here the French general Turenne was killed, at the commencement of a battle, 27 July, 1875.

SALZBURG, an ancient city of Germany, was annexed to Austria, 1805; to Bavaria, 1806; to Austria again 1815. It was the birthplace of Mozart, 1756. The meetings of the emperors of Austria and France here, 18, Aug., 1876, and the emperors of Austria and Germany, 6 Sept., 1877, which caused some anxiety, were reported to be in favour of peace. Population, province, 1860, 105,257; city, 16,010; 32,014; 5,160 (est.), 38,500.

SAMANIDE DYNASTY, began with Ismail Samani, who overcame the army of the Saffirates, and established himself in the government of Persia, 922; his descendants ruled till 999.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary), was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1220, and by Timur, or Tamerlane, who ruled here in great splendour. Samarcand was occupied by the Russians under Kaufmann 29 May, 1868, after a conflict on the previous day. The garrison left, resisted a fierce siege till relieved by Kaufmann, 13-20 June, 1868.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C.; and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conquering Shalmaneser placed natives of the ten tribes of Israel at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Samballat the Samaritan, 352 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C.; see John iv. & viii. 18, and Luke xiii. The Samaritan Pentateuch (or unoriginal so called) was published in his Polycrates by Mermoth, 1632. The Samaritan Free hospital, Marylebone, memorial stone laid by the prince of Wales, 24 July, 1875.

SAMNITES, a warlike people of S. central Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 290 B.C. They afterwards joined Pyrrhus, Hannibal, and other enemies of Rome, without benefit to themselves. Their brave leader, Cannibale Pontius, who spared the Romans at Cannidum, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 81 B.C. See Cannidum, Forks and Rome.

SAMOAN ISLES (for Navigators), (nine inhabited), near the Fiji islands: Christianized by rev. John Williams, 1880. Two islands under German rule, the remainder under the United States, by agreement signed Nov. 14, 1897. Population, 1910, (est.), 400,000.

King Maheloa denied for alleged robbery and manslaughter by Germans, and replaced by Tamatese, the British consul, 29 Dec., 1887. Insurrection against Tamatese, 3 Jan., 1889. Victory of Mataafa after a fierce battle, 29 Nov., 1890. A party of Germans landed, attacked by Mataafa's forces; 13 Dec., 1890. The Germans declare war against Mataafa; 22 Dec, 1890. Prince Bismarck yields to U.S. claims; Feb., 1891. Creation of hostilities reported, 4 March.

By a great storm three German and three American war vessels were driven ashore at Apia, on the island of Upolu and destroyed; about 50 Americans and 26 Germans drowned; H.M.S. Collegiate, the only warship saved, 15, 16 March.

[Capt. Kane of the Collegiate was thanked by the admiralty for his skill and seamanship.]

Conference on Samoan affairs at Berlin; agreement signed subject to legislative ratification, 14 June.

The convention declares the Samoan Isles to be independent neutral territory. Great Britain, Germany, and the United States to have equal rights; Maheloa recognized as king; a supreme court created, with other provisions.

Mataafa supports Maheloa, who is warmly received on his return to Apia, 11 Aug.; he resigns kingship to Mataafa.

Maheloa elected king, and Maheloa-vi king; announced, 14 Oct.

Maheloa reinstated as king, 10 Dec.

Death of Tamatese, reported, 26 April, 1897.

A German war vessel was reported to be reported by spring, 1891, to 6 Dec., 1892 (supporting the statements of Mr. Robert L. Stevenson, who described the misconduct of German vessels in the Samoan Islands). The vessel was reported, by Herr von Cederkrantz, chief justice, issued at Berlin, 15 Jan., 1893. Herr von Cederkrantz and Herr von Cederkrantz dismissed; reported, 11 May.

Disputes between the king and Mataafa; reported, 15 June; fighting began, 7 July; stopped by foreign warships, 15 July.

Mataafa subdued and transported to Kacaofo island; reported, 1 Sept.

Mr. Henry W. Beale, American, chief justice; 1 Sept.

A rebellion against king Maheloa suppressed; reported, 30 Jan., 1894.

Civil war, caused by the repressive measures of the chief justice, Mr. Henry W. Beale; many wounded, many wounded, 30 March of 1894.

A protectorate of the isles proposed by New Zealand, April; see New Zealand, Nov., 1894.

Creation of British protectorate; 5 April.

Instruction in Atuia; reported, 1 June of 1899; intervention of British and German warships; the rebels strongly bombarded, 10 Aug.; fighting continued, 13; 14 Aug.; the rebels surrendered, 15 Aug.; end of war...

Death of Mr. Beale; Louis Stevenson, at Apia, aged 44, 4 Dec.; buried on the top of Vaea mountain.

Death of King Maheloa; 14 Dec., 1897.

Combined demonstration of British and German warships against Maheloa, reported, 24 Nov., 1899.

Despite the insurrection of a different nature, the cholera, and the death of a great chief justice, the Chambers declares in favour of Tann, son of Maheloa, and against Mataafa (according to internal conditions), 15 June, 1895.

Nia, encouraged by the Germans, rebels; fighting ensues, houses burnt and burnt in Apia; capt. Stevenson lands with British marines; Tann, Mr. Chambers and others take refuge on 16th.

Protests, 1 Jan., 1899.

Provisional government formed; Mr. Ralph proclaims himself acting chief justice; British and U.S. consented; capt. Stevenson of H.M.S. proteus threatens to open fire if any resistance is offered to chief justice, Chambers, who resumes.

German opposition to Chambers; 7 Jan.

Stevenson's house levelled by the rebels; Feb.

Mr. Ralph is recalled to Berlin; leaves Apia, Feb.
SAMOS.

Adm. Kautz U.S. Philadelphia, arrives 6 March; new American consul appointed, de- nouncing Mafaia's government as illegal under the Berlin treaty, 12 March; a counter-proclamation issued by Herr Rose, German consul, 13 March; slain by insurgents, 12 March; the British and American blue-jackets landed under capt. Starke; the Tivoli hotel attacked by the rebels, 3 British marines killed; the warships opened fire, 15 March; rebels repulsed by British consuls by blue-jackets under gen. Catlin, 17 March; Tanu crowned king in presence of the foreign consuls (Germans excepted). 23 March.

Mauritius and anarchy: 4 British marines, 4 privates and an American guard the consulates killed; German consul issues an aggressive proclamation; villages shelled by British and U.S. warships, brisk fighting, 17 March.

An Anglo-American force ambuscaded while reconnoitring at Vailima, British lieu tenant, Freeman and 2 men, U.S. lieu tenant, Philip Lansdale, enjoin John Monaghan and 2 marines killed; 100 rebels killed and wounded. 1 April.

Rebel pods at Vailima and elsewhere captured by lieu tenant, Gaunt's brigade, 12-17 April; much skirmishing; ultimatum; Mafaia and chiefs surren der. 15 April.

Mr. Chambers' decision concerning the kingship confirmed; Tanu abdicates. 12-13 June.

Chief-justice Chambers resigns.

Eleven parties agree on a new government about the king; an administrator, with a council of 3, to be nominated by Great Britain, U.S. and Germany; a native assembly and high court of justice to be appointed, Mr. Osborne, U.S. con sul, to act as chief justice, 17 July; the commissioners leave, 18 July; their report issued, 13 October; government in the hands of Dr. Solv, the municipal president, and 3 consuls, Ang. 1 March.

Samos treaty: Anglo-German convention; Samos ceded to Germany; the Tonza, Savage, and Solomon islands to Great Britain, with the adjacent islands to the U.S.A.; Gold Coast and Togo land (Hinterland) frontiers settled. Signed 14 November 1898, ratified 16 February 1900; German flag raised, Dr. Solv, governor. 1 March.

Convention signed by England, U.S. and Germany, referring compensation claims to the arbitration of the king of Sweden, 7 November 1898; Great Britain and U.S.A. pronounced liable for losses to foreigners incurred during the fighting; award signed. 14 October 1902.

Volcanic eruption in Savaii Island, three villages completely destroyed. 20 March 1906.

During the past 7 years a million coconut trees have been planted by the Germans in Samos, and it is estimated that the output of copra, 7 years hence, will amount to 50,000,000 pounds, reported 21 July 1908.

Coca and rubber are now established industries in the island; wireless telegraphy installed. 1 April 1909.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonnised by Ionians about 1025 B.C. The city was founded about 890 B.C. Polycrates, ruler of Samos (532-22 B.C.), was one of the most able, fortunate, andtreacherous of the Greek tyrants, and possessed a powerful fleet. He patronised Pythagoras (born here) and Alexander. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 180. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made reliquary (saint), and became subject to the Turks, about 1459. Population, 1910 (est.), 51,525. Capital Vathi (25,600).

It was made a principality under Turkish sovereignty by sultan Mahmoud in 1832.

New government appointed, 1868. Prince Constantine Adelissoy, born 23 February 1827; appointed governor 4 March 1879; Alexander Kara theodory, born 20 July 1872; appointed 1885; Gostagi Valanis, born 1 June 1863; succeeded by Stephanos Meyros, born about 28 June, 1858; Gostagi Valanis Eftendhi, March 1865; Mihalaki Georgiadis, August 1895; Alexander

Mavrogeno, March, 1892; T. Vathinos, 1894; Prince Koppaxis Eftendhi, 1897.

Prince Koppaxis Eftendhi appointed governor, summer, 1897. Conflict between M. Sophonis, leader of the assembly, and the prince; the prince refuses to summon the assembly, and drive; 5 March; rebels repulsed by British and Turkish consulates. Neutrality entered by Vathy; tight between the janissaries and the people on one side and the troops on the other; tranquillity restored by May, 1908.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY (Devon). Here John, lord Russell, defeated the Cornish and Devonshire catholic rebels, the middle of Aug. 1549.

SANATORIUM, see Taberunostes.

SANCTUARIES, see Aegyptus. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burian's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1059. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was removed by statute in 1539 (at the request of Henry VII), and much reduced in 1540. In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury - court, Whitfriars, Fullwood's - rentis, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Chink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1657, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II. (1727).

SANDALS, see Shoes.

SAND-BLAST. Gen. R. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, has invented a method of cutting stone or hard metal by a jet of quartz sand impelled by compressed air or steam. A hole of 1 inch diameter and 1 1/2 inch deep was bored through a block of corundum, nearly as hard as diamond, in 25 minutes. The invention was submitted to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 15 February 1871. It may be employed in the arts, for etching, glasswork, &c.

SANDEMANIANS, see Gnostics.

SANDIGATE, Kent, see Landslips.

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799; removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. It consists of the staff college and cadets' college. Competitive examination for entrance into the latter began in Feb. 1828. A wing of the college was destroyed by fire, 21 January 1808; 5 fires from unknown causes occurred, 25 April, 2 May, 7, 25 June; 20 cadets rusticated, 3 July; 3 servants discharged, much indignation, see Times, 8, 12 July; all but 2 cadets exonerated by lord Roberts after special inquiry, 23 July, 1862. In 1871 the building was destroyed by fire, 14 January 1872, and the college was rebuilt.

In 1873, the college was burnt by a violent fire, the cause of which has never been discovered. In 1875, the college was burnt by a violent fire, the cause of which has never been discovered. The college was burnt by a violent fire, the cause of which has never been discovered. In 1875, the college was burnt by a violent fire, the cause of which has never been discovered. In 1875, the college was burnt by a violent fire, the cause of which has never been discovered.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, N. E. Norfolk, was purchased by the prince of Wales, 1861, rebuilt, occupied, 1871; much injured by fire, 1 November 1891. Here the duke of Clarence and Avondale died, 14 January 1892. Park and grounds were opened for public use by the duke and duchess of York, July 1874. An avenue (joining the Sandringham estate to the newly acquired Anerley one) presented to the king by his tenants and labourers, 10 November 1892. Fire in room over queen's bedroom, her majesty's escape, 11 December. 1903. King Edward VII paid a flying visit here a few days before his death.
SANDWICH 

SANDWICH (Portus Rutupensis, Kent). It suffered by Danish invaders in 851, 915, and 1014, but was rebuilt by Canute, and became prosperous; it became chief of the viginti ports about 1066. It contributed 22 ships and 504 mariners to Edward III. French expedition. It was taken and plundered by the French under Brece in Aug., 1457. Flemish and English merchant adventurers are settled here by Elizabeth in 1581. Disfranchised 1885. Pop. 1914, 5,000; 1910 (est.), 4,125.

SANDWICH ISLANDS or HAWAI'I ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778; but thought now to have been discovered by Juan Galapagos, a Spaniard, about 1542. In October or Hawai'i, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, 14 Feb., 1779. These people made great progress in civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. Population in 1884, 80,578; 1910 (est., 58,578) (including about 30,000 Chinese, 45,000 Japanese, and 3,500 whites). Capital, Honolulu; population 45,825. Numbers of native population said to be stationary.

King Kamehamea I, a chiefman of the island Hawaii, subdued the other islands, and ruled from 1725 to 1795. Holotai gradually superseded by Christianity, 1819; and by native religion, 1824. Kamehamea IV, married Miss Emma Rosker, 1836; she came to England and was received by queen Victoria 4 Sept., 1855. Bishopric of Honolulu constituted, 1846; Dr. Thomas Staley, appointed, 12 Aug., 1858. Kamehamea V, king, Nov., 1863. The duke of Edinburgh visits Honolulu, 21 July, 1869. Bishop Staley resigns, Aug., 1873; bishop Alfred Willis consecrated, 2 Feb., 1874. Kamehameha V, died, unmarried, 21 Dec., 1871. Will, C. Lamahoe died, 8 Jan., 1873; died, 3 Feb., 1874. Reciprocity treaty concluded between Hawaii and the United States, 1875. Queen Kapiolani (born 16 Nov., 1836), elected king; crowned, 19 Feb., 1873. Queen Kapiolani arrives at Liverpool to be present at the royal jubilee service 2 June; arrives in London 4 June, 1887. Revolution against a corrupt ministry 25 June; the ministry deposed 26 June; the king powerless appeals to the foreign representatives, who recommended the formation of a new constitution; the king signs a new constitution 7 July; new ministry formed, 10 July. Mr. Wilcox, a government military pupil, and 100 new, attempts the seizure of the palace at Honolulu, 26 July; fighting ensues, 6 rebels killed; Wilcox surrenders, 11 July, 1873. Death of the king David Kalakaua at San Francisco, 29 Jan., 1891, succeeded by his sister, Lydia Kamakaua, proclaimed, 29 Jan., 1891. Political troubles; the late king's ministers refuse to resign, Feb.; opposition to the queen; American intervention against civil war about 7 March. The minister formed 7 March, 1876; deposed 11 March, 1876; princess Liliuokalani declares herself, 18 March, 1893. The queen nominates her private council of 42 members, including her husband, Mr. John Owen Dominis, March; Mr. Dominis died, 27 Aug., 1894. Mr. Robert Wilcox, a native party against the government, desirous a republic, 23 Dec., 1892. Conspiracy of Wilcox and others suppressed, 23 May, 1893. The queen, proposing to change the constitution is deterred, and a provisional government is set up (Cook, Dole, and others); it is also maintained by troops from the U.S. warship Boston; the provisional government recognized by the British minister, 10 Jan., 1893.

A mission sent to Washington desiring annexation, 14 Jan., 1893; the commissioners received at Washington, 4 Feb., 1893. Temporary protectorate established by Mr. John L. Stevens, the U.S. minister. Treaty for the annexation of the islands to the U.S.A.; proposed 16 Feb.; the treaty withdrawn from the senate 5 March, 1893. Commission appointed by the U.S. sent to Honolulu by the provisional government, 10 May. Treaty of annexation concluded with King David Kalakaua, 16 March, 1894; America, 20 March; he withdraws the protectorate, 1 April; made U.S. minister, 29 May. Sympathizing letter from queen Victoria to the ex-queen Liliuokalani was received, 24 March, 1893. The United States decline the annexation; the restoration of the queen opposed by the provisional government; reported, 30 June, 1893. U.S. admiral Walker authorized to establish an American military establishment at Honolulu, 15 Oct., 1893. The senate of the U.S.A. affirming the sole right of Hawaii to fix its own form of government, 31 May, 1893. Establishment of a republic proposed, 3 June, 1893; proclaimed, Mr. S. B. Dole elected president, 1 July, 1893. Rising of the Hawaiians against the republican government; desultory fighting, 29 June, 1893. Carter, late U.S. commissioner, killed; martial law proclaimed, 6, 7, Jan., 1894; rebellion over, many arrests, 28 Jan., 1894. The ex-queen arrested for complicity, 19 Jan., sentenced after trial to 5 years' imprisonment and fine of $5,000 dollars; 3 of her adherents sentenced to death (remitting); many sent to long imprisonment, 24 Feb.-March, 1894. Walker and Rickard, British subjects, arrested; intervention of lord Kimberley, May, 1895; all political prisoners released, 1 Jan., 1896. The ex-queen and most of her supporters pardoned, reported, 13 Sept., 1895; the queen restored to civil rights, reported, 29 Oct., 1895. Treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States signed at Washington, 16 June, 1898; rejected by the Hawaiian senate, 18 Sept., 1897. The island annexed by the United States, 7 July, 1898. Volcanic eruption of Kilauea at Honolulu, 3 June, 1900.

SANGIR ISLANDS, a group lying between the Philippines and Celebes, subject to the Dutch. Great Sangir has suffered much by volcanic eruptions. By 26 August, 1856, 8,000 were destroyed, and, by others, 7 June and, 1892, it was said that nearly all the population, about 12,000, was destroyed.

SANTIEDRIN. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, highly considered to be that established by Moses, Numb. xi, 16—19, n.c. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, John xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrin was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I., 23 July, 1806. A meeting of Jewish deputies was held 18 Sept., and the Sanhedrin assembled, 9 March, 1807.

SANITARY INSTITUTE, ROYAL, founded 13 July, 1876; president, the duke of Northumberland; incorporated Aug., 1888. School of Hygiene opened in London, 1877; Congress held annually. See under Sanitation.

SANITATION, the preservation of health. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1590 n.c. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-55. Sanitary commissions were appointed in 1828 and 1831. To Dr. Southwell Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health," having excited much attention. Subsequent to 1835 he published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the
SAN JUAN ISLAND. 1225

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

part of the Rig-veda Sankūṭa, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems. &c. A. A. Macdonell, M.A., appointed Boden professor of Sanskrit, 1897. Professor Menzies Williams (elected 1850, knighted 1869, and died 11 April, 1899) published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his history of Sanskrit Literature in 1859, and edited the original text of the Vedas (he died 28 Oct, 1900). Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavon-ian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages. Prof. Burckhardt, eminent Oriental scholar, professor of Sanskrit at Vienna, drowned in the lake of Constance, 8 April, 1868; Dr. Peter Peterson, of Bombay, an eminent Sanscritist, died Sept. 1897.

SAN STEFANO, see Stefano.

SANTA CRUZ (Tenerife, Canary Islands). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great difficulty, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, 20 April, 1657. Clareado. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, 21 July, 1707. See Virgin Isles.

SANTANDER. A thriving Spanish port in the Bay of Biscay; it has suffered by war, and was sacked by Soult, 1808. Population, 1857, city, 50,640; province, 20,670; 1,410, (est.), city, 63,750; province, 32,750.

A vessel lying in the harbour caught fire, causing an explosion of gunpowder, petroleum, &c., whereby other vessels were destroyed and part of the town burned; the death of 520 persons, about 2,000 injured, reported; and much property destroyed. Liberai substructions headed by the queen, regent, sen. Gamazo and others, 7 Nov. 1893; see Minor House Funds, 1893.

A second explosion in the vessel, 25 workmen, &c., killed, 2 March; ship blown up by order, 23 March, 1894.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (N. Spain) was sacked by the Moors in 935, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James the Greater (Acts xii, 2), said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was walled by the French in 1694, and held till 1814. —SANTIAGO, the capital of Chili, S. America, founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829. Population, 1885, 180,322; 1874, 120,658; 1867, 237,725. See Spanish-American war.

At a festival in honour of the Virgen Mary, 3 Dec. 1851, when the church of the Carolan was brilliantly illuminated, was destroyed, the combustible ornaments took fire, and above 2,000 persons, principally women, perished. On 20 Dec. the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground. See Chili, 1891.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers. Bronte.

* Captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following note, addressed to the lady of Captain Fremantle (who was on board and with her husband at the time the letter was written), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:— "My dear Mrs. Fremantle,—Tell me how Tom is. I hope he has saved his arm. Mine is gone, but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours,

HOAKTON NELSON."
SAPPHIC VERSE.

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Lucana, and was drowned, about 500 B.C. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honors, and called her the tenth muse. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of an azure colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. One was placed in the Jewish high priest's breast-plate, 339. Thammas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 300,000, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gandin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible. Mr. Pierport Morgan presents two sapphires, one reported to be the largest and the other the most beautiful in the world, to the Nat. Hist. museum, New York, July, 1902.

SARABAND. A stately dance invented by Sarabanda, a dancer of Seville, in the 16th century.

SARACENS, a name of doubtful origin, popularly applied in the middle ages and since to the Arabs, Moors, and other Mahometans who conquered the East, Spain, Sicily, and parts of Africa, and resisted the Crusaders. See Mahometanism.

SARAGOSSA (N.E. Spain), ancient Caesara Augusta, founded 27 B.C., was taken by the Goths, 476; by the Arabs, 712; by Alfonso of Spain, 1118. Here Philip III. was defeated by the archduke Charles, 20 Aug. 1706. On 17 Dec. 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa, after successfully resisting the French in 1808, was taken by them after a most heroic defence by general Faulx, 20 Feb. 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence. Population, 1858, 92,407. Dec., 104,000; 1910 Oct., 114,125.

SARAH SANDS, see Weeks, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here General Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans at Germantown, in which he was victorious, 3, 4 Oct., being surrounded, surrendered all his baggage, and 7000 men to the American general Gates, 17 Oct. 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK, see Borneo.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (about 500 B.C.), Romans (238), Vandals (A.D. 459), Saracens (720-90), Genoese (1128), Visigoths (1258), Aragonese (1352), and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king; see Saron. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,894,857; of Sardinia alone, 1887, 724,533; 1901, 758,142. Its capital is Cagliari (Cargese, 1720). and is recognized as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861; see Italy.

Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen Stanhope 1708.

Ceded to the emperor Charles VI 1714.

Recovered by the boundaries 22 Aug. 1717.

Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of duke, as an equivalent for Sicily 1720.

Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son 1730.

Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison 1732.

The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French 1792.

Charles Emanuel resigns to his brother, Duke of Aosta 4 June, 1802.

Piedmont annexed to Italy 26 May, 1861.

The king resides in Sardinia 1798-1814.

Piedmont restored to its sovereignty, with Victor Emanuel added Dec.

King Charles Albert promulgates a new code 1837.

Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ('Progressive movement') 1847.

The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian revolution against Austria, 26 May, 1848.

Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Turin 18 May.

Incorporation of Lombardy with Sardinia, 26 June.

Vandals taken by Pisans, 1808.

Sarawaks, valued 5,194,807; in 1861.

Khan of Cashgar, 1714.

Population of Sardinia, 1887, 724,533; 1901, 758,142.

Adoption of the Siccari law, which abridges ecclesiastical jurisdictions 9 April, 1850.

 Arrest of the bishop of Turin, 18 May 1862.

He is released from the citadel 2 June, 1862.

Cavour minister of foreign affairs 1853.

Bill for suppression of convents and support of clergy by the state passed 2 March, 1855.

Convention with England and France signed, a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia 13 April, 1855.

10000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea 3 May, 1855.

Victory of the Italians against the Austrians at Solferino, 24 May, 1859.

Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tenermay 30 May, 1862.

Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England 16 April, 1866.

Rupture with Austria; subsequent war (see Austria, 1857-1865).

Cavour declares in favour of free trade June, 1859.

Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde (see Italy) 30 Jan., 1859.

Preliminary of peace signed at Villa France, 18 July, 1859; count Cavour resigns, 13 July; Rattazzi administration formed 19 July.

The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emmanuel, advocating the formation of an Italian confederation; the letter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians, 29 July, 1859.

Treaty of peace signed at Zurich Nov., 1861.

Garibaldi returns into private life Nov., 1861.

Cavour returns to office 16 Jan, 1860.

The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people 25 Feb, 1860.

Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people 25 Feb, 1860.

Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Ancona, 11 March; by Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by Victor Emanuel 18 March.

Savoy and Nice ceded to France 24 March, 1860.

New Sardinian parliament opens 2 April, 1860.

Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, 28 April; by Savoy, 1 May, 1860.

The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (which see) 15 May 1860.

The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice 16 May, 1860.

Garibaldi returns from Italy 22 May, 1860.

The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see Italy and Rome) 11 Sept., 1860.

Victor Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples 15 Oct., 1860.

Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia, 21 Oct., 1860.
SARMAFIA.

Railway from Sassari to the sea opened 9 April, 1872.
Great storm; at Quarto, 200 houses, and at Quartuccia, 3 houses fell, about 15 people killed; at Pizzai, 12 houses destroyed. 7 Oct. 1869.
A destructive hurricane, four bridges and many buildings destroyed, 12 persons killed. 7 Dec. 1869.
Tortori ravaged by brigands. 12 Nov. 1894.
300 persons arrested as accomplices and harbingers of criminals. 14-15 May, 1902.
The forest of Anela on fire. 24 Aug. 1903.
King Edward VII. and queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrives at Naples. 24 April, 1905.
[For the disputes, and war with Austria, and the events of 1859-61, see Austria, France, Rome, Sicily, and Naples.]
[For later history see Italy.]

KINGS OF SARDINIA. See Savoy.
1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1721, in favour of his son; died in 1732.
1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. (III. of Savoy), son.
1773. Victor-Amadeus II. son.
1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son; resigned his crown in favour of his brother.
1802. Victor-Emmanuel I. brother; 4 June.
1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, 26 May, 1805.]
1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.
1821. Charles-Bix.
1849. Victor-Emmanuel II. son; born 14 March, 1820; died, 9 Jan.
[From this point the kings of Sardinia became kings of united Italy. See Italy.]

SARMATIA, the ancient name for the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula, including Russia and Poland. The Sarmatiae or Sauromatiae troubled the early Roman empire by invasions. After subduing the Scythians they were subjugated by the Goths, in the 3rd and 4th centuries. They joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the 5th century.

SARNO (S. Italy). Near this river, Teias, king of the Goths, was defeated and slain by Justinian's general Narses, March, 553.

SARUM, Old (Wiltshire), an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury (which see). Although completely destroyed, it returned two members to parliament till 1832.

SASSANIDES, descendants of Artaxerxes or Ardishir, whose father, Babek, was the son of Sassan. He revolted against Artabanus, the king of Parthin; defeated him on the plain of Hormuz, 226; and re-established the Persian monarchy. This dynasty was expelled by the Mahometans, 652; see Persia.

SATAN, see Devil Worship.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, called the inventors of it, 116 B.C. Livy. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1701) and Pope (1720), in modern times. Butler's "Hudibras," satirizing the presbyterians, first appeared in 1663. Satire consists in a satirical pamphlet, partly in verse and partly in prose, attacking the policy of the court of Spain and the league, written in the style of the bating satires of the cynic philosopher Menippus. The first part, "Catholicum d'Espagne," by Lezay, appeared in 1503; the second, "Abridge des Etats de la Ligue," by Gillet, Pitton, Rapi, and Fusserat, appeared in 1594.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 316 B.C.

SATTARA (W. India) was long a flourishing state, founded by Sevajej about 1669; subjugated by the Marhattas about 1749; conquered by the British, 1818; ruled by a rajah under the protection of the company. The last rajah died without issue in 1848; when the country was annexed.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath; see Sabbath). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegen, was named by them Satyrion's day.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,250 miles. One of the 10 satellites was discovered by Huyghens (25 March, 1655); four by Cassini (1657-82); two by sir William Herschel (1789), one by his brother, and Lasell (1848) (q. v.). The 10th satellite was discovered by prof. Pickering, 29 April, 1853. The ring was observed by Galileo, about 1610; its annular form determined by Huyghens, about 1655. Cassini discovered that the ring consisted in fact of two concentric rings, the inner brighter than the outer, in 1677. Another ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (29 Nov.), and by Bond in America. The ring, or series of concentric rings, is now considered to be composed of a multitude of small satellites.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commendation of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (364-349 B.C.), after a victory obtained over the Samnites, whilst others suppose that Jannus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius, when he dedicated a temple to Saturn, 497 B.C. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions erased.

SAVAGE CLUB, instituted by various literary men, in 1837, facetiously terming themselves "savage" on account of their freedom from conventionalism.

SAVAGE ISLAND was discovered by capt. Cook in 1774, and so named because of the fierce attack made by the natives on his party. The island has long been a field of missionary enterprise: the inhabitants, about 4,500, are now Christians, and it was ceded to Great Britain by the Samoan agreement, Nov. 1842.

SAVANDROOG or SEVENBROOOG, of Mylors, S. India, a strong fortress, was captured by the British, 2 April, 1753, and 21 Dec. 1755.
SAVANNAH. 1228

SAVANNAH, a city and port of Georgia on the river Savannah, U.S.A., founded in 1733, and incorporated, 1784; it was taken by the British in the American war in 1778, and by Gen. Sherman, the northern army, 21 Dec. 1864. Pop. 1900 54,244; 1910 (est.), 70,000.

SAVINGS BANKS. The first was established at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of caisse de domestiques, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors. The Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1791; and in 1803-4, a "charitable Bank" was instituted at Wethersfield by Miss Persis Walpole. The Rev. Henry Duncan established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artists, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to withdraw the small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1823 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863, 1879, and 1882.

On 29 Nov. 1824, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 534, besides above 20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,032,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of depositors. The amount of deposits was 72,383,517.


1877. Received by Trustees. Paid.
Eng. 1,409,425l. 2,707,428l.
Wales 178,395l. 224,444l.
Scotland 2,040,169l. 2,072,283l.
Ireland 9,247l. 9,655,135l.

1878. Received by Trustees. Paid.
Eng. 1,668,317l. 3,056,701l.
Wales 224,419l. 264,444l.
Scotland 2,681,595l. 2,670,407l.
Ireland 359,205l. 453,209l.

1879. Received by Trustees. Paid.
Eng. 2,267,579l. 4,531,095l.
Wales 91,295l. 91,295l.
Scotland 2,467,341l. 2,760,236l.
Ireland 355,487l. 590,352l.

1880. Received by Trustees. Paid.
Eng. 2,715,392l. 5,345,193l.
Wales 599,277l. 957,245l.
Scotland 4,025,524l. 4,025,524l.
Ireland 47,745l. 47,745l.

1881. Received by Trustees. Paid.
Eng. 2,257,492l. 4,523,982l.
Wales 88,455l. 119,751l.
Scotland 4,099,782l. 5,246,691l.
Ireland 641,427l. 539,003l.

For Post-office savings Banks, established in 1861, see under Post-office.

SAVANNAH, a manufacturing town, N. Italy, long held by the Genoese was captured by the king of Sardinia in 1726; by the French in 1809, and annexed; restored to Sardinia at the peace. Pope Pius VII. was kept here by Napoleon I., 1809-12. Soup is said to have been invented here, and hence its French name savon.

SAVOY, the ancient Sapaunia orSabaudia, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Ambiani seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 490. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1845, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismond to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambrai, 10 Feb. 1416. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily from Spain, by a treaty, in 1711, but afterwards exchanged it with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but with Nice annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, 23 April, 1860. The annexation was censed in England.

DUCES OF SAVOY.

1341. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke of 1416; he was named pope, as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1445; died in 1456.

1439. Louis.

1455. Amadeus IX.

1471. Philibert I.

1482. Charles I.

1493. Charles II.

1496. Philip II.

1522. Philip III.

1584. Charles III.

1585. Emmanuel-Philibert.

1590. Charles-Emmanuel I.

1635. Victor-Amadeus I.

1667. Francis-Hyacinthe.

1672. Charles-Emmanuel II.

1713. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, exchanged for Sardinia (which see) in 1720.
SAXONY.


Grand reception of the duke and duchess at Gotha, 17 Jan., 1904.

Visit of queen Victoria, 17 April, 1844.

Duke of Connaught and family visit Gotha, 22 April, 1892.

Equestrian statue of duke Ernest II. unveiled at Coburg, 14 May, 1895.

Constitutional dispute of 6 years between Herr von Strange, minister of state, and the diet, settled by duke Alfred, in favour of the former.

Sudden death of duke Alfred, an able and judicious ruler, much lamented, at Castle Rosenheim, 25 July, 1905; funeral at Coburg, 27 July. Duke sociable, Charles Edward, the Regent, the prince of Wales, the German emperor, and other princes, 4 Aug.

Tercentenary of the birth of duke Ernest the Pious, celebrated, the German emperor present, 25 Dec., 1903.

Judgment given at Gotha in the suit of prince Philip of Coburg against princess Louise, daughter of the king of the Belgians; marriage dissolved; princes, who will henceforth bear the title of princess of Belgium, addressed a note to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha requesting to be no longer considered a member of the Coburg family, 15 Jan., 1906.

SAXE-MEININGEN (a duchy in central Germany).

Population, 1905, 268,406. Capital, Meiningen. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. The first duke, Bernard (1680), died in 1700. Bernard (duke, 24 Dec., 1803; died 3 Dec., 1882) abdicated in favour of his son George II., 20 Sept., 1866, who professed his allegiance to the Prussian policy; he was born, 2 April, 1826. Heir, his son, Bernard, born 1 April, 1851.

SAXE-WEIMAR - EISENACH (central Germany).

Population, 1900, 324,000; 1905, 388,606. Capital, Weimar. The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was descended by the imperial title in 1548; see Saxon. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hillenburghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or Ernestine branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature and arts, and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany. Statue of Lissi unveiled, at Weimar, 31 May, 1902. Centenary of the death of Herder, celebrated at Weimar, 18 Dec., 1903. The States of Shakespeare unveiled in the park at Weimar, 23 April, 1904, in the presence of the grand duke, planned and erected by the German Shakespeare Soc.

GRAND-dukES.

1815. Charles Augustus.

1828. Charles Frederic; died 8 July, 1853.

1853. Charles Alexander; born 24 June, 1832. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 13 Aug., 1866; died 3 Jan., 1891.

1913. William Ernest; born 10 June, 1856.

SAXONY, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce, warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently
attacked France, and conquered Britain (which see). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many new and bishoprics in their country. Wittkind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family of Wettin (the houses of Sopplinburg, Gottle, and Aschendorf); from 1166 to 1421 Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1866. It was the seat of war, 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. In the conflict of 1866 the king took the side of Austria, and the army fought in the battle of Königgrätz, 3 July. The Prussians entered Saxony 18 June. Peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed 21 Oct. (subjecting the Saxon army to Prussia), and the king returned to Dresden, 5 Nov. Constitution of 4 Sept. 1831; modified, 1848, 1854, 1866, 1871, 1888, and 1874. Population, in 1800, 4,108,788; 1805, 4,588,001.

Octoebristion of the house of Wettin was celebrated at Dresden with great magnificence on 13 June, 1853: the many branches of the royal family and its connections were represented; the emperor William II, prince Alfred of Edinburgh for England, and princes represented generally in the globe, the people from Austria and Russia were present. The people presented about 50,000, to the king, for the restoration of his fames.

Flight of the young princess from Salzburg to Zürich, Dec. 1802; her remarriage of all royal rights, titles, and dignities, a Jan.; confirmed by royal order, 14 Jan.; she was also restored from all rights and honours as an Austrian archduchess, 23 Jan.; divorce of the crown prince and princess pronounced at Dresden, 11 Feb. 1803.


SCAFELL, a double-peaked mountain in Cumberland, the highest in England; the higher called Scafell Pike, is 3,210 ft., the other 3,164 ft., Prof. A. M. Marshall, biologist, was killed by falling down the Pike, 31 Dec. 1893, and four tourists (Messrs. Jupp, Garrett, Brodrick, and Ridsdale) fell while attempting to climb the peak; three were killed outright. Mr. Ridsdale died while being carried down by a rescue party, who had made the ascent at night under circumstances of great difficulty, 21 Sept. 1903. Mr. A. Goodall, of Keswick, killed by slipping on an ice slope, by a fall from Lord's Rake, 26 Dec. 1903.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of the scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. Chambers. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (which see), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings, or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, visited the northern regions of America about the 9th century. A "National Scandinavian Society" formed at Stockholm; see Sweden, Dec. 1864, Stockholm, 1897. Scandinavian Union, see Norway and Sweden, 1898.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire (anciently Skarburgh), was ravaged by the Danes 1066. Incorporated by Henry II, 1181. The town was made a borough in 1415. A new dump promenade, a great engineering work, costing 50,000l., opened by the duke of Clarence and the archbishop of York, 27 June, 1800; new town-hall opened and a statue of queen Victoria unveiled by princess Henry of Battenberg, 28 July, 1903. Great gale washes away the north promenade pier, 7 Jan. 1905. Population, 1901, 38,060; 1909 (est.), 42,156.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. A new art of dyeing red was improved by Brewster, 1667. Beckman.

SCARLET FEVER was very prevalent in the metropolis from August, 1887, to Feb. 1888. Arrangements for the crisis were made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

SCEPTICS, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. He gave ten reasons for continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. He advocated apathy and unchangeable repos. These doctrines were held by Bayle (died 1706).

SCEPTRE, an emblem of royalty mentioned in the Bible (Gen. xlvi. 10, Psalm xlviv. 6, Esther iv. 11, &c.), and in Homer. The sceptre, originally a staff, was gradually ornamented till it assumed its present form.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (N. Switzerland), a fishing village in the 8th century, became an imperial
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, 1231

1859. Charles, son, born 1851; died 23 March, 1899.
1899. Prince Gunther, see Schwerzburg-Raydelstadt.

SCILLY ISLES.

SCHEINDNITZ, Prussia, often besieged and taken in the thirty years' and seven years' wars. Near it Frederick II. defeated the Austrians under marshal Daun, 16 May, 1762.

SCHEIZ, a Swiss canton, which with Uri and Unterwalden renounced subscription to Austria, 7 Nov. 1307. The name Switzerland, for all the country, dates from about 1440.

SCIENCE, see Chemistry, and other branches.

Science and Art Department began as the Normal School of Design, 1 Jan. 1837, with a grant of 1,500$. See under Design. The grant in 1833-6 was 32,713l. 1837-9, 41,526l; 1839-41, 58,000l.

The Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines were directed to be called the Royal College of Science, London, Oct., 1833; the first dean, prof. Th. Huxley, died 29 June; was succeeded by prof. Judd, July, 1835; present dean (1869) prof. Tilden.

SCIENCE INDUSTRY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, established at Manchester, in 1833. It proposed setting up a library and museum, the delivery of lectures, and the publication of reports. "Industries," a weekly scientific periodical, first published, 2 July, 1880, combined with "Iron (which ser.)," 1893.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, published by eminent societies: of these a valuable catalogue has been prepared by the Royal Society of London, commencing with 1800, and continued to the present time (1910); the 1st vol. appeared in 1807.

An international conference to consider proposals for an international catalogue was held at Burlington house, London, 40 delegates present, 14 July, 1857; an international council formed, 1st convention held Dec. 1903; the work started from 1 Jan. 1904; in 4 yearly installments; vol. 1 issued June, 1912; others since.

SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND. In 1859, several fellows of the Royal Society commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessities men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." Sir Wm. (afterwards lord) Armstrong gave 7,500l. to the fund in 1886. First report of the committee, 30 Nov. 1894.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES' HOUSE COMPANY, proposed March, 1873.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING EXPEDITION, see Deep Sea.

SCHILL ISLES (the Casertides or Tim-lands). They held commerce with the Phoenicians; and are mentioned by Strabo. They were conquered by Athelas, 936; and given to the monks. They were granted by Elizabeth to the Godolphin
family, by whom they were fortified; the works were strengthened in 1649 by the royalists, from whom they were taken by Blake, 1651. Mr. Augustus Smith, the owner, and termed the king of these islands, after a long paternal rule, died in Aug. 1872. Mr. Dorrien Smith was the proprietor in 1910. The appointment of a county council for 1 April, 1911, with the local government board, was on May 23. Population, 1910, 20,900; 1910 (est.), 2,500.

A British squadron under Sir Charles Slovel was wrecked here, when returning from an expedition against Toulon; he mistook rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the Association, in which were peace and war, and 300 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The Eagle, captain Hancock, and the Forester and Flyshov, were also lost; the rest of the fleet, Capt. 24 April, 1797. Spontain's body was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Visit of the king, 8 April, 1637. Crotched haw, 2 Feb. 1684.

**SCOTLAND.**

12 April, 1822, see Chios.

11 Dec. 1842, see Slavonia.

Near Perth. The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster abbey by Edward I. in 1296. Here Charles II. was crowned, 1 Jan. 1661.

SCONE, Musical, was written by the monk Hubald, who wrote "Eucharistic Musician;" he died 900. There are specimens written in the 13th century in the British Museum.

SCOTISTS, Those who adopted the doctrines of John Duns Scotus (who died 8 Nov. 1308), on divine grace, freewill, the origin of the moral law, the Conception of the Virgin Mary, &c., strongly opposed by the Thomists, disciples of St. Thomas Aquinas, who died 7 March, 1274.

SCOTLAND, see Caledonia. At the death of queen Elizabeth, 24 March, 1603, James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and proclaimed king of Great Britain, 24 Oct. 1603. Each country had a separate parliament till 1707, when the kingdoms were united; see England, Population, and Edinburgh, Population, 1603 (est.), 4,877,648.

Candolin, capital of the Frisians, conquered by Kenneth II. and his living nature put to the sword and destroyed, 543. The Caithness Caithness 5th century.

Scotland ravaged by Athelstan, 933.

The feudal system established by Malcolm 

1003

Invasions by Danes.

1216

Doubled into counties.

1263

The Duke, dote of Scotland, 1314.

Douglas.

1341

Douglas, Sir James, was murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the throne was seized.

1371

Malcolm III. killed by Edward the Confessor, 1065.

1066

Macbeth, 15th of March, 1057.

The English language introduced into Scotland by the English, escaping from England, escaping from the Northmen.

1086

Scotland against Malcolm III. 1099.

1093

Within the bounds of Norway, with the ships and seamen, the invaders are defeated by Alexander III., whoakes over the Western Isles 1293.

1247

Death of Malcolm of Norway, before the throne. 1296.

1270


1295

John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to have been in some trouble, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall, 8 Apr. 1293.

1294

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, invades it, Jan., takes the city of Edinburgh, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see Coronation).

1296

William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kiln, and expels them at Falkirk, 22 July, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield. 22 Aug. 1305

Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307, and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Halidon, 1314.

Edward Balliol gains the throne for a little time by his victory at Dupplin, 11 Aug. 1332; and by the victory at Halidon-hill. 19 July, 1333.

David H. took prisoner at the battle of Durham (and in captivity 14 years), 1346.

Battle of Chevi Chase, between Hotspur Percy and Earl Douglas (see Cuthbert). 15 Aug. 1388.

Murder of duke of Rothesay, heir of Robert HI., by starvation at Westminster. 23 March, 1390.

The Scots defeated at Homildon-hill, Sept. 24, 1396.

James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France, 30 June. 1406.

St. Andrews university founded by bishop Wardlaw.

University of Aberdeen founded.

1404

James IV. invades England, shuns at Fledden Field, and his army cut to pieces. 9 Sept. 1407.

James V. banishes the Douglases.

1418

He establishes the court of session.

1423

Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived.

1429

Mary, the queen of Scots, born 7 Dec.; succeeds her father, James V., who died on his way to the battle of Flodden.

1430

The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers.

1435

He is assassinated at St. Andrews.

1546

France is overthrown.

25 May, 1546.

The Scots defeated at Pinkie.

10 Sept., 1547.

Mary marries the dauphin of France.

14 May, 1558.

The parliament abolishes the jurisdiction of the pope in Scotland.

24 May, 1559.

Frances, R. dies, leaving Mary a widow.

6 Dec.

The Reformation in Scotland, by John Knox, and others, during the minority of Mary, between 1558 and 1562, with the absence of thirteen years, arrives in Leith from France.

21 Aug. 1560.

Upon an application, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. See 1562.

Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley.

29 July, 1565.

David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence.

1566.

Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death), 10 Feb. 1567.

James H., 3rd earl of Bothwell, carries away the queen, who marries him.

15 May.

Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles, 15 June.

Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent. 1584.

Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside, 13 May; enters England, 16 May, 1568.

The regent Murray murdered.

23 Jan., 1570.

The earl of Lennox appointed regent.

12 July.

The earl of Lennox murdered, 4 Sept.; the earl of Moray chosen regent. 1572.

Death of the regent Johnnox.

14 Nov., 1572.

His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton, who explains, 'There lies he who never feared the face of man.

The university of Edinburgh founded.

1582.

The raid of Ruthven (see Ruthven).

1584.

Mary having taken refuge in England, 16 May, 1658, is, after the capture, beheaded at Westminster castle (see Feltham). 8 Feb. 1657.

Gowrie's conspiracy fails. 5 Aug. 1600.

Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by act of union, 7 Aug. 1707. 7 Aug. 1707.

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James proclaimed "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." 1314.

Charles attempts in vain to introduce the English bishopric to Bamhall at Edinburgh.

24 Oct. 1604.

Solemn league and covenant subscribed. 1 March, 1643.

A Scotch army enters England.

1640.

Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; is bestrayed into the hands of the English parliament. 16 Jan. 1647.
SCOTLAND.

1233

Marquis of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, 13 Sept. 1645; defeated and taken prisoner Oct. 21. 1650.
Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1 Jan.; defeated at Worcester, 22 Aug. 1651.
Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell Sept., 1650.
Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland, 27 May, 1651.
Argyll beheaded at Airth, 17 Dec. 1652.
Scotland re-established, London, incorporated, 21 Sept., 1655.
The Covenants defeated on the Pentland hills, 1666.
Abp. Sharpe murdered near St. Andrews, by John Balfour of Burley and others, 3 May, 1679.
The Covenanters defeated at Longwood, 16 June; are routed at Bothwell bridge 22 June.
Richard Cameron’s declaration for religious liberty, 22 June, 1680.
Resolution of a convention in favour of William and Mary, re-establishment of presbytery, 14 March, 1689.
The “claim of right” awaited by William and Mary, 11 May, 1689.
Insurrection of Claverhouse: killed at Killiecrankie, 27 July.
Massacre of the MacDonalds at Glencon, 13 Feb., 1692.
Parish schools established by the parliament of 1697.
Legislature dogged by England, 1 May, 1697.
Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of the son of James II. (see Pretender), 1713.
The Covenants defeated at Preston, 12 Nov.; at Dumblane (or Sheriffmuir), 13 Nov.; Captain Cameron killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see Porteous), 7 Sept., 1715.
Defects general Hawley at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; is totally defeated at Culloden, 15 April, 1746.
The Covenants restored by parliament, 1749.
Lord Kinburnam and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower hill, 18 Dec.
Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, aged 80, executed 3 April, 1747.
Heritable jurisdictions abolished by parliament.
Thomson, the poet, dies, 27 Aug., 1748.
The Old Pretender, “Chevalier de St. George,” dies at Rome, 26 Dec., 1753.
Prince Charles Edward Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome, 31 Jan., 1788.
Death of Robert Burns 21 July, 1796.
Scott’s Resolutions in favour of the “Ministles” published, 20 Feb.
The Court of Session is formed into two divisions.
Royal Exchange, London, founded.
Scott’s “Waverley” published, 1814.
The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner, 1815.
Scott’s William IV. published, 29 Sept., 1821.
Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathnairn are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers and elders, headed by Dr. Cook) 28 May, 1821.
The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished, 23 May, 1822.
Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of England (430) at the General Assembly (see Free Church), 18 May, 1833.
Death of Jeffrey, 26 Jan., 1830.
National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed.
Forbes Mackenzie’s act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67), “for the better regulation of public houses in Scotland”; it permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., but allows drinking on the premises only in duly licensed places, passed, 17 Feb., 1838.
Act for government of the universities passed Aug., 1838.
Salmon fisheries in Scotland passed, June, 1834.
Scottish Reform bill introduced into the commons, 17 Feb., 1838.
Procedure in court of session and justice of the peace, passed, and 17 July.
Scottish Reform act passed, 13 July.
Land Registers and Titles to Land act passed, July, 1839.
Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in the Lowlands, 1768.
Municipal elections amendment act passed, 9 Aug., 1870.
Act to unite counties for sheriff’s duties, 9 Aug., 1879.
Scott centenary celebrated in Edinburgh, &c. (Scott born 15 Aug., 1771).
Scott Education act passed, 10 Aug., 1872.
Patronage in the established church (see 1842) abolished by act passed, 7 Aug., 1874.
Scottish Church Disestablishment Association: first annual meeting, 8 May, 1874.
Queen Victoria at Edinburgh unveils the Scottish national monument to prince Albert, 17 Aug., 1876.
Romantic hierarchy revived by the pope; archbishop of Glasgow virescum, 4 March; the Scott protestant bishops protest against this, 14 April, 1872.
Public Parks act passed, 13 March, 1874.
Marrige Notice act passed, 3 Aug., 1875.
40,000 Scottish volunteers reviewed in the Queen’s Park, Edinburgh, by Queen Victoria, 25 Aug., 1875.
Farmers’ alliance会议 held at Aberdeen by defacto leaders from above 4000 farmers.
Movement for home rule (which see) begins 4 April, 1882.
Agitation for the disestablishment of the church, 1885.
Secretary for Scotland, 1890, passed.
Local government bill for Scotland introduced by J. P. B. Robertson, 8 April; passed, 26 Aug., 1891.
Scott universities bill, passed, 7 Aug.
New national park, Glenigley, for Scotland, by act, 21 May, 1891; opened by the marquis of Lothian 15 July.
The new universities commission and the special commission on the Western Highlands and islands, meet in Edinburgh, 1 Jan., 1892.
Railway strike, see Railways, 22 Dec., 1892—31 Jan., 1393.
Destructive plague of field-mice, or voles, in some agricultural districts, reported April—June, 1892.
(See the subject report ed., supplementary, 1893.)
Education and Local Taxation Relief act passed, 27 June, 1892.
Celebration of the jubilee of the free church, 18 May, 1893.
Resolution of the Free Church and United Presbyterian churches, passed, 21 April, 1895.
Resolution of the Free church and United Presbyterian churches, passed, 21 April, 1895.
20,000 vol. by parliament for the relief of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, 4 June, 1897.
Public Health act (Scotland) passed, 4 June, 1898.
Private legislation procedure, passed, 9 Aug., 1899.
Death of the duke of Argyll, aged 76, 24 April, 1900.
Union of the Free and United Presbyterian churches.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie gives 2,000,000 vol. to the university for the benefit of poor students.
May, 1901; committee appointed, the earl of Elgin, chairman, early June; charter of incorporation granted, 21 Aug., 1901.
Education (Scotland) act, royal assent given, 9 Aug., 1902.
Lands’ valuation amendment act passed, 13 May, 1902.
Immoral traffic bill passed, 30 May, 1902.
Free church of Scotland v. the United Free church, respecting funds, &c., lord Low’s decision against the Free church of Scotland, upheld by the second division of the Edinburgh court of session.
July, 1894.
The king and queen visit Ireland, 26, 27 Aug.
Committee appointed in reference to the board of manufactures and the administration of parliamentary grants for art, early Sept.,
Royal commission (the earl of Mansfield chairman) on physical training, April 3, 1902.

Visit of the king and queen, 11-15 May.

Inaugural address at Arbroath, 18 May.

House of lords in the appeal, Free church of Scotland v. the United Free church, reversing the decision of the Scottish judgements respecting the position of the original free church (see March of Scotland), 1 Aug., 1904.

Title of "Royal" conferred by the king upon the Edinburgh museum of science and art, its designation being altered to "The Royal Scottish Museum," reported, 28 Sept.


Commissions of assembly of the Free church and the United Free church meet at Edinburgh, 16 Nov.

Robert Burns's family bible sold for 1,500l., 10 Dec.

Royal commission appointed to deal with the Scottish church difficulty, 12 Dec.

Gas explosion at central station, Glasgow, 9 Feb., 1905.

400th anniversary of the birth of John Knox celebrated throughout Scotland, 21 May.

Pedlars hydraulic establishment destroyed by fire, estimated damage 100,000l., 7 July.

Elecho shield won at Bishley by Scotland by a points, 14 July.

Fourth centenary celebrations of the royal college of surgeons in Edinburgh, 20 July.

King Edward VII. holds a great review of Scottish volunteers in Edinburgh, 18 Sept.

Inauguration of the new water supply for Edinburgh and Leith, 28 Aug.

King Edward opens a new bridge at Mar lodge, the first residence of the duke of Fife and II. R.H. the princess royal, 30 Aug.

Meeting of the Scottish peers at Holyrool palace to elect their number to represent them in the new parliament, 30 Jan., 1906.

Deputation of about 30 Scottish municipal councillors receives a cordial welcome in Paris, 24 April.

Earthquake shock, lasting about 10 secs., felt in Petthshire, 4 July.

Visit of the king and queen of Spain to Fyvie castle, Aberdeen, 13-18 Aug.

Accident at Saltcoats-station, on the Glasgow and S.W. railway; nearly 70 persons injured, 18 Aug.

Accident on the N.B. railway at Elliot junction, near Airth, 20 persons killed and many injured, 28 Dec.

Mr. Asquith, M.P., installed as rector of Glasgow university, 11 Jan., 1907.

Slight shock of earthquake felt at Oban, 17 Jan.

Convention of the royal burghs of Scotland held in Edinburgh, 2 April.

Death of lord Young, formerly judge of the second division of the court of session, aged 55, 22 May.

The Scottish memorial to sir Hector Macdonald, 23 May.

Memorial to queen Victoria unveiled at Leith, 12 Oct.

Lord Rosebery nominated chancellor of Glasgow university, 27 Feb., 1908.

Death of lord Liddihough, b. 1860, 26 Feb.

Death of Dr. Botton, leader of the disestablishment movement in the united free church of Scotland, aged 52, 23 Feb.

Scottish national exhibition opened in Edinburgh, May.

King Edward opens the queen Victoria school at Inverness for the sons of Scottish soldiers and sailors, 22 Sept.

Mr. Asquith opens a new liberal club in Glasgow, 17 April.

Lord Rosebery's speech to "the meeting of business men," in Glasgow on the budget, 10 Sept.

Pit disaster in Ayrshire; 10 lives lost, 10 Dec.

Explosion near Glasgow; 3 persons killed and 8 injured, 23 Feb., 1910.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Before Christ.

The early accounts of the kings are in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

130. Fergus I. : ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea.

["Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king, Collis, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour of Carrick-Fergus to this day, 3699 A.D. Anderson."]

After Christ.

137. Eugenius I. son of Finonormaeus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the Picts.

With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark. [Boece; Buchanan.]

139. Interregnum of 27 years.

140. Fergus II. (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius, and 40th king of the Picts, slain in battle.

141. Eugenius II. or Evimus; reigned 31 years.

142. Donangard or Donangard, brother: defeated and drowned.

143. Constantine I. brother: assassinated.

144. Eugenius I. I. nephew; just and prudent.

145. Goranus, brother: murdered. [Boece. Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life.

146. Eugenius III. nephew; "none excelled him in justice.

147. Eugenius II. brother.

148. Kinmanus, brother; resigned for Aidans or Albinan, son of Goranus.

149. Kenneth, son of Eugenius II.

150. Eugenius IV. son of Aidans.

151. Ferchard or Ferchard I. son; confined for disobedience to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. [Scott.

152. Donald IV. brother: drowned in Loch Tay.

153. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I.; most execrable.

154. Malduninus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.

155. Eugenius V. brother.

156. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.

157. Amberclatoch, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.

158. Eugenius VII. brother; some villains design the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. [Scott.

159. Machallach, son of Amberclatoch.

160. Etimius, son of Eugenius VII.

161. Eugenius VIII. son of Machallach: sensual and tyrannical; put to death, and the Scots under his son, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.

162. Ferdinard III. son of Ettimius; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.

163. Solvatruch, son of Eugenius VIII.

164. Achinas; just and wise.

165. Ettimius III.; a peaceful reign.

166. Donal or Dongal, son of Solvatruch; drowned.

167. Alpine, king of Arthnas; beheaded in Romans.

168. Kenneth II. son; surmised to be Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under himself, and became the first monarch of all Scotland, 843.

169. Donald V. brother; dethroned; committed suicide.

170. Constantine II. son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes, May 831.

171. Eth or Elimus, surmised Lightfoot; died of grief in prison; confined for sensuality and crime.

172. Gregory the Great; brave and just.

173. Donald II. son of Constantine II.; excellent.

174. Constantine III. son of Elimus; became a monk, and resigned in favour of

175. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI.; murdered.

176. Indulfus or Goodnulph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.

177. Duff or Dunkus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forfar.

178. Cullen or Colines, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated.

179. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus; murdered by the Danes.

180. Forcseil, the lady of Forcheil.; murdered.

181. Constantine IV. son of Cullen; slain.

182. Kenneth IV. or Grimus, the Grim, son of Dunkus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
SCULPTURE.

1003. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his return from a campaign; the assassin fell into the river
1033. Duncan I., grandson; assassinated by his cousin.
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, at the battle of Pits.
1124. Alexander II., son; married Matilda, daughter of
Walter, earl of Northumberland.
1152. Malcolm IV. grandson.
1165. William the Lion; brother.
1214. Alexander II. son; married Joan, daughter of John,
king of England.
1320. Archibald II. married Margaret, daughter of
Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting near Kinhorn.
1385. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter
of Alexander, was recognised by the states of Scot-
land, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner; she
was received on her passage to Scotland.
1437. A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I.
England died in favours of
1529. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his
 crown, and died in exile.

[Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.
1320. Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1322. David II. again a prisoner in England, 1346-57
(Edward Balliol was in Scotland, 1378-85).
1371. Robert (Stuart) II. nephew; died 19 April.
1390. Robert (John Stuart) III. son; died 4 April.
1406. James I. second son; imprisoned 12 years in Eng-
land; set at liberty in 1414; conspired against,
and murdered at Perth, 20 Feb. 1437.
1417. James II. son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh
caused by a cannon boiling, 3 Aug.
1426. James III. son; killed in a revolt of his subjects
at Bannockburn-field, 11 June.
1428. James IV. son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter
of Henry V. of England; killed at the battle of
Flodden, 9 Sept.
1513. James V. son; succeeded when little more than a
year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues; he
died 14 Dec.
1542. Mary, daughter; born, 7 Dec. 1542; succeeded
14 Dec.; see Annals, above.
1567. James VI. son; succeeded to the throne of England,
and the kingdom of Scotland, 1569.

SCOTT CENTENARY. celebrated in London and throughout Scotland, 9 Aug. 1871. Sir Walter
Scott was born 15 Aug. 1771; died, 1832.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION, established 1665. It is maintained by voluntary contributions, and
supports the Scottish hospital which greatly
helps necessitous natives of Scotland in London.
Annual income about 6,000L. The old hall, Crane-
court, Fleet-street, built by Wren, burnt 14 Nov.
1877; now hall inaugurated 21 July, 1880.
Kincloch bequest (1812), in trust to the royal
Scottish corporation, grants pensions to Scottish
soldiers and sailors, resident in the United King-
dom, who have been incapacitated in the service of
their country, and whose incomes do not exceed
20L. per annum, invested funds 38,200L.

SCOTTISH HISTORY society founded in
Edinburgh in 1886.

SCREW, was known to the Greeks. The
for raising water, invented about 236 B.C., is still
in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the
screw, one man can press down or raise up as
much as 150 men do without it;—The Screw-Pro-
pellor consists of two or more twisted blades,
like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis,
running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and
revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is
driven by a steam-engine or electric motor.
The principle was shown by Hooke in 1681, and
afterwards by De Graaf, De Born, Blainville,
and others. Patents for propellers were taken out
by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in
1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these
led to no useful result. In 1836 patents were
obtained by Francis Pettit Smith (knighted July,
1871; died, 12 Feb. 1874) and captain John Eri-es-
son (died, aged 86, March, 1889); and to them the
successful application of the screw-propeller must
be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were
the Archimedes, built on the Thames in 1838 by
H. Wimshurst, and the Rattler, built in the United
States (1844), and tried in England in 1845.
Double screw-propellers are now employed.

SCRIBLERUS CLUB, a literary club, founded by Swift in 1714, included amongst its
members, Bolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot.

SCRUTIN knowledge institution, Bristol, was founded by George Müller, a
Prussian (born 1805, died 10 March, 1898).
He came to Bristol as a minister of the "Brethren" in
1832, and on 5 March, 1834, founded this institu-
tion, the objects of which are: 1. Assistance of
schools giving instruction on scriptural principles;
2. Circulation of the scriptures; 3. Assistance to
missions; 4. Circulation of tracts; 5. Provision
for destitute orphans, see Orphans-houses. No appeal
for funds except by prayer has been made, but
without application 1,791,729L. was received from voluntary
contributions up to 31 May, 1899. Income for year ending
31 May, 1899, 34,146L.; expenses, 29,733L.;
balance in hand, 2,454L.

SCRUTIN (French for ballot). In scrutin de
liste the voter writes on his paper as many names
as there are persons to be elected for the
whole department. In scrutin d'arrondissement,
the members are elected separately. The adoption
of one of these modes was much discussed in France
in 1875. The conservatives prefer the latter, the
radicals the former. See France, Nov. 1875. The
scrutin de liste was adopted in the elections
of 1833, 1849, 1871, and 1875.

M. Barbeau's bill for adopting the scrutin de
liste (mainly advocated by M. Gambetta), was passed by the cham-
ber of deputies (243-235), 15 May, 1881; rejected by the
senate (146-114), 9 June, 1881; again rejected, Jan.
1882.
M. Waldeck-Rosenau's bill for the scrutin de
liste passed by the deputies (412-299), 24 March, finally passed,
and adopted, 6 June, 1884.
The bill for the restoration of the scrutin d'arrondissement
passed by the chamber, 11 Feb. and senate 13 Feb.
1884.
The scrutin de liste was adopted by the Italian chamber,
14 Feb. 1885.

SCULLABOUGE, see Massacres, 1793.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Revailed and Ahollah built the taber-
nacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and
ornaments, 1391 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the
gift of God. Exod. xxxi. 5. Dipoenas and Sevillia,
statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicily.
Pliny speaks of them as being the first who
sculptured marble and polished it; all statues

4 x 2
before their time being of wood, 508 B.C. Alexander gave Lydippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans, and in the middle ages with some fine exceptions, was generally degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1393, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861. The society of British sculptors was inaugurated 29 Jan. 1854. See Royal Academy and Statues.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Phidias flourished. B.C. 869
Myron
Phidias (the greatest) 480
Praxiteles
Seosas 393
Lysippus 328
Chares 285
Donatello A.D. 1385-1466
Alberti 1470-1528
Michael Angelo Buonarotti 1475-1564
Barberiini 1500-1570
Jean Goujon 1539-1572
Giovanni L. Bernini 1598-1680
Caine Gabriel Cibber 1639-1700
Andreas Schieter 1662-1714
Girling Gibbons.

SCULPTURE.

SCUTAGE or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Casteward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. (Cardell.)

SCUTARI, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called Chrysopolis, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 323. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were so alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000l.) subscribed by the public. Exposed to the fire of the magazine by lightning, about 150 killed, 8 June, 1853. Population, 1901, about 9,400.

SCYLLA and CHARYBDIS. Two sea-monsters who, according to the Homer legend, dwelt on the opposite sides of a narrow sea-strait. Scylla had 12 feet, 6 long necks and mouths, with 6 rows of sharp teeth in each mouth, and barked like a dog. Charybdis, who dwelt under a cliff, three times a day sucked down the sea and threw it up again. Ulysses sailed by these monsters, but lost 6 of his crew, who were seized by Scylla. In later times, the name of Charybdis was applied to a "swallow-tail" or rapid in the straits of Messina, as especially dangerous to navigators, because in avoiding it they ran the risk of being wrecked on Scylla, a rock opposite. Hence the proverb: "To shun Charybdis and fall into Scylla."

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt; see Tartary.

SEAL FISHERY ACT, passed 14 June, 1875; another act, 29 June, 1893, see FISHERY STRAITS. Seal fisheries (N. Pacific) act, relating to Russia, passed, 27 June, 1895.

SEALS or SIGNETS. Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks; see Erod. xxviii. 14. Ahab's seal was used by Jezebel, 879 B.C. (1 Kings xxii. 8). The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, &c. The German emperor, Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the 11th century, is certainly false." Lord Byron. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and coloured waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1550. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624; but
were not used for public scales till the 18th century. A seal acquired by the British Museum made of black marble, supposed to be Hittite, found at Yuzgat in Asia Minor, announced Nov. 1886.

SEAMEN. In consequence of the great loss of life by wrecks of merchant vessels, attributed to bad ships and overloading, a commission of inquiry was agreed to by parliament on the motion of Mr. S. Plimsoll, 4 March, 1873.

The report issued in September tended to justify the public apprehensions, but suggested no remedy. The report, presented to parliament, 2 July, 1874, condemned the existing insurance system, and recommended increased responsibility of owners and others, and strengthening the powers of the Board of Trade for investigations.

The Merchant Shipping Survey Bill was rejected (173–170) 24 June, 1874. After much excitement, an act was passed to give further powers to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships 13 Aug. 1875. Merchant Shipping act (which sec.) passed 15 Aug. 1876. Strong circular issued by the Board of Trade (Mr. Chamberlain) of deaths in the employed in ships asserted to be 1 in 60; in coal mines 1 in 375 present system stated to be ineffectual. Jan. 1884.

First annual congress of the National Seamen’s and Firemen’s union held at Cardiff, Mr. Plimsoll present (he died aged 74, 3 June, 1885). 8 Oct. 1889.

See Shipping.

SEAMEN’S HOSPITAL SOCIETY. Established 1821, see Dreadnought.


SEAS. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this claim. It was maintained by Selden, and has been taken by government in course of sea, 8 Chas. I. 1623. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800; see Armed Neutrality and Flag. The international rule of the road at sea was settled in 1822; (new rules were issued in 1850 and 19 Aug. 1884). Mr. Wm. Stirling Lacou proposed to reduce the rules from 749 words to 144, for simplicity and severity. His form had been nine times before parliament, 1873. Revised rules issued by the admiralty in a "Fleet Circular," Nov. 1885.

The British Board of Trade appointed a committee to consider measures for the establishment of a "new rule of the road at sea." 1 Aug. 1890. The committee adopt-ì the regulations recommended by the Washington conference in 1889 (see Navigation Law), in spite of much opposition from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the General Shippers’ Society of London, the London Board of Lloyd’s, and other kindred bodies; reported Dec. 1894.

Committee appointed by the board of trade, March, 1895; report issued, the new rules supported but slightly, 15 May, 1895. Another committee recommended, April, 1896; another committee respecting collisions at sea, May, 1897; final report 13 May; rules to be enforced 1 July, 1897.

Lord line committee, report issued Nov. 1895.

All collision regulations, including those relating to fishing boats (passed by order in council, 1906) are consolidated by an order in council to be passed Oct. 1910.

These are accepted by all leading powers.

International maritime congresses, Antwerp, 2 Sept. 1851; London, 1889; Paris, 1905; Hamburg, 1907.

The British government, in sending delegates to an international conference at Brussels on 12 Sept., 1910, to consider the draft treaty framed at an international conference at Brussels last year.

SEA SERPENT, GREAT, the name given to an animal popularly believed to exist, especially in deep tropical seas, but much controverted by zoologists, sir Richard Owen and others.

SEASONS. The four natural divisions of the year.

In the north temperate regions in 1910 the spring quarter began 21 March, 6 p.m.; the summer, 22 June, 8 a.m.; the autumn, 23 Sept. 11 p.m.; the winter, 22 Dec. 5 p.m. See Lapland seasons under Year.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1710. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Lord Walsingham. After a most heroic resistance, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), and taken 31 Aug. 1813. On 5 May, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fights. The town was afterwards named Sebastopol, and under Lord John Hay, but very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, on 1 Oct. 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 27 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded. See under Leagues. Population, 1887, 29,047; 1900, 37,812; 1910 (est.), 44,000.

SEBASTOPOL or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of a amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill, flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1784, which has been unaltered since. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1850. This place underwent eleven months’ siege, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced 17 Oct 1854, without success. After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments...
ments, a grand assault was made on 8 Sept. 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redan, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1,000 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 23 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4,500 wounded, and 1,400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commis- sioned officers), 1,886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sunk or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, 9 Sept. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July; gen. Tolleben, the able defender, died 1 July, and his monument covered 28 June, 1898. See Russo-Turkish War. Population of Sebastopol, 1885, 33,503; 1897, 50,716; 1910 (est.), 65,000. Made a naval port, Sept. 1895; new dock, opened, 18 May, 1908. Monument to adm. Nakhimoff unveiled by the czar, 30 Nov. 1898.

Organised revolt of the naval and military forces with Southemmutineers. 24 Nov. 1895

Mutineers capture the city; adm. Pisaresky shot; railway station taken and truife stopped; battle between loyal troops and mutineers, the latter shell the city; imperial forces storm the rebel batteries and capture the ships. 28 Nov. 1895.

SECEDEES; SUCFION CHURCH, see Burghers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION, see Education.

SECONDARY OF LONDON, an ancient office, resembling that of under-sheriff in counties. The place was purchasable till early in the present century, when it was bought up by the corporation.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Manasseh is described as "Secretary Noster," 1253. Rymer. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of Parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but three secretaries, one held the portefeuille of the Northern department, including the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the others of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. Bentson. There are now six secretaries, two foreign, one home, one Scotch, war (in 1858) India, and (in 1885) Scotland, all in the cabinet. Secretary of State for Scotland act passed 14 Aug. 1885, amended 1887, explained 1894. See Administrations, and separate articles.

The Chartered Institute of Secretaries. This body was founded in 1891, and in 1902 obtained a royal charter when it had a membership of 1,526, its present membership being 5,500. It consists of secretaries of joint stock companies and other public bodies. The institute has branches in Manchester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Shefield, and South Africa.

SECRET SOCIETIES, Assassins, Fenians, Ribbonism, Veloudie Tribunal, Rosicrucians, Illuminati, Carbonari, Mary-Anne, Nikisists.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS, see under Worship, and their respective titles.

SECULAR GAMES (Ludi Seculares), very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "Carmen Seculare" for their celebration in the reign of the emperor Augustus (17). They took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and for the last time, of Philip (249).

SECULARISM, a name given to the principles advocated by G. J. and Austin Holyoake, about 1846, and subsequently by Mr. Bradlaugh (died 30 Jan. 1891). Mr. G. J. Holyoake died 22 Jan. 1896.

Its central idea is free, not lawless thought, and it considers scepticism to be scientific. It advocates liberty of action with respect to the impossibility of proving either by experience or argument, that Christianity, or any other, is true. It is preposterous to suppose that there is only one religion which is true. Its standard is utilitarian; it is the religion of the present life only; teaching men to seek morality in nature, and happiness in duty and in reason. Messrs. Austin and G. J. Holyoake and other secularists repudiated atheism.

SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE ACT, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as a part of the punishment for attempts at garrotting.

SEDAN, an ancient fortified city in the valley of the Meuse, N.E. of France, the seat of a principality long held by the dukes of Bouillon. On 6 July, 1841, a victory was gained at La Marlé, near Sedan, by the count of Soissons and the troops of Bouillon and other French princes, over the royal army supporting Richelieu; but the count was slain on 23 June, 1842. The duke was arrested in the midst of his army, and was made to cede Sedan to the crown. The protestant university was abolished after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685. Around this place a series of desperate con- flicts on 20, 28, and 31 Aug. between the French army of the king and the imperial army under Murat (150,000 men) and the greater part of the three German armies under the king and crown-prince of Prussia and the crown-prince of Saxony (about 250,000 men) was brought to a close on 1 Sept. 1870. The emperor Napoleon was present during the battle, and, it is said, stood at lacs near Sedan, exposed for four hours on 1 Sept. to the German grenades. The impossibility of further resistance was then evident. The Germans had contracted their circle close round Sedan; their formidable artillery held all the heights, from which they could at pleasure wholly destroy the town and the army, and only 2000 men were in a condition to respond to their commander's call, and to make a supreme effort to break the enemy with the emperor and escape to Montmédy. At first general de Wimpffen (called to the command when MacMahon was wounded) indignantly rejected the terms offered by the victor, and the emperor had a fruitless interview with count Bismarck to endeavour to mitigate them. On 2 Sept. the emperor wrote in autograph to the king of Prussia, "Mon frère, n'avançons pas moins à admirer de votre promptitude, de vos efforts, de votre constance, de votre résolution, mon grand et illustre souverain. NAPOLÉON." A capitulation of Sedan and the whole army therein was signed by generals von Moltke and the count of Belleu, near Fleunay, at 11.30 a.m., and at 2 p.m. an interview took place between the king and the emperor.

The conflict was principally carried on by the artillery, in which the Germans had the advantage, not only in number (600 to 500), but also in weight, range, and
precision. The carnage was awful, and the field the next day was a mass of shattered bones, torn flesh, and coloured rags.

About 25,000 French prisoners were taken in the battle, and 83,000 surrendered the next day, together with 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field-pieces, and 150 fortress guns. About 14,000 French wounded were found lying in the neighbourhood, and about 3000 escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms. Among the killed was a lieut.-col. Pemberton, a correspondent of the Times, who had approached too near the conflict.

The French emperor and his suite arrived at Wilmsholte, a castle near Cassel appointed for his residence (formerly inhabited by his uncle Jerome, when king of Westphalia), in the evening of 5 Sept.

In a letter dated 12 May, 1872, the emperor Napoleon took upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender of Sedan.

SEDAN CHAIRS (so called from Sedan), were first seen in England in 1551. One used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham, caused great indignation, and the people exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncombe obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDANGS, a tribe dwelling on the borders of Annam. M. de Mayerna, an ex-officer of the French navy, having made himself their king, came to Paris. He was set aside, and the Sedangs were brought under French protection by the French resident-general in Indo-China; reported Oct. 1889.

SEDGEMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waltera), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, 6 July, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger and fatigue. He was tried and beheaded on 15 July following.

SEDITION. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Sedition societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Judicious Meetings and Assemblies' bill passed 31 March, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEEDS. An act was passed to prevent the adulteration of seeds (a common practice), 11 Aug. 1869; amended in 1878.

SEGEDIN, or Szegedin, Hungary. Here was concluded a treaty between Ladislaus IV. and Amurath II., 12 July, 1444. It was treacherously annulled at the instigation of cardinal Julian, who with Ladislaus perished in the fatal battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444. See Varna.

SEICENTO, see under Italian.

SEIDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought 10 April, 1857, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon; but this success was soon followed by fatal reverses. Massacre, see Russo, Sept. 1850.

SEISMOmeter (from σεισμός, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1838. Further advances described by prof. J. Milne, at the Royal Institution, 12 Feb. 1897. Dr. Ehleit's apparatus adopted as the standard system for international investigations, see Switzerland, Jan. 1899.

Drs. Vicentini and Vacher improve their microseismograph for recording earthquake movements, vertical and horizontal, March, 1899.

A seismological society founded in Japan in 1882.

An earthquake investigation committee formed in Japan, prof. Kikuchi and Dr. F. Omori, president and secretaries, 1894; 32 vols. published, valuable information of seismic phenomena, &c., see Nature.

SELA, see Petra.

SELBORNE SOCIETY, for the preservation of birds, plants, and pleasant places, originated in the Selborne league (afterwards society) formed by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Musgrave in Nov. 1855. It has included the plumage league since Jan. 1886 (see under Birds).


SELECT-MEN, the earliest officers of the townships formed by the first colonists of New England about 1635.

SELENIUM, a grayish-white elementary substance (chemically resembling sulphur), discovered in the stone rutilite by Berzelius, in 1817.

The variation in its resistance to the electric current when subjected to light was observed by Mr. Willoughby Smith in 1823, and utilised in the telephonic which see. Dr. C. Wm. Siemens constructed a "selenium eye."

SELEUCIA (Syria), made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidae, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; several times given up and retaken; subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabs. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin 1 Sept. 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, after much discussion, was passed 3 April, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the evil of Ex-ex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858. The name was given to an arrangement made respecting British naval promotions and retirements in 1870.

SELLASIA (Laconia). Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Acheans, 221 B.C.

SEMAPHORE, see Telegraphs.
SEMOLOGY (Greek σέμα, a sign), the science of signs, a term proposed by B. H. Smart, who died 1872.

SEMINARA (Naples). Near here Gonzalo de Cordova, the great captain, was defeated by the French, in 1495; but defeated them, 21 April, 1593.

SEMICAS. see Simancas.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here the Swiss gained a great victory over Leopold, duke of Austria, 9 July, 1386, under Arnold von Winkelried; the duke and Arnold were slain, and the liberty of Switzerland was established. The day is still commemorated. Especially on 5 July, 1886.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottos of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Mary and queen Anne, 15 Dec. 1702.

SEMPERINGHAM, see Gilbertines.

SENATE (Senatus). In the ancient republics the government was divided between the senatus (from seius, old; in Greek, gerousia, from geron, oldi, an assembly of elders, and the popular assembly (comitia, Latin; ecclesia, Greek), the king being merely the executive. The Roman senate, said to have originally been composed of 100 members, was raised to 300 by Tarquinius Priscus; to about 600 by Sylla, about 81 B.C. and to 600 by Julius Caesar. It was reformed and reduced to 600 by Augustus; and gradually lost its power and dignity under the emperors. The mere form existed in the reign of Justinian. A second senate, formed at Constantinople by Constantine, retained its office till the 9th century. S.P.Q.R. on the Roman standard stood for "Senatus Populique Romanus," the Roman senate and people. A senatus consultum was a law enacted by the senate.

The French senate was created by the constitution of the year 5, promulgated 24 Dec. 1792, to look over the administration of the laws. The number of senators was raised gradually from 60 to 157. The senate was re-established by the charter of peers in 1814; re-established by Napoleon III, 14 Jan. 1852; and abolished 30 Jan. 1873. Its re-establishment was proposed in 1873. Establishment of a senate of 300 voted; 225 to be elected yearly by the departments; 75 (for life) by national assembly. 22 Feb. 1875.

The 72 elected, 39 Dec. 1875.

The congress of 13 Aug., 1874, ordered the gradual abolition of age as a condition; new senators were to be elected for 9 years by the departments; enacted, 5 Nov.; bill passed by the deputies and senate, 43 Dec. 1874. See France.

SENEFFE (Belgium). Near here was fought a severe but indecisive battle between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), and the French, led by the great Condé, 11 Aug. 1674.

SENEGAL. French colonies on the river of that name in Senegambia, W. Africa, settled about 1626; several times taken by the British, but restored to the French, to whom they were finally restored in 1814.

The French opposed by two powerful chiefs, Sanyoy and Ahmadou, sultan of Toucouleurs; Sanyoy, defeated by the French, makes a treaty 1856. Very great loss of life and property by unexampled disasters. Sept. 1890.

French war with the Sotas, 1801; the chief Ahmadou's army defeated in sharp battles; the French, under Col. Archamard, enter Nioro, 1 Jan. Ahmadou again defeated by Col. Archamard; many prisoners taken; Ahmadou fled; Nioro restored to the chiefs reported 16 Jan.

The rebel tribes defeated, near Diéna; 600 killed, 24 Feb. Diéna and Kinian taken by Col. Archamard, reported 3 March, 1894.

War with Samory renewed; he retires to his southern territories, after much carnage and devastation. April-June, 1894.

"Expedition of colonel Humbert against Samory in the French Soudan, 1 Jan., whom he defeats, Sept. 1894; and takes two strongholds, 25 Jan.; fresh conflicts; colonel Humbert victorious, 14 March; 3 flying columns traverse the country; 14 fights, reported. Dec. 1895-1896..Col. Archamard deviates from the French Soudan into the great region (the Moro, Segu, and Siguiru cercles) and returns to France, reported 1897.

Succeeded by col. Bonnier (see Tirah). For disasters with the British, see Sierra Leone.

Guerilla warfare against Samory, reported 1895. Samory's army routed at Nzo, many captured, 9 Sept.; his fort at Gueulemon seized, and he and his followers captured 29 Sept. 1895; he fled to Libreville. 2 June, 1900.

Moor's attack and burn a village mid June, 1902. Projected railway from Theis to Kayes, reported 23 Aug. 1907.

SENEGAMBIA, see Gambie.

SENSCHEAL, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENLAC, see Hastings.

SENONEs (see Gauls), defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 283, but were defeated by the Gauls, 251. They invaded Greece in 279; were defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 278; and sued for peace.

SENOVA, near Schipka, in the Balkans. Here Suleiman Pasha and the Turks were defeated by the Russian general Skobelev, 9 Jan. 1877. This victory virtually closed the war, and opened the road to Adrianople. About 26,000 Turks and 283 officers were made prisoners, with 40 Krupp guns. About 8000 Turks and 2000 Russians were killed or wounded.

SENTINUM (central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans under Fabius Maximus over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Eugnathus, was slain, 295 B.C. P. Decius, the other consul, devoted himself to death during the conflict.

SEPARATISTS, a term applied to the Irish National Party, headed by Mr. Parnell, about 1883. The name is also assumed by a small Christian sect in Dublin, and some other places; originated by John Walker, a classical scholar, somewhat resembling the Glasites (Prov. xviii. 1); he died 25 Oct. 1833, aged 60.

SEPHARDIM, the name given to the descendants of the highly civilized Jews of Spain and Portugal, who fled from the persecution of the Inquisition 1492-1506. The Jews interpret Sephard as "Orient," 20 as Spain.

SEPOYS (a corruption of sipahi, Persian, a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in the British Service in India. The Turkish cavalry is named Spatha, a name also given to native cavalry in Algeria in the French service in 1834. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see Vellore, 1806; Madras, 1809; and India, 1857.
SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from septimus, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa; 731 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.—"September 4 government," see France, Sept. 1870.

SEPTEMBRISTS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, 2-5 Sept. 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrists.

SEPTENNALESTs, the party in France who supported the septennate or seven years' government of Marshal MacMahon, enacted by the assembly, 19, 20 Nov. 1873. See France, 1874.

SEPTENariate, in the German constitution, is the stipulation that every German fit for the duty is liable to serve for seven years in the Imperial army, 4 May, 1874.

SEPTENnial PARliAMENTS. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "That a parliament should be held every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I. 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed 1703. The Triennial act was reenacted in 1695. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the Geo. I. 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad," it was enacted that "the then parliament should continue for seven years." This Septennial act, entitled "an act for enacting the continuance of parliaments" (1715 in the statutes, 46, given as 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38), was passed 7 May, 1716; see Parliaments. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837; again 24 Feb. 1880, and 8 April, 1892 (188-142).

SEPTIMANIA, a Roman province, S. France; see Longwood.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY; see Quadragesima Sunday and Week. Septuagesima is the season between Epiphany and Lent.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE. Lat. Septuaginta, "seventy," the Alexandrian and oldest Greek version of the Old Testament. So named from the story of its origin in the letter of Aristarchus, "purporting to have been written by a Greek of Alexandria at the time when the event occurred. Aristarchus states that Ptolemy Philadelpheus, king of Egypt (284-247 B.C.), who was making a collection of the laws of all nations for the great Alexandria library, was advised by his librarian, Demetrius Phalerus, to have the Jewish Scriptures translated into Greek; how the king sent an embassy to Jerusalem to request the help of the wise men of Israel; how 72 learned Jews, 6 from each tribe, came to Alexandria and were sent to labour in the translation of the Island of Pharos; and how in 72 days they dictated to Demetrius a translation of the whole Scriptures," which soon became the authorised Bible of the Greek-speaking Jews. Although this story is mythical, it is possible that the Septuagint was translated by Egyptian Jews from the Hebrew by command of Ptolemy, probably for the gratification of his own literary curiosity; modern criticism, however, affirms that the Septuagint version is the work not only of different translators, but of different periods, the Pentateuch being first translated, and subsequently the other books. The Septuagint was in use up to the time of Jesus Christ, when it had almost superseded the original Hebrew text. Most of the translations in the New Testament from the Old Testament are taken from the LXX. The principal MSS. of the Septuagint are the Alexandrine codex, in the British Museum; the Vatican codex, in Rome; and the Sinaitic codex, which is defective, in St. Petersburg.

SEQUESTRATION OF Benefices Act passed 13 July, 1871.

SERAING, Belgium, on the Meuse, near Liege, formerly the site of a palace of the prince-bishops of Liege: now containing great iron works, established in 1817, by John Cockeill, an Englishman. His father, who had works at Liege, died in 1813. Nearly the whole town has been built by Cockeill.

SERAJEVO, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with about 50,000 inhabitants (now, 1910 est. 45,250), was founded in 1465 by two nobles. It was taken by Mathias, king of Hungary, in 1480, and by prince Eugene, of Savoy, in 1708. In pursuance of the treaty of Berlin, 15 July, 1788, the Austrians entered Sarajevo, after a sharp conflict with the Bosnians, and bombardment of the city, 19 Aug. 1878. By a fire 8, 9 Aug. 1879, above 20,000 persons were rendered homeless.

SERAPHINE, a free-reed musical instrument, a precursor of Debucourt's harmonium, brought out by John Green in London, 1833.

SERAPIs, Temple of (near Naples), was established in 1750. The remains of his temple at Memphis, termed Serapeum, were discovered by Mariette, 1850 (cf. seq.)

SERASKIER, the Turkish minister of war.

SERFS, see Slavery (note), and Russia, 1801, 1863.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India), the capital of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore (which see). The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikara, in which the British defeated Tipoo Sahib, was fought 15 May, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tipoo was reduced by Lord Cornwallis, 6 Feb. 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tipoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 3,000,000 rupees (about 3,500,000 sterling) to England, and to give up to Lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under general Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, 5 April, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army 14 April; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, 4 May, same year. In this engagement Tipoo was killed. See Mysore.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW, were pleaders from among whom the judges were nominated, and who were called serjeants of the court. The judges called them brothers; see Coif. Their exclusive rights of addressing court of common pleas sus-
SERPENT. 1242 SERVIA.

pended, 1834; restored, 1840; abolished, 1850. By the Supreme Court of Judicature act, judges on their appointment need not be made serjeants, 1873. Mr. F. L. Spinks, the last serjeant-at-law, died, aged 82, 27 Dec. 1859. See Lists of Court.

SERPENT, an ancient wind instrument, parent of the cornet family. A "contra serpent" was shown in the Exhibition, 1851, made by Jordan, of Liverpool. The "serpenthead" was produced by Beamish in Julians's orchestra about 1850. For H.M. cruiser Serpent, see Navy, 1887, and 1890, Mission House Fund, and Sea-Serpent.

SERPENTINE, see Hyde Park.

SERVANTS. An act levying a duty on male servants was passed in 1777, which was augmented in 1781 et seq. A tax on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1820 about 250,000l. per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,827l.; and in 1850 it produced about the same sum. The licence duty for male servants is now 1s. 6d. It produced in the five years 1688-93: 1735, 55,852l.; 1736, 53,471l.; 1737, 53,517l.; 1738, 51,740l.; 1739, 2,162,750l.; 1740, 2,501,000l.; 1741, 208,500l. Belgrade is the capital, pop. 80,000. Old Servia is still subject to Turkey. Revenue estimated, 1859, 3,641,400l.; expenditure, estimated, 3,645,500l. Revenue, 1901, 4,145,765l.; expenditure, 4,142,945l.; public debt, 21,478,020l. Imports, 1859, 2,864,160l.; exports, 2,804,940l.; imports, 1898, 3,025,426l.; exports, 3,019,660l.

Stephen Nemanya, a servian chief, founds the Racin dynasty, under whom the country prospered.

Stephen Dushan subdued Bulgaria, Serbia, and mingled at resisting the Turks.

The Servians, weakened by divisions, defeated in the Turks.

The sultan Amurath I. defeated the combined Christian army of Servians, Hungarians, Alba
nians, &c., and was himself killed by a wounded servian soldier in the plain of Oseova, or Kosovo.

Servia, subdued by the sultan Mahomet II., is rigorously ruled, 1455 et seq.; ceded to Austria, 1878; to Turkey, 1879. The Servians and Austrians in foreign companies.

The Turks break a treaty, and Kara George does.

Their governor Milosh rebels.

Kara George returning, is assassinated.

Alexander, son of Michael, recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan.

Milosh becoming despot, made to abdicate, and afterwards restored.

His son and successor Milosh soon dies, whose brother Michael also retains; Alexander, son of Kara George,chosen prince.

Milosh becoming unpopular, made to abdicate by the national party; Alexander Milosh is elected prince.

Plot against Milosh frustrated, 11 July; the Servian assembly meets.

Milosh dies; succeeded by his son Michael Obrenovitch (born 4 Sept. 1825).

Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey.

Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which lead to bloodshed; the city bombarded, 15 June; submits 17 June.

The Turkish pacha dismissed.

A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts.

Servians demand withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Belgrade and other fortresses.

Which are evacuated, March; prince Michael, at Constantinople, thanks the sultan.

Prince Michael assassinated in Belgrade, 10 June.

Milan IV., grand-nephew of prince Michael, chosen his successor, 22 June; 14 of the murderers were executed, 28 Nov.;

Constitution affirming the hereditary rights of the Obrenovitch family.

Prince Karageorgevitch avowed of complexity with

May, 1871. The regents surrender the government to prince

Milan at Belgrade.

Excitement through insurrection in Herzegovina, new ministry hostile to Turkey, formed 31 Aug.; resign; announced, 4 Oct.; peace ministry formed.

Ristitch, premier, opposed to Turkey. July, 1876.

See Turkey, for the war declared.

July, 1876. Milan proclaimed king by Teheranyef and the army at Belgrad; not approved.

Peace with Turkey ratified.

March, 1877. [Servian losses in the war, about 5000 killed, 20,000 wounded.]

Servians again declare war and enter Turkey (see Russo-Turkish war).


Proclamation of peace and national independence at Belgrade, 22 Aug.

The ministry re-modelled by Ristitch, about 15 Oct.

Resignation of Ristitch (virtual dictator).


New military organization leads to insurrection.

S.E. Servia; soon suppressed, 9 Nov. 1878.

Insurgents defeated, about 10 Nov. 1878.

General tranquillity reported.

13 Nov. 1878. 14 rebel leaders executed, about 10 Nov.; many others reprieved.

Dec. Rebels enter Bulgaria; disputes with that country continue; pretext of war.

1879. Dispute settled by arrangement, about 10 Nov.

Military movements consequent upon the coup d'état in Roumania.


Invasion.

14-24 Nov. Royal decree calling out the army.

11 Feb. 1836.

Peace between Servia and Bulgaria signed at Bucharest.

The king demands a divorce from the queen for discontents; he favours Austria, she Russia; she refuses the deed of terms offered; she gives up the crown prince and goes to Paris, 8 July, 1883.

Queen Natalie protest against the divorce 20 Aug. & 21 Oct.; the divorce decreed by the metropolitan.

The casus, ab ipso of Belgrade (authority questioned).

11 Oct. A royal commission recommends universal suffrage, all electors eligible to the Skupshchina, independence of church, a free and protected, liberty of the press, &c.

24 Oct. Elections of the chambers annulled by the king as not free.

25 Nov. New elections give majority to the radicals headed by M. Ristitch, against the progressists under M. Christitch, the minister.

16 Dec.

The Skupshchina opened.

30 Dec.

The king in a speech nation desiring changes in the proposed constitution that the deputies must accept it unaltered; otherwise he will set it aside and rule absolutely.

1 Jan. 1889.
The new constitution passed (474-73) 2 Jan.; the session closed 1 Jan. 1889.

Abdication of the king; his son Alexander proclaimed; liberal regency; M. Ristitch, gen. Bolimarkovitch, and gen. Protitch; radical cabinet headed by M. Tashovitch, March 12.

The Servian conservatists commencing the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Kosovo 27 June.

The king founds a monument in memory of the slain, agreed to by M. Dokitsch, chief of the political Michael in the church of Zitica, near Kraljevo 2 July.

Queen Natalie arrives at Belgrade, 25 Sept.; liberal cabinet 1 Oct.

The Servian vicariate at Pristina, M. Marinovitch assassinated, 1 July. The arrested assassins confess and are tried; the excessive demands of the trial were met by Turkey; the affair arranged about 28 July, 1890.

Queen Natalie agrees to annul her isolation from her son; her memorandum (22 Nov.) to the parliament dismissed.

King Milan agrees to live out of Servia, till his son's majority, about 14 April; he arrives at Venetia 14 April.

Queen Natalie requested by the government not to leave the country, refuses about 10 May; attempted expulsion stopped by students and people; prince, and several wounded by the troops, 18 May. The queen forcibly conveyed to Semlin in Hungary, early 19 May.

King Milan resigns definitely all his military and political rights, 22 Nov.; reconciliation of M. Milan and queen Natalie at Biarritz announced 19 Jan. 1893.

Severe earthquakes (which set) 5-10 April. Coup d'etat; king Alexander, after a banquet and appealing to the army, 13 April, proclaims his majority and dismisses the regents and their ministry, and appoints a radical ministry (Dr. Dokitsch president); the parliament dissolved, popular rejoicing 14 April.

The new parliament opened by the king; he takes the oath of the constitution 16 June.

The impeachment of the Avakumovich cabinet agreed to by the parliament 19 July.

Resignation of Dr. Dokitsch, the premier 8 Sept.; reconciliation of the king and the liberal party; public demonstration 15 Oct.

Trial of M. Avakumovich and his former colleagues: began 21 Dec.; suspended 26 Jan. 1894.

Reconstruction of the ministry on the resignation of king Milan, invited by his son 21 Jan.

Anxiety to political offenders granted 26 Jan.

King Milan's divorce annulled by the episcopal synod of Belgrade 20 Jan.

Coup d'etat: the king suspends the constitution of 1888 and re-establishes that of 1856; despotism changed; the press restricted, &c. M. Nikola Christich, president of the central state, 21 May.

M. Ranko Taisitch and 3 others sentenced to 3 years and M. Czebinatz to 2 years' imprisonment for treason 13 Jan.; pardoned 13 June, 1893.

Return of queen Natalie to Belgrade; warmly received 14 May.

A suspension of 12,000 per annum voted to King Milan 30 May.

Many Albanian raids, 264 notes in 3 yrs. addressed to the porte, on the subject. 1 July, 1897.

The ex-King Milan appointed commander-in-chief of the army 6 Jan. 1898.

Note to the porte regarding the Albanian outrages in Kosovo, 31 Oct. 1897; claims disallowed by the portee 18 Mar. 1899.

Albanian raids: Turkish troops engaged near Vanria, much bloodshed 14-16 June.

Regulations for frontier service agreed to by a mixed commission 12 July 1894.

The ex-king Milan shot at in Belgrade by Payitch, alias Knezevitch, a fanatic, 6 July (wholesale arraignments of many); loyal demonstration in honour of the king and ex-King 5 July; ministry law proclaimed 9 July-Oct.

State trial 9-25 Sept.; Knezevitch and 27 others charged with high treason (M. Angjelovitch commits suicide in his cell, 8 Sept.); 22 found guilty; Knezevitch and Ranko Tisitch (who escaped sentenced to death, 10 others to 20 years' penal servitude, the rest to various terms of imprisonment (M. Pasich, radical, afterwards pardoned); Knezevitch (reaffirming the absolute innocence of 10 of the condemned) shot in prison, 23 Sept; the trial regarded as a farce by the prisoners' defence having been entirely ignored; see Times 26 Sept.

M. Vesinitch, an able lawyer, prof. Paulovitch (who lives with 2 other defenders) sentenced to 25 years' penal servitude 27 Sept.

Betrothal of the king to Milme. Dragas (unpopular); Dr. Lungevica, his chief of staff, resigns (afterwards dismissed) 21, 22 July.

King Alexander married Madame Dragas, 5 Aug.

Political amnesty to radicals announced 5 Aug.

M. Genitch, ex-minister, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for his part in the coup d'etat, 1 Dec.

Death of ex-king Milan at Vienna, aged 47, 11 Feb. 1901.

New liberal constitution promulgated; full liberties restored 19 April.

Frequent Albanian affairs on the frontier June.

Supreme council of war (for 3 years) ordered 31 Oct.

Alavantich, a Servian agitator, is mortally wounded in a revolutionary attempt at Shalatz, 5 arch. 1902.

Commercial agreements with Russia, 26, 31 Aug.

Political riots in Servia, 18 July, 22 July, 1893.

Coup d'etat chamber dissolved, laws annulled, liberal constitution of 1991 restored. 7 Apr.

Military coup d'etat and revolution raised by the radicals at Belgrade, 18 July; king receives his brother-in-law, col. Misitch, and a band of officers, forced their way into the palace (col. Naukovich killed by the explosion of a bomb, which himself had thrown at one of the doors); Wassilicioni (the king) and queen Dragas, gen. Petrovitch, 2 aides-de-camp, many of the guards and others who tried to defend them, gen. Markovitch, premier, gen. Paolovitch (war minister), the chief ministers, Nikodem (alleged heir to the throne), Nikolata Lungaveva, the queen's brothers and others, murdered, and about 10 wounded in the town at night between 19-21 July.

Provisional government formed, M. Avakumovich premier, col. Maschin board of works, 21 July.

The king and queen buried at dawn 22 July.

Parliament meets, prince Peter Karageorgitch elected king 25 July.

The new king by proclamation asserts "that he will be faithful to the traditions of his ancestors, and that all that has passed will be buried in oblivion." 25 July.

Thanksgiving service at Belgrade, the metropolitan thanked, and praised the army for its unbounded action 16 June.

The liberal constitution of 1882 adopted, 17 June.

Cloud burst over Zemun, 24 houses destroyed, 23 deaths 18 July.

Sir G. Bonham, British minister, recalled 23 June.

King Peter enthusiastically received, Russian and Austrian the only foreign ministers present, 24 June; he takes the oath of the constitution, and holds a review of troops, the provisional ministry retained 25 June.

Political amnesty and perpetual indemnity for acts of treason up to the present time, issued 23 June.

King Edward VII. reply to the king's message concludes, "Whilst expressing my sincere desires that your reign may be a period of peace and plenty, and to your charge the blessings of peace and prosperity, I hope that your majesty will succeed in restoring the good repute of your country upon which recent events have left so repellent a stain." 30 June.

Rumours of unrest and conspiracies, col. Misitch removed from the war ministry 17 Sept.

Continued unrest reported the army divided between the "old conspirators" (assasins of the king and queen) still in power, and the "new conspirators." 18 Sept.

The Skupstina opened by the king: he requests it to work in earnest for the advancement of the country 7 Oct.

Six officers sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for conspiring against officers connected with the murder of the late king and queen 10 Oct.
GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1829. Milosch (Obrenovitch) I, recognised by Turkey, 15 Aug. 1832; abdicates 13 June, 1839.

1830. Michael II., son; dies 1873.

1831. Michael III., brother; abdicates 1842.

1832. Alexander (Karageorgevitch), son of Kara George; chosen, 14 Sept.; deposed 21 Dec., 1838; died King August, 1855; his son, Peter, b. 1844.

1833. Milosch (Obrenovitch), re-elected, 23 Dec.; dies, 1860.

1850. Michael III., son; succeeds, 26 Sept.; assassinated, 10 June, 1868.

1868. Milan (Obrenovitch) IV., grand-nephew, born, 22 July, 1854; married to Natalie Kascnko, 17 Oct. 1875; again proclaimed, 2 July, 1885; he abdicates 6 March, 1886; died, 11 Feb. 1901.

1889. Alexander, son, born 14 Aug. 1876; married Mme. Drazc, 8 Aug. 1900; both assassinated 10 June, 1923.

1913. Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), born 1846; married princess Zorka of Montenegro, Aug. 1873; (died 1900); elected king, 15 June, 1913; proclaimed 21 Sept. 1914.

Heir: Prince George, born 1887; succeeds his right of succession, 25 March, and his brother, Alexander, born 4 Dec., 1888, nominated heir, 27 March, 1909.

SERVILE WARS. Insurrections of slaves against their masters. Two were quelled in Sicily after murder of magistrate, 153-152 and 102-99 B.C., see Spartan.

SESSION COURTS in England were appointed to hold quarterly in 1413, and the times for holding them are settled in 1511; see Quarter Sessions and Court of Session. The Kirk session in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense money collected for the poor, &c.

SESTUS, on the Thracian Chersonesus; see HELLESPONT. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes’ bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians, 478, and held by them till 404, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT, 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, consolidates and amends the law relating to their leases, sales, &c. (passed 28 June, 1877).

Other acts passed, 1882, 1883, and 1890.

In conformity with these acts, the earl of Radnor was authorised to sell pictures which were heirlooms for the National gallery, in 1890, which were disposed of by the court, 7 Aug. 1890. The marquis of Ailesbury, on appeal, was authorised to sell the mortgaged family mansion, Savenkirkhall and estate, 1 Dec. 1890, and been by the house of lords, 9 Aug. 1892.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the death of William III. and queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs being protestants, 1702. The Irish act of settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689; see Hanover and Act of Settlement.

SETTLEMENT, the subject of many statutes since 1535, by which the destitute poor were directed to be removed from place to place till their proper settlement was found; an act was passed in 1692, mainly to relieve the cities of London and Westminster. The law was somewhat changed by the poor law act of 1834.

SEVEN BISHOPS, see Bishops, 1688.
SEVEN BROTHERS, martyrs at Rome, under Antoninus; their feast is kept 10 July.

SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTEN- 
DOM, The, are: England, St. George; Scotland, St. Andrew; Ireland, St. Patrick; Wales, St. David; France, St. Denis; Spain, St. James; Italy, St. Anthony.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 66.

1. Ephesus (which see). Paul founded the church here. 57. In 59, he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius: to this error of the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, (Acts xix., xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.

2. Smyrna. An ancient Greek city, claiming to be the birthplace of Homer; was destroyed by the Lydians; about 600 B.C. Antigonus and Lycurgus founded their first bishop, Polycearp, was martyred here about 169. It has been frequently captured. It was sacked by Tamerlane in 1407, and finally taken by the Turks, 1453. It is now the chief city of Asia Minor and the seat of the Levant trade. Earthquake, above 2000 perish, 12 May, 1755. Great fire; about 700 houses destroyed, 13 July, 1822. Miseries by the Kurds of over 200 Armenian workmen and foreign engineers, buildings and stores burnt, near Smyrna, 7 June, 1856; 140 lives lost in a shipping disaster, 32 Sept. 1823. Population, 1836, 27,000; 1897 (est.) 215,000.

3. Pergamos. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetæros, whom Lykomchos, one of Alexander’s generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by the three sons of Attalus, who took the title of king: 247: Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 157; Attalus II., 133. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here. The explorations of the ancient cedars, instituted by the German government in 1874, resulted in the discovery of Greek marble statuary, which has been deposited in the museum at Berlin.


5. Sardis. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Crotus (560 B.C.); taken by Cyrus, 548; burnt by the Greeks, 499; it flourishing under the Roman empire; was taken by the Turks; and destroyed by Tamerlane about 1422; it is now a miserable village, named Sart.

6. Philadelphia was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.). It was taken by Bajazet I. A.D. 1396. It is now called Allah Sheir, “The city of God,” and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.

7. Laodicea. In Phrygia, near Lydia; has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place, called Eskehisar, “The old castle.”

SEVEN DAYS’ WAR, see Army, 1871.

SEVENOAKS MURDER. Mrs. Luard, wife of major-general C. E. Luard, of Isthmum Knoll, was found by her husband shot dead on the balcony of a summer-house attached to Frankfield, at Seal Chart, Sevenoaks, 24 Aug. 1893; some valuable rings which the lady wore were missing; ex- haustive police investigations and the employment of bloodhounds to discover the murderer; general Luard committed suicide, 18 Sept. 1898.

SEVEN SAGES, see Greece, 500 B.C.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES in gold were authorised to be issued 20 Nov. 1717.

SEVEN SLEEPERS. According to an early legend seven youths, in 251, commanded to worship a statue set up in Ephesus by the emperor Decius, refused, and fled to a cavern in the mountain, where they were enclosed, and slept, according to Durandus, for 300 years. Other writers give shorter periods, and various accounts of the incident which accompanied the awakening. A festival in their honour is kept by the Roman church on 27 July.

SEVEN WEEKS’ WAR, see Prussia, 1866.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, see Wonders.

SEVEN YEARS’ WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763; see Battles. He gained Silesia; see Hubertusburg.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, see article Sabbatarianism, Adventists, &c.

SEVERN, see under Tunnel.

SEVERNDROOG, see Savandroog.

SEVERUS’S WALL, see Roman Walls.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the HISPANIA of the Phoenicians, and the Julia of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1248, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, 1 Feb. 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, 27 Aug. 1812. It was besieged but not taken by Espartero, July, 1843. Visit of prince of Wales, 20 April, 1876. The ancient cathedral was much renovated. 1899-90. Population, 1871, 147,000; 1924, 150,000; 1910 (est.), 175,500.

Destructive cyclone, many injured. 23 Oct. 1895 Death of the duchesse de Montpensier, daughter of Ferdinand VII. of Spain; benefactor 1 Feb. 1897 Strike riots, state of siege proclaimed 14 Oct. 1901 The remains of Columbus brought from Havana, and interred here 17 Nov. 1902 Civil governor’s palace burned 12 July, 1916 Construction of new port began 27 March, 1917.

SEVRES, see Porcelain.

SEVRES, see Chinae Maximae. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses in London into the public sewers. The commissioners of sewers in London were superintended by the metropolis commissioners of sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 30,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the defiled river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consisted of the northern high-level, middle-level, and low-level, and southern high-level and low-level. On 14 March, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, &c. On 4 April, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith. The main drainage works of the metropolis (82 miles), were finally completed Aug. 1875. The sewage is carried 14 miles down the river. Total cost, 4,300,000l.

City Commission of Sewers, after 230 years’ existence, absorbed by the corporation of London, 1857. Act passed, 1857; final meeting 4 Jan. 1858.
SEWING-MACHINE.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS.

Royal commission appointed, May, 1852; third report, scientific investigation needed, 3 March, 1853. Royal Commission, 4th report, deals with methods of purification of sewage in towns, issued as a blue book, 31 Oct., 1858. The Metropolitan Main Drainage system is (1859) the most complete and costly scheme for the sewage of a great city ever accomplished. The whole cost of two entirely distinct series of intercepting sewers, one for the districts to the north of the river, the other for those in the south, each being carried to outfalls in the Thames at Harking and Crossness respectively. Capital cost has amounted to nearly twelve millions, and the yearly cost of maintenance, management, etc., is something like a quarter of a million pounds. Sewage treated 1838-9, 103,519,940,158 gallons; daily average 283,676,774 gallons; 24,992 tons of lime and 6,001 tons of Porto-phosphate of iron used; 2,851,000 tons of sludge sent to sea. Total capital outlay on main drainage of London up to 31 March 1899, £21,259, 383. Main drainage committee report March, 1899.

SEWING-MACHINE. It is said that Thomas Saint patented one for boots and shoes in 1790. Similar inventions are ascribed to Duncan (1804); Adams and Dodge (American, 1818); Thimmonies (French, 1834); and Walter Hunt (1834). The first really practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841, who died at Brooklyn, 2 Oct. 1867, aged 47. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's sewing-machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Many improvements have been since made and new machines invented.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, see Quadragesima Sunday and Week.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about 935.

SEYCHELLES ISLES (Indian Ocean), settled by the French about 1768; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to them, 1815. A dependence of Mauritis until 9 Nov. 1893, when the isles were proclaimed a separate colony by letters patent. First governor, E. B. Sweet, 9 Nov. 1893; W. E. Davidson, 2 April, 1894. Population, 1890, 10,528; 1901 (est.), 22,500. Revenue, 1898, 31,589£; expenditure, 31,650£; debt, 16,057£; imports, 74,980£; exports, 91,275£.

SFAKES, see Tusks.

SHADOWING, a term applied in Ireland to the practice of the police, closely following persons suspected of boycotting, or intimidating persons opposed to the National League, 1889-91.

SHAFFTEBURY'S ACT, Lord, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 86 (1855), relates to religious worship.

SHAFFTEBURY MEMORIALS, relating to the earl of Shafftebury, celebrated for his life-long efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, the poor and destitute, women and children. He died 1 Oct. 1885, aged 84. A large sum was subscribed for two statues and a national convalescent home, Oct. 1885. A statue uncovered in Westminster Abbey by the baroness Burdett-Coutts, 1 Oct. 1888. A memorial fountain and bust by Alfred Gilbert set up in Piccadilly circuses, inaugurated by the duke of Westminster, 20 June, 1893. The Shafftebury training-school established 1878. See Ragged Schools, 1898.

Shafftebury-avenue murder (see Trials). July, 1894.

SHAKERS, an English sect, now chiefly found in America, arose in the time of Charles I., and derived its name from their voluntary convulsion. It existed for a short time only, but was revived by James Wardlaw in 1747, and still more by Ann Lee (or Standless), expelled quakers, about 1757. The sect emigrated to America, May, 1772, and settled near Albany, New York, 1774. They denounce marriage and family life, and regard celibacy as necessary to war, dowsen baptism and the Lord's supper, and use dancing as part of their worship. Marsden. Above a hundred English persons, incorrectly termed shakers, settled in the New Forest, near Lymington, Hampshire, on property obtained for them by a Miss Wood in 1782: not paying the interest of a mortgage they were ejected in severe weather, and suffered much; end of Dec. 1784. They were called Gillingites, from Mrs. Girdling, a leader among them, who died 9 April, 1826. The community then gradually dispersed.

SHAKESPEARES PLAYS. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, (23 April, 1564, and died 23 April, 1616. [An act to incorporate the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace was passed 20 March, 1801.] The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 (a facsimile of this edition was published, 1862-5); the second, 1632; the third, 1663; the fourth, 1685; all in folio.

Shakespeare's first plays were probably produced about 1590, and soon after represented, himself frequently taking a part at the "Theatre," or the "Curtain," near Shoreditch, E. London, and after 1594, at the new "Globe" theatre, Bankside, Southwark, of which Shakespeare himself was part proprietor. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch was removed, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed, 29 June, 1613. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of Henry VII. But the audience escaped unhurt.

Shakespeare's Juliete, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, 6 Sept. 1769. A similar festival was kept 23 April, 1836. The tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated, with many festivities, at Stratford-upon-Avon, 23-29 April, 1874.

Shakespeare's House. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakespeare was born, and actually put up for sale; they held a meeting at the Thatchell-house tavern, London, 26 Aug. in that year, and took measures for purchasing a subscription set on foot by the Shakespeare Club at Stratford-upon-Avon, and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the old Shakespeare's house was sold at the American auction in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 5,000£. 16 Sept. 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakespeare (no relation of the poet) gave up 2,000£ to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

His Wife's (Anne Hathaway) cottage and furniture purchased for 300£, 2 May, 1813.

Mr. Matthias Mull, a remarkable emulator of Shakespeare's text, died early Oct. 1893.

Shakespeare's Birthplace, in Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oct. 1851, to purchase Shakespeare's garden, birth-place estate, and to erect and endow a public library and museum at Stratford-upon-Avon. The catalogue of the library and museum has been published. First added to the gift was by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and gifts by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips and others in 1897.

Shakespeare Memorial Association established 1875; eleventh annual meeting at Stratford-upon-Avon 23.
Shakespeare's Plays. 1247

Sheerness.

April, 1836. A monument surmounted by a statue of Shakespeare, and including statues of Shakespearean characters, erected by Lord Ronald Gower, presented by him to the association, set up at Stratford-upon-Avon, unveiled by lady Hodgson (the mayoress) on Oct. 10, 1836. Bronze statue of Shakespeare (presented by Mr. William Knighton) erected in the boulevard Hausmann, Paris, unveiled on Sept. 19, 1871.

The Shakspearian. An American, reports his discovery of a cryptogram of Francis Bacon in the text of one of the plays in the folio of 1623, and implies that Bacon was the author of the Shakspeare plays, autumn 1877. His book entitled "The Great Cryptogram: Francis Bacon's cipher in the so-called Shakspeare Plays" was published in 1888. Donnelly died Jan. 20, 1901; controversy renewed, see Press, 6 Jan. 1902.

The Shakspeare Library, at Birmingham, was founded in 1864, and formally opened, 23 April, 1868; burnt 11 Jan. 1879.

Shakspeare Forgeries, see Ireland.

Shakspeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford (capable of holding 800); foundation laid by lord Leigh, 23 April 1877; opened with ceremonies, 23 April, 1878. Shakspeare memorial week, Mr. F. K. Benson and company performed the entire play of Hamlet and other plays, 24 April et seq. 1895; held annually.


Review of Shakespeare's plays, with splendid scenery, by Henry Irving, at the Lyceum (which see under Theatres, 1874 et seq.).

Shakspeare Society, issued 20 volumes, 1841-53.

New Shakspeare Society issues works, 1874 et seq.

Shakspearian Show at the Royal Albert Hall, 30 May, 1877.

Halliwell-Phillipps, "Shakspearean Rarities" (portraits, personal relics, books, &c.), offered for sale, Jan. 1890.

Stratford-on-Avon visited by the prince of Wales, 18 May, 1895.

A bronze bust of Shakespeare, by the late Wm. Page, of New York, presented by his family, unveiled by sir W. Trevelyan at Stratford-on-Avon, 21 June, 1900; a first folio Shakespeare sold for 1,700l., 16 July, 1901.

London Shakspeare commemoration begun: committee, rev. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Wm. Poel, Mr. Walter Burlington; early May, 1899.

Recently discovered and, as far as known, unique copy of the first quarto edition of Titus Andronicus, 1594, for 4,000l., 27 Jan. 1905.

Meeting held at the Mansion house, under the presidency of the lord mayor, in support of a "World's Memorial" to Shakspeare in London (many distinguished men write to the Times opposing the scheme) 28 Feb. 1905.

Copy of the extremely rare quarto play, "The True Chronicle History of King Leir and His Three Daughters, Gentleman, Bacon, and Cordelia," as it hath bene divers and sundry times lately acted," 1605. The oldest known edition of this play, though it was acted at the Rose Theatre in 1605. It is the precursor of the rv. Orson's version on the same subject. Lowndes records only one copy, now in the British Museum, and it is much rarer than the Shakspeare quarto of 1668. Sold for 4,000l., 5 July, 1905.

Copy of the exceptionally rare quarto of Richard III., 1663, sold for 1,750l., 12 July, and five other Shakespeare quartos sold for 2,850l., 29 July, 1905.

A perfect copy of the rare first edition of Much Ado About Nothing, 1600, realised 1,375l., 7 Feb., 1905.

Mrs. Sarah Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon, who died on 21 July, left to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Association, besides pictures by Gardner, many works of art, and her house, "Avon Bank," and grounds, a sum of 12,000l. for the general purposes of the Association, 8 Sept., 1905.

New documents concerning Shakespeare's financial interest in the Globe and Blackfriars theatres discovered. In Chas. Wm. Wallance publishes two articles, and described these as information consisting of the most important facts on Shakespeare's life that had come to light since the discovery of his will in 1747; reported 5 Oct.—4 Oct. 1908.

Shamrock. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was adopted by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, about 432. The shamrock to be worn by Irish troops on St. Patrick's day (March 17), to commemorate the bravery of the Irish in the South African war, by order of queen Victoria, 7 March, 1900. See also Yacht.

Shanghai, or Shanghae (China), captured by the British, 19 June, 1842; by the Taiping rebels, 7 Sept., 1853; retaken by the imperialists, 1855. The rebels were defeated near Shanghai by the English and French, allies of the emperor, 1 March, 1862. Pop. about 650,000; see China.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught; he unveils a statue of sir H. Parkes, 9 April, 1892.

Great fire; about 1,000 houses destroyed 2 April, 1892. See police disaffection, 1 Oct.; ringleaders discovered, 21 Nov. 1892.

Li Hung Chang monument unveiled 5 April, 1892.

Revolutionary disturbances, May, 1906; leaders sentenced, 10 May, 1907.

Sharsburg (Maryland), see Antietam.

Shawls, of oriental origin, were introduced into Paris after the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt, 1801. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1783, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1865.

Sheep were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woolen manufacture, 1797. Anderson. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1722. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 13,000,000, by others at 40,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000. See under Cattle.

In Aug. and Sept. 1802, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox, and on Sept. 11, government declared for enforcing the law for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated. In April, 1806, the disease reappeared and the regulations were reissued.

In 1855, 914,700 sheep and lambs were imported; in 1871, 916,790; 1879, 941,121; 1889, 358,458; 1900, 352,833; 1000, 297,263; 1894, 382,243; 1905, 353,397; 1906, 351,054; 1907, 358,070.

For number in Great Britain, see under Cattle.

Sheepshanks' Donations. On 2 Feb. 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000l. In accordance with the donor's directions, 500 pictures were placed in the South Kensington museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died 5 Oct. 1863. On 2 Dec. 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000l. stock to Trinity college, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

Sheerness (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned by Charles II. in 1663, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, 9 June, 1667. Mutiny of the Nov. 1798. The modern dockyard, dating from 1841, is one of the finest in Europe, and covers more than 60 acres. The town consists of four divisions, Blue-town, Mile-town, Banks-town,
SHEFFIELD.

1848

SHERIFF.

Mr. G. Woolfenden bequests 212,000, to charities, June, 1895

Sheffield school system, groups of 15 pauper children isolated in cottages reported successful, 2 Dec. 1895

Visit of queen Victoria; received by the duke of Norfolk, the mayor; opened the new town hall; re- viewed 25,000 children in the Norfolk park and visited the Cyclops works, 21 May, 1837

New University of Sheffield opened by the king, 1 July, 1895

Dr. Hy. Julian Hunter, of Bath, who died on 11 July, left the residue of his property, amounting to between 15,000/., and 20,000/., for the benefit of the university, to found the "Joseph Hunter" fund, reported, 5 Aug. 1895

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; the "Coalition" administration followed.

The earl of Shelburne* (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne), first lord of the treasury, William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, president of the council.

Duke of Grafton, privy seal.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), secretaries.

Viscount Keppel, admiral.

Duke of Richmond, oradunce.

Lord Thurlow, first lord chancellor.

Henry Dundas, Isaac Barre, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELDONIAN THEATRE, The, which was built by sir Christopher Wren (1649-1723), for accommodation for nearly 4,000 persons, and is used chiefly for public entertainments, &c.

SHELLEY SOCIETY, founded by Dr. F. J. Furnivall and Messrs. H.onet, W. M. Burtin, Tolhunton, and others, 1885. In July, 1893, it was proposed by lord Tennyson and others, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Shelley, by establishing a library and museum at Horsham, Sussex, near which place he was born. A mural tablet commemorating his birth, 4 Aug, 1792, and his death, 8 July, 1822, was set up publicly in the parish church 4 Aug., 1892.

SHELLS, see Bomb.
SHILOH, see Pittsburg.

SHIMOSE POWDER. An explosive of great power, employed by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5.

SHIP-BUILDING. &c., according to the Greek legends, began with the Egyptians, and ancient drawings of their rude vessels are extant. The Greeks, Phoenicians, and Carthaginians were skillful shipbuilders, and Solomon's "navy of ships" (1 Kings ix. 26), was doubtless constructed by Tyrians, 952 B.C. The ships of Tarshish (probably in Spain), are mentioned in Psal. xlvii. 7. Isaiah ii. 16, &c. The Romans built their first fleet of boats, by copying a Carthaginian vessel wrecked on their coast, 260 B.C. The dangers of navigation are described in Psal. cxviii. 23-30 and Acts xxvii. Strong vessels were constructed by the Normans for invasion and piracy in the 11th century A.D. et seq., and by the Venetians and other Italians, for commerce and war in the Middle Ages. The first double-decked ship built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VIII., was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000l. Stone, port-holes and other improvements were invented by Deschamps, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was treated as a science by Hoste, 1667. In the second half of the 16th century great progress was made in ship-building. Wood gave place to iron and steel, and only small vessels are now constructed of wood alone.

Viking ship discovered in a grave mound at Gokstad, Norway (now preserved in the university of Christiania) in 1862. A prehistoric ship cut out of solid oak, 48 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet deep, was found by the Brigg gas company while excavating near the old gasworks, in Limehouse Lane, April, 1885. Mr. Justice Chitty directed, 6 July, 1886, that the ship was the property of the owner of the land, Mr. Elles.

The France, a great sailing ship, was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Henderson for a Bordeaux firm; five masts, 360 feet long, 48 feet wide, bowsprit 50 feet long; carrying power over 6,000 tons.

Ship of the Viking age discovered buried in a grave mound on a farm at Osberg, Norway, in the district forming part of the old kingdom of Westfold, Aug. 1903; complete excavations made in 1904.

SHIITES, the Mahometan sect predominating in Persia; see Mahometanism.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French soldis of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called shilling. The true English shilling was first coined, some say, in small numbers, by Henry VII., 1504. Ruding. A peculiar shilling, value fivepence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662; see Coins.

SHILOH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1413 B.C.; Judges xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIBBOLETH, the word of which an ancient Greece had the same pronunciation as the Hebrew, was used as a test of loyalty by the Jews. After the conquest it was applied also to the term for a password, and was used by the Jews of the Middle Ages to indicate the status of a person in their community: a member of the newer faith was designated as one "who knows the Shibboleth," and a Jew of the old faith as one who "speaks in the old tongue."
SHIPKA.

SHIPPING, BRITISH.

The output of the Clyde shipping yards in 49 was 67 vessels of 283,858 tons, while that of the United Kingdom during 1891 (Lloyd's Register of British Shipping) was 67,500.

See Navy, Steam, Carrack, &c.

SHIPKA, see Shipka.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost, levied by Charles I. in 1631-6, was much opposed, and led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1500 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons or 12,000/; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. Among others, John Hampden refused to pay the tax; he was tried in the Exchequer in 1676. The judges declared the tax illegal, 12 June, 1678. Ship-money was included in the grievances complained of in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in their favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, 18 June, and died 24 June, 1643.

SHIPPI G, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1788. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a-million of tons. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. The merchant shipping act of 1851 was amended in 1897; see Merchant Shipping Act, Navy, and Navigation Acts. Steam Navigation. Trials, 1893.

The London Shipping Exchange (Sir D. Currie, chairman) opened by the lord mayor, 30 Jan. 1893. The National Seamens' and Firemen's Union established 1859.

The London Shipping Exchange (Sir D. Currie, chairman) opened by the lord mayor, 30 Jan. 1893.

The National Seamens' and Firemen's Union established 1859. Federation of shipowners of the United Kingdom, established to resist strikes and maintain free labour, Sept. 1, opened by the London Association of shipowners, Nov. 1899; and by shipowners of Liverpool, 1891.

Boy otting of free labour in the docks of London stopped by the Shipping Federation, Dec. 1892.

Cardiff strike of the shipping trade, Feb. 1894. Strike on the Thames ends, March 1894. The Shipping Federation proposes a scheme for the insurance of the lives of its sailors and officers.

\[ \text{Vessels} \times \text{Tonnage} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1892</th>
<th>1893</th>
<th>1894</th>
<th>1895</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>41,664</td>
<td>41,493</td>
<td>41,298</td>
<td>41,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage</td>
<td>273,645</td>
<td>272,998</td>
<td>272,347</td>
<td>271,696</td>
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Marine insurance (gaming policies) act passed, Dec. 1896.

The following are the numbers of the registered sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:

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<td>53,519</td>
<td>53,091</td>
<td>52,662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonnage</td>
<td>2,899,767</td>
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Total output 8,654,971, 8,464,618, 8,275,342, 8,087,843. Of this total 44,152 were Lascars and Asians, 3,177 were foreigners of various nationalities.}

The scheme adopted, May, 1891; carried into effect, 1 Jan. 1892.

Strike at Hull (which set). April-May, 1893.

Conference of Belfast and Clyde ship owners and their operative engineers, at Carlisle, 23 Oct. 1895.

The masters term temporarily accepted, except by the Belfast men, 25 Oct. released at Belfast by concessions to the men, 12 Nov. 1895.

Conference of employers at Glasgow, 1 Nov.; many engineers booked out on the Clyde, 2 Nov.; conference at Glasgow, under lord James of Herdfeild, 16 Dec.; the masters' proposals rejected by ballot, Dec.; close of the strike by the decision of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, Jan., agreement signed, 21 Jan. 1896.

Dispute revived on the Clyde, at Belfast, and on the Wear, Aug. — Sept.; ended on the Clyde, 3 Sept.

The London Docks, &c., association determined to abide by the Mansion house agreement (see Strikes, 14 Sept. 1884). — 16 Sept.

North Atlantic Shipping Trust, see Steam, 15 April, 1942.

Shipping exhibition at Whitechapel opened, 16 Oct.; visibility of financial rights in future on fall of the Naval Act of 1893.

Navy shipbuilding exhibition at Earl's court opened by lord mayor, 6 May, 1995.

Albion act. See Aliens act.

Shipping journals negligence (remises) bill passed, 4 March, 1900.

Agreement concluded between the Orient and the Royal Mail steam packet companies, by which the Orient line to Australia becomes the Orient line. Royal mail line, reported, 1 Jan. 1900.

Number of lives lost in British merchant ships in 1895 was 1,491, of whom 1,072 were crew and 273 passengers; parliamentary paper issued, 15 Aug.

Clyde shipyard strike, begins 30 Sept., ends 16 Nov.

Shipping war between the lines trading between Great Britain and New Zealand reported at an end, 21 Nov.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" and the system of deferred relations; Mr. A. Cohen, K.C., appointed chairman, reported, 26 Nov.

Marine insurance act passed, 1892.

Submarine signalling for use in foggy weather. See Easterly signal roping.

Colonial merchant shipping conference opened at the foreign office, 26 March; final sitting held, resolutions passed on the subjects of the safeguarding of tariff rights in future on the fall of merchant shipping legislation, uniformity of regulations, and local legislation applying to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, 26 April, 1907. Merchant shipping act passed, 26 April, 1907.


Port of London act; royal assent, 21 Dec. 1903.


American mercantile marine consists of 1,153 vessels, of 1,647,599 tons register gross. U.S. department of commerce and labour, annual report, 1894, 1895.

Marine insurance (gaming policies) act passed, 1 Dec. 1907.

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:

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SHIP-RAILWAY, see Railways, Oct. 1889.

SHIPWRECKS, see Wrecks.

SHIRES, see Counties.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century. Du Fresnoy. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1523, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. Stowe.

SHODDY, a kind of soft woollen goods, manufactured from old woollen rags, or the refuse, to which new wool is added, is stated to have been first manufactured about 1813, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

SHOEBLACK SOCIETY Brigades (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1850, by Mr. John Mactregor, "Rob Roy," in connection with the Ragged School Union.

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1812 and 1855, by an act of parliament, 1862, was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery," and a school for gunnery was established; see Cannon, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on 12 Nov. 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 41 inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this, with ships in motion. The National Volunteer Artillery Association began their annual meetings here in July, 1865.

During shell experiments with a new sensitive fuse, col. Francis Lyon (the inventor), col. Fox-Strangways, capt. Francis M. Goodfellow, and four others were killed, 26 Feb. 1865.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by Jewish women. Isaiah iii. 18. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1402, the people wore the backs or points of their shoes so long that they embarassed themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentleman fastened their with chains of silver or siller gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. on pain of being cursed by the clergy; 7 Edw. IV. 1407, see Trees. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1673. The buckle was not used till 1688. Stowe. Mortimer. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of shoe-strings in 1791. A strike of London shoemakers respecting wages, April, 1884; strike at Ruams, 1905. See Striks.

SHOOTING STARS, see under Meteors.

SHOP HOURS' REGULATION ACT (Sir John Lubbock's), for the protection of young persons, passed, 1889, amended, 1892. His resolution against long hours adopted by the commons, 21 March, 1893. Amendment act passed, 21 Dec. 1893; another bill, withdrawn, April, 1895; stopped Aug. 1896. Shop assistants (seats) act passed, 9 Aug. 1899; shop clubs act, royal assent, 8 Aug. 1902; one passed (lords), 25 April, 1903 Shop Hours Act, 1894 (15 Aug), enabled local authority to make a "closing order," subject to confirmation by central authority, fixing the hour on several days of the week at which shops of any specified class are to be closed for serving customers.

SHOP-TAX enacted in 1785; caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1788. The statute whereby shoplifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterwards of Lord Hastings. She did public service in 1461, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her. Harleian MSS.

SHORT-HAND, see Stenography.

"SHORT - LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, existed from 10 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1740.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stone shot made at the quarries at Maida. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells of many kinds; see Bombs and Cannon. For Puller's chilled shot, see Cannon.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose after the ruin of the Roman town Uricomium (see Wroxeter), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397.—On 21 July, 1493, was fought a sanguinary battle at Hatley Field, near Shrewsbury, between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. Hume.—Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, endowed by Elizabeth, and opened 1562. Its arrangements were modified by the public school act, 1868. A statue of Charles Darwin unveiled, 10 Aug. 1897. Population in 1901, 28,395; 1911 (est.), 29,810.


SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer, 20 July, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne. His patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., 2 Oct. following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury; see Halifax. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.
SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE: by conflicts in this county the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caratacus, the king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, about 50.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast; see Carnival.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was governed by two kings, one inferior, till Jan. 1887; when, the second king being dead, the dignity was abolished. In 1891, a revolution occurred, by which Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulkon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of establishing the king was defeated, by several Medes, agents, 1685, and ratified 5 April, 1686. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with queen Victoria; they brought letters from the king, which were delivered crawling, on 16 Nov. They visited Paris in June, 1861. By a treaty with France, the French protectorate over Cambodia was recognised; signed 15 July, ratified 24 Oct. 1867. The king Chulalongkorn, born 21 Sept. 1853, succeeded his father Mongkut, 1 Oct. 1868; a political constitution was decreed, 30 May, 1873. Queen Victoria receives the order of the White Elephant from the Siam minister at Windsor, 2 July, 1880. Area 200,000 sq. miles. Population of Siam (1910) about 7,500,000. Revenue, 1905, 3,826,480; expenditure, 3,759,105; (est.) revenue, 4,660,705; expenditure, 4,601,016; imports, 1904-5, 7,581,219; exports, 7,582,807.

Various political revolutions began by the king, 16 Nov. 1873. On 9 Oct. 1874, he invited astronomers to Bangkok to view the eclipse of 5 April, 1875. Telegraphic communication with France opened, 14 July, 1875.

Great abolition of slavery nearly completed, Aug. 1886. One of the king's sons born 1878, declared the first crown prince, 1887.

Rebellion in N. Siam, headed by Pha Thrup Song Kham, Sept. 1893; restored, May, 1896. British boundary commission: complications, 1889-90; frontier question settled, reported Feb. 1893. The king turns the first sod for the Bangkok-Paknam railway (other railways promoted), announced 16 July, 1894; opened 20 April, 1895.

Dispute with France: conflict between a Franco-Annamat column and Lao tribes on the Mekong river, subject to Siam, 3 May, 1871; the Siamese returned to Camoon, reported 25 July, 1871; the French occupy Sanam, an island, 15 June; report made for the murder of M. Gresquin demanded; Siam objects, about 15-20 June; more islands occupied by the French, about 3 July; a British mission, with French gunboats, goes up the Mekong; skirmish, with bloodshed on both sides, 15 July; French ultimatum sent, requiring payment of 3,000,000K. as an indemnity, and an enlargement of territory on the Mekong; the ultimatum partly accepted by the Siamese, 18, 19 July; M. Pavie, the French minister, recalled; capt. Aden de Villers takes Don-Dan and other forts; major Samson skillfully avoids the ultimatum unconditionally, 29 July; blockade of Siamese coast, 26 July; raised, 4 Aug.; the French minister received in the king, reported 22 Aug.; difficulties overcome; a moderate draft of treaty signed, 3 Oct.; the French envoy leaves, 6 Oct. 1893.

Then Vot sentenced to 20 years' penal service for the murder of Mr. Grosquin in June, 1894.

Lamented death of the crown prince, aged 16, 4 Jan. 1895.

Royal decree, establishing a legislative council (ministers and nobles), 17 Jan. 1895.

Prince Damrong appointed chief minister, Jan. 1895.

Prince Choufa Maha Vajiravudh, born 1860 (studying at Eton), proclaimed crown prince, 17 Jan.; invested with the honours at the Siamese legation, London, 8 March, 1895.

Dispute between England and France respecting the Mekong-Mongson territory, Aug. 1895.

Boundary treaty signed, the Mekong to be the boundary of the French possessions; Mongson given over to France, 15 Jan.; evacuated 14 May, 1896.

Railway line Bangkok to Thonburi constructed by Mr. M. Campbell: first half opened by the king at Bangkok, 27 March, 1895; second half to Lopburi, opened, July, 1896.

The king Chulalongkorn makes a tour in Europe; commencing at Rome, 3 June, he visited Vienna, Peterhof, Copenhagen, London, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Potsdam, the Hague, Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Cairo, boarded a steamer on the Nile; arrived at Bangkok, amid festivities, 16 Dec. 1897.

Great progress and reorganisation under British officials: Burmese village system introduced by Prince Damrong; minister of finance, Prince Rabit, minister of justice, Jan. 1899.

Death of the king's son, Sommotwonge, June, 1899.

Perak boundary dispute settled by Mr. Greville, British minister, Aug. 1899.

British treaty of 1856 revised as to the land revenue; new agreement signed, early 1901.

Siam rebellion in the north, troops defeated, 23 July; Pray captured, buildings sacked, Siamese massacred, 25 July; Lakau abandoned by Europeans, early Aug.; the British coast from San persuades the Sians to leave Pray and give up other positions, 24 Aug. 1900. Kelantan and Tringano virtually under British control, reported 3 Oct. 1902.

France restores Chentubam, but secures Meluprey, Bassak, an illegal treaty signed, 1902. 500 Sians surrender to the French across the Mekong, 15 Nov. 1902.

Rebels dispersed in the north, order restored, reported, 23 Nov. 1902.

Gold standard scheme accepted by foreign banks, early Dec. 1902.

New treaty with France to replace treaty, signed 7 Oct. 1902, but never ratified, 17 Feb. 1904.

Anglo-French agreement declares that the influence of Great Britain in certain of the territories of Siam shall be unambiguously acknowledged by Siam, and at least is to be equalizing the influence of France in other parts of Siam; both powers declaring all idea of the annexation of Siamese territory, 8 April, 1904.

Transfer of the harbour of Pat and the island of Kohong to France (after ratification of the new treaty, Dec. 1904), Jan. 1905.

SIAM.

Siam.

Steady Twists. Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They were named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siamese river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married two sisters. In 1866 they were in North Carolina in declining health. Their exhibition in London began again 5 Feb. 1866. They died in America, within two hours of each other, 16, 17 Jan. 1874.

Very destructive fire in the Chinese quarter at Bangkok, damage being estimated at 750,000K., reported 7 Jan. 1877.

Formal possession taken of the new territories at Bat-tambang, acceding to France under the treaty signed at Bangkok, 19 March, 1893.
SIBERIA. (Asia.) In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jemnak Timofejev. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither. An insurrection broke out among the Poles in Siberia in 1768. The Poles suppressed it. University founded, 1886. Pop., 1905, 7,609,200.

Since 1865 efforts have been made to open up a sea route to central Siberia, especially by Capt. Wiggins and his friends, 1874 et seq. In 1895 two vessels from London reached Kalmoul on the Yenisei, stayed there 19 days, and returned in October.

The construction of a railway to Siberia, in ten years, was authorised, Feb. 1895; (see Russia, May, 1895). About 150 convicts, on their way to a penal settlement, rose against their warders, and are subdued after a conflict, with much bloodshed, March, 1895.

Eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway opened, Nov. 24 in 1896.

Capt. Wiggins' expedition through the Kara sea and up the Yenisei to deliver rails for the railway successful, reported 24 Jan.; he receives a handsome present from the czar at St. Petersburg, Feb. 23. Capt. Wiggins' steamship Siberia wrecked in Yenisei straits; all saved, 22 Sept.; arrived at Archangel, 23 Dec. 1894; arrived at St. Petersburg, 9 Jan. 1895; Prince Leopold, Emperor of Saxony, and number of consuls, 13 March; an expedition under him to the Yenisei leaves the Tyne, 12 Aug. 1895; reported successful, 1896; British expedition in the Glenmore and Scotia arrives at Irkutsk, Autumn, 1895.

Trans-Siberian railway, from Vladivostok to Naraiview Amuruki (235 miles), opened for traffic, 23 Dec. 1891. Successful expedition (11 steamers) of Mr. W. Pop.

Shirley, instant. Ship Nadezhda sets off from Archangel, 8 July; arrived in the Ob (or Obi) Gulf and up the Ob river, left London 20 July; returned 1 Oct. 1897.

Siberian war rails laid on the Trans-Baikal section of Trans-Siberian railway, 28 Dec. 1897.

The East Asiatic Ry. completed, 9 Nov. 1901.


Martial law decreed in 17 sections of the military district which is intersected by the Siberian railway, 6 Jan. 1906.


Murder of gang of convicts at Kutatiskis, 2 killed and 11 escaped, 6 wounded, 7 Oct. 1907.

Siberian defences to be strengthened at Vladivostok, new port to be established at Nikolovsk and a new barracks to be constructed at Khabarovsk (cost 3,792,000.), reported, 19 Sept. 1907.

SIBYLLS. Sibylla, women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world, 100 speaks of one, others of two, thirty of three, Aelion of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which he bought three times more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained, when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.; see Quadecam.ers.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French (who had conquered Sicily, 1266), commenced at Palermo, 30 March, 1282.

On Easter Monday conspirators assembled at Palermo: and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian in a black dress and with his sword, One Drochel, a Frenchman, used her deadly, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were killed in a quarter of an hour. The populace ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, with-out distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of about 3,000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (anciently Trinemeria, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, or Siculi, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy. The Phoenicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582); see Syracuse. In modern times its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (which see); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy.

Population, 1901, 5,520,366; 1901 (est.) 5,574,125.

Saxos built by the Greeks from Elephant, about. b.C. 735

Syracuse founded by Archaus from Pameum. 734

Leontini and other cities founded.

Agrigentum founded by a Dorian colony, 579; ruled by Phalaris (see Bosco Bad), about.

Gelon, tyrant of Gela, becomes supreme at Syracuse; the Carthaginians enter Sicily to found colonies, but are severely defeated by Gelon, at Himera.

Gelon succeeded by his brother Hiero.

Syracuse becomes predominant in Sicily.

Great Athenian expedition under Nicias, 415; defeated by the aid of Gilippus, the Lacedaemonian.

A successful expedition of laws established by Lycurgus.

Dionysius the elder, able and ambitious, becomes captain-general at Syracuse, 406; subdues the aristocrats, becomes tyrant, and gradually suprime in Sicily, 405; makes successful war with the Italian Greeks; declares war against Carthage.

Syracuse closely besieged by the Carthaginians; their army is crushed by a pestilence; their fleet destroyed by Dionysius; a treaty made.

War renewed, 395; peace made.

Dionysius plants colonies in Italy, 394; dies.

His dissolute son, Dionysius II., succeeds him, 367; receives Plato and other philosophies; he is deformed by Dion, his banished relative, who becomes ruler.

Dion rules severely and becomes unpopular; is assassinated by Calippos.

Dionysius II. (tyrant at Aegina 10 years) receives his authority at Syracuse, 346; rules till his expulsion by Timoleon with a small Corinthian army, and retires to Corinth.

Timoleon restored the republic, deposes the other Sicilian tyrants, and becomes king of Sicily, totally defeating the Carthaginians at the Crimini, 343; rules Sicily till his death.

Agathocles overthrows the republic with bloodshed, and becomes tyrant of Carthage, and of Syracuse, 317; defeated by the Carthaginians at the Himera, 270; he invades Africa, gains victories over the Carthaginians, but Archelas flees from him, 270; dies.

Political discussions; Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, enters Sicily, and defeats the Carthaginians, 278; retires.

Hiero II., made king of Syracuse, 276; makes war with the Romans, is defeated, and makes peace.

The first Punic war begins, see Carthage.

Hiero II. dies.

Hieron, his grandson, succeeds, 216; renounces the alliance with Rome; and is assassinated.

The Roman consul, Marcellus, invades Sicily, and besieges Syracuse, which is vigorously defended by the aid of Archimedes, 212; it is taken, when Archimedes is slain.

Sicily becomes a Roman province.

The Servile war so. much 35, 134, 132.

Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero).

Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey, 42; defeated; expelled, 36; killed.

Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 455; by the Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius, A.D.

Composed by the Saracens and held.

Greatly recovered by the Greek emperor by the aid of Normans.

1308
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, 1095; who takes the title of Count of Sicily. 1091-1096.

Roger, son of the above-named, unite Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies.

Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, expels Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king. 1266.

The French massacred (see Sicilian Vespers). 1282.

Sicily seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon; Naples remains to the house of Anjou. 1435.

Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples. 1720.

The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic. 1501.

Victory of the Turks at Sasepe, by the treaty of Treaty, made king of Sicily. 1713.

Which he gave up to the emperor Charles VI., and becomes king of Sicily. 1720.

Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies. 1734.

The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies, in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty. 1759.

Great earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons. 1783.

The French conquer the Two Sicilies (see 1788). Ferdinand IV. returns to Sicily. 1806.

Political disturbances. 1810.

New constitution granted, under British auspices. 1812.

The French expelled; kingdom of Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples; abolishes the constitution. 1815.

Revolution at Palermo suppressed. 1820.

The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed. 12 Jan., 1848.

The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroys. 17 Jan.; promises a new constitution. 19 Jan.

The Sicilian parliament decides the evacuation of the Bourbon family, 13 April; and invites the duke of Oporto to the throne. 11 July.

Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans. 7 Sept.

Catania taken by assault, 6 April; Syracuse surrenders 29 April; and Palermo 14 May, 1849.

Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, 4 April, &c.; the rebel refuges into the interior, 9 April, &c. 1860.

Garibaldi and his followers (2500 men) embark at Genoa, 5 May; and land at Marsala, 11 May; he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sicily. 14 May.

He defeats the royal troops at Calatabian, 15 May; storms Palermo, 27 May; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, 28 May, an armistice agreed to. 31 May.

A provisional government formed at Palermo, June; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans, 6 June.

Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazo, 4 July.

Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (reclaiming the citadel of Messina). 30 July.

New Sicilian constitution proclaimed. 3 Aug.

Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (see Sept.). 21 Aug.

Professor Shaft (date of Oxford), a short time dictator. Sept.

The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for amicable terms. 29 Sept.; accord. 21 Oct.

Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily. 1 Dec.

Citadel of Messina blockaded, 2 Feb.; surrenders to general Cadabò, 1 March, 1861.

King Victor Emmanuel warmly received at Messina, May, 1862.

Impeccable speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, 16 July; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, 14 Aug.; embarks for Italy, 24 Aug.

SICILY.

1254

SIDON.

Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquillity.

Insurrection in Palermo, attributed to the priests and clergy. 17 Nov.; suppressed with the assistance of Italian troops. 21-26 Sept. 1866.

Revival of brigandage and murder. Aug., 1872.

Martial law established in some places. Sept., 1874.

Alama, a brigand, tried at Palentzana, for numerous murders and other crimes. Nov.

Garparo, brigand, killed during capture. 2 Oct., 1875.

Mr. Forster Rose carried off by brigands, 3 Nov. A ransom of about 40,000 francs. 6 Nov., 1875.

Leone and other brigands shot. 1 June, 1877.

Five chief brigands surrender. 20 Nov., 1877.

Explosion in sulphur mine at Gesolungo, near Catania, about 20 killed. 15 Dec., 1882.

Violent cyclone in Catania, about 27 killed; 200,000, damage. 7 Oct., 1883.

Opening of the Italian National Exhibition at Palermo (see April). 15 May, 1893.

Increase of brigandage by secret societies; many arrests. 26 Sept. and 9 Oct., 1892.

Despatch of troops to suppress brigandage; nearly a state of siege, reported. 23 Oct., 1893.

Violent rioting, with bloodshed (see Palermo), Dec. 22. Rioting in Tripoli against the otorri dues; reinforcements sent. 30 Dec., 1893. Descriptive, with bloodshed, at different places; Gen. Morra di Larivino invested with full powers to establish order. 2 Jan., 1894.

State of siege in Sicily proclaimed at Palermo. 3 Jan., 1895.

The rising attributed to misgovernment and oppression by the municipal authorities. Jan., 1895.

Sig. de Felice Gufiurda (deputy) sentenced to 18 years, and seven others to various terms of imprisonment, for connection with rioting (see above). 30 May, 1895.

Order restored, reported. 10 Sept.

Destructive earthquakes, with loss of life, at Messina, 16 Nov.

Severe shock in Catania; many persons buried by the fall of a church. 23 March, 1895.

Disaster at a mine at Casteltennini, 35 deaths. 24 Sept., 1897.

 Jubilee celebration of the Sicilian revolution (1848); hearty welcome to the prince and princess of Naples, and sig. Crisp, at Palermo, 10 Jan., 1898.

A marble monument commemorating the revolution, unveiled by the crown prince, at Palermo, 12 Jan., 1899.

The king and queen open the Sicilian agricultural exhibition at Palermo; British naval squadron well received. 27, 28, 29, May, 1902.

Cyclone and floods in Modica and Catania; 400 deaths; the king sends 2000 l. 26-28 Sept., 1902.

Fatal riot at Giarratana. 13 Oct.

Visit of king Edward VII. 21, 22, April, 1905.

Earthquake shock felt at Messina, connected with the earthquake in Calabria (see Italy). 12 Sept., 1905 and Dec., 1908.

Eruption of Mount Etna. 23 March, 1906.

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 2080 B.C. It's people took part in the wars in Greece, usually supporting Sparta. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polydeuces (436) and Lysippus (328 B.C.).

SIDEROSTAT (from sidus, Latin for a star), an apparatus constructed by M. Leon Foucault, shortly before his death, 11 Feb. 1868, for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera obscura. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork and a fixed objective glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

SIDON or ZIDON (Syria), a city of Phoenicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C.; and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C.
SIEGES. 155

SIEGES. Azoth, which was besieged by Psamtichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. Usher. It held out for twenty-nine years. Hero-

dotus. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. Other ancient sieges: Tyre, 573 B.C.; 332 B.C.; Syracuse, 411 B.C.; 212 B.C.; Saguntum, 210 B.C.; Jerusalem, 590 B.C.; A.D. 70. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details of many of them see separate articles.


Burgos, 1812, 1813. Cadiz, 1812. Calais, 1537. British historians affirm that cannon were used at Creusot, 1346, and here in 1379. First used here in 1388. Rymer's Febi, 1558, 1696.

Calvi, 1794. Camiia: the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks, 1665.


Chartes, 1588. Chelmsford, 1538. Chirard Post, which see, 1835.


SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered by the Portuguese navigator, P. de Cintra, in 1462. An attempt to form a settlement here made by the British government by sending out from London about 300 freed negroes and 60 whites, Dec. 1780, failed; a second attempt by the Sierra Leone Company in 1791, was not much more successful, and in 1807 the settlement was given up to the crown. Area about 4,000 sq. miles. Capital, Freetown, has the finest harbour in West Africa; population in 1910 (est.), 30,000. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1795; by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarty, governor of the colony, was defeated and killed by the Ashantee chief, 21 Jan. 1824. The British then settled a bishopric in 1824; see ASHANTEES and WEST AFRICA. Population, 1910, 76,665; 1901 (est.), 60,000. Revenue, 1910, 321,000; expenditure, 341,871; imports, 134,200; exports, 73,575. (From United Kingdom, 57,008; India, 17,710.) Belhurrie, the stronghold of the insurgent Yoruba tribe, captured by Sir Francis De Winton, 24 Nov. 1837. The king was captured and the rebellion suppressed.

Nov.-Dec.

The Gambia territory isolated and made an independent colony, 2 Feb. 1832.

Lorghu, capital of the chief Mackah captured by the British under governor Hay; 70 prisoners liberated; announced 14 Feb. 1839.

In accordance with an agreement with the French government, 10 Aug. 1858, a commission was appointed for the delimitation of the British and French possessions in West Africa. Oct. 1859. Agreement signed 31 Jan. 1865.

British expedition sent to punish aggressions in May, 1854; fighting at Tambu; the British retired and defeated and destroyed July 7, 1854.

A British expedition, under Col. A. B. Ellis, against the Sofas, a marauding tribe, are mistaken for the Sofas by a French force, under Lieut. Maritz, at Watog, about the British border, and attacked; British loss: capt. Lundy, lieuts. Liston and Wright, serjeant-major Carral, and 2 privates; French loss: lieut. Maritz and 10 English; many wounded. 22 Dec. 1859.

The collision attributed to the false statement of Korana, a chief, who was afterwards executed; the British awarded 90,000l. by arbitration.

Sub-inspector Taylor, at Tungs, with a detachment of frontier police and some natives, defeat a body of about 4,000 Sofas; 59 killed, 159 taken prisoners. 29 Dec. 1864.

The Sofas, after a destructive raid, severely defeated by Col. A. B. Ellis at Baguena. 2 Jan. 1894.

Capture of Kerra-Yemna and rescue of 673 slaves. 29 Jan. 1894.

Another conflict between the British and French (native police) on the borders of Sierra Leone; several killed. 3 Feb. 1896.

"Human Leopard" society (men clothed in leopard skin) spread to all people who could be enticed; efforts made for its suppression; 3 men hanged, July, 1895; 5 men hanged. 28 Oct. 1896.

Great fire at Freetown. 19 Nov. 1896.

Delimitation of British and French territory, settled, May; British protectorate proclaimed. 1897.

Serious rising due to the suppression of slavery, &c., and the hut tax in the hinterland. 1 Feb. 1898.

Conflicts between the natives and frontier police under Major Probyn at Karamu, Dec. 1895, and mortally wounded; Quiai burnt by Capt. Moore, March, 1896.

Serious fighting; Ekuta and Tabora occupied by the British, 26 March.

Desultory fighting round Port Loko, the rev., W. J. Humphrey killed; Sore Bankey, the king, killed by Bai Burch, rebel chief. 4 April.

Rising spreading in the S.E., Benda in ruins; Mr. Hughes, native commissioner, and over 200 inhabitants, massacred by the Mendis; 5 American missionaries massacred at Rotifunk; 2 others at Tamana. 14 May.

British warships and reinforcements sent to Freetown, rebel colony at Kwallul by Capt. Fairbairn, 3 chiefs arrested, May; Col. Woodgate returns to Freetown, after successful operations against the Mendis in Kambia; May II. N.W. For returns to Freetown, after burning several villages.

Rotifunk occupied by Col. Woodgate's punitive expedition (about 100 men) after desperate fights with hordes of Mendis, who were finally driven off with great loss, 4 June; Bombey, their stronghold, taken by lieut.-col. Cunningham and lieut. Russell; enemy's loss heavy. 13 June.

Colonel Marshall's punitive operations in the Bombey and Kwallul districts successful. 18 June.

Sir David Patrick Chalmers appointed royal commissioner. He is to inquire into the rising, estimated loss of life about 2,000; arrives 13 July (leaves 22 Nov.).

The expeditionary force returns to Freetown after destroying 4 towns in the Bombey and Senga districts. 12 July.

Rebel colony repulsed with loss at Songo Town, 21 July.

The Mendis repeatedly defeated, the chief's axe for peace, 20 Aug.; King of the Upper Mendis captured. 1 Sept.

Further operations against Bai Burch, Oct.; he is captured by Capt. Goodwin, 14 Nov. (brought to Freetown) and 4 other lieutenants, 25 Feb. 1896. Lamani, rebel chief, and followers surrender to Capt. Robertson at Karene, Dec. (Bai Forkey captured, Jan. 1899).

Judge Roemer tries 240 prisoners at Kwallul and elsewhere for murder during the rising (Aug.); 131 sentenced to death, about half comitted; Freed August 1899.

The Sierra Leone railway (52 mi. to Songo town) opened by major Nathan, acting governor, 1 May.

Col. Woodgate's (K.C.M.G.) 1899 expedition to explore unknown country and overawe the Mendis and Kisse Indians successful; the report submitted after some days' continuous fighting. British loss slight.

Dec. 1899-1 March.

Sir David Chalmers (died 5 Aug. 1899) issued his report condemning the hut tax, &c., 26 Sept. Major Ronald Ross (K.C.B. 1902), head of the Liverpool malaria research expedition, arrives 13 Aug.; discovers the Anopheles malarial mosquito (which 33) in stagnant pools, &c., grubs killed by kerosene oil, leaves. 13 Sept.

Anti-malaria work in Freetown very successful, reported 30 April.

The "Lissards" (pop. 1,420) transferred from Sierra Leone, and he is attached to part of the Franco Anglo-French agreement. 8 April, 1904.

Railway from Freetown, via Songo town, Rotifunk, Mogonguma, and Bo to Balima, 222 miles, completed Aug. 1905.

Centenary of the abolition of the slave trade celebrated.

26 March, 1907.

GOVERNORS.—Sir James Hay Shaw, 1838; Sir Francis Forwood, 1841; Sir John Stuart, 1854; Sir Charles King-Harman, 1903; Mr. Leslie Prebly, 1909.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude; this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system
for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. Gutrie; see Fog-signals and Navigation Laws.

Bulk system of signalling on railways, introduced 1853
The telephones, an electrical system of signalling, invented by Mr. C. V. Boughton, of New York state, exhibited in London. Dec. 15, 1893
A signaling apparatus invented by prince Louis of Battenberg and Capt. Percy Scott, announced 14 Sept. 1894
Messrs. Thompson & Marsh's recording ship's log apparatus recording orders from the bridge to the engine-room, announced Jan. 1905
International code of signals committee, final report issued; by the new code of 26 flags 375 signals can be made, April, 1897
New international maritime code introduced, 1 Jan. 1910
Automatic signals first brought into use on Metropolitan railway. 6 Oct. 1907
Signal boxes discarded and last section of automatic signals opened. 26 Sept. 1929

SIGNBOARDS were used by the Greeks and Romans.

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL, a stamp, imitating the royal signature, employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write: in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1625; and George IV. 29 May, 1820. Rosse.

SIKHS, originally a Hindu religious sect (about 1500), a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul empire, 1703-38; see Punjab and India, 1849, 1867.

SIKKIM, a small Himalayan State, joining Tibet, allied to the Indian government since 1814. By a treaty in 1861 free trade and passage through the country were secured.

The erection of a fort by the Rajah under the influence of Tibetans in contravention of the treaty, led to a military demonstration; 10,000 troops sent ostensibly to repair the road to Tibet, Jan.; the rajah proving contumacious, the viceroy intervened intellectually, March; about 2,500 men concentrated at Pelling, March; Lintu fort captured; flight of Tibetans, 20 March; destruction of fort ordered, 22 March; skirmishes with the Tibetans, 24 killed, May; Col. Graham defeats the attacking Tibetans, 1200 men, 23 May, 1833; troops ordered to return to Darjeeling, 17 June, Return to Sikkim on appearance of Tibetan aggression July.

The Tibetans defeated at Jelpa pass; 400 killed and wounded, 25 Sept.; Col. Graham's advance suspended and the expedition recalled, 2 Oct.

A Chinese amban, or resident, at Lhasa, arrives with a large following at Calcutta, 11 March. A treaty signed at Calcutta, 17 March, 1880; Sikkim is to be treated as a British feudatory state. The rajah goes secretly to Tibet; paroled in Nejail, April; lives in retirement 1892.

Mr. D. Freshfield and Prof. Garwood explore the glaciers of Mt. Kangchenjungka (25,136 feet high) Oct. 1899

SILCHESTER. Hants. Here are the remains of the Roman town Calleva (built on the site of the British Caer Segont or Segont); including walls of excellent masonry, a basilica and forum, private dwellings, &c. Many discoveries during excavations made by the rev. Mr. Joyce, under the patronage of the duke of Wellington, from 1863 till his death in 1878. Coins of Claudius I. and later emperors have been found. A systematic investigation of these remains was begun, 23 June, 1899, under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Fox and other fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

Mr. Laurence Gomme, Mr. Hilton Price, gen. Pitt-Rivers, and Mr. St. John Hope co-operate in the work 1899. Sept. 1899

Many vases, tools and implements discovered; these remains constitute a veritable British and Roman Pompeii 1892.


The work was announced by the king of Hungary, 1478, and added to the Austrian dominion, 1526. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace of 1763. Population, 1900, 680,529; 1910 (est.), 741,600.

Strike of about 3,000 miners in the Strat district; order kept by the military 24 Sept. 1897. Another strike with rioting and bloodshed 1 May, 1894. By explosions of fire damp in the coal mines of Karwin, about 252 persons perished 14 June, 1895. Explosion in the Wranget colliery, Walsenburg, 50 deaths, 23 Dec. 1895.

SILICON or SILICUM (from silex, flint), a non-metallic element, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicon was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. Gelatin. See Water-glass and Romane's Stone.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, 30 June, 1829, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854 it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskieviitch, and many assaults were made. On 2 June, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On 9 June, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on 14 June, under prince Gortschakoff and general Seredec, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, Capt. Butler and Lieut. Neithwright, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major. Population, 1900, 12,133; 1910 (est.), 14,375.

SILK. The culture of the silkworm and the manufacture of silk is attributed to the Chinese. Ptolemy called the northern part of China (afterwards known as Cathay) Series ("the people who furnish silk"), from the Chinese name for the silkworm sze or sze, from which is derived the Greek word syr, "silkworm." A Chinese work, called the "Silkworm Classic," states that Si-lung-shi, the principal queen of the Emperor Hwang-te (2603 B.C.), was the first person to rear silkworms, and that the emperor invented robes and garments of silk. The Chinese themselves assign a still higher antiquity to the culture of the silkworms. Strabo wrote into Europe (55 B.C.) by two Persian monks, who brought them from China to Constantinople; and their culture was encouraged by the Roman emperor Justinian. Worm silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiborius's
SILVERS, 1258

SILVER BOOK.

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America were at one time the richest in the world, but the mines discovered in the United States of North America in the last century have surpassed them in richness. Silver was discovered in the State of Nevada in 1858, and subsequently in most of the Pacific States and territories. In 1879, California, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, the greatest producer being California, next being Nevada. The most celebrated mines in the United States are the Comstock lode, in Las Vegas, Nevada, and the silver mines in Utah, in the territory of Utah), and the Eureka and Rich mond mines, Nevada. The Comstock lode was discovered in 1859, and in 20 years had produced silver and gold valued at $35,000,000 dollars. Then its galleries and shafts were 250 miles in length. Bound this lode grew up Virginia City. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1600, and it was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1734, one mass of silver weighing 730 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 50 lbs., and worth 1,680 d. In England silver plate and vessels were first used by Pliny, a Roman bishop, a love and pad- itious metal. They were first used in 1700. Silver knives, spoons, and cups were great luxuries in 1500; see Mirrors. The act of 1816 restricted the use of silver as legal tender to 40s. Estimated annual production of silver throughout the world, 1,777 tons; value, 5,790,000 (1910). Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1829. See Silver :

Silk Book (Codex Argenteus), see under Bible.

SILVERS, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 51; see Shropshire. From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the paleozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the Silurian and Shropshire counties. Marchand's "Siluria" was published 1790.

In 1838, M. Guerin-Meneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the Conchonc, which feeds on the Abutilon glandulosum, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The Cynthia yields a silk-like substance termed Silicula. It was brought to Paris by Fanton in 1838.
SIMANCAS (Castile, Spain). Near it Ramírez II. of Leon, and Fernando of Castile, gained a great victory over Abderahman, the Moorish king of Cordova, 6 Aug. 939.

SIMNEL CONSPIRACY, see Rebellion, 1486.

SICILY, see Sicyon.

SIMONIANS, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called St. Simonians, after their founder, Claude II. conte de St. Simon (born 1769), sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention: the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, 24 Jan. 1834. St. Simon died in 1825, and his follower, Père Enfantin, died 1 Sept. 1864.

SIMONY (trading in church offices) derives its name from Simon desiring to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts viii. 18, 19). It is forbidden by England in the canon law, and by statute 31 Eliz. c. 6, "for avoiding the sin of simony and corruption in presentations, collations, and donations of and to benefices," &c., 1598-9; and by statute of 12 Anne 2, stat. 12 (1713). The rev. James John Merrett had been convicted of simony, 26-29 Nov. 1699, and deprived.

The bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee) moved for a committee on the laws relating to simony: appointed 21 April, 1874.

SIMPION, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000. The new Simpion tunnel boring operations began 13 Nov. 1898. Herr Brandt, the chief engineer, died, Nov. 1899. The piercing of the tunnel completed 24 Feb. 1907. The new tunnel, which is 21,570 yards, or a little over 12 1/4 miles in length, is the largest in the world. It is almost straight from end to end, from Brigue, in Switzerland, to Iselle, in Italy. The portion finished is one of the two tunnels. The finished tunnel is egg-shaped, about 6 yards high and 43 broad. The distance apart of the two tunnels about 30 yards. The frontier line passes almost exactly in the middle of the tunnel. The average height of the mountain above the tunnel is 3,470 ft., the highest point, situated on the Swiss-Italian frontier, being 7,001 ft. above the level of the tunnel. The original cost of the tunnel was estimated at 2,800,000l., but in view of the enormous difficulties encountered, the price was raised to 3,140,000l. The new tunnel shortens the journey between Calais and Milan most materially. The distance by the Mont Cenis Tunnel is 680 miles, and by the St. Gotthard Tunnel 665 miles, whereas by the Simplon Tunnel it is reduced to 585 miles.

The first train for ordinary passenger service passed through the tunnel, 25 Jan.: formal opening by the king of Italy and the president of the Swiss republic 19 May, 1906.

Second Swiss Tunnel to be a foot wider than the first decided upon 26 Aug. 1907

Electric traction tried and found very successful in Simplon tunnel 19 Aug. 1908

Dispute between the government and builders re. the second tunnel: no settlement arrived at, Dec. 1909.

SINAI. Here the ten commandments were promulgated, 1491 B.C. Exod. xx.

After much investigation and discussion by many persons, Dr. Beke stated that he had discovered the true Sinai, Feb. 1874.

SINALUNGA or ASINALUNGA (near Siena, Italy). Here Garibaldi, when about to enter the papal territory, was seized and conveyed to Alessandria, 23 Sept. 1867; see Italy.

SINDE (N.W. India), was traversed by the Greeks under Alexander, about 326 B.C.; conquered by the Persian Mahometans in the 8th century A.D.; tributary to the Ghaznevide dynasty in the 11th century; conquered by Nadir Shah, 1739; reverted to the empire of Delhi after his death, 1747; after various changes of rulers, Sinde was conquered by the English in 1849.

SINGAPORE, see Straits Settlements.

SINGING, see Music and Hymns.

SINKAT, see under Soudian, 1881.

SINKING FUND. First projected by sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the bank of England, 1737, passed in 1740. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt, devised by Dr. Price, was passed in March, 1780. A then estimated surplus of 900,000l. in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000l., which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1825, the sinking fund was limited to one-fourth of the actual surplus of revenue.

A new sinking fund was established by act passed 2 Aug. 1875. The annual charge of the national debt of the year ending 31 March, 1876, was 27,700,000l.; subsequent years to be 28,000,000l. This act was temporarily suspended in 1897: again during the S. African war in 1900 and 1901: restored 1902. 35,000,000l. was taken from the sinking fund by the budget of 1909-10.

SINOPE, an important Greek colony on the Bosphorus, after resisting several attacks was conquered by Mithridates IV., king of Pontus, and made his capital. It was the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On 30 Nov. 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this act (considered treacherous) the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, 3 Jan. 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, situated on the site of a monastery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsyng, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elyseng Spital. In 1350 he changed it to an Almshouse, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having beenqueathed 3000l. towards purchasing and building a college and almshouse on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily
SLAVERY.

SLAVERY. 1260

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different musical sounds, was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1810. The principle was shown in an apparatus exhibited by Robert Hooke before the Royal Society, 27 July, 1681.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, an order for the service of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1634. Their establishment in London began in 1635.

SIX ACTS, a term given to certain acts, also named "Gagging Acts," by Geo. III. & Geo. IV. c. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, passed in 1819-1820 to suppress editions meetings and publications.

SIX ARTICLES, see Articles.

SIX CLERKS, officers of the court of chan- very, who were annually eteirie or deisy. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy and forbade their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many years officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. Law Diet. The six clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

SIXTEEN (serz), a large French political club, in the reigns of Henry III. and IV., sixteen members of which took charge of the sixteen quarters of Paris. They at first supported the catholic league, and attempted to overthrow Henry III. in 1587, but vacillating in their policy, and committing many crimes, their power was annihilated by Mayence in 1591, and several of them were executed.

SIXTY CLUB (constitutional), instituted by A. E. Southall, limited to 60 members; president, the earl of Hardwicke; inaugural dinner, 13 Jan. 1798.

SKALITZ (Bohemia), was stormed by the Prussian general Steinmetz, 28 June, 1866, whereby the junction of the divisions of the Prussians was greatly facilitated.

SKATING (with blunt skates) is said to have been practised inprehistoric times by northern nations. See Riads.

Mentioned by the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus about 1134.

William Fitz Stephens speaks of it in London, about 1255.

Figures of skates in thos Magnus's history, printed 1555.

Gillam's work, skating, 1562.

Birkholtz, probably introduced from Holland, about 1660, were seen in St. James's Park by Pepys and Pepys, 1 Dec. 1662.

Robert James's "Art of Skating," published 1772.

London Skating club, 1790; Oxford club 1793.

National Skating Association of Great Britain, 1840.

Roller skating became very popular, and hundreds of new skating rinks were opened all over England in 1890.

SKIERNIEVIECE, Poland; see Russie, 15, 16 Sept. 1884.

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettle to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. Leland.

SKUTPSCHINA, the Servian legislative assembly.

SKYE, ISLE OF, N.W. Scotland. See Crofters.

SKY SIGNS, see Advertisements.

SLADE PROFESSORSHIP OF FINE ART, Cambridge, established in pursuance of the will of Felix Slade, 24 June, 1869, sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, the first professor, 1869-73.

SLAYER OF Women, act passed 5 Aug. 1891.

SLANG, see Dictionaries.

SLATE. Fifteen persons were killed by the fall of a mass of rock and rubble at the Delabole slate quarries, Cornwall, 21 April, 1869.

Great strike at lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, Bethesda, Wales, in Sept.-Oct. : end Nov. 1874; the management of the quarries entrusted to a committee of the men Nov. 1874 till 1885, when the committee was abolished; prosperous management of lord Penrhyn 1885-1895.

The men publish their grievances, through a committee, Aug.; lord Penrhyn issues a stringent reply, 25 Sept.; the committee of 71 men dismissed, strike declared, 28 Sept.; fruitless inter- vention of the board of trade Dec.

The quarries closed; pensions granted to loyal men over 65 years.

Dispute settled, 21 Aug.; work resumed Sept. 1897.

Fresh dispute, some rioting; troops called in, partial lock-out, about 24 Oct. 1900; military withdrawn, 29 Nov.; quarries closed, 9 Dec.; work resumed, 1 Jan. 1901; fresh lock-out, 1 Jan. 1902; mass meeting, arbitration proposed, 25 Aug., rejected by lord Penrhyn; over 2000 men on work, 4 Sept.; two conflicts between workers and strikers, 13 Sept.; dispute continued, Jan. 1903; work renewed by some, mid April; meeting favouring the men held in London, 23 April; strike formally declared at an end 14 Aug. 1903.

Skates imported, 1865, 41,415 tons, value 152,484 l.; 1870, 30,941 tons, value 110,175 l.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES ACT for the metropolis, passed 7 Aug. 1874.

New public slaughter-houses, costing £2,900, and erected by the city corporation, opened 11 Dec. 1897.

SLAVERY. The traffic in men came from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedaemonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time set loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3,000 in one night, see Helots. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 337 B.C. In Rome slaves were chained to the mules of a great man's house, to give admissiance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services
SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

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or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. Cecilius Isidorus left to his heir 4,116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.

Slavery abolished in the French colonies by the treaty of M. Schottin, 1339.

Scherfón was abolishell by Frederick I of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766; by Joseph II. emperor of Germany, in his liber- tarian code in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia in the imperial domains in 1842; and by his suc- cessor, Alexander II., throughout his empire, 3 March, 1861.

Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on 1 July, 1863.

Slavery abolished in Porto Rico 22 March, 1873.

Immediate suppression of slavery in the colonies of St. Thomas and Bélgica, 1st Feb., 1876.

Gradual emancipation in Cuba; bill promulgated, 18 Feb., 1883; total abolition by decree 6 Oct., 1886.

Slavery abolished in Egypt, end of July, 1881.

Abolition of slavery in Brazil (which was, 1887-95.

Slavery gradually diminishing in Zanzibar, Oct., 1889; abolished by decree 6 April, 1897.

Anti-slavery Conference at Brussels; meeting of foreign plenipotentiaries and delegates from 17 states of Europe, 18th Nov.-Dec., 1889; 27 Jan.-25 May, 1890. Regulations for the suppression of the slave trade, and rules relating to the traffic in spirit agreed to. After much nego- tiation, the general act was carried by all the powers for immediate effect 2 April, 1892.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

Law respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals (termed villeins, of and pertaining to the vill) were devisable as chattels during the feudal tenure.

Several statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II., 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.

A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idle for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him. He was to be sold and given bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; if he proved a bad slave, he should himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forearm or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever; second de- sertion, he was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master.

Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates.

Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1600, when tenures in capite, knight's service, &c., were abolished.

A slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned a lift by his master. By the charter of Mr. Granville Sharpe he was restored to health, when his master again claimed him. A suit was the conse- quence, which was established, by decision of the Court of King's Bench, in favour of the plaintiff, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain.

Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British Possessions for the abolition of indus- try among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000l. sterling, passed, 22 June, 1772.

Slavery terminated in the British possessions; 28 Aug., 1833.

770,260 slaves became free. 1 Aug., 1834.

Slavery was abolished in the East Indies 28 Aug., 1838.

British and Foreign anti-slavery society established, 1839.

In 1833 John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to beat him, and fled to Canada. The American government charged him as a mur- derer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, q.c. (23 Jan.), obtained a habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was discharged on technical grounds.

Circular from the Admiralty concerning the sur- rendering fugitive slaves on board British ships to their owners, dated 31 July; much censured by the public, Sept., Oct.; withdrawn Nov. 1875.

A revised code issued nearing end of Dec. 1875; met with much adverse criticism.

Government commission appointed (the duke of Somerset, chief justice Cockburn, sir Henry S. Maine, and others), Feb.; report unfavourable to the circulators; published 13 June.

New admiralty instructions: fugitive slaves to be received and not given up; action left to captain's discretion; breach of international faith and comity to be avoided; issued 17 Aug.

Juliette meeting to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the British colonies at Gubbhall, London, the prince of Wales, the queen, and the first lady in the house 1 Aug., 1875.

International congress on the "White Slave" trade opened at Frankfort (others since) 7 Oct., 1872.

Members of the Anti-slave Congress received by the pue. 4 Dec., 1877. Mr. W. Churchill receives deputation from Irish E. Africa 22 Aug., 1878.

Lucy Memorial Home for freed slaves, Ramatsta, N. Nigeria, opened 19 Sept., 1899.

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES.

Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared by the supreme court of Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,384; in 1820, 2,009,031; in 1830, 3,243,123; in 1840, 4,002,999. In 1830, 4,880,195, free coloured persons; 1900 (latest census), 9,314,39.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordi- nance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained in one of its pro- visions the word "free," forbidding slavery or involuntary servi- tude in the said state, 13 July, 1857; after 1860, several states of the west, without effect, to be relieved from this provision.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution. The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the southern states (see Cotton) led to a corre- sponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The MISSOURI COMPROMISE (drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. lat.), carried Feb. 1850.

Conflict between the slave-holders and their oppo- nents, on the question of the annexation of Texas, a main, division to that of Missouri obtained 25 Dec. 1845.

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave act passed (see Compromise). The Missouri compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave- holding states; civil war ensued (see Kansas). 6 Dec., 1854.

Dred Scott's case (see United States). 1857.

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see United States). Nov. 1859.

Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States 4 Nov., 1860.

Succession of South Carolina (see United States), Dec. 1861.

Slavery abolished in the district of Colombia on 18 Apr., 1862.

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the southern states, if they have not returned to the union on 1 Jan. 1864 22 Sept.

The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced 15 Dec. 1863.
SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a fervent champion for elimination, entertained at St. James's Hall, London the Saturday the Liberator in 1819, and had suffered much for his soul, 29 June, 1867.

Negro equality with the whites completely recognized.

Feb. 1870

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congon and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1482. From then the commerce in human beings continued a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women were bred for sale to the Christian nations, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by this traffic. The slave trade is now approaching extinction.

In 1818 the slaves taken from Africa amounted to 104,160. In 1857 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1752 upwards of 89,000,000 Africans had been sold from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

SLAVE TRADE or ENGLAND: begun by Sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring slaves, was in 1562. He made a voyage to the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562; see Guiana and America.

England employed 23 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1766.

Thos. Clarkson, at a spot in Wadesmill, Hertford, de- voted his life to the abolition of the slave trade, June, 1785.

The "Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade," founded by Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Billoxen, 1787.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition: two days, April, 1791. Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 23 to 28, 3 April, 1792.

The question introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, their ministers, in March, 1796. The trade abolished by parliament, 23 March, 1807. Thomas Clarkson, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

An abolition as a memorial of Thos. Clarkson, erected by Mr. Arthur Tates-Puller, at Wadesmill, inaugurated 9 Oct., 1787.

A statue unveiled at Wisbeach, Cambridge, 11 Nov., 1851.

Famous committee: the trade was abolished by Austria in 1782, by the French convention in 1794; by the United States in 1807. The allies at Vienna declared against it, Feb. 1815.

Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, 29 March, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov., 1826; prohibition, 1834; not enrolled till 1832.

The United States of America, 24 Dec., 1836, and negatived by 183 votes to 35, 8 June, 1856.

In June, 1856, the French government gave permission to M. Regnault to convey five negroes from Africa to the island of Mauritius, French colony.

This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see Slavonia), was eventually given up in Jan., 1857.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed 7 April, ratified 29 May, 1818.

Sir Samuel Baker headed an expedition to put down slave-traders on the Niger; reports made his expedition successful, 29 June, 1871. He published a history of the expedition, 1872.

A species of slave trade arose in the South Sea coast consequent upon natives being enticed on board certain British vessels and shipped to Queensland, Australia, and the Fijis, and the subject was brought before parliament (see Mawson, 1872). The ship "Cedric" under Dr. James P. Murray, master, Joseph Armstrong, &c.; Mawson for South Seas; Thos. Mawson for the Falkland, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands, and kidnapped many natives as labourers for the Fullers; while about 20 miles from land, the prisoners rose and attempted to set fire to the ship; were fired on; about 54 killed and 20 wounded were cast into the sea. At Melbourne Murray gave evidence, and Armstrong was committed for trial, 16 Aug.; the master and mate sentenced to death, Nov., 1872.

Sir Barrie Fell went to Zanzibar in 1872, with an impression to suppress the East African slave trade; see Zanzibar, 1872-3.

An act of parliament for consolidating with amendments the acts for carrying into effect treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade (63 & 3 Vict. c. 88), was passed 5 Aug., 1873.

Several African kings and chiefs, at Cape Coast Castle, agreed to give up slave trade, at an interview with governor Sir Harry W. 3 Nov., 1873.

The slave trade on the Gold Coast abolished, by proclamation of governor Strahan, 17 Dec., 1874.

Convention with Egypt forbidding the traffic, 4 Aug., 1877; colon. Gordon's efforts in the Sudan reported successful, 1879.

Slave trade prohibited at West African conference, 7 Jan., 1885.

SLAVE TRADE in East Africa checked by British cruisers, 1886.

United action of England and Germany and other powers to check the maritime slave-trade and importation of arms on the east coast of Africa, which was to be blockaded for that purpose from Snakini to Zanzibar, Oct.-Nov., 1878. Proclamation of the commencement of operation, 2 Dec., 1878; see Zanzibar.

Mr. Sydney Buxton's resolution for urgent suppression of the slave trade passed in the house of commons, 19 March, 1889.

Slave trade prohibited nearly extinct in Egypt, and few slaves there, May, 1890.

Law for the repression of the slave trade published in Turkey, 29 Dec., 1889.

Dealing in slaves prohibited in Zanzibar, 1 Aug., 1890.

For confederacies, see Congo and two preceding articles.

SLAVONIA or SLAVONIA, a province of Austria, derives its name from the Slavs, a Sarmatian people who replaced the Avars in Pannonia early in the 7th century. In 864 Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries, preached here, and adapted the Greek alphabet to the Slavonic language; the letters of which have since been a little altered.

The country, after having been held at times by the Greeks, Turks, and Hungarians, and the cause of singular conflicts, was ceded finally to Hungary in 1697, at the peace of Carlowitz. Deputies from the Slavonian provinces of Austria were entertained at Moscow and St. Petersburg, May, 1867. The Croatian-Slavonian diet, at Agram, was dissolved, May, 1867. It protected against incorporation with Hungary. The Slavonians, particularly the Croats Russian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wenden, Slovak, and Polabic. For the war, see Turkey, 1875-6.

Lord Belcher's request to promote the study of Slavonic literature at Oxford; lectures given, May, 1876. Slavonia, Curried liner, wrecked near Flores island; her passengers taken off by the Princess Irene and the Hamburg- American liner, Tatiana, which had been called by wireless message from the Slavon, 9th June, 1846.

SLEEP, see Seven Sleepers. M. Chauffat, awoke after a nineteen days' sleep in the Alexander Palace, 28 Nov., 1888; many similar cases are reported. Johann Latus, at Myslowitz in Silesia, is said to have been subject four and a half hundred days, and kept alive by imbibing milk, reported 31 Jan.; he awoke about 9 Feb., 1892. The case was ascribed to catalepsy.

SLEEPING SICKNESS. A new malady noticed among the natives of Uganda by Dr. A. Cook in 1901. It spread rapidly and by April, 1908, it was estimated that 200,000 natives of the protectorate had perished by the disease in the preceding five or six years. Nothing was known of sleeping sickness prior to 1901. The home government took prompt measures to institute enquiries concerning

SLAVE TRADE.
its nature, and through the instrumentality of the Royal society, Col. Dr. Bruce of the Army medical corps, went to Uganda in Feb. 1903. He announced his conviction that the disease was due to the introduction of an animal parasite by the agency of a species of tsetse fly, April, 1904. Dr. Bruce's discovery was abundantly confirmed. The flies were not known to be carriers of the disease before 1901.

Death of Went. Forbes Manson Granti Tuthelo, F.R.S., from sleeping sickness contracted in the course of scientific investigation into the nature of that deadly disease in Uganda, 20 June, 1905. Prof. Koch, who had been investigating the causes of the disease in German and British Africa, claimed atoxyl as an effectual remedy, but could not guarantee the permanence of the cure, 29 Dec. 1905. International conference on sleeping sickness opened at the Foreign office by lord Fitzmaurice, 13 June, 1907.

Second International conference on sleeping sickness meets at the Foreign office, 9 March 1908, having failed to agree on a draft convention, 11 March 1908.

Anglo-German agreement by which England and Germany consent to cooperate in combating the sleeping sickness in their East African possessions, signed, 27 Oct. 1908.

King Albert of Belgium gave £6,000 to be employed in combating the disease, 19 March 1909.

SLESWIG, see Holstein.

SLING. In Judges xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1400 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (I Sam. xvii. xxvii.), The natives of the Baltic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviqa) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLOUGH, near Eton, Bucks. Mrs. Ann Reville, a butcher's wife, was barbarously murdered early in evening, 11 April, 1881. Alfred Payne, a lad, was tried and acquitted, same month.

SLOYD or SLOJD ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, its object to promote the training of the eye and hand; first meeting held in London, the earl of Meath in the chair, 5 Dec. 1888. The "Sloyd" or "Slojd" system reported successful in Scandinavia; August Abrahamson, founder of the Sloyd seminary at Nais, 1872, died, 6 May, 1898.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began this signal victory. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thousands of Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: 23 June, 1330.

SMALCALD (Hesse). Treaty of, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 31 Dec. 1531: see Protestsants. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty of Plassau, 31 July, 1532. allowing liberty of conscience.

SMALL HOLDINGS, See Agricultural.

SMALLPOX, variola (diminutive of varus, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens, the Arabians, and the Germans. In 1532, according to the best authorities, it appeared in Europe, and was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1544, there appeared in Europe a disease of smallpox, as did in 1514 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, the dauphin and dauphiness of France, and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the 18th century two millions perished by it in Russia. In England in 1801, one out of fourteen deaths was caused by smallpox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see Inoculation, introduced into England in 1722, and Vaccination, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. Smallpox Hospital, established 1749. Smallpox raged in parts of London, and thousands died, 1870-1; a temporary hospital was established at Hampstead (which see). Many parents were fined for opposing the vaccination of their children, 1870-98. In Sept. and Oct. 1892, a great many sheep died of smallpox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to. Many cases and deaths, adults and children, in London, 1876-8; and in 1901-2. The Vaccination Act of 1798 gave great importance to the law previously existing. It provides for domiciliary vaccination, the use of glycerinated calf lymph (supplied by the Local Government Board), and exempts the conscientious objector from penalties, see Vaccination.


Smallpox in London, 1893-4, 974 cases, 229 deaths; 1894-5, 1,151 cases, 262 deaths; 1895-6, 1,047 cases, 270 deaths; 1896-7, 1,050 cases, 274 deaths; 1897-8, 1,078 cases, 264 deaths; 1898-9, 1,046 cases, 249 deaths.

In Scotland, 1893-4, 227 cases, 27 deaths; 1894-5, 229 cases, 32 deaths; 1895-6, 231 cases, 34 deaths; 1896-7, 193 cases, 30 deaths; 1897-8, 172 cases, 37 deaths.

In Ireland, 1893-4, 65 cases, 6 deaths; 1894-5, 104 cases, 17 deaths; 1895-6, 96 cases, 13 deaths; 1896-7, 40 cases, 6 deaths; 1897-8, 39 cases, 4 deaths; 1898-9, 42 cases, 6 deaths; 1899-1900, 80 cases, 10 deaths.

In the United States, 1893-4, 80 cases, 2 deaths; 1894-5, 154 cases, 4 deaths; 1895-6, 200 cases, 7 deaths; 1896-7, 110 cases, 3 deaths; 1897-8, 87 cases, 2 deaths; 1898-9, 81 cases, 2 deaths; 1899-1900, 128 cases, 4 deaths.

In the United Kingdom, 1893-4, 213 cases, 8 deaths; 1894-5, 153 cases, 12 deaths; 1895-6, 125 cases, 16 deaths; 1896-7, 103 cases, 20 deaths; 1897-8, 81 cases, 10 deaths; 1898-9, 59 cases, 18 deaths; 1899-1900, 72 cases, 17 deaths; 1900-1, 72 cases, 24 deaths.
The former object having become obsolete, an act was passed in 1837 to divert all the property to the poor kinsmen. In 1868 these were 412 in number. The value of the property was 17,000, a year in 1859. The master of the rolls decided in Dec., 1857, that the funds should be applied to general charitable purposes. On appeal, the decision was in favour of the "poor Smiths." 12 Feb., 1878.

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, 23 Aug., 1303. On 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary (1553-8), many persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggett, an Arian, was burnt here, 18 March, 1612. Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853. This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six acres and a quarter. These ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4,000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000.

SMOKE NUISANCE. An act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, 1 Jan., 1858; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.


The Thompson smoke consuming furnace tried successfully on the Thames, 15 July, 1856. Messrs. Ashworth and Kneen patent a furnace which saves about 45 per cent. of coal and consumes smoke, autumn, 1857.

A bill to abate the nuisance was rejected by the lords, 2 March, 1857.

The London county council authorised to deal with the smoke nuisance by the Public Health Act of 1873.

A smokeless fuel, invented by Herr Koopmann, was exhibited at Messrs. Brewis' premises, King's cross, London, N., 7 April, 1891. The fuel consists of coal dust incorporated with pitch and other mineral substances in smokelesswards.

Smoke abatement committee appointed—the duke of Westminster, sir Frederick Abel, lord Rayleigh, and other scientists—at Manchester, 3 Nov., 1880.

Other committees formed at Glasgow and other places; many reports with recommendations issued (Times) 3 Aug., 1896.

Coal smoke abatement society formed through the exertions of sir W. B. Richmond, 1893; in 1900, 1,176 cases of smoke pollution were considered by the committee.


Smoke abatement exhibition in Sheffield, 1909.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French in most conjurious engagements here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensk, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, 16, 17 Aug., 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusov succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLING. The customs duties, instituted to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates, afterwards became a branch of public revenue, and gave rise to much smuggling. The Smugglers' act was passed in 1736, and its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place 1826 and 1835.

SMYRNA, see Seven Churches.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated, according to Strabo, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis, and others, and is found among savages. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at
the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNIDER GUN, see under Firearms.

SNOWDON, see Railways, 1809; Wales, 1902.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rook's expedition to Vigo in 1702, and the practice soon became general. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,267d. per Tobaco. Snuff used to be manufactured from tobacco leaves, but is now prepared from the stalks, &c., not used by the tobacco manufacturers. In 1909, tobacco and snuff, value 4,991,080l., imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, &c. No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public by an act passed in 1833. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c. 130l. are distributed annually to distressed architects or their widows and children.

One of two sealed closets in the museum was opened 29 Nov. 1838; chiefly private legal documents discovered.

SOAP is a salt, a compound of a fatty acid with an alkali, soda or potash. The Hebrew bethir, translated soap, is merely a general term for cleansing substances. Job ix. 30; Jer. ii. 22. Pliny declares soap to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed clothes by treading upon them with their feet in pots of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. Savon, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, imposed in 1741, after several reductions from 3d. per pound, was totally repealed in 1853. It then produced, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, about 1,129,000l. annually. Exported from the United Kingdom: 1868, 391,808 cwt.; 1890, 496,930 cwt.; 1899, 874,214 cwt.; 1905, 1,230,920 cwt.; 1908, 1,205,420 cwt.

"Combine" of soap-makers of the United Kingdom proposed. It was not completed, partly owing to attacks by the press, and was finally dissolved on...

Death of Mr. Andrew Pearse, born 1845. 10 Feb. 1909

SOFRAOON (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, to Feb. 1846. The fund was expended after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and thousands of Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2,338 men.

SOCIALISM, which proposes the re-organisation of society for the benefit of the community, and advocates the doctrine of the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence, was warmly advocated in London, 21 Jan. 1834, by Robert Owen. He had begun at New Lanark, in Scotland, about 1801, established a settlement at New Har-
SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at Lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object was to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It held annual meetings, and published its proceedings. Mr. W. Ellis and Mr. John Stuart Mill began to promote the study about 1823. The last congress was held at Birmingham on Sept. 17, 1884.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1866.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES, AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed in 1819, entitled "for affording facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science," by grants of land, &c.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions were exempted from the operation of the act. See Scientific Papers.

The "Year-Book of Scientific and Learned Societies" first appeared in
Royal Society (Charter 1660) 1824
Royal Society of Edinburgh (Charter 1831) 1832
Christian Knowledge Society 1826
Spalding Gentlemen's Society 1786
Society of Antiquaries (Charter 1771) 1772
Society of Dilettanti 1751
Society of Arts (Charter 1824) 1753
Medical Society of London 1773
Bath and West of England Society 1777
Gaelic Society of London 1827
Highland Society 1783
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society 1754
Royal Society of Edinburgh (Charter 1783) 1851
Royal Society of Antiquaries (Charter 1785) 1852
Linnean Society (Charter 1802) 1758
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society 1772
Royal Institution (Act of parliament, 1800) Charter 1805
Cambridge Philosophical Society 1802
Royal Horticultural Society (Charter 1807) 1804
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (Charter 1834) 1835
London Institution 1824
Geological Society 1820
Ruskin Institution 1826
Swedish Society 1832
Livered Literary and Philosophical Society 1832
Egyptian Society (Charter 1826) 1833
Bristol Club 1828
Institution of Civil Engineers (Charter 1828) 1838
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society 1834
Cambridge Philosophical Society (Charter 1838) 1843
Huntarian Society (Charter 1838) 1843
Royal Astronomical Society (Charter 1838) 1843
Medical Society of London 1832
London Mathematical Society 1867
Aeronautical Society 1861
Dialectical Society 1855
Leech Society 1855
Royal Historical Society 1845
Colonial Institute (Royal Charter, 1883) 1853
Institute of Civil Engineers 1854
Iron and Steel Institute 1859
Harley Society 1857
American Philosophical Society 1857
British and Foreign Bible Society 1858
Biblical Archeology Society 1859
Anthropological Institute (which see) 1860
Institution of Electrical Engineers (late Society of Telegraph Engineers) 1861
Marine Engineers' Institution 1862
British Medical Association 1858
Royal Dublin Society 1838
Harveian Society 1839
British Association for the Advancement of Science 1839
Marylebone Literary Institution 1839
English Historical Society 1838
Royal Agricultural Society (Charter 1820) 1839
Camen Society 1838
Museums Society (Royal, 1826) 1839
Ecclesiastical Society 1839
Surtees Society, Durham 1835
Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1831) 1840
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society 1833
Numismatic Society 1833
Oriental Societj 1832
Electrical Society 1833
English Historical Society 1839
Royal Agricultural Society (Charter 1820) 1839
Camden Society 1838
Spalding Club, Aberdeen 1840
Royal Botanical Society of London 1838
Percy Society 1838
Irish Archæological Society, Dublin 1838
Dublin Literary Society 1838
Shakespeare Society 1839
Chemical Society 1838
Pharmaceutical Society 1837
Welsh School, Edinburgh 1847
Philosophical Society 1842
Effie Society 1843
Chetham Society, Manchester 1843
Sussex Archæological Society, Lewes 1842
Cambridg Archæological Association 1841
Cavendish Society 1840
Hakluyt Society 1837
Palaeographical Society 1847
Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham) 1848
Institute of Actuaries 1849
Athenæum Club 1850
Philanthropic Society 1849
British (now Royal) Meteorological Society (Charter 1866) 1850
Epidemiological Society 1850
North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle 1851
Photographic Society (Royal, 1832) 1853
Philological Society 1845
Arabic Society 1845
National Association for Social Science 1850
Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Manufacturière 1850
Statistical Society 1850
Société de Encouragement pour l'Industrie Manufacturière 1850
Institution of Naval Architects 1850
Clinical Society 1851
Anthropological Society 1853
Early English Text Society: began to publish 1860
Victoria Institute 1863
24 May 1865
London Mathematical Society 1867
Aeronautical Society 1861
Dialectical Society 1866-88
Chaucer Society 1868
Holmian Society 1869
Royal Historical Society 1862
Colonial Institute (Royal Charter, 1883) 1869
Iron and Steel Institute 1869
Harley Society 1869
Amateur Mechanical Society 1869
Christian Ehrlich Society 1872
Biblical Archeology Society 1873
Anthropological Institute (which see) 1874
Institution of Electrical Engineers (late Society of Telegraph Engineers) 1875
Marine Engineers' Institution 1872
Society for Organization of Academical Study 1875
SOCIETY ISLANDS.  1267

SOFIA.

London Anthropological Society (extinct)  1873
Palaeographical Society.  1873; dissolved  1883
English Dialect Society (see Wales, 1890)  1873
(New) Shakespeare Society  1873
Physical Society  1874
Musical Association  1875
Public Analysts Society  1875
Psychological Society  1875-79
Education Society  1875
Royal Aquarium Society  1876
Anti-Vivisection Society  1876
Mineralogical Society  1876
Salarian Institute of Great Britain  1876
Philosophical Society (Birmingham)  1876
Purcell Society  1876
Library of Divination  1877
Index Society  1877
Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain  1878
Zetetic Society  1878
Folklore Society  1879
Astrological Society  1879
Carlyle Society  1879
Hellenic Society  1879
Society for promoting Hellenic Studies  1879
Rabelais Club  1880
Willoughby Society  1880
Institute of Bankers  1880
London Topographical Society  1880
Balloon Society  1880
Aristotelian Society  1880
Wordsworth Society.  1880
Topographical Society of London  1880
Aescham Society  1881
Chemical Industry Society  1881
Browning Society  1881
Dante Society, London  1881
Society for Psychical Research  1882
Wylie's Club  1883
Sociology Club  1883
Institute of Oil Painters  1884
Marine Biological Association  1884
Society of Authors  1885
Pipe Roll Society  1885
Middlesex County Record Society  1885
Society of Medallists  1885
Bavon Society  1885
Selborne Society  1885
Shelley Society  1886
Goethe Society  1886
Selden Society  1887
Neuropsychological Society  1887
Anatomical Society  1887
Gibert Club  1889
Rain Society  1890
British Astronomical Association  1892
Japan Society  1892
British Records Society incorporated  1893
Anglo-Russian Society  1893
Naval Records Society  1893
Anglo-Norman Records Society  1894
Elizabethan Society  1894
Philological Society  1896
Romilly Society  1898
International Association of Academies  1899
Irish Literary Society (see Irish language)  1899
African Society  1899
Royal Economic Society, incorporated  1 Dec. 1902
British Red Cross Society, founded 1905; incorporated  1906

SOCIETY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, discovered by De Quirós in 1606; re-discovered by Capt. Wallis, 1767, who gave Otaheite or Tahiti the name of King George's Island. Capt. Cook, who visited them in 1769 and 1777, named them Society Islands in honour of the Royal Society; they now belong to France. An insurrection in Raiatea suppressed, 3 Jan., 1897. Destructive hurricane and huge wave; about 1,000 natives killed and islands devastated, 13 Jan., 1903. See Otaheite.

SOCINIANs, persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Lelius (died 1604). Sienese noblemen. They held — 1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. Hook. The Socinians established a church at Rakow, in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563. They were expelled from Poland in 1659. The Rakovan catechism was published in 1574; see Unitarians.

SOCIOLOGY, a term applied by Comte to the study of mankind in their social relations; it recommends the prevention of national wars by arbitration, and the settlement of the war of classes by boards of conciliation. Schools or departments for the study of sociology are in operation in Edinburgh, Paris, and the United States.

International Institute of Sociology, first congress held at Paris, Sir John Lubbock, president, 1 Oct. 1894 (others since).

Sociological society formed, 1903; the British institute of social service established 1904; 368 members 1910

[Sociological Review is published quarterly.]

SOCOTRA (Dioeceras insula), an island in the Indian ocean, belonging to the imam of Muscat, 120 miles E. of Cape Guardafui, Eastern Africa. In the summer of 1873, it was said to have been given up to the British; formally annexed, Nov. 1886. The island explored by Mr. Theodore Bent and Mr. E. N. Bennett, British resident, reforms needed, slavery existing, Times, 13 March, 1897. Results of a scientific expedition under Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant and others, 7 Dec. 1898-22 Feb. 1899, reported in Nature, 1 June, 1899.

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy, from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhame1 in 1756). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10s. a pound (1868). It is an important agent in the modern production of aluminium. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine. Mr. H. H. Kastner's (of New York) new process for the enlarged production of sodium, and through sodium of aluminium and magnesium, announced in June, 1887. His works were set up at Oldbury, near Birmingham; he died Oct. 1890. See Alkalies and Aluminium.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, see Gen. xix.

SODOR, said to be derived from Sodor-cys, or south isles (the Frybreds or Hebribes), in distinction from Orkneys, the north isles. The southern or western isles were made an episcopal diocese by Magnus, king of Norway, 1098, and joined to the isle of Man about 1113. See Man.


SOFAS, a West African tribe, see Sierra Leone and Senegal.

SOFFARIDES DYNASTY reigned in Persia, 872-902.

SOFIA, a manufacturing town in Bulgaria; founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sarkia; became the capital of the new principality. A palace and other buildings were erected, Aug., 1881. It contains 30 mosques and 10 churches.
Destructive thunderstorm with loss of life, 31 May, 1890; see Bulgaria. Pop., 1910 (est.), 100,000.

SOFIAS. Mahometan students devoted to the Koran only. See Turkey, May, 1870.

SOISSIONS (France), capital of the Gallic Successions, was subdued by Julins Cesar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Agidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 496. Several councils have been held at Soisson, (in 744, 1092, 1122.) Its academy was established in 1674. During the Franco-Prussian war, Soissons, after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment, surrendered to the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 16 Oct., 1870. 99 officers, 4,653 men, 125 guns, &c., were said to be taken.

SOLAR SYSTEM, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptic orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system. The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus (1513), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton in 1687. See Planets.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead, London, in Aug., 1857.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION, founded 1885, with the object of aiding the wives and families of men of all branches of the army and navy.

Total receipts during 1899 (inclusive of legacies amounting to 4,200l., 2,550l. net expenditure, 10,000l.
Number of cases dealt with—wives, 2,078, children, 2,138, widows and others, 241, total 7,457.

Nursing Branch, established 1893. 49 nurses were employed in 1899 to attend the wives and families of soldiers and sailors in garrison and seaport towns at a total cost of just over 4,200l.

Clothing Branch, established 1895, for supplying clothing to the wives and families of soldiers and sailors, especially those coming home from India and hot climates. During the year 2,400 garments were received at central office, and 3,300 were distributed, having there been a balance in hand at the beginning of the year.

Officers' Branch, established 1886. Royal homes established at Wimborne, 1899.

SOLEBAY or SOUTHWOLD BAY (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, at the same time commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 25 May, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy died, and were pursued to their coasts. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

SALERNO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of 23 June, 1259, between the allied French and Sardiniain army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hess; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Marcutta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and, in the meantime, the event of the battle and the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscan on the other, caused them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on 23 June. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage: but the successful attack of the French on Cavirana and Salerno changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians, after desperate encounters, were compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals MacMahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the riddled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa France, 12 July. On 24 June, 1870, on the site of the battle, three ossuaries, containing the bones of thousands of the slain, were consecrated in the presence of representatives of Austria, France, and Italy. The Osmary tower inaugurated, and a colossal statue of king Victor-Emmanuel, unveiled by king Humbert, 15 Oct., 1893.

SOLICITOR, see Attorney. By the Supreme Judicature Act, attorneys in future are to be styled solicitors; an act for regulating their examination was passed, 23 July, 1877; amended in 1894; another bill passed, 5 June, 1897. See Trials, Jan. 1901.

SOLICITOR-General, the legal officer next in rank, and deputy to the attorney-general, whom he frequently succeeds.

1844. Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelmsford), 17 April.
1845. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 17 July.
1848. Sir John Jervis, 4 July.
1850. Sir David Dundas, 18 July.
1852. Sir John Romilly, 4 April, aft. lord Romilly.
1867. Sir Henry Keating, May.
1868. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 26 Feb., aft. earl Cairns.
1869. Sir Henry Keating, 15 June.
1876. Sir William Bovill, 13 July.
1877. Sir John Burgess Karslake, 29 Nov.
1867. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, July.
1868. Sir Wm. Baldwin Brett, Feb. (made judge, Sept.)
1870. Sir Richard Baggallay, 14 Sept.
1871. Sir George Jessel, Nov.
1872. Sir Henry James, 26 Sept.
1874. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Nov.
1875. Sir John Holker, 22 April.
1880. Sir Farver Herschell, 3 May, aft. lord Herschell.
1880. Sir John E. Gorst, June.
1886. Sir Horace Davey, 15 Feb.
1891. Sir Edward Clarke, 26 July.
1894. Sir Robert Theslie Reid, 1 May (1895 lord Lorneborn).
1905. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, 5 March.

SOLICITORS' ACT, passed 24 Dec. 1888.

SOLICITORS' REMUNERATION ACT, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 44; passed in 1881.
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SOMERS-TOWN. 

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.-The great Government buildings at 1270.

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design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, 17 Jan. 1771. The Royal Society met here, 1788-1857; and apartments here were also held by the Society of Antiquaries and the Geological Society; all three now at Burlington House. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed herein 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing forming the King's College (see King's College) was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were transferred to Finsico.

SOMERS-TOWN, a populous district in St. Pancras parish, N. London; named after earl Somers, whose family acquired the property about 1695. The building began about 1780; and many French refugees settled in it. Much of the district has been occupied by the railway companies.

SOMNATH GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat, which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by general Nott, 7 Sept. 1796, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years, and issued a proclamation much censured at the time. The gates are made of sandal wood, and are described and figured in the Archeologia of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

SOMOFORM, an anesthetic composed of chloride, bromide, and iodide of ethyl, possesses the property of producing complete insensibility in 30 to 60 seconds. First used 1892.

SONATA (Italian, sound-piece), the highest form of instrumental music, consisting of three or four movements, intending to express diverse kinds of human feelings.

It was developed from the solo, varied dance music (Toccata, 1624, and others). The form fixed by Corelli (1653-1713), was adopted and modified by Scarlatti, the Bachs, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, and culminated in the masterpieces of Beethoven. Five sonatas have been composed by Dussek, M. Clementi, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wm. Sterndale Bennett, Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, with rhymes adjusted by rules, was invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets are those by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakespeare (1609), Milton (about 1659), and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire; see Mahometanism.

SONTHALS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they were ejected in this reign, in July, 1853, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA ST. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (holy wisdom) by Constantius II, 309; this having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 531, and dedicated 537. Since the Mahometan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 213 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SOPHISTS, teachers of youth in Athens, who were censured by Socrates, and consequently were instrumental in causing his judicial murder, 399 B.C. The controversy against them was carried on by Plato and his disciples.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They soon attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789 and the buildings were now devoted to education. The new Sorbonne buildings were opened on 5 Aug. 1889; this is the virtual reconstruction of the university of Paris. Gymnastic education introduced, 1892.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603; see Witchcraft.

Soudan or Souliah, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. The officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Nonredden, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

Soudan or Nigritia, a region of Central Africa, partly subjected to the Khedive of Egypt since 1874, capital Khartoum. It was well governed, by col. Gordon, till 1879. See Egypt. For French Soudan, see Soudan.

Surrender of Alexandria by Mohammed Ahmed of Dongola, declaring himself to be a prophet (Mahdi foretold by Moslem prophets). July, 1881.

Surprise and defeat of Egyptian forces at Tokar, near Suakin; about 150 killed, 6 Nov.

Battle of El Obeid, or Kashgal; col. Hucks defeated in a défilé; about 11,000 men attacked by overwhelming numbers, they were driven to flight, and lost till nearly all are killed, including col. Hucks, col. Farquhar, and other European officers; the Mahdists gain arms and ammunition, 13 Nov.

Egyptian force concentrated at Khartoum under col. Coetlogon; 23 Nov.

General rising throughout the country; the British government sends gunboats to defend Suakin and Red Sea ports, about 23 Nov.; attack on
Soudan:

Suakin forts, 26 Nov.—1 Dec.; about 720 Egyptians surrounded and 682 killed (asserted) 2 Dec., 1883.


Sialat closely besieged Nov., 1883—Jan., 1884; seven besiegers; surrenders 24 Feb.; Baker pasha with 3,500 men defeated near Tokar, loses about 2,250 men (demoralised), with the renanant retreats to Trinittak, 4 Feb.; received by the sultan 6 Feb.; reports ordered to be sent to adm. Hewett at Suakin, 6 Feb.; Suakin in state of siege; adm. Hewett in 2 Feb.; despite sortie of the garrison, headed by Tekit bey, from Suakin, all killed; women and children prisoners, town taken 3 Feb.

General Gordon arrives at Berber, 11 Feb.; enthusiastically received as a deliverer at Khartoum; proclaims the Mahdi sultan of Kordofan; mission of half the taxes, and non-interference with the slave trade, releases prisoners, results death 18 Feb.

Restoration of the former sultanate of Darfour proposed; Kassaia besieged by Osman Digna Feb. 28. The Black troops at Suakin mutiny and disperse; announced 25 Feb.

Battle of El-Teb, near where Baker pasha was defeated, 4 Feb. After fruitless attempt at negotiation, gen. Gerald Graham, with about 4,000 men in conjunction with 12th Hussars, Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch, Lancashire and Yorkshire battalions, and Marines), at 11 a.m. advanced on the rebels, about 12,000, who, after a most desperate, heroic resistance, were totally defeated with the loss of about 2,000 men, at 2:30 p.m.; the British loss was five officers and 44 men killed, and 142 wounded, 29 Feb. Tokar surrendered, the garrison fled. 1 March; Osman Digna at Tamaunib. 3 March.

Osman Digna rejects British proposals, and proclaims death to rebels. 10 March.

Battle of Tamaunib. The British advance to capture Osman Digna's camp at Tamaunib, near El-Teb, 7:20 a.m.; the British were massed in oblong squares, one square broken into by a violent onslaught of hidden Arabs, who creep under and capture the Gatling and other guns, desperate hand-to-hand conflict; the British driven back; no panic by col. Wodehouse, who charges the Arab in flank, and drives them back, the infantry rally and recover the guns, the other square perfectly successful; takes the camps; the British loss, killed, 6 officers and 86 men; 111 wounded, and 19 missing; 2000 of the enemy killed. The Black Watch and Naval Brigade suffered much; 13 March; Gordon reports all well at Khartoum, 10 March.

Through cowardice and treachery Gordon's troops (5,500) defeated by about 60 rebels with great slaughter. 16 March.

Hewett says pashas, Turko-Egyptians, general tried and shot. 23 March.

The Mahdi rejects Gordon's offers. 23 March.

Osman Digna's villages burnt. 23 March.

March to Berber reported safe. 21 March.

Gordon contending with the rebels, with varying success; Kassaia closely besieged. 30 March.

Khartoum said to be closely invested: the rebels frequently sighted near El-Teb. April 5.

General Gordon, col. Stewart, and Mr. Power, the only British there. 8 April.

Sandy do; closely besieged; 51 fugitives from it killed by Arabs; announced. 23 April.

Berber said to be closely invested. 29 April.

Reported evacuation of Berber. Troops withdrawn from it. 21 May.

The whole country in insurrection; Egyptian troops joining the Mahdi. April.

The government declining to send help, Gordon writes to sir Evelyn Baring, "I shall hold on here as long as I can, and if I can suppress the rebellion, I will do so. If I cannot, I shall retire to the equator." Subscriptions proposed to support Gordon. May.

Adm. Hewett well received by the king of Abyssinia at Addowa; treaty signed. 16 May.
Gen. Graham calls on Osman Digna to surrender, to avoid bloodshed. 
29 March, 1885.

Battle of Hashem: Graham, with part of his army, starts day-break; several of Osman Digna's positions on the hills taken after conflict; about 22 British killed, 50 wounded; about 1,000 killed and wounded to about 4,500 Arabs. 
29 March.

Gen. Graham attacked by about 4,500 Arabs, about 6 miles from Sukin; they are repulsed with heavy loss (about 1,500), after a severe fight; British loss about 100 killed and wounded. 
29 March.

Farewell, Korti; evacuated about 28 March.

Arab attacks repulsed by the guards, 24 March.

The last Egyptian troops leave Sukin. 26 March.

Gen. McMurdo, at request of the Moslems, leaves after 14 March; sent to Gibralter.

[Rebased under conditions, 3 Aug. 1887.]

New South Wales contingent arrives at Sukin. 29, 30 March.

Graham advances; finds Tamai deserted; burns it and returns to Sukin. 2, 3 April.

The railway to Berber constructed under military protection.

Handouh (deserted) occupied by the British, 8 April.

Taken burnt and cattle captured. 5, 6 May.

General Graham with British troops, and the Indian (part) and New South Wales contingents, starts 7 May.

Handouh evacuated by the British, 22 May; occupied by the Arabs, many of whom join Osman Digna. 
23 May.

Handouh evacuated. 23 June.

Release of attack on Kassala, about 3,000 of the rebels killed. 15, 16 June.

Death of the Mahdi by small pox, reported June 24. Arrested by his kinsman Khalifa Abd-Allah El Taushi.

Shanar surprised and taken. 16 June.

Bedouin defeated near Sukin. 17 June.

Major Chermie arrives to relieve Kassala. 
18 June.

Attack of 3,500 Arabs on Mogrok. 12 Dec.

200 Arabs defeated at Gnee, near Kosheli, 24 hours later; 600 Arabs killed. 20 Dec.

Attack on Sukin repulsed. 21 Feb. 1886.

Sir C. Warren appointed governor at Sukin, about 16 Jan.; made commissioner of police, London; gen. Dighton left in command March.

Country south of Wady Halfa abandoned by the Egyptians, announced April.

General Watson nominated governor of the Red Sea territories about 14 April; arrives 2 May.

British evacuation of Sukin completed 16 May.

Major Kitchener succeeds general Watson, Aug., by judicious advice of gen. Watson and col. Keith Roberts, 3,000 Arabs combine and overthrow Osman Digna; after serious losses he quits his stronghold at Tamai, which is captured. 7 Oct.

Emin Bey (Austrian physician) assassinated by gen. Gordon, who proceeds to recover the province of Equatorial Africa since 1878, with black troops; news brought by Dr. Jungker.

Expedition of Mr. H. M. Stanley on behalf of the Emin Pasha committee (bech er-han), with a small armament and able volunteer officers, starts from London. 19 Jan. 1887.

Col. Chermie, with the Egyptians, defeats the Dervishes at Nara, near Wady Halfa, after stubborn resistance; about 100 killed, 20 April.

Great defeat of the Dervishes. 20 April.

Arab attack on the 26th; reinforcements sent 27 Oct.

They embarked with a number of natives at Zanzibar for the west coast, 25 Feb, and sailed up the river after undergoing great dangers and much suffering through famine, disease and native oppression. Mr. Stanley fell in with Emin Pasha on lake Nyazna, 29 April, 1888; and eventually, with him and the remainder of the Emin Pasha's party, arrived at the German station Soma-no, 5 Dec. 1888. Mr. Stanley and his officers arrived at Cairo, 14 Jan. 1892; with his companions, lieut. Stairs, surgeon Thomas J. Gordon, capts. Nelson, McMurdo, and Mr. Lewis, received the gold medals of the Royal Geographical Society, from the prince of Wales, 5 May. Besides other honours Mr. Stanley was presented with the freedom of the city of London, 13 May; of Edinburgh, 21 June; and of Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Manchester, in June.

Osman Digna defeated with great loss by the friendly tribes. 29 Dec. 1887.

His camp at Handouh captured and his followers dispersed; they return and retake the camp; the friendly tribes forced to retreat, col. Kitchener and major Watkin advance and take the town. 29 March, 1888.

A land of Dervishes dispersed after fierce conflict near Sukin, col. Tapp killed. 4 March.

Defeat of the Dervishes near Wady Halfa 20 July.


Continued investment of Sukin by Arabs (Dervishes) with guns, etc.; severe siege, reinforcements ordered. 22 Sept., Oct.

General Grenfell with reinforcements arrives at Sukin. 5 Nov.

Defeat of the nominal Mahdi by the sultan of Wadai's people; gen. Grenfell reconnoitres, the enemy very strong; the Mahdi afterwards captures Wadai, and the sultan flees. Nov.

The enemy's redoubts stormed by the black brigade under gen. Grenfell; great slaughter, slight British loss; total flight of the enemy with loss of about 400. 20 Dec.

Handouh abandoned and burned, 27 Dec 1889.

Dr. Carl Peters, with 100 soldiers, &c., starts to relieve Emin Pasha 26 Feb.

The Dervishes repulsed with loss after their attack on Handouh, 19 April; again repulsed, 29, 30 April; again repulsed. 2 June.

Colonel Wodehouse, with three Egyptian black battalions, defeats about 2000 Arabs in the vicinity of Argo near Wady Halfa; they lose about 500; Egyptian loss about 70. 2 July.

The Dervishes repulsed with the loss of about 100 men. 4 July; they break up their camp, 5 July; which is occupied by the British, 8 July.

Dervish deserters come in; prisoners sent to Cairo; their loss estimated to be since 1 July 2,500 killed and wounded. 11 July.

Gen. Grenfell summons Wad-el-Nun to surrender; the messenger beaten. 17 July.

Frequent skirmishes; many killed. 21, 31 July.

Battle of Tikki; after seven hours' hard fighting about 3,000 Dervishes are defeated by gen. sir Francis Grenfell. Wad-el-Nun with his principal emirs, and about half his army are killed, the other half are either wounded or fugitives; the repeated desperate charges of the Dervishes are chiefly repulsed by the 20th Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry, who pursue them till they are utterly routed and their arms and standards captured. The British loss is about 200 (16 Egyptians); wounded, 131; above 1,000 Dervishes prisoners and wounded. 3 Aug.

The Egyptian troops machine Gun battery; the Egyptian general returns to Cairo. 7 Aug.

Emin Pasha, after a long illness, arrives at Zanzibar, 2 March; accepts the offers of major Wissmann, enters the German service, and proceeds with a military expedition to Victoria Nyanza. 30 March et seq. 1890.

For his connection with capt. Casali, see Italy, 14 July, 1890.

The Khalifa Abd-Allah reports supreme in the south July.

Osman Digna's forces broken up by desertion, reported. Oct.

Emin Pasha, in good health at Tabora, Aug.; his letter received at Brunswick, about 25 Nov.; he establishes German stations on the shores of Lake Victoria. 1889, reported Dec.; recalled to the coast, reported 15 Dec.

A letter of the Dervishes on Sukin; they are pur- sued, and defeated 29 Jan. 1890. A re-energizing movement, the governor-general takes possession of Handouh, 28 Jan.; several Dervish leaders captured, peace restored. 29 Jan. 1891.

Col. Holbrook, the governor-general, and the German litoral, conducts an expedition of 2,000 Somaliland and Egyptian troops, aided by friendly Arabs; El Tel occupied and fortified. 17 Feb.

Col. H. Smith, with 150 Egyptian troops, advances at daylight from El Tel against Tokar, strongly held by Osman Digna with 2,000 Der-

Strong position of Anglo-Egyptian troops, from Berber to the Atbara; march across the desert from the Infant Nile, to the Atbara. 5 March. Dervishes driven from Shebalaya island by major Sitwell, 16 killed, 14 March; repulsed again at Adarana, 42 killed, 16 March; Dervish cavalry repulsed with loss by Anglo-Egyptian cavalry, near Ras el Hudi. 21 March, 1895

Shandy attacked, and forts destroyed by major Hickman and capt. Peppel, 130 Baggage killed, 935 slaves freed, cattle, and camels captured, 20 Feb. 1895. Battle of the Atbara, brilliant victory; rout of the Dervish army (50,000), Mahmud (Dervish general) captured, flight of Usman Digna; British loss, capt. Urquhart, 11 men killed, 11 men wounded, 1000 men captured, and 14300 men of his force killed. 26 Feb. and Bailie, bent. P. A. Gore, and 21 men killed; 18 Egyptian officers, and 21 men killed; Dervishes, 3000 (many emirs) killed; 2000 surrendered, 19 Feb.; 8000 to 9000 men killed, and 12000 men captured, 50000 from the Dervish camp rushed. 8 April.

Triumphant entry of the army into Berber, enthusiastic reception by the natives. 13 April. Khalifa's army destroyed, and the Egyptian army (25,000 men) of 1893, with the British and Egyptian flags hoisted on the palace at Khartoum. 4 Sept.

Hostilities over, more surrenders, 5 Sept. Sir H. Kitchener's recognition of the Dervish submission. 21 Nov. 12000 Dervishes (many emirs) again, in the desert, 9,000 surrendered, 19 Sept. Sir H. Kitchener establishes garrisons at Fashoda and Solat, and returns to Omdurman, 24 Sept.

Col. Parsons defeats the Dervishes (5000) killed and captures Gelairif, their last stronghold, after a desperate fight, 22 Sept; Ahmed Fedil, Dervish leader, defeated and his army broken up and followers surrender, 27 Oct. 1896.


Lord Cromer addresses sheikhs at Omdurman, urges religious freedom, &c. 1 Jan. 1898

Anglo-Egyptian-green camp set up at Cairo, 19 Jan. 1898. Lord Kitchener appointed gov.-general of the Sudan, 21 Jan. 1898. The dukeduchess of Connaught arrives at Omdurman, 18 Feb.; the duke reviews 9000 troops, holds a levee, and visits Khartoum. 20 Feb. 1898. Total expenditure for military operations in the Sudan during the public revenue of the United Kingdom, 1893-97, 52,811,122 announced, 19 Mar.
SOUTH AFRICA

The Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony were united under the South Africa Union Act of 1909. Executive power was to be exercised by a governor-general, with the help of an executive council and ministers of state limited to ten. Legislation vested in the king, a senate, and a house of assembly. Each province is to be represented in the senate by 10 senators, to hold office for 10 years, half to be nominated by the governor-general in council, and half by the two houses sitting together. Constitution of the senate to be subject to revision after 10 years by parliament. The house of assembly—Cape of Good Hope, 51 members; Natal, 17 members; Transvaal, 30 members; Orange River Colony, 17, popularly elected, subject to revision proportionate to European population, franchise to be the same as that previously existing in the separate colonies. Each province is to have an administrator appointed by the governor-general for five years, and a council elected for three years, each council to have an executive committee of four. A supreme court and other courts of justice are provided for. English and Dutch languages are to be used in all official business. The premiers of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River colony and other delegates arrived in London to discuss the South African Constitution bill with the government 13 July, 1910. South Africa Union bill received royal assent 23 Sept., 1910.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone appointed first governor-general of South Africa, announced 22 Dec. Gen. Botha’s cabinet formed as follows:—Gen. Botha, premier and minister of agriculture; Mr. Smuts, interior; Mr. Sauer, railways; Gen. Hertzog, justice; Mr. Malan, education; Mr. Hull, finance; Mr. Fischer, lands; Mr. Burton, native affairs; Mr. Morgan, industries; Mr. Graff, public works; Dr. Gubbins, without portfolio.

30 May, 1910 Union day celebrated—lord Gladstone sworn in as governor-general at Pretoria 31 May, 1910.

SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY (BRITISH). See Zambesi and Rhodesia.

SOUTH AFRICA CONFEDERATION: to comprise the three British colonies—Cape Town, Natal, and West Griqualand (1852)—and the two Dutch republics, Orange River free state, and the South Africa or Transvaal republic (1852). The formation was proposed by the earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, in a despatch to Sir Henry Parkyn and Lord Nelson, 31 March, 1801; see Baltic Expedition.
and advocated by the historian, J. A. Froude, on a visit. It was much opposed at the Cape. See Cape.

The South Africa Act "for the union under one government of such of the South Africa colonies and states as may agree thereto," was passed 10 Aug. 1857.

South African customs union convention (preferential treaty with British imports), passed July, came into force 15 Aug. 1892.

SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC, name assumed by the Boers in the Transvaal (which see) in 1856-1, adopted by treaty Feb. 1881.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, established July, 1881, to promote the commercial and social interests of the South African colonies. A league formed to uphold British supremacy, with recognition of colonial self-government, April, 1896. The South African Association for the administration and settlement of estates established 1853, incorporated by Act of Parliament of Cape Colony 1857.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, sir David Gill, K.C.B., first president, started autumn, 1892; opened at Cape Town (702 ordinary members, 35 associates) 27 April, 1893. British Association meeting for 1893 held at Cape Town and durbar at the special invitation of the South African Association (Science); prof. G. Darwin delivers the presidential address. Inaugural meeting at Cape Town : 13 Aug. 1895.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (Boer Republics).

For the origin of this war, see Transvaal, 1895 et seq.

Boer ultimatum, demanding arbitration, withdrawal of troops from the frontier, compliance within 48 hours demanded, 9 Oct. 1899; rejected by Britain, 10 Oct. 1899.


General advance of Boers, 11 Oct.; they invade Natal at Laing's Nek and Van Reenen's pass.

Armoured train under capt. Newbit captured by Boers at Kranion. 11 Oct.

Newcastle occupied by the Boers. 11 Oct.

Maritz, Armatage, Horsley captured; sorties under col. Baden-Powell, 2 British killed.

Siege of Kimberley: garrison, 5,000; casualties and about 3,500; colonials, under col. Kekewich, aided by Mr. Cecil Rhodes; success enormous. 15 Oct. 1899.

Boers occupy Vryburg and Klipham (under cover of the white flag) 11, 22 Oct.

Battle of Glenoe or Dundee: Boers under comm. Lucas Meyer storm the British camp; Tala Hill captured by the King's Royal Rifles and the Irish Fusiliers, Boers routed and 5 guns taken; gen. sir Wm. Penn Symons mortally wounded (died 23 Oct.), cols. Sherston and Gunning, 6 officers killed; total casualties, 132; Boers casualties, estimated, 500.

A party of 88 Hashars under col. Miller, in pursuit of the Boers after the battle, was captured and taken to Pretoria. 22 Oct.

Battle of Elandslaagte: gen. French and Sir Hamilton rout the Boers under Ben Viljoen, their guns, camp, and position taken; col. Scott-Chisholme and 4 officers killed; total casualties, 221; Boer loss, gen. Koch mortally wounded, 22 killed and wounded, 133 prisoners taken, 22 Oct.

Mafeking bombarded; Boers repulsed, 3; Oct. 29th.

Rutland's White fronts the 6 S. Boers, col. Wilford and 11 men killed; total British casualties, 111;

Sortie from Kimberley: comm. Botha and others are killed, 11 Oct.


Plumer occupies the Boers near Talu.

Lombard's Kop or Fokwah's Farm: position captured and Boers put to flight; major Myers (eminent art collector) killed, 30 Oct.

Nicholson's Nek disaster: attempt to turn the Boers' position failed through a stampede of the battery mules, with the guns, &c.; after desperate fighting, col. Carlton and 850 Gloucesters and Artillery surrendered. 9 Dec. 1899.

[British casualties in these 2 actions, 1,227. Gen. White nobly took all the blame for last affair.]

Brilliant sorties from Mafeking: capt. Peckell, lieut. Marshall and 10 others killed; Boer loss heavy.

27-31 Oct.

Gen. sir Redvers Buller lands at Cape Town, 31 Oct.

The Colony declared by Boers.

LADYSMITH ISOLATED and bombarded; capt. Lambton's naval guns used effectively on Boer camp; lieut. F. G. Egerton, of H.M.S. Powerful, mortally wounded.

2 Nov.

British garrison evacuates Colenso: retires on Eastcourt.

2 Nov.

Successful cavalry action by Bromhead outside Ladysmith, near Dieworp.

6 Nov.

Brilliant sortie from Mafeking.

7 Nov.

General attack on Ladysmith repulsed; Boer losses over 50.

9 Nov.

Five States occupy Alwal North.

23 Nov.

Boers capture an armoured train near Chippey: Mr. Winston Churchill, war correspondent Morning Post (he escaped from Pretoria, 12 Dec.), and over 100 British captured or killed at Chipey.

BELMONT: lord Methuen, advancing to relieve Kimberley, attacks the Boers under gen. Cronje and drives them with heavy loss from their positions (grand charge of the Guards; British casualties, 227, Boers killed).

23 Nov.

Gen. Hillyard repulses the Boers at Ulundi and near Eastcourt.

13, 23 Nov.

ENGALL OR GRASPEN: Methuen defeats the Boers with heavy loss; commander Ethleton, R.N., killed; total British casualties, 132; total Boer losses, 25 Nov.

Gen. sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.

25 Nov.

MUDDER RIVER: Methuen attacks 11,000 Boers under Cronje and forces them to quit their positions after 12 or 16 hours' fighting; officers, 200; men, 1,227.

Northcott and Stopford, 2 officers and 66 men, killed; total casualties, 487; Boer loss unknown, 70 captured.

25 Nov.

Gallant sortie from Kimberley, Boer redoubts rushed, and 23 British killed.

23 Nov.

Col. Plumer's column invades the Transvaal, 3 Dec.

Successful sorties from Ladysmith under sir A. Hunter; five guns captured and 2 taken, 23 Dec.; Surprise hill captured and gun destroyed by 2nd Rifle Brigade; bayonet charge, 23 Boers and 12 British killed, 23 Dec.

STORMBERG REVOLT: Gaetts (misled by guides) attacks position of Maj. White, after gallant sortie, is driven back; complete disaster averted by the artillery; 31 killed, about 500 captured; total casualties, 722.

MAGDEBOURNE: Methuen's attack on the Boer lines repulsed with loss; grand charge made by the Black Watch, Gordons, Yorks, and artillery under a terrific fire; major-gen. Waterhouse, lord Winchester, lieut.-cols. Dowman, Coope, 15 officers and 157 men killed; total casualties, 355; Boer loss estimated over 700.

10, 11 Dec.

COLENSO, Natal: Buller's advance from Chieveley on the Boer column repulsed at the Tugela falls; 33 guns lost, lieut. F. Roberts, V.C. (lord Roberts' only surviving son, mortally wounded in trying to save the guns); 200 officers and 1,227 men killed; total casualties, 1,117.

26 Dec.

Sir Wm. Mac Cormac (died 4 Dec., aged 56), in attendance on the wounded, reports fine work of the ambulance corps.

Lord Roberts appointed commander-in-chief in S. Africa (lord Methuen as chief of staff at Southampton).

27 Dec.

Col. Dalgety occupies Brandwacht.

24 Dec.

Attack on Game Tree fort; sortie from Mafeking repulsed; cols. Salterford and Verney, lieut. Paton and 21 killed.

26 Dec.

Col. Pitcher, with colonials and regulars, captures Boer camp at Sunnyside, many killed and 13 taken prisoners.

1 Jan. 1900

Mafeking bombarded, the hospital and women's dwellings shelled with loss.

1 Jan. 1900.
British garrison surrenders at Kuruman after sharp resistance... 19 Jan, 1900

19 Jan. Boer attack repelled; "a bloody battle". Cesar's Camp and Wagon hill attacked, British intrenchments 3 times taken and again retaken, enemy finally driven off after 17 hours' fighting by Loyal Volunteers of the Free State. Under col. Park, and great gallantry displayed by the Imperial Light Horse (Boer casualties estimated 1,750, over 200 killed); British loss, lord Ava (2nd Buller's son) captured, major, bucol. Dick-Cuningham, 13 officers and 164 men killed; total casualties, 453... 6 Jan.

Sudan regiments attack a hill at Colesberg at daylight and capture it. 16-18 Jan, 1900

Boer Lord Roberts' troops at Modder's, 5th Feb. 1900

24, total lieut.-laagers 20, 2, '16

5th Feb. "I.AiivsMlTH Britisli

Juarrnals, Dundonald Spion

Kelly-Kenny was retaken, little, "Thank God for news you have telegraphed to me."

Buller advances to Bethulie. 15 Feb. 1900

French ships and other vessels take some of the British warships. 15 Feb. 1900

Bell the British attack; French and British guns repel the Boers. 15 Feb. 1900

Cronje to the left; Bully to the right. 15 Feb. 1900

Buller's 5th division crosses the Tugela, Boers driven back. 15 Feb. 1900

Cronje refuses lord Roberts' offer of safe-conduct for the women and children of medical aid. 21 Feb., 1900

Buller advances again, Grobler's Kloof boldly taken by the Duke and Dunoon regiments. (Queen Victoria sends a message of sympathy to her "brave Irish soldiers and her admiration for their splendid qualities.") 24 Feb...

Capt. H. de Mores, V.C., and lieut.-col. Hocking and others killed in a reconnaissance on Stornberg. 24 Feb.

Col. Sandbach finds a new passage of the Tugela... 25, 26 Feb.

Putters' Hill: Railway and Terrace hills; Tugela Heights: the Boer main positions between the Tugela and Ladysmith carried by Hildyard and Warren, 60 Boers captured; British loss, col. McCarthy O'Leary, maj. Lewis, capt. Sykes, and many others killed. 27 Feb.

Cronje surrenders unconditionally at Paardeberg, 27 Feb., 1900; the British and their allies driven back to Kobusville. A heavy bombardment had been kept up; at 3 a.m. the Canadians, backed by the Gordons and Shropshires, launched a heavy attack, thus "clinching matters," for at 6 a.m. they surrendered; total Boer prisoners 4,000 (including 1,150 Free Stateers) and 46 officers.

British loss, 13 officers, 150 men killed; total casualties, 1,440. 16-22 Feb.

Buller, en route to Ladysmith, drives back Louis Botha's forces, severe fighting; British loss: 22 officers, 241 men killed; total casualties, 1,575... 19-27 Feb.

Relief of Ladysmith (besieged since 2 Nov., 1899; total casualties, 805): Lord Dunedald, with Natal Commanders and Imperial Horse, enters the field. Buller's advance is reported complete defeat of the Boers and district clear to the south... 28 Feb.

[Queen Victoria's message to Sir Redvers Buller:] "Thank God for news you have telegraphed to me."

Buller advances to Neithorp... 1 March. 1900

French ships and checks Boer advance near Oosten... 1 March. 1900

Stormberg occupied by Gatave. 1 March. 1900

Lord Roberts routs Draper. 7 March. 1900

D retain poems of Boers defeated by lord Roberts, 70 killed and about 20 captured; British loss: col. Culpinbury mortally wounded, 4 officers and 25 men killed, 2 mortally wounded. 10 March.

Lord Roberts protests against the Boers' gross abuse of the white flag witnessed by himself at Devent. 11 March. 1900

Peace overtures made by the Boer president, 16 March. 1900; rejected by lord Salisbury, 11 March. 1900.

French seizes the hills and railway commanding Bloemfontein; maj. Hunter-Weston, with 10 men, cuts through the Boer lines, cuts the telegraph, and blows up the railway. 12 March. 1900

Lord Roberts enters Bloemfontein: Boers retreat to Kroonstad. 13 March. 1900

Proclamation issued at Bloemfontein; surrender of arms ordered... 15 March. 1900

Mr. Fraser, member of the late Free State government, appointed administrator of the Free State, announced 16-18 March 1900.

ANNEXATION of the Orange Free State, under the terms of the ORANGE RIVER CONVENTION, proclaimed at Bloemfontein, 28 May, 1899.

Lord Roberts occupies Vereeniging, 27 May.

Utrecht surrenders to Hilyard, 27 May.

Buller, sweeping south, drives back the Boer forces to the regions reaching Newcastle, 28 May.

SENKEL: Rundle severely defeats the Boers; 33 British killed, 29 May.

Sir H. Colvin's force reaches Hillbron from Pretoria, after hard fighting, 29 May.

British advance to JOHANNESBURG; Lord Roberts arrives at Germiston; Boers defeated and their positions carried by the Gordon Highlanders and City Imp. Volunteers, under French and Hamilton, near Roodepoort, 29 May.

Comm. Botha, 100 men and Creuzot gun captured at Doorkop.

PRESS. Kruger flies from Pretoria to Watervalbooven, 30 May.

Lord Roberts grants 24 hours' armistice to comm. Krause (see TRIETS, 12 May, 1902) at Johannesberg, 31 May.

British flag hoisted at JOHANNESBURG, 31 May.

Col. Spragg, with Imp. Yeomanry (Irish), after a brave defence, captured by de Wet at Lindley; British casualties, 23.

Methuen defeats the Boers at Lindley, 2 June.

Lord Roberts marches north, 3 June; routs the Boers at Six Miles Spruit and bivouacs outside Pretoria.

PRETORIA entered; British flag hoisted, 5 June.

Buller advances in Natal; Talbot Coke seizes Van Wyk hill, 6 June.

British reserve: 4th Derbyshires and Imp. Yeomanry surrendered at Roodeval by De Wet; lieu.-col. Baird-Douglas and 35 killed, 5 officers and 11 wounded, the rest captured, 6-7 June.

Boers' pass captured by Hilyard; Buller's army retreats through the Drakensberg, 7 June.

Methuen routs De Wet at the Rhenoster and seizes railway, 11 June.

Gans Viel and Almond's Nek forced by Buller's forces; heavy Boer losses; Langs Nek and Mapuba evacuated, 10-11, 12 June.

Gen. Villiers (French) mortally wounded and comm. Olivier killed at Roodkrantz, announced, 11 June.

French, Buller, and Pole-Carew attack Botha at Eerste Fabriek; hard fight on Diamond Hill, E. of Pretoria, Boers routed; the earl of Airlie, Fowkes, Light, the hon. Chas. Cavendish, and others killed; great gallantry of the C.I.V.'s. (lent. Alt. and 7 men killed) and troops, 11, 12 June.

Killy-Kenny defeats the Boers at Honing Spruit, 12 June.

Buller enters the Transvaal, occupies Volksrust, 12 June.

Wakkerstroom surrenders to Lyttelton, 13 June.

Hunting and captures Klerksdorp; comm. Henderson, 13 June.

Botha and Pienaar overwhelmed at Battle of Paardekraal, 14 June.

Cronje surrenders, 15 June.

Baden-Powell occupies Rustenburg; comm. Stein and 3 officers captured, 15 June.

Lord Roberts' offer of 5 days' armistice, 15 June.

Botha, dejected by gen. Lord Louis Botha, 15 June.

Methuen defeats De Wet at Hillbron, 15 June.

Hutton's M.I. captures 2 guns near Pretoria, 16 June.

Railway restored from Pretoria to Cape Town, 17 June.

De Villiers' commandos surrender to Warren, Cape Colony, 20 June.

Ian Hamilton occupies Heidelberg after slight resistance, 21 June.

Clement's gives the enemy N. of the Zand, 23 June.

Andries Wessels, head of the Afrikaner Bond captured by Methuen, near Paardekrant, 23 June.

Pretorians defeat the Boers near Leukwop, and pursue them towards Bethlehem; flight of ex-prisoners, 24 June.

Steyn, 3 July.

Roberts and Buller join at Vlakfontein; railway to Natal closed, 25 June.

Bethlehem captured by Clements and Paget; British casualties about 100, 7 July.

Guerrilla warfare adopted by the Boers, early July, 7 July.
SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Free State government officials surrender at Heilbron.

11th July, 1899.

Uitvlugt Nek: surrender Scots Greys and Lincoln's;

13 officers and 16 men killed; total casualties, 235;

Boers driven back; 17 July; 11 July.

Mahon captures Boer positions near Rietfontein.

11 July.

Lord Roberts repulses the enemy in 2 actions near Eerste Fabriekse.

11, 12 July.

Boers break through British cavalry between Bethlehem and Ficksburg, 17 July; overtook and dispersed by Lt.-Gen. Methuen.

17 July.

Methuen orders the Boers at Oliphant's Nek, relieve Rustenburg and joins Baden-Powell.

17 July.

Hunter seizes a kopje S. of Bethlehem and forces Retief's Nek at dusk.

23 July.

Lord Roberts's general advance begins.

23 July.

Boers driven back; Vrededorp reached, 24 July.

24 July.

Boers twice repulsed at Vlaklaagte.

26 July.

Gen. Pinson and over 3,000 Boers (Der Wet) escaped to Hunter at Nannypoort, in Brandwater Basin.

29, 30 July.

Collapse of Boer resistance in the Caledon valley and Rustenburger border.

Aug.

Ian Hamilton drives the Boers off the Magaliesberg.

Aug.

Bergendal Farm: here Botha's force checked for 24 hours the combined efforts of Buller, French, and Pole-Carew, but was finally routed on the arrival of lord Roberts.

Aug.

Boer Plot in Pretoria to seize lord Roberts discovered and neutralised, 9 Aug.

Aug.

232 men surrender to Cley.

Aug.

Elans River garrison of 350 Australians under col. Howe besieged by Delaréy since 23 July (killed), relieved by Kitchener, 18 Aug.

17 Aug.

Ian Hamilton captures 2 Krupp guns at Oliphant's Nek.

17 Aug.

Baden-Powell attacks comm. Grobler's rearguard E. of Lord Roberts's line, July 18, 17 Aug.; 15 men killed; Boer loss heavy.

21 Aug.

Buller reaches Van Wyk's Vlei after sharp fighting.

21 Aug.

Baden-Powell rescues 130 British and captures 23 Boers near Warmbadens.

22 Aug.

Buller opposed at Gielk's farm; Liverpool regiment cut off, 10 killed and 34 missing, 23 Aug.

23 Aug.

Boer Plot to kidnap lord Roberts. Hans Corden is captured by Sir R. B. Scott, 25 Aug., and executed.

25 Aug.

Lord Roberts joins Buller at Belzoi.

25 Aug.

Boers defeated at Winburg by Rolley and Bruce Hamilton; gen. Olivier and his 3 sons captured by the Boers; 20 Aug.

26 Aug.

Bergenbad, N. Transvaal, captured by Buller from Louis Botha; Boer general and 19 men taken, about 20 killed; British officer and 13 men killed.

27 Aug.

Dalmanutha, sharp fighting.

27 Aug.

Machadodorp captured by Buller; Botha retreats to the hills.

28 Aug.

Lord Roberts takes Waterval Boven.

29 Aug.

French relieve British prisoners at Nootdorp, 30 Aug.

30 Aug.

Transvaal Republic annexed to Gt. Britain by lord Roberts; proclamation issued, 1 Sept. 1899.

Ladybrand garrison hand pressed; relieved by Bruce Hamilton.

5 Sept.

Lydenburg taken by Buller.

6, 7 Sept.

Buller captures the Mancheberg.

8, 9 Sept.

Kroon and others fly to Lorenzo Marques, 11 Sept.

Transvaal placed under martial law.

11 Sept.

Harteng captured; Boers and occupations Potchefstroom.

11 Sept.

Barberton occupied by French, over 100 Boers captured; 74 British released.

11 Sept.

Machadodorp routed the enemy near Taap Keil, Vet river.

13 Sept.

Robertson calls on burghers to surrender; proclamation issued.

13 Sept.

Botha's last attempt to negotiate at the Hague issue an appeal to the powers for intervention.

15 Sept.

Over 600 Frenchs under suspect deported.

15 Sept.

Lord Roberts occupies Nelspruit; further successes.

17 Sept., etc. 1899.

Gen. Pienaar and 3,600 Boers surrender to the Portuguese, and are sent to Delagoa Bay, 23 Sept. 1899.

Komati Poort; Portuguese frontier, occupied by the Guards with slight opposition, 24, 25 Sept.

Buller seizes Pilgrim's hill after a sharp fight, 26 Sept.

Boers bid.

27, 28 Sept.

Gen. Maxwell appointed administrator of the Transvaal.

30 Sept.

Baden-Powell assumes command of the Transvaal and Orange river police.

2 Oct.

Col. de Lisle drives De Wet out of Orange River Colony, Nov. 1, 12, 13 Oct.

Mahon's column heavily attacked at Dalmanutha, 3 officers and 8 men killed.

13 Oct.

Sefton enters Bloemhof and captures 50 Boers, 15 Oct.

Kruger leaves Lorenzo Marques for Europe in the Gelderland, Dutch cruiser.

15 Oct.

Pretoria captures 65 Boers and 25,000 cattle near Piennars river.

27, 23 Oct.

Buller leaves Cape Town for England.

27, 23 Oct.

Thicky defence of the little garrison under bent. Tonkin at Philippolis until relieved by Kelly.

27, 23 Oct.

Kenny.

28 Oct.

Barton captures 2 guns and scatters De Wet's force with loss.

29, 30 Oct.

South African Boer Republic formally annexed and styled Transvaal Colony.

30 Oct.

Knox inflicts heavy loss on De Wet at Rensburg.

27 Oct.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, an able soldier, aged 33, dies of enterje, at Pretoria; much liked and admired.

28 Oct.

De Wet and Steyn severely defeated by cols. Le Gallais and De Lisle near Bothaville, 8 guns and 100 Boers captured; col. Le Gallais, major Legge and 10 men killed.

30 Oct.

Smith-Borrien drives the enemy near Belfast east of Komati river; gen. Fourie and comm. Prinsloo killed.

30 Oct.

Clements defeats Delaréy at Baberspan.

30 Oct.

De Wet captures Deetsdorp.

17-23 Nov.

Lord Kitchener takes supreme command, 29 Nov.

Knox sharply engages De Wet east of Slik Spruit, 2 Dec.

Lord Roberts's farewell army order testifies to the courage, endurance, and humanity of the troops.

3 Dec.

De Wet's attempt on Cape Colony defeated.

Knox.

5-8 Dec.

Vryheid fiercely attacked; Botha retreats with heavy loss.

11 Dec.


Delaréy and Beyers attack Clements before daybreak at Nootdorp; British outpost seized; Clemen.s retires on Commando Nek, beat col. Legge, 4 guns and 300 men killed; Boer loss heavy.

13 Dec.

Knox drives De Wet in a running fight north of Helheuwel.

11-12 Dec.

De Wet and Steyn, after being twice repulsed and 2 guns seized, escaped.

14 Dec.

Herdéz and Kritzinger invade Cape Colony.

14-16 Dec.

French and C'ems route the Boers at Thornadale and drive them from the Magaliesberg; about 130 killed.

15, 20 Dec.

Lord Kitchener's offer of protection to the burghers on surrender well received at Pretoria, 20, 21 Dec.

De Wet fails to get back into Cape Colony; raiders driven back.

26, 27 Dec.

Itezim: Boer capture gun and garrison of British killed.

27 Dec.

Colonial defence force called out in Cape Colony.

29 Dec.

Bruce-Hamilton relieves Bulfontein after 2 months' siege.

3 Jan.

Disaster to the Imperial Light Horse after a gallant charge, killed and mortally wounded.

6 Jan.

Burgher peace committee at Pretoria issue earnest appeals to the Boers to surrender; early Jan.

Buller night attacks on Belfast, Dalmanutha, Marco Island, Mimasko and Grootfontein, repulsed after fierce fighting and much loss along the Delagoa railway, British officer and 20 men killed.

7, 8 Jan.

Guerrilla warfare continues.

Jan. 1899.
Ermelo occupied, and Smith-Dorrien defeats Louis Botha at Beaufort West; 62 Boers killed; 23 British killed . . . . 23 Jan. 1901
Col. Grey routs Delarey . . . . 17, 18 Jan.
French (knt. May, 1900) deserts Boers near Paardekraal posts en route to the Witte river valley; and Knox hotly engages De Wet on the Tabakberg . . . 29, 29 Jan.
King Edward wires to lord Kitchener: "One of the Boers' last inquiries was after yourself and the gallant army under your command," 30 Jan.
Mr. Piet De Wet, president of the Boer peace committee at Bloemfontein, urges his brother, general Piet De Wet, to surrender. Jan 30th.
De Wet again enters Cape Colony, 10 Feb.; Plumer repulses him at Philipstown . . . 12, 13 Feb.
Botha's attempt on Natal fails; French inflicts heavy loss on the enemy; Lüneburg, and other places occupied . . . . 11-22 Feb.
De Wet, hotly pursued, is driven out of Cape Colony; recrosses Orange river between Sand Drift and Colesberg, having lost guns, stock, 200 prisoners and many killed . . . 23-28 Feb.
Peace conference between lord Kitchener and gen. Botha at Middelburg . . . . 27, 28 Feb.
Mr. Boyd and others shot by Delarey's raiders at Wolmaranstad . . . . 9 March.
Boers capture a train near Witte river, Transvaal, and murder all on it. 11 March.
Lord Kitchener's offers of peace and amnesty, 7 March, rejected by Botha . . . . 15, 16 March.
Philip Botha killed at Doornburg, mid March.
Vensterzorg: Babington routs Delarey; 2 guns and 6 Maxim guns captured March, French operations very successful; 11 guns, many men and stock, &c., captured in S.E. district, reported . . . 4 April.
Zooe river fight at Cape Colony; British (about 120) surrounded, 4 killed, 13 wounded, 25 escaped . . 8 April.
Pietzburger captured by Plumer; Bosman Rupold and 16 men, &c., seized by Byng. . . . 2 April.
Klerkbosch; Rawlinson captures a laager and 2 guns . . . . 14 April.
Sir Bindon Blood takes command in E. Transvaal; train wrecking stopped . . . . 6 June.
The Tantesberg and Bothasberg cleared; 1,081 Boers taken or surrendered . . . . 8 April.
Zoutwater relieved by Methuen after several months' siege . . . . 22 May.
Vlakfontein: Dixon (k.c.b. 26 June, 1902) defeats Delarey, 44 Boers left dead on the field; 6 British officers killed, 12 wounded, 100 others killed, 120 others wounded (Boers shot several of the wounded). 29 May.
Lager at Pienaar's river rushed by Kitchener's Scouts, 27 Boers killed, 86 wounded; 5 British killed and 21 wounded . . . . 31 May.
James Town, Cape Colony, taken by Kritzinger, 2 June; one of his forces is routed near Roodebeek, 6 June.
Elliot defeated De Wet at Graspan, near Reitz, convoy and 45 Boers captured (lieut. Mair and 2 others shot in cold blood by the Boers), 6 June.
Comm. Van Rensburg and force surrender at Pietzburger about 10 June.
Disaster to Victorians (300) 15 killed, 42 wounded, 2 guns lost at Wilmaarsveld, Transvaal, 12 June.
Boers defeated with heavy loss near Zoutrust, mid June; at Orange Pan, 15 June.
Krugger telegraphs to Botha, in reply to inquiries, to continue fighting . . . . 3 July.
Broadwood captures 29 officials of the late Orange Free State; expresses, Steyn escaped, but his papers were seized, at Reitz . . . . 12 July.
French very successful; drives Schepers' command out of the Camdebos . . . . 8-15 July.
W. Kitchener captures gun and 32 men from Viljoen near Middelburg . . . . 29 July.
Many lancers captured in July; comm. H. Steyn killed at Ficksburg . . . . 31 July.
Lord Kitchener reports shooting of unarmed natives by Boers . . . . 1 Aug.
Jas. Madhia, native constable (unarmed), shot by Boers at Steytleville . . . . 7 Aug.
Comm. de Villiers and 2 field cornets surrender at Warmbaths . . . . 8 Aug.
Gorreins routs Kritzinger's command near Steynsburg, 2 leaders mortally wounded and about 20 killed . . . . 13 Aug.
Proclamation, calling on the Boers to surrender before 15 Sept., under pain of banishment and confiscation of property, issued . . . 15 Aug.
French's operations in Cape Colony result in expulsion of Kritzinger and disorganisation of his other command . . . . 27 Aug.
Methuen, cols. Hickie and Williams clear district between Taungs and Mafeking, Krugersdorp and Magaliesberg regions, reported . . 29, 30 Aug.
Train wrecked and fired by Boers near Waterval, bent-col. Vanderluys, 13 men and 1 child killed, 25 wounded . . . . 31 Aug.
Concentration camps: 35,000 Boers and 74,539 women and children arrested . . . . 5 Sept.
Trains wrecked and looted by Boers in Cape Colony . . . . early Sept.
Lotters' command near Petersburg, Cape Colony, captured by col. Schoebell, 19 Boers killed; Lotter and Breool and 102 prisoners taken . . . . 5 Sept.
Methuen operates successfully in Great Maries valley, gen. Lemmer and 19 Boers killed, 44 prisoners and stock seized . . . 7-9 Sept.
Schepers' command routed at Laing's River by col. Crabbe, Van de Merwe killed, Du Plessis and 37 Boers captured . . . . 10 Sept.
[Boer leaders encouraged by pro-Boer speakers and press, reported, Sept.]
Lancers (171) surprised at Elands River Poort by Smuts' commando, lieuts. R. Brinley Sheridan, Mornitt and 24 killed, 3 wounded, 3 mortally; enemy, in khaki, also suffered heavily . . . . 17 Sept.
Loat's Scout, under Kitchener, reported to have crossed the Orange river, bent-col. and capt. Murray and 16 killed; 20 Boers captured . . . . 20-23 Sept.
Capt. R. Meirs murdered by Boers bearing a white flag at Riversmumai . . . . 25 Sept.
Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, bravely defended by maj. Chapman and capt. Rawley; Botha's army defeated and Natal saved from invasion; 19 hours' heavy fighting, estimated Boer loss, 128 killed, 27 wounded; British loss, 8 killed, 21 wounded, 11 others killed, many wounded . . . . 29 Sept.
Morkiwill: Delarey and Kemp's attack on Keek-wich defeated, heavy loss on both sides; 1 British officer and 46 killed, 26 officers and 124 (some mortally) wounded . . . . 29, 30 Sept.
Gerrila warfare of many engagements . . . . 31 Sept.
Martial law extended in Cape Colony . . . . 2 Oct.
Badfontein blockhouse line attacked by Viljoen; Kemp repulsed by Van Denpoe's column, near Marico river, 5 Boers left dead, comm. 118 captured, huyseman mortally wounded; 3 British officers and 26 men killed, 55 wounded . . . . 24 Oct.
Brakenlaagte; here Botha's force, about 1,000, attacked col. Van Denpoe's column, charging close under cover of village rain and hail; Bensusen killed, E. Guinness, maj. F. D. Murray, capt. Thorold, Eyre and 36 others killed; 16 officers and 146 wounded; 11 British officers and 44 Boers (Boers charged with cruel and brutal treatment of the wounded), 30, 31 Oct.; the light lasted till the arrival of col. Burt's relief column, when the Boers retired . . . . 30 Oct.
Keekwich captures Van Albert's large . . . . 1 Nov.
Dutoit's laager at Doornheck captured . . . 11 Nov.
Plot discovered in Johannesburg to betray the town to Botha . . . . 20 Nov.
Gen. Coetser and Andries Craige form a volunteer burgher corps on the British side . . . . 20 Nov.
Knox's column captures comm. Jordier . . . . 29 Nov.
South African War.

Blockhouse system reported successful; concentration of Boer forces prevented. Sept. Dec. 1901.


Dutch forces captures part of Beyers' large column. 17 Sept.

National Scouts corps established. 7 Dec.

Extension of blockhouse lines. 11 Dec.

British drove his Belgian cavalry after a rapid march, capture nearly the whole field before commando. 10 Dec.; also Piet Viljoen at Witkroon, 16 killed, 7 taken prisoners, gun captured. 12 Dec.


Comm. Kritzinger (wounded) and others captured near Hanover road. 16 Dec.


Bartnell repulses De Wet with loss near Lyndburg. 18 Dec.

Allenby captures Stato Artillery under Pretorius.

Taelor, O.R.C.: col. Daman's force surprised, repels a Boer attack West of Wessels, over 22 Boers killed, 2 British officers and about 30 wounded, 23 wounded (Boers, charged with cruelty). 20 Dec.

Kitchener's 2nd report of troops under command. 23 Dec.

Successful movement against De Wet in the Harrismith district began about 16 Feb.; the enemy's laager to break through the line by night at Langverwacht, near Nolsberg, (De Wet escaped, 24 Feb.), defeated by the gallantry of the Northern Natal, 50 Boers killed, 44 wounded (out of 24); total Boer casualties, 207. 25 Feb.; on the last day of the operations, Comm. Truther, being hemmed in between the Wilge river and Natal frontier, was granted an hour's armistice, and 150 surrendered. 27 Feb.

Klip Drift or Tweekop: lord Methuen's force, moving in 2 parties, was charged and routed by Delaroy, Kemp, Cellier and other leaders with about 2,500 men, 600 stand against 12,000 Afrikanders and Lancastrians, lieuts. Nesham and Venning and their men were all shot down beside their guns: 4 British officers and 12 men wounded; 150 prisoners. 27, 28 Feb. 10-11 March.

Successful "drive" in the West against De Wet, 190 Boers captured. 9-13 March.

Bruce Hamilton captures gen. Emmett. 15 March.

Mr. Schalk Burger and other members of the "Boer government," with all their force, held at Pretoria to treat, and then leave for Kroonstad to consult with the other leaders. 20 March.

Combined movement against Delarey; W. Kitchener captures Methuen's 5 guns, 8 prisoners. 22-25 March.

Railway disaster near Barberton, 42 soldiers and 3 others killed, 32 injured. 28 March.

Boschman's Kop, near Leeuwen: severe action fought here by the Queen's Bays under lieut.-col. Falconer at the arrival of reinforcements; the Boers retreated with loss; 11 British killed, 5 officers and 59 wounded. 1 April.

Comm. Ensuns killed near Bethul. 3 April.

Delarey captures Beyers' laager and over 120 Boers near Pietersburg. 8 April.

Mr. Stow, gen. Delaroy and De Wet join the peace delegates at Klerksdorp. 9 April.

Hoorn: lords Kielwach's column, severely repulsed Kemp and Vreede; Comm. Potgieter and 43 Boers killed, and 2 guns captured. 11 April.

Bloemfontein South Africa, railway opened. 16 April.

Maj.-gen. Bruce Hamilton's (K.C.B. 26 June) eastern move successful. 17-20 April.

Boer peace delegates at Pretoria, 12 April, announce the commandos. 18-24 April.

Vreede and Utrecht districts added to Natal: announced. 27 April.

John Potgieter's force raids and burns Sikkelhoven's kraals, 3 natives burnt alive: the Zulus forth with attacked him at Holkraan: 52 Boers and 12 Zulus killed. 28 April.

O'kemp, Cape Colony, invaded by rebels, 1 May; relieved by coll. Cooper. 7 May.

Operations in O.R. colony successful, 321 prisoners brought into Pretoria. 7 May.

Ian Hamilton's drive on the Bechuana valley, block house line very successful, Van Zyl's convoy captured and many prisoners. 7-12 May.

Peace conference: 15, 17 May; Louis Botha, Do.
SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Wet, Delarey, Smuts and Hertzog leave Vereeniging to confer with lords Milner and Kitchener in Pretoria. 23 May, 1902.

Visaye, with 50 men, surrenders at Balfour, 26 May.

Lord Lovat captures Pioche's lager at Stapleford, 27 May.

Jack Hindon, train-wrecker, and his force surrender at Balfour.
Comm. Malan, mortally wounded, captured at Cape Colony, 27 May.
British government's final answer received at Pretoria; Boer delegates return to Vereeniging, 28 May.

British terms: unconditional surrender, imperial grant of £3,000,000. and loans for Boer reparation, &c.; no death penalty on rebels; Dutch language to be used in law courts when necessary; accepted and signed by the Boers before lords Milner and Kitchener at Pretoria. 31 May.

The king sends a message of thanks to lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener congratulated the Boers on the good night they had made; welcomed them as citizens of the British empire.

Thank the king and parliament to the army and navy, colonials, Indian force, volunteers, &c.; grant of £9,000,000, to lord Kitchener (visct. 26 June), who had dealt wisely. The Boer colonists over an area larger than the European states: carried, 30-24. 4 June.


Total Boer force during the war about 75,000; about 3,700 killed or mortally wounded; about 32,000 prisoners of war, 700 of whom died, 48 July.

Boer archives delivered up to the British at Pilgrim's Rest, reported. 8 July.

Total Boer surrenders: 21,256 (Transvaal, 11,166; O.R.C., 6,445; Cape Colony, 3,453).

Cost of the war, £22,574,600, up to end of financial year.

Parliamentary paper, with telegrams and correspondence between gen. sir H. White and sir H. Hollier, re the siege and relief of Ladysmith, issued, 13 Aug.; Times, 8 July, 20 Aug.

Total British force in Africa, 9,650, 1 Aug. 1899; total sent there up to 31 May, 1902, 396,021; from home, 337,749; India, 15,034; Colonies, 30,528; raised in Africa, 52,141; grand total, 445,315; killed in action, 5,741; wounded, 22,226; died of wounds or disease in S. Africa, 16,165. Returned to England, sound, 65,531; invalided, about 75,430; to India, 10,134; to Colonies, regulars, 3,067; colonials, 12,394; total, 170,355; report issued. 18 Sept.

Royal commission (lord Alverstone, Mr. Justice Bigham, and sir John Ardagh) to inquire into the sentences passed by martial law during the war, left for S. Africa, 9 Aug.; 794 cases tried, 26 Aug.-3 Oct.; 119 prisoners released, many sentences reduced; report signed, 23 Oct.; issued. 3 Dec.

The Boers generally visit Europe and issue an appeal for the "General Boer Relief Fund" (Mr. H. Phipps, of U.S.N.A., gives £20,000. 15th. 96., 20 Sept.); press in Europe, 25 Sept.

Boer meeting held at Pretoria to hear the report of the generals on their tour; total amount collected in Europe, 105,000.

Jan. 1903

Royal commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war up to the occupation of Pretoria; ad·min. sir John Hopkins, sir Henry Norman, sir George Goldie, lord Elmira, chairman, and others; holds many of its sittings until 13th of July. 13th of September, 1899, resumes 7 Feb. Report issued. 25 Aug.

Committee (sir W. Butler, chairman) appointed to inquire into alleged errors or malpractices of contractors who supplied stores for the army during the S.A. war appointed. 1 Jan. 1905

War Stores Commission act, 1905, introduced 28 June; royal assent. 11 July.

* Mr. Balfour stated, in the house of commons, 26 June, 1905, that the whole amount realised from the sale of the stores was about £9,000,000.

SOUTH AMERICA. see America.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clavellentum and the Saxon Hamtune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions: Canute, when king, occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On 17 July, 1864, a monument to Dr. Luke Watts, a native, was unveiled; and on 15 Oct. 1862, the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston. The prince of Wales laid the foundation of the parish church of St. Mary, built as a memorial of Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Winchester, 12 Aug. 1878; consecrated 19 June, 1879. Population, 1801, 104,011; 1891 (est.), 124,667. See Docks, Aug. 1895.

New deep-water dock inaugurated as the Empress dock, by the queen. 26 July, 1899.

Great strike of dock labourers, seamen and firemen began; thousands absented; peace obtained; martial law issued, 6 Oct.; order restored, 13 Sept. The strike, not recognized by London union, fails; work resumed.

American and Italian warships in Southampton water, officers entertained by the mayor. 5 June et seq., 1895; the graving dock opened by the prince of Wales in 1895, and the deep-water quays opened by Mr. W. B. Beach, M.P., 15 Oct. Princess Henry of Battenberg opens the Victoria wing of the South Hants hospital.

7 Feb. 1900 Dr. Lyttelton, bishop suffragan of Southampt, died 19 Feb. succeeded by dr. J. MacArthur, bishop of Bombay.

9 Sept. 1903

New graving dock, 275 ft. long, 50 ft. wide at entrance, 33 ft. deep at high-water spring tides, stated to be largest of any dock in the United Kingdom, opened. 21 Oct. 1905

Fire at Southampton docks; large stock built up destroyed.

10 June, 1905

Robbery at Lloyds' bank, Southampton; 1,000l. in gold and bank notes stolen.

18 March, 1906

A large graving dock commences at Woolston, May, 1905.

Trafalgar Dock to be made the largest dry dock in England.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was visited by cap. Sturt in 1839, and explored shortly after by cap. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV, c. 95 (1834); and it was proclaimed 20 Dec. by lord Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1833. In five years after, by the energy and liberality of Sir George Grey, the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Barra Barra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide and Sydney; but in 1852 was the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria, the produce of the mines was brought to Adelaide, and thence forwarded to Victoria, for distribution.
SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

Bill for the compulsory re-purchase of large estates by the state for the purposes of closer settlement; measure to apply only to estates valued at more than £20,000, and Sept. 1895.

House of assembly passes the progressive land-tax and income-tax bills.

Legislative council rejects by an overwhelming majority the government proposal to resign the franchise qualification of the legislative council from 29 to 15; house of assembly passes the government compromise, land purchase bill, practically without amendment, and Oct.

Legislative council rejects by a large majority the government progressive land-tax bill; agrees to the increased revenue proposals, but requires their operations to 1 year.

30 Nov.

Legislative council rejects the government's land re-purchase compulsory bill.

21 Nov.

Parliament adjourned; important speeches re development.

4 July, 1896.

Revenue for year amount to 2,877,546. 30 June

Death of the hon. G. M. Waterhouse, premier in 1891, from 1892.

6 Aug.

Mr. A. H. Peake delivered his budget in the house of assembly; there was a surplus of 157,961, the largest in 15 years.

30 Aug.

A conference of the two houses of the legislative having failed to come to an agreement with regard to the franchise bill, the ministry is dissolved, 3 Oct., Mr. R. Butterworth to form a ministry, the governor dissolves the house of assembly.

3 Oct.

Death of the hon. Thomas Price, premier, born 1823, about 70 years of age.

22 May, 1895.

Strike of miners collapses. See Strikes.

May, 1899.

GOVERNORS—Sir Dominic July, 1865; Sir James Ferguson, 1868; Anthony Musgrave, 1871; Wm. Wellington, Inspector, Jan. 1877; Sir W. Fill. de Vries, June, 1877; Sir W. Robinson, 1882; earl of Kintore, 1888, Sir Thos. Fowell Buxton, 1892; Sir G. R. Le Hunt, 1903; adm. Sir H. Beanbost.

7 Dec., 1898.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1730, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands. In 1752 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in Revelation, chap. xii.; and a disease favoured the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died 27 Dec. 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return. Her successor, Mrs. Peacock, died March, 1875.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. from London to Folkestone, opened, 28 June, 1843; to Dover, 7 Feb., 1844. Working arrangement with the London, Chatham and Dover rly. entered into 1846, and subsequently amalgamated.

SOUTHEIND, Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, a watering-place, principally built by Sir S. Morton Peto (1800—89), has a pier above a mile in length with electric tramway and concert-room; theatre burnt, 6 Jan., 1845. Population, 1851, 2,462; 1901, 5,781, 4,919; 30 June, 1910 (est.) 42,117. Corporation act, passed 6 July, 1826.

Statue of Queen Victoria presented by alderman Tolhurst, unveiled by lady Rayleigh. 24 May, 1893.

West Cliff Hotel burnt down.

27 June, 1902.

Technical school (cost 29,000d.) opened by lady Warwick.


SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES, see Confederates.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766; and by Cook in 1772 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was dis-
covered in the first instance by capt. John Bissee, on 27 Feb. 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 20' E., extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped the voyage. Capt. Bissee also discovered Graham's Land on 15 Feb. 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentleman) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, on 9 Feb. 1839, was launched at 65° 57', long. 119° 10' E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11'. Antarctic expedition proposed by the Argentine republic and the Genoese, Sept. 1881; the objects collected. It was in the expedition under bent, Booe, 1881-2. See Antarctic Pole.

South Polar expedition proposed by the Antarctic Exploration committee at Melbourne, supported by the government and others. Aug. 1859. Committee appointed by the Royal Geographical Society to promote Antarctic research at Nov. 1859. Meeting at the Royal Society to discuss Antarctic exploration, 24 Feb.; the government desires to support further exploration; the Royal Geographical Society decides to send out an expedition, and to raise a fund of 50,000/.; 9 June, 1859: the society gives 5,000/. and Mr. Harmsworth, 5,000/., Nov. 1859; Mr. L. W. Longstaff, 25,000/., March; 45,000/., from government, June; total, 90,000/., autumn, 1859; an expedition was organized by a joint committee of the Royal Soc. and the Royal Geographical Society; the (Arctic) ship launched at Dundee, 21 March, 1901; visited by the king and queen, 5 Aug.; leaves Spithead with capt. Robert F. Scott, commander, Mr. George Nares, F.R.S., head of the scientific part, and 46 others; 6 Aug., 1901; leaves Port Chalmers, New Zealand, for Victoria Land.

The German government grants 50,000/. towards an Antarctic expedition under prof. von Dvigkuhi, March, 1890; the Groenland ship launched at Kiel, 2 April; leaves the Elbe, 13 Aug., 1914; and Kerguelen, 23 Jan. 1912.

The Swedish expedition, under dr. Otto Nordenskiöld, in the Antarctic, left Gothenburg, 15 Oct. 1911; passes the S. Shetlands to Graham's Land, winter on the ice, and surveys district of the unknown sea between Falkland isles and South Georgia, U.S.A.

April 4 July, Morning, relief ship to the Discovery, under capt. Sir W. Colbeck, with crew 29 (total fund 23,000/), raised mainly through the exertions of sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, leaves London 9 July, 1912; launched at Lymington, 6 Dec.; South African expedition in the Scotia, commanded by bent. W. S. Bruce, reaches Kingstown, 3 Nov.

Three days, the ship in the Antarctic, rescued on Seymour and Parbleto islands, by the Argentine relief vessel Uruguay, capt. Trizar, 2 Nov. 1913.

The Antarctic was crushed and sunk by the ice in Erebus and Terror bay. New islands and bays discovered by dr. Nordenskiöld. One death only occurred among the expedition party.

The Scotia reached lat. 72° 25' S., and returned to Buenos Ayres, 16 Dec.

See Antarctic Pole.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter and many others, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on 22 June, 1857. A special exhibition of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November. In July, 1873, a testimonial to Mr. (att. sir) Henry Cole, C.B., was proposed for his exertions in organizing this museum, and in promoting its objects. Department, Sir Cecil H. Lionel Fellowes, K.C.B.

See Design and Arts, Sept. 1865, pp. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Scientific Apparatus Loan Exhibition (closed see) opened 19 May, closed 30 Dec. 1876. Mr. John Jones bequeathes a collection of works of art, &c.; estimated value, 50,000/.


SOUTHPORT, Lancashire, a watering place, founded in 1792 on a sandy waste, has rapidly progressed, now possessing an esplanade 3 miles long and many fine buildings. It was made a municipal borough in 1807. Population, 1861, 18,085; 1891, (est.), 34,069.

South-Sea Bubble commenced with the establishment of the South-Sea company in 1717, which at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families; and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000/., were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000/.; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000/., and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100/., to the price of 1000/.

A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721; see Lady's Bubble.

SOUTHWARK (S. London) was governed by its own bailiffs till 1537. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malfeactors who escaped thither, in consequence of the high and extravagant charges of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—Southwark bridge was designed by John Rennie, and built by a company, 1815-19, at an expense of 800,000/.. It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 290 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 538 tons. The bridge was freed from toll on 8 Nov. 1804, the company receiving a contribution from the city. An act for the payment of dividends to shareholders was passed in 1872.—Southwark park was opened, 16 June, 1896. The Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark formed, 1840. By the Seals act (1835), Southwark sends three members to parliament. Municipal borough, by London Government act, 1899 (10 aldermen, 40 councillors).
the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen, and became the parish church as St. Savior's. The numerous and many changes have been made: Mr. G. Twight repaired the tower, the lady chapel, and the choir, 1813 et seq. The roof of the nave was removed in 1814, and in 1839 re-plastered. The present of Wales laid the memorial stone of a new nave, 24 July, 1839; the church re-opened after restoration at a total cost of 95,000, the prince of Wales, the archbishop of Canterbury and others present, 16 Feb. 1839; memorial windows to the prince consort and others unveiled, new eoc and bells 3 May, 1883. Watson, 22 June, 1838.

The prince and princess of Wales visit the ExCell hospital; and lay the foundation stone of the new buildings of the R. S. London Ophthalmic Hospital, 24 July, 1897.

Petition of Southwark for incorporation with the city rejected by the commons, 22 March, 1879.

The prince and princess of Wales inaugurated new buildings of St. Saviour's Grammar school for girls in New Kent-road, 13 March, 1893.


St. Saviour's Collegiate church becomes the cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark; inaugurated by the king and queen present, 3 July, 1897.

Southwark Diocesan Synod holds its first meeting at Southwark cathedral, 7 Dec.

Discovery of skeletons in Southwark bridge road—old plague pit, 23 March, 1899.

Southwark, see Southwark.

SOBERINO, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1484 221 pieces, in value 20s., is called the sovereign, were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. In 1512 sovereigns were coined in value 20s., which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Ed. VI.), passed for 2s. 3d., and in 1558, 4d. or 6d. The sovereigns of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20s. 1 July, and half-sovereigns for 10s. 10 Oct. 1817; see Coin and Gold. By the Coinage act, 1870, the weight of the sovereign is fixed at 123-2747 grains Troy; specific gravity, 17-57; (1910-75, gold being 1000); half-sovereigns, 61-063723 grains. The dragon sovereigns were re-issued in 1871.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here about 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, 15 Nov. 1810. A second meeting, 2 Dec. following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the mob, and the shop of S. Decou, on South hill. Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman, a seaman, was hanged, 12 March, 1817.

Watson, the ringleader, escaped to America.

Southfields Chapel, a dome building, originally a place of entertainment named the Pantheon, erected, 1759, was after several changes purchased by the countess of Huntington and used as a place of worship for her "congregation" (see Whitefieldites). This chapel was pulled down in 1887.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania), the S.W. peninsula of Europe. The Phoenicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts, which were all conquered by the Romans, 206 B.C. C. and Madrid (est. 100,000). Population of Spain in 1900, 18,608,956; 1910 (est.), 21,721,000. Revenue: 1891, 32,222,055l.; expenditure, 32,456,930l.; revenue, 1904, 32,287,947l.; expenditure 30,592,591l.; revenue (est.), 1910, 33,030,300l.; expenditure, 41,055,440l.; debt, 376,740,000l.; imports, 1903, 38,210,865l.; exports, 38,261,027l.; imports, 1909, 39,840,900l.; exports, 38,748,150l.

The Carthaginians, enriched by the mines of Spain, 206 B.C. (see Alcazar), form settlements 360.

New Carthage (Carthagena) founded by Hasdrubal 227.

Hannibal extended their dominions in Spain 233-232.

At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the command, 221; prepares for war, 220; takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy 218.

The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal 212.

Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 218 of 209; drives the Carthaginians out of Spain 207.

Celtiberia and Lusitania were 133.

VARIATIOS, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Festus Servilius, 142; assassinated the order of the Romans 140.

Insurrection of Sertorius, 73 B.C.; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated 77.

Julius Cesar spoils an insurrection in Spain 67.

Pompey governs Spain 60.

Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus 48-47.

Era of Spain: conquest by Augustus began, 1 Jan. 38.

The Vandals, Alani and Suevi, wrest Spain from the Romans 308.

Alphubis founds the kingdom of the Visigoths 414.

The Vandals pass over to Africa 429.

Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi 452.

Assassinated by his brother Uric, who becomes master of all Spain 466.

Recared I. expels the Franks 587.

Abdahares Alonius, and rules ably till 601.

Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens 622-577.

The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic 709.

His defeat and death at Xeres 721.

Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova 732.

Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik 728-13.

Emir rule at Cordova: Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon 758.

The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel 731.

Abraham the first king at Cordova 751.

Invasion of Charlemagne 777-78.

Sancho Higo, count of Navarre, &c. 873.

Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile 1026.

The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Raimond 1137.

Leon and Asturias united to Castile 1035.
SPAIN.

1285

Battle of Viniac; French defeated... 21 Aug., 1568
Supreme junta called... 31 May, 1569
Madrid taken by French; Joseph restored... 2 Dec., 1569
Napoleon enters Madrid... 4 Dec., 1808
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambord... 20 Dec., 1814
The French defeated at Corunna, 16 Jan.: take Ferrol, 27 Jan.; Saragossa, 21 Feb.; Oporto, 29 Feb.; Cordoba and Seville, Nov.; Gerona, 13 Dec., 1809
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo... 10 July, 1810
The Spanish cortees meet... 24 Sept., 1810
Wellingtoll defeats Massena at Freches de Cantalba... 5 May, 1811
Soul defeated at Albuera... 16 May, 1811
Constitution of the cortees (democratic)... 8 May, 1812
Wellingtoll takes Ciudad Rodrigo, 15 Jan., 1811
Marmont at Salamanca... 22 July, 1811
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vitoria, 21 June; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 22 July; takes St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; and enters France... 6 Oct., 1813
Ferdinand VII. restored... 14 May, 1814
Slaver trade abolished for a compensation... 1817
Spanish revolution begun by Biego,... 30 Jan., 1812
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortees... 5 March, 1812
The cortees remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz... 30 March, 1813
The French enter Spain; invest Cadiz, 25 June... 21 Aug., 1813
Battle of the Towedra... 31 Aug., 1813
Despotism resumed... 6 Sept., 1813
Siege put to death... 7 Nov., 1813
The French evacuate Cadiz... 27 Sept., 1813
Cadiz made a free port... 24 Feb., 1814
Salque law abolished, 23 March; Carlist and Christina parties formed... 15 March, 1820
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry... 25 Oct., 1812
Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king... 29 April, 1813
Death of Ferdinand VII.; the king assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority... 29 April, 1813
Constitution termed "Estatuto Real" granted by... advice of Martinez de la Rosa... 27 May, 1813
The royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid, 27 Oct., Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Mina (afterwards duke of Biscay)... 27 May, 1813
The quadruple treaty establishes the right of... 30 Aug., 1813
The peers vote his exclusion... 30 Aug., 1813
Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero command-in-chief, the royalists, the rebel leaders... 27 May, 1813
Zamulacerrighi, killed near Bilbao... 27 May, 1813
Sir De Lacy Evans and others raise a British legion... 30 Aug., 1813
The queen of Spain... 27 May, 1813
They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian, 1 Oct., 1813
Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao... 25 Dec., 1813
General Evans takes Irur... 17 May, 1813
Constitution cortees proclaimed... 17 May, 1813
The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace with Espartero, at Varam... 31 Aug., 1813
Don Carlos seeks refuge in France... 13 Sept., 1814
Surrender of Morelos... 25 May, 1814
Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France... 7 July, 1814
The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian... 7 July, 1814
Passages... 25 Aug., 1814
Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant... 9 Sept., 1814
Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortees... 9 Sept., 1814
Espartero, minister, makes his triumphal entry into Madrid... 9 Sept., 1814
The queen appoints anew ministry, who are... nominated by Espartero, 9 Sept.; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; returns to France, 12 Oct., 1814
Espartero expels the British Armies of occupation... 11 Nov., 1814
The Spanish cortees declare Espartero regent... 12 April, 1815
Queen Christina's protectorate... 17 July, 1815
Resurrection in favour of Christina commenced;... 29 Jan., 1815
Pampeluna by general O'Donnell and Concha... 17 May, 1815
Don Diego Leon attacks the police at Madrid, his followers repulsed, 7 Oct.; he is shot at Madrid, 15 Oct. 1841.

Zurbano captures Bilbao, 21 Oct.

Redi, constitutional general, enters Vitoria, 21 Oct.

Montes de Oca shot, 23 Oct.


Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension, 26 Oct.

Furors of the Basque provinces abolished 29 Oct.

Boiro and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid, 9 Nov.

Espartero enters Paris, 23 Nov.

An insurrection at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, 13 Nov.; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter being unprepared, killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel, 15 Nov. 1842.

Barcelona blockaded, 26 Nov.; Espartero arrives before it, 29 Nov.; its bombardment and surrender, 7 Feb. 1843.

The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona, 11 June, 1843.

[Coruna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards, "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]

Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders, 15 July, 1843.

Espartero bombards Seville, 21 July; the siege is raised, 27 July.

[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flees to Cadiz.]

Espartero deprived of his titles and rank, 16 Aug.; he arrives in London, 23 Aug.

Isabella II, 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general, 8 Nov.

The queen-mother returns to Spain, 23 March, 1844.

Zarzanos insurrection, 12 Nov. 1844; he is shot, 21 Jan. 1845.

Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favour of his son, 13 May, 1845.

England removed from "favored nation" clause (treaty of Utrecht), 13 May, 1846.

Escape of Don Carlos from France, 14 Sept.

Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco de Asis, duke of Cadiz, and marriage also of the infant son, Louisa (she died 1 Feb., 1847), to the duke of Montpensier, 15 Nov.

[The Spanish marriages disturb the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]

Two British warships and a frigate by La Riva, 4 May, 1847.

He suffers "death by the sword," 23 June, 1847.

Espartero restored, 3 Sept.

Sir Henry Lyttton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to the Spanish court, 17 May, 1848.

Diplomatic relations with Spain restored, 18 April, 1849.

The queen of Spain delivers a male child, which lives but ten minutes, 26 May, 1849.

The American revolutions under Lopez against Cuba (see Cuba and the United States), 1850, 1851.

The infant don Henrique permitted to return to Spain, 2 Feb., 1854.

Madrid-Arganda railway opened, 9 Feb.

Law respecting the public debt (which has since excluded Spain from the European money-market), 22 Feb.

Death of Godoy, prince of the peace, 4 Oct.

The queen gives birth to a princess, 28 Dec.

Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Moreno, a Frenchman, 18 Feb.


Narvaez exiled to Vienna, 31 Jan.

Ministerial changes—Lortzundi forms a cabinet, 11 April; resigns; Sarbotoina forms cabinet, 9 May.

Birth and death of a princess, 14 Jan.

General O'Donnell, Couda, and others banished, 17 Jan.

Don Francisco (father of the king consort), marries an "unfortunate woman," 25 March.


The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government, barricades in Madrid, 17 July, 1854.

Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero, 19 July, 1854.

Peace restored; the exiled generals return, 20 July, 1854.

&c.; Espartero forms an administration, 31 July.

The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain, 28 Aug.

New constitution of the cortes, 3 Aug., 1855.

The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship, 2 Feb.

Don Carlos dies, 16 March, 1855.

Insurrection of Valencia, 6 April, 1856.

Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, 14 July; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents, 15-26 June.

Insurrection at Barcelona and Sanguesa quelled by Don Carlos, as dictator, 15-23 July.

Espartero compelled to resign; Narvaez, as minister, 12 Oct.

Espartero resigns as senator, 4 Feb., 1857.

Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; armed military executions; 96 insurgents shot (at Seville), June and July.

Birth of the prince royal, 28 Nov.

Isturitz, minister, 14 Jan.; O'Donnell, minister, 7 July.

Cession of state of siege at Barcelona, &c., 20 Sept., 1858.

Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochinchina announced, 20 Sept.

War with Morocco (which see), 9 Nov.-Dec., 1859.

O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; battle at Castilejos; a Spanish "halakha" charge, 1 Jan., 1860.

The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders, 4 Feb., and at the subsequent minister, 3 March.

Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, 26 March.

General Ortega, governor of the Biscayan, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 1,000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; Ortega shot, 19 April.

The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand, ordered arrested at Tortosa, 21 April; renounce their claim to the throne, 23 April.

Their brother Juan asserts his right, 5 June; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation, 28 June.

The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste, 14 Jan., 1861.

The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be abolished, 18 May, 1861.

Intervention in Mexico (see Mexico), 8 Dec.

Jose Alcanna and Manuel Matamoras, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, 14 Dec., 1862.

Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne, 8 Jan., 1863.

Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, 25 Feb.; his brother, minister, 4 March.

Insurrection in St. Domingo; war ensues (see Domingo), 1 Sept.

Rupture with Peru (which see), 1 Sept.

April, 1864.

General Prim exiled for conspiracy, 13 Aug.

Narvaez forms a cabinet, 9 Sept.

Queen Christina returns to Spain, 26 Sept.

English government recognises the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign; but resumes office, 18 Dec.

Life with Prim, 17 Dec., 27 Jan., 1865.

The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three-fourths to the nation, 20 Feb., 1866.

Don Carlos relinquishing St. Domingo, 5 May, 1865.

Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to reunite Spain and Portugal, 10 June.

Resignation of Narvaez, 19 June; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet, 30 June.

Don Carlos disavowed by the government, 25 July.

Admiral Parreja, at Valparaíso, insults the Chilean government, 18 Sept.; which declares war, 24 Sept.; Parreja forms a blockade, 24 Sept.

The Chilean captain Williams captures the Spanish vessel Carabango (Parreja commits suicide), 26 Nov.

New cortes convoked; the party still abstains from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes, 27 Dec.
Military insurrection at Arauzo, headed by gen. Prim, 3 Jan.; martial law in Madrid, 4 Jan.; Concha and Zabalqui march against rebels, 4 Jan.; &c.; riots at Barcelona, 9, 10 Jan.; state of siege in New Castle, Catalonia, and Aragon, 6-12 Jan. 1866. Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms, 20 Jan. 

Queen Victoria, British sloop, seized by a guanacaste. 

Adolfo Menendez bombardos Valparaíso, deposing much property, 31 March; he is repulsed at Calidao with loss. 2 May. The queen declares the campaign in the Pacific ended, 3 June. 

Great military revolt in favour of Prim in Madrid; about 12,000 men, headed by non-commissioned officers, with cannon, quelled summarily by marshall Serrano, with much bloodshed; 200 prisoners shot, 22 June; 21 sergeants shot; (Sen. Castellar escaped to France) 26 June. Military revolts at Barcelona and at various other places; 3 June. 

Resignation of O'Donnell as minister, succeeded by Narvaez and Bravo; July. 

Freedom of the press abolished, and writers transported to the colonies; Aug. 

British steam steamer Torpedo, com. E. Collier, seized by Spaniards (charged with aiding Child), and carried to Cadiz. 21-22 Aug.; establishment of tranquillity in 3 Oct. 

Public instruction placed under the clergy; Oct. 

Reformation of the municipal institutions decreed on 28 April; March. 

Crew of Torpedo detained as prisoners, 31 Oct. the case referred to law; Nov. 

The queen dismissed the cortes (and imprisoned many deputies for petitioning against her), 30 Dec. O'Donnell and his colleagues residing in Paris, Jan. 1867; Decision in Torpedo case—the ship a prize and the crew prisoners of war, 18 Dec. 1866; lord Stanley's proceedings; Feb.; Decree for making secret publication of journals and pamphlets penal; 16 Feb.; 

The Torpedo prisoners released; Feb. 

Queen Victoria is declared by Spain to have been wrongfully seized; 24 April. 

Amnesty to rebels of June 1866; 25 April. 

Son of Duke of Montpensier born; May. 

Attempted insurrection in different parts (attributed to Prim) failed; about 15 Aug. 

Death of marshal O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan 5 Nov. 

An armament bill adopted by the chamber of deputies; 22 Jan. 1868. 

Death of marshal Narvaez, duke of Valencia, aged 57; 23 April. 

Marriage of princes Isabella, the queen's eldest daughter, to the count of Gugnitzi, brother to the ex-king of Naples; 13 May. 

Law enacted abolishing normal schools and subjecting education to the priests; 2 June, 

Duke and duchess of Montpensier exiled, 6 July, 

Marshal Serrano, general Dolce, and others exiled, about 10 July. 

Insurrection begins in the fleet, 18 Sept.; joined by the garrison and city of Cadiz, 19 Sept.; accepted by nearly all Spain; 16-30 Sept. 

Prim arrives at Cadiz, 19 Sept.; announces a provisional government; 1 Sept. 

The ministers resign, 10, 20 Sept.; José Concha becomes president of the council, 22 Sept.; Bravo Murillo and his colleagues die to Bayonne 23 Sept. [Hospital llevado 23: José Concha, marquis de Mavilla, Manuel Concha, marquis de Duero, in Valladolid; the marquis de Puebla at Madrid; Ensefio de Calonge in the north; Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches in Andalusia.] 

Narciso de Ascain (the general deposed at Alcoy by Serrano, 27 Sept.; superseded; 28 Sept. 

The queen flies to Bayonne and thence to Paris, and protests; 29-30 Sept. 

The deposition of the queen declared; 29-30 Sept. 

Don Juan, son of Don Carlos, renounces his hereditary rights in favour of his son, Carlos; 3 Oct. 

Serrano enters Madrid, 3 Oct.; Serrano, Prim, and Olozaga constitute a provisional government, 5 Oct. 

The education law of 2 June annulled; the Jesuits and other religious orders suppressed; the laws expelling the Jews abrogated; freedom of religious worship decreed; about 12, 13 Oct. 1863. All the local juntas dissolved by manifesto of the provisional government; 29 Oct. Manifesto of the government declaring for universal suffrage, and free press and education 26 Oct. 

Prim created a marshal; about 6 Nov. 

The queen arrives at Paris; 6 Nov. 

The joint electoral committee at Madrid declaring in favour of a limited monarchy; 14 Nov. 

Decree for formation of a citizen force of the Volunteers of France; 18 Nov. 

Loan of 20,000,000.£, proposed by Figueras, minister of finance; 4,006,000.£, said to be undertaken by Rothschilds; about 25 Nov. 

Insurrection against the provisional government breaks out at Cadiz, 5 Dec.; monstrous conflicts, 6 Dec.; the city invested; surrender; entry of general Caballero de Roda, general of the army of Andalusia; 19 Dec. Violent insurrection at Malaga suppressed with much slaughter; 31 Dec. 

The Spanish envoy at Rome not received; 27 Jan. 1869. 

Guzman de Castro, civil governor of Burgos, murdered in the cathedral; 24 Jan. 

Meeting of the cortes, 11 Feb.; Rivero elected president; 17 Feb. 

The provisional government resign; Serrano appointed head of the government with same ministry; 25, 26 Feb. 

Spanish Protestant religious service at Madrid, 24 March. 

Insurrection in Cuba fomented by Americans, 4 April. 

The cortes vote for a monarchy (241 to 79), 27 May 1868. 

The new constitution promulgated; 6 June. 

Marshals Serrano elected regent by the cortes, 15 June; sworn; 18 June. 

New ministry under Prim; about 18 June. 

Carlist risings in La Mancha and at Ciudad Real, suppressed; July-Aug. 

United States' invasions respecting Cuba indignantly rejected by Spain; 30 Sept. 


General Dolce dies; 27 Nov. 

Resignation of Prim and the ministry on the Italian government's disavowing the nomination of the prince of Genoa as king of Spain; 4 Jan. 1870. 

Prim resumes office with Topete and Rivoro, 10 Jan. 

The die of Montpensier kills don Enrique de Bourbon, brother of the ex-king in exile, 12 May; tried and fined; 12 April. 

The offered crown declined by Espartero; May. 

Bill for gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies presented to the cortes; 26 May. 

Two Englishmen of Gibiltera seized by brigands; ransomed for 5,000., brigands afterwards attacked by the Spanish civil guard; several of them killed; and part of the ransom recovered; 12 June. 

Royo Arias carries a resolution requiring an absolute majority in the cortes for any proposed sovereignty (170 out of 350); this excludes all pres- sent candidates; 13 June. 

Isabella II. abdicates in favour of her son Alfonso, 25 June. 

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen nominated king, accepted by the regent and ministry, 6 July; this justified by the government in a circular, 7 July; on the strong opposition of France he resigns; 12 July. 

Amnesty for all political offences since 29 Sept. 1868 published; 10 Aug. 


The Basque provinces put into a state of siege; 28 Aug. 

Claret, the ex-queen's confessor, dies; 4 Aug. 

Alphonso, duke of Asturias (born 23 May, 1845), accepts the candidacy for the crown; 20 Oct. 

Elected by the cortes by 195 votes; (55 for a republic; 27 for the Duke of Montpensier); 26 Nov. 

Proclaimed king; 3 Nov. 

The ex-queen, on behalf of her son Alfonso, protests against the election; 21 Nov.
SPAIN.
1288

SPAIN.

The duke accepts the crown from a deputation of the Cortes at Florence. 4 Dec., 1873.

Spain's new ministers are appointed; arrangements for the new king, 14 Dec.; Rovero, the president, resigns. 22 Dec.

Primates at and wounded in his carriage by six men, one of whom, Torpè, rejoice at the ministry; vote of confidence in it. 23 Dec.

Brun dies in the evening (aged 50); the king replaces by Tope at Cartagena. 25 Dec.

The king, in a circular, solemnly proclaims the principle of the home, and makes the oath. 1 Jan., 1874.

New ministry under Serrano, 5 Jan.

New Cortes, 31 Jan.

Orozaga elected president of the Cortes. 3 April.

The Madrid difficulty settled (Aug. Nov. 1866), compensation to be paid by the Spanish government. 5 May.

The king visits the provinces; welcomed by Espartero at Logrono. 26 Sept.

Cortes opened, 1 Oct.; Sagasta elected president in opposition to Rovero (12-13). 1 Oct.; the Zorrilla ministry resigns, 4 Oct.; Malcampo forms a ministry. 5 Oct.

Angulo, the finance minister, proposes to tax the foreign national creditors 15 per cent. 22 Nov.

Suicide of the count of Urga, 27 Nov.

Ministry formed under Sagasta, 21 Dec.

Espartero, made prince of Vergara. 1 Jan., 1874.

Heavenly visits of Carlists ended by priests, 19 Navarre, Leon. &c.; manifesto of don Carlos, Duke of Madrid; Daz de Reda, his general, about 20 April.

Navarre, &c.; in state of siege, 25 April.

Martial Serrano enters Navarre with an army, don Carlos, calling himself Carlos VII., crosses the frontier near Vera, and takes the command, Rafael retiring, 2 May; totally defeated at Orqueta (which 20), 4 May.

The Carlists surrender by hundreds, 21 May.

Resignation of the Sagasta ministry, 22 May.

Rejection of Carlists near Tortosa, about 22 May.

New ministry (supported by Serrano), admitted of Topez president, 25 May.

Serrano offers amnesty to Carlists who surrender, 25 May. It is accepted, 27 May, he is cashiered, but exonerated by the Cortes, 8 June; he assumes the presidency of the ministry. 4 June.

Carlos is reinstated; the ministry propose a treaty with; the king opposes it; the ministry resigns, 12 June.

Reixt Zorrilla (who had just retired from political life) becomes president of a new ministry, 24 June.

Letter of the emperor deposed by Montpensier and declaring the rights of prince Alfonso, 17 April; published, June. Don Carlos calls on Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, to rise, promising to restore their ancient liberties. 16 July.

Attempted assassination of the king and queen by about 14 men; one assassin killed, two taken; a little after midnight of 18-19 July, Republican agents at Perpignan captured by the captain-general of Catalonia. 19 July.

The insurgents disperse or surrender; about 1000 present. 20 July.

Impeachment of the Serrano ministry for financial corruption proposed in the Cortes; much agitation, end of Oct.

Gen. Hobeld appointed to a military command; the artillery collectively resigns, Nov. 17.

Bill for abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, for compensation, brought into congress. 24 Dec.

King Amadeus message to the Cortes, announcing his abdication; he states that he sees Spain in a continual struggle, the era of peace more distant; he sought for remedies within the law, and did not find them; his efforts were sterile. The two chiefs considered as the Angles of the Cortes of Spain, and vote for a republic (12-12) on 11 Feb., 1873.

Reported success of the Carlists; agitation for the due de Montpensier among the Orleans in France, 24 Feb. 1873.

King Amadeus arrives at Lisbon. 13 Feb.

Carlists; hold part of Catalonia; demonstrations in favour of a federal republic, 22-23 Feb.

Powerful circular to European powers from Castelar, foreign minister. 27 Feb.

Appointment of a permanent committee of the Cortes. 22 March, 1873.

Slavery in Porto Rico abolished. 2 March.

Proclamation of the government calling for volunteers against the Carlists. 25 March.

The Carlists bathe in several encounters; don Alfonso de Borbomias crowned. 25 March.

The old "monarchical volunteers" take possession of the bull-ring at Madrid; are disarmed and dispersed by the government troops; the permanent committee assumed by the government, which assumes supreme power. 26 April.

Serrano and Sagasta leave Spain. 26 April.

More defects of the Carlists. 26, 29 April. 4 May.

The Intransigents publish a series of (4 April publicists) very powerful June.

The federal republic voted by the Cortes (21-22) and proclaimed 25 May; P. Margall, president of a new ministry, re-elected,桑je and his ministry resumes office. 6 June.

Carlists besieging Irún. 7 June.

Ministerial crisis renewed, 10 June; P. Margall becomes minister; Figueras quits Spain, 11 June.

Carlists defeat Castalla near Muricia. 26 June.

Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, and Valencia very insubordinate. 27 June.

The Intransigents withdraw from the Cortes, 1 July.

Defeat and death of Cadet Sinatility by Carlists; insurrection in Acosta, promoted by Internationalists; the army not at war called, announced 11 July. Don Carlos, Carlos VII., enters Spain, "to save the country." 13 July.

Fighting at Linares, Catalonia. 17, 18 July.

Four prevailing parties: 1; The government, highly democratic; 2; The Intransigents, or moderates, extremely moderate; 3; The International, or communists; 4. The legitimists, Carlists.

Mariva and Valencia proclaim themselves federal cantons. 18 July.

P. Margall compelled to resign; Salaman forms a ministry opposed to the Intransigents. 18 July.

Linares taken by the Carlists. 16 July.

Don Carlos enters Bacon. 21 July.

Carlists hold chief of N. Spain. 23 July.

Insurgents repulsed in their attack on Almeria. 25 July.

betrayed in sights at Seville, 28-30 July; gen. Pavía, warmly received. 31 July.

Cadiz surrenders to him. 4 Aug.

Troops attack Valencia, 26 July; it surrenders 8 Aug.

New constitution printed, 27 July; discussed, Aug.

[181 Articles: includes separation of church and state; free religion; worship; nobility abolished; 18 states in the peninsula; 2 in the Angles; Cortes (senate and congress) to have legislative power; one deputy to 50,000 souls; Cortes to be renewed in 2 years; members to be paid; repressive; president and ministry; president elected for 4 years.]

Bombardment of Malaga stopped by the British and German admirals. 2 Aug.

Reported total defeat of the insurgents at Chinahua, while marching on Madrid. 10 Aug.

Castgera, held by Intransigents, besieged. 22 Aug.

The Blackheath, English yacht, conveying stores to the Carlists, seized by the Spaniards, 114 miles off Bari, crew imprisoned, and captain sent to Ferrol. 13 Aug.

Capt. Weiler, of German ship, Friedrich Wilhelm, captures Algeciras and Villaricos, Spanish vessels, held by rebels, gives them up to admiral Yelverton, who prepares for action against Intransigents, claiming him, and sends them to Gibraltar uninterred. 18 Sept.

Carlists defeat republicans at Arrighenei, near Ronda, many killed. 21 Aug.

They take Ferrol. 26 Aug.

Castelar elected president of the Cortes. 26 Aug.

Castelar heads a ministry; proposes calling out 100,000 men, to end the war. 7, 8 Sept.

Salaman proposes calling of the Cortes. 26 Sept.

Castelar made virtually dictator. 15 Sept.

Ferdinand Alménaz, duke of Rianzares, husband of queen Christina, dies at Havre. 12 Sept.

The Bonhom and crew given up; announced about 13 Sept.
The government appeals to the French government respecting French assistance to Carlists; justit.

The British Mediterranean squadron under admiral Drummond sails from Malta for Barcelona, 4 Aug.

Serrano's government recognised by Great Britain, Germany, France, and other powers (not by Russia).

Elevation of the Carlists fire on Germain and Austrian ambassadors on the road to Madrid.

Proclamation of Carlos against Alfonso. Oct.

The ruthless Carlist general Dorregaray retires to Bayonne; said to have been superseded by Mendiri.

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Orders of knighthood re-established; payments to clergy to be renewed.

Increased burlarities of the Carlists reported, Jan.

Serrano returns to Madrid.

Carlists defeat royalists at Lucar.

Resignation of generals Moriones, Lomón, and Blanco; Concha sent for from Cuba.

Several professors seized and exiled for liberal opinions.

The president marshal Serrano withdraws to France, 1 Jan. 1875.

The government declares the civil war at an end, and purposes summing the Cortes to assist the king in re-organising the country, early in Oct.

Reported defection of Mendiri from the Carlists, and trial of Dorregaray and Caballi for misconduct; and Carlist successes.
Reported interference of United States respecting Cuba. Letter from don Carlos to the king proposing a treaty of amity and of war-ownership with the United States (not answered). 9 Nov.

Formation of a new constitutional party under Sagasta. Ministry resigned under Canovas del Castillo. 27 Nov.

Cortes elected, 58 nominal ministerialists out of 456. Jan 23.


The king assumes command. Estella surrenders to the troops. March 19.

Moncasi and Moncade taken to France, 28 Feb.

Don Carlos with general Larraga and five batta-

lions surrenders to the governor of Bayonne, at St Jean de Port, 27 Feb; he hands with some officers at Folkestone, and proceeds to London. 4 March.

Triumphal entry of Alfonso XII. into Madrid. March 23.

Draft of new constitution submitted to the cortes. March 23.

The pope opposes moderate religious toleration in Art. 11 of the constitution. April.

Outbreak in the Biscay provinces reported; martial law on. May 27.

Long debate in the cortes; the constitution passed. cortes adjourned about 21 July.

Queen Isabel de Borbon, who was received by the king at Santander declares that her share in public affairs is at an end. 31 July.

Repression of public worship of protestants by authority. 28 Sept.

State of siege in old Castile raised. 1 Feb 1887.

Treaty favoured nation clause in regard to England abrogated. 4 Jan.

The expedition, after visiting her son, disappears of his proposed marriage, and associates with don Carlos in Paris, who is privately forbidden to remain, and goes to England; she is bid hire to return to Spain, but her person stopped, end of Dec. The king married to his cousin Mercedes, daughter of the duque de Montpensier. 29 Jan. 1876.

End of the insurrection in Cuba announced, 26 Feb.

Death of the queen dowager Cristina. 21 Aug.

The king hired at most injured by Juan Oliva Moncasi, a member of the International Society, aged 23. 28 Oct.

Moncasi executed. 4 Jan 1879.

Espartero, duque de Victoria, dies. 4 Jan.

Castillo muñoz (1874) resigns; Marshal Campos forms a ministry. March.

Heavy rains, 14 Oct; consequent disastrous inundations in the provinces of Malaga, Almeria, Granada, Seville, and especially in Murcia and Alicante; about 19,000 persons perish; about 12,000 homeless. 15-17 Oct.

The king married to the archiduchess Maria Christina of Austria. 29 Nov.

Vines attacked by phylloxera in Malaga, &c. Nov.

Resignation of the Camps ministry; Canovas del Castillo forms a cabinet. 15 Dec.

Attempted assassination of the king and queen by Francisco Otono Gonzalez by shooting. 19 Dec.

Promulgation of law for gradually abolishing slavery. 15 Feb 1880.

Otero executed. 14 April.

Resignation of ministry; Sagasta forms a ministry. Liberal, 8 Feb; the chamber adjourned, 2 Feb; 1881.

Caldern new minister, Madrid, begins. 25 May.

Permission said to be given to about 65,000 Russian Jews to come to Spain. June.

Don Carlos expelled from France for expressing sentiments unfriendly to Bourbon king. 17 July.

Consolidation of the National debt (50,000,000) proposed, Sept.; law published 1 Dec.


Great excitement against the free trade policy of the minister Camacho, in Catalonia, &c. (see below). 22 April 1882.

Cortes with France passed by cortes. 22 April 1882.

Gen. Maceo and five Cuban insurgent leaders surrendered at Gibraltar to the Spaniards (they had escaped from Cadiz, 28 Aug.); they petition queen Isabella for their release; appearance made for inquiry; gen. Baynes, colonial secretary at Gibraltar, and Mr Blair, the chief inspector of police, dismissed for exceeding their authority. The same. 4 Dec. 1882.

New cabinet formed by Sagasta. 9 Jan. 1883.

A secret society, entitled the "Black Hand (Mano Negra)," reported; arrests, 28 Feb; total suppression reported. 4 March.

Temporary republican military insurrection at Badajoz, said to be planned by Ruiz Zorrilla, on the approach of troops, mutineers enter Portugal, and are disarmed. 5, 9, 15 March.

Resignation of Sagasta and his ministry; succeeded by Posada Herrera and others. 11-13 Oct.

Treaty for new commercial tariff signed. 1 Dec.

Treaty with England condemned by the consulting of state; free traders indignant. 1 Jan. 1884.

Ministry resigned; Canovas del Castillo (conservative) forms a ministry. 12 Jan.

Suspected military insurrection; about 25 persons arrested, about 15 March; 7 of 15 condemned; Black Hand conspirators garrotted at Xeres, June; commander Fernandez and leut. Telles shot as rebels, 23 June. Fall of the Alcendra railway bridge near Badajoz, great loss of life (said to be 90); believed to be due to criminal work of republicans, 26 March.

Last section of the Great Atlantic railroad opened by the king. 15 Aug.

Much sufferings by Earthquakes, which see, 25-31 Dec.

Protocol restoring Great Britain to position of "favourer nation" in regard to commerce (lost since 1845); wine duties modified; signed at Madrid, 21 Dec. 1884; gazetted 6 Feb. 1885.

Commercial treaty with England ratified by the deputies, 11 March; by the senate, 28 March; by the king, 1 April; failure of negotiations announced. 13 May.

Outbreak of cholera in Valencia (see cholera), May.

Riots at Madrid through the Germans occupying Yar, a Caroline island; the German legation attacked, 4, 5 Sept.; quiet restored 6 Sept.; Spanish note of apology sent to Berlin about 26 Sept.; mediation of the pope accepted (see Caroline Islands) about 26 Sept.

Attempted military insurrection at Cartagena, 1 Nov; suppressed. about 4, 5 Nov.

Death of king Alfonso XII., 25 Nov; suggestion of Canovas del Castillo; ministry formed by senor Sagasta. 26, 27 Nov.

Death of marshal Soriano. 26 Nov.

Manifesto of the Spanish bishops to their dioceses, declaring the distinction to be observed between religion and politics, and the submission of the church to any lawful form of government, whether heretical or republican. 6 Jan. 1886.

59 soldiers at Cartagena mutiny; most escape to a ship, 10, 11 Jan.; general Fajardo wounded, 12 Jan.; reign of mutiny shot, 3 March.


The duke of Sevilla sentenced to eight years imprisonment, for insulting, &c., the queen regent. 12 Feb. about 27 Feb.

Assassination of the bishop of Madrid (see Madrid) in the street of a palace. 19 April.

The commercial treaty with England (till 1892) again accepted by the cortes, May; ratified, 24 July; enters into operation. 12 Aug.; destructive eyewane at Madrid (which see), 17 May; king Alfonso XIII. born, 17 May.

Don Carlos protests against recognition of Alfonso XIII. 28 May.

Revolt of 700 of Madrid garrison under brigadier Villacampa; unsupported, quickly suppressed; three officers killed, 19 Sept.; capital punishment of fifteen of its command. 22 Sept.

Opening of the cortes; the infant king enthroned; speech of the queen regent. 1 Dec. 1887.

Rioting at the Rio Tinto mines suppressed with bloodshed. 4 Feb. 1888.

Trial by jury introduced by the senate. 27 Feb. 1889.
Ruiz Zorrilla's revolutionary manifesto issued, demanding a plebiscite, the form of constitutional government .... 4 March, 1833.

Señor Sagasta forms a new ministry .... 14 June.

Reopening of Saragossa against conservatories; señor Canovas del Castillo attacked, 20 Oct.; outbreak at Seville, 7 Nov.; outbreak at Madrid .... 11 Nov.

Resignation of the ministry, 9 Dec.; reconstituted by señor Sagasta, 10 Dec.

Amnesty to political offenders and mutinous soldiers decreed .... 23 Jan. 1893.

Trial by jury first put in force (at Madrid), 28 May.

Victory of seño Sagasta over seño Canovas del Castillo and the combined conservative and dissident liberals, reported .... 14 July.

Dispute with Morocco (which see) settled .... 29 Sept.

Resignation of the ministry, 3 Jan.; seño Sagasta forms a slightly modified cabinet .... 20 Jan. 1893.

Illness of the king, 4 Jan.; serious, 9 Jan.; convalescent .... 7 Feb.

Death of duce de Montpensier, 4 Feb.; buried in the Escorial .... 7 Feb.

The duke of Seville, who had escaped from prison (see above, 1886), pardoned by the queen regent .... 27 Feb.

Strike of about 35,000 workmen in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia, Barcelona placed under martial law; the anarchists and socialists opposed by the people. 1 May et seq.; tranquillity restored .... 3 May et seq.

Señor Antonio Canovas del Castillo (Conservative) forms a coalition ministry .... 5 July et seq.

Strikes of workmen in Catalonia .... 15 July et seq.

Cholera discovered in Valencia and other places, about 2,840 deaths .... May-Sept. 1893.

Death of seño Alfonso Martinez, eminent statesman .... 14 Jan. 1893.

Violent storms, causing great floods, especially in the province of Toledo; all the towns and villages on the banks of the Amarguillo, especially Consuegra, 30 miles S.E. of Toledo, inundated; houses washed away; the queen regent sends immediate relief, and orders a national subscription .... 13 Sept. et seq.

Destructive storm at Valencia; inundations at Almeria; grape harvest destroyed .... 15 Sept.

Consuegra nearly destroyed, above 1,751 deaths; the staple crops in many places almost annihilated .... 11 Sept. et seq.

Above 100,000 persons homeless through floods in the Amarguillo, Talavera, Guadalquivir, and other rivers; palaces and country houses opened to receive refugees, 13 Sept. et seq.

See Railway accidents, 24 Sept. 1893.

Resignation of the ministry, 21 Nov.; reconstituted by seño Canovas del Castillo .... 22 Nov.

Decrees of 13 and 14 Nov., 18,000,000 pesetas, 4 per cent., 18 Dec.; opened 25 Dec.

Anarchist attack on Xeres suppressed with bloodshed, 5 Jan.; 4 rioters sentenced to death, others to imprisonment, 4 Feb.; executed. 1892.

Rupture with France through the new commercial tariff .... 1 Feb.

Alledged discovery of a plot to blow up the chamber of deputies in the trianon, and other places; Jean Marie Delboche, a Frenchman, and Manuel Ferriera, a Portuguese, arrested with documents, 4 April; 13 anarchists arrested at their clubs, 5 April; Philip Munoz, an anarchist, arrested, to April; released 24 April.

Explosions or attempts at Barcelona and other places under way, 4 April et seq.

A commercial treaty vecino with France signed by the queen .... 28 May, 1892.

Celebration of the fourth centenary of the sailing of Columbus from Palos, near Huelva, 4 Aug. 1492; ships from all nations present, 3 Aug.; grand banquet at Huelva, 4 Aug.; national holidays .... 10 Oct.

National celebration of the discovery of America, especially at Huelva; the queen regent, the king, and foreign dignitaries present 12 Oct.; et seq.; historical exhibition at Madrid .... 19 Oct.

Resignation of the minister of the interior and all the civil authorities at Madrid, 30 Nov.; re-appointed made .... 2 Dec.

Trial of anarchists: 13 sentenced to imprisonment; 4 acquitted .... 24 April.

Resignation of seño Canovas del Castillo, 7 Dec.; succeeded by seño Sagasta as prime minister .... 12 Dec.

Jose Zorrilla, poet and dramatist, died, aged 75 .... 24 Jan.; public funeral .... 25 Jan. 1893.

The government defeats the republicans in the chamber (after sitting nearly 60 hours), 15 May.

Explosion at the house of seño Canovas del Castillo, 1 man killed .... 26 June.

Retirement of seño Canovas del Castillo (Conservative) from political life, 7 July.

Destructive floods, with great loss of life, in the province of Toledo .... 7-15 Sept.

Much damage in New Castle and other parts, reported .... 20 Sept.

Anarchist movements in Catalonia; dynamite explosions in Barcelona; Pulias, a leader, who threw a bomb amongst a group of officers, Sept.; executed 6 Oct.

Fighting with the Moors at Molilla .... 2 Oct.

See Morocco.

Depression of the finances; national subscriptions to support the war with the Moors, about 7 Nov.

Disastrous explosion at Santander (which see) .... 3 Nov.

Destructive bomb explosion by anarchists at Barcelona (which see) .... 7 Nov.

Close of dispute with Morocco (which see) .... 23 Feb. 1893.

Resignation of the cabinet, 8 March; reconstituted under seño Sagasta, 12 March; declaration against anarchism .... 1 April.

The marriage of don Carlos, duke of Madrid, to princess Maria Bertha of Holstein, celebrated at Prague 25 April.

Anarchists' trial and execution .... April, May.

Señor Cabrera consecrated first bishop of the reformed church .... 3 Sept. 1893. See Spanish Reformed Church.

Resignation of seño Sagasta and cabinet, 30 Oct.; reconstituted by him, 4 Nov.

Siege of Trujillo and Trafalgar; over 400 lives lost, about 10 March, 1893.

The Recencer, Madrid newspaper, accuses military officers of want of zeal in the royal cause.

The offices of the Recencer and others attacked by officers and the staff ill-treated .... 16-17 March.

Debate in the Cortes, which favours the officers; resignation of the minister of the interior, 16-17 March.

Señor Canovas del Castillo (Conservative) forms a cabinet .... 23 March.

Martial Martinez Campos appointed commissioner to Cuba; arrives there .... 16 April.

Attempted assassination of seño Primo de Rivero, capt.-gen. of Madrid, by capt. Clarivo, 3 June.

Capt. Clarivo shot .... 4 June.

A loan of about 24,000,000, authorized by the senate .... 13 June.

Ruiz Zorrilla, the republican leader, died 11 June.

Count Casa Valenza, appointed ambassador for London .... 2 July.

Death of capt.-gen. Caniza, marquis de Habana, eminent statesman, aged 77 .... 5 Nov.

Mush resentment against the United States (which see) for the resolutions of the senate, relating to Cuba .... 28 Feb. et seq. 1895.

Duke of Talavera appointed foreign minister .... 11 May.

Seño Canovas del Castillo defends his policy, and declines American intervention .... 7 March.

The chambers of deputies by the queen-recent, reformed in Cuba promised .... 11 May.

Budget presented, large deficit for 1893-6, 28 June; ordinary budget adopted .... 11 Aug.

Reported coup in the Philippines; 2 murders, 2 arrests at Madrid .... 21 Aug.

Cuban reform bill drawn up by seño Canovas, signed by the queen-recent (see Cuba) .... 4 Feb. 1897.

Royal decree authorizing a war loan for the Philippines, 23 arrests at Madrid .... 21 Aug.

The United States Senate recognizes the Cubans as belligerents .... 23 May.

Budget statement; new loan proposed .... 22 May.

Deadlock: the Canovas ministry resigns, 2 June; but agree to remain in office .... 6 June.
SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

The government opened an issue of 5 per cent. treasury bonds, 11 July.

The Cortes met, 5 Sept.; peace protocol and the cédas proclaimed, 11 Sept.

A destructive hurricane in Seville and Granada, many deaths.

The queen proclaimed the bankruptcy of the kingdom.

Cortes suspended by royal decree.

National union of the Bank of Spain.

The ministry resigns.

The queen regent, after over 16 years' noble constitutional rule, bids farewell to her ministers, 12 May (her letter published 18 May).

Alfonso XIII, enthroned as a constitutional ruler in Madrid.

Anarchist plot discovered; 6 arrested.

The king reviews the troops; opens exhibition of national portraits, 16, 20 May.

Divorce for the infraction of non-official institution, signed by the king.

Cabinet crisis; Sen. Sagasta forms a ministry.

Arrests of Carlists at Barcelona.

Sen. Sagasta resigns on a hostile division in the chamber.

Arrests of Carlists at Barcelona.

Sen. Silvella, conservative, forms a cabinet; Sen. Alcurez, liberal, forms another.

Mauro (interior), Sen. Sagasta (foreign). 6 March.

Bill for the reconstruction of the Bank of Spain fails; the ministry resigns.

Sen. Sagasta reconstitutes the cabinet, 18 March.

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Attempted assassination of cardinal Casasús at Barcelona, by anarchist, Jose Salamanca, who committed suicide ... 24 Dec. 1905

Marriage of the infanta Maria Theresa, sister of the king, with prince Ferdinand of Bavaria in Madrid, 11 Dec. 1905

Death of seño Román Robledo, statesman, born 1838, in early March.

Princess Ema of Battenberg abjures the protestant faith, and is received into the Roman catholic church at San Sebastian 7 March

Betrayal of king Afonso to Princess Ema of Battenberg announced: 9 March

Death of general Blanco, born 1832, 4 April.

King Alfonso arrives at Cadiz on his return from the Canary Islands 7 April

Señor Moret requests his colleagues' resign; king requests señor Moret to remain in office and reconstruct the ministry 21 May

Marriage of king Alfonso with the princess Ema of Battenberg at Madrid 21 May

Attempted assassination of the king by a bomb thrown near to the carriage in which the king and queen were riding; 23 persons killed, 69 injured by gunfire committed with explosives 5 May

Death of the duke of Almator, minister of foreign affairs in two of the cabinets of seño Sagasta, aged 52, 16 June

Resignation of the Moret ministry 5 July

Hailstorms in Valencia cause great damage, 6 July

New cabinet formed under general Lopez Dominguez, premier and minister of war 7 July

Strike of fedret workers at Reus; strikers, who had a collision with the troops, numbered 10,000 22 Aug

Royal decree published raising the legal formalities to be observed in civil marriages 25 Aug

Marquis Emilio Ojeda appointed Spanish ambassador to the Vatican 14 Sept.

Agreement between the Spanish government and the Vatican regarding the submission of the associations law, on a basis similar to that of the concordat signed last year, reported arranged, 23 Sept.

Budget bill for 1907 shows an estimated surplus of 1,570,000; it makes provision for the gradual abolition of the oecular duties; submitted to the chamber 23 Oct.

Death of count de Caste, oldest Spanish marquis, aged 67 31 Oct.

Commercial bill with Switzerland passed the senate and receives the king's sanction, 10 Nov.

Resignation of the ministry

Señor Moret forms a new liberal cabinet, 29 Nov., which resigns 3 Dec.

A new liberal concentration cabinet, with the marquis de la Vega de Armijo as premier and Marquina in 4 Dec.

Resignation of the liberal cabinet 24 Jan. 1907

Señor Maura forms a conservative administration

Four days of the coldest weather experienced since 1892 in Madrid 17 Feb.

Royal decree published in Madrid suspending trial by jury of crimes committed within the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona 5 Feb.

Royal command published abrogating the decree of Aug. 1906 which authorized civil marriages without a declaration relative to the gains of the contracting parties 11 March.

The cortes dissolved by royal decree 21 March.

King Alfonso meets king Edward and queen Alexandra at Cartagena 5 April.

Attempt to assassinate Señor Salmeron, in Barcelona 14 April.

Elections to the lower house of the cortes, throughout Spain, took place 28 April

Heir born to the Spanish throne 20 May.

Cortes opened by the king 13 May.

Of the six persons charged with complicity in the anarchist attempt on the king and queen on 31 May, 1905, three were convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment 12 June.

Suicide of the marquis de Vallecillo, aide-de-camp to Don Carlos 16 Sept.

Floods at Malaga cause loss of life 28 Sept.
SPAIN.

Meeting between king Alfonso and king Manuel of Portugal in Madrid .  8 Nov. 1909

King Manuel dies at Madrid .  12 Nov. 1909

Conference between the Riff delegates and general Marina .  19 Nov.

Terrorist fires and holds visit the northern provinces; several bridges destroyed and villages isolated; several railway lines destroyed .  23-25 Dec.

Former decree, dealing with the lay schools, abrogated by the present decree. These schools are defined as ones in which no religion is obliged to be taught. These which were closed by executive order, without any offence, being charged to have been reopened .  8 Feb. 1910

Señor Morel resigns and señor Canalejas (democrat) forms a new cabinet .  9 Feb.

Death of count Tafelbach, German ambassador, born 1846 .  10 Feb.

General amnesty, condoning all offences against public order, with certain exceptions, approved by the council of ministers, 17 Feb.; signed by king Alfonso .  21 Feb.

Anticlerical riots at Bilbao .  27 Feb.

Official returns of the elections show the following results: ministerials, 226; conservatives, 108; republicans, 39; carlists, 8; catalanists, 7; internists, 3; catholics, 2; independents, 3; socialists, 1 .  10 May.

Bomb outrage in Madrid; suicide of the criminal .  23 May.

Bomb explosion in Barcelona; 8 persons injured, one fatally .  28 June.

Royal order published granting the dissident religious establishments the right to show external signs of their belief on the walls of their churches and in their notices .  11 June.

King Alfonso, at the opening of the cortes, announced that a measure to deal with the excessive multiplicity of religious orders was included in the programme of the government .  15 June.

A campaign of protest against the government's policy in regard to the religious congregations vigorously maintained . . . . June.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

GOTHIC SOVEREIGNS.

411. Atulfo: murdered by his soldiers .

412. Sigerico: reigned a few days only.

Further Valla, Valla (p. 15).

420. Theodore I.: killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.

423. Theodoricus, or Torriamand: assassinated .

424. Theodoricus II: assassinated.

425. Erurie, the first monarch of all Spain.

426. Atilicus: killed in battle .

427. Visilic, or Vissilic, king.


452. Theludis, or Thorisd: assassinated by a madman.

453. Theludisa, or Thosilisc: murdered.

454. Atilla: taken prisoner, and put to death.

455. Atanagildo .

457. Liuna, or Lanu I.

458. Leugvidgilo: associated on the throne with Liuna, March 608, and sole king in 572.

459. Recaredo I.

461. Liuna II: assassinated.

462. Viterico: also murdered.

463. Gislenod .

464. Sisbalut, or Sisbath, or Siisbert.

465. Recaredo II.

466. Stintila: dethroned.

467. Stintila.

468. Chintella.

469. Thulga, or Tula.

470. Cintila, or Cintillia.

471. Vambs, or Wamba: dethroned, and died in a monastery.

472. Ervigilo, or Ervigi.

473. Euga, or Euga.

474. Vitta, or Vitiza, associated; in 701 sole king.

475. Rodrigo, or Roderic: slain in battle, 586.

6 independent Suevic kings reigned 409-459; and two Vandalic kings: Gunderic, 409-425; his successor Genserici with his whole nation passed over to Africa.}

Visit of M. Foch, French minister for foreign affairs, to Madrid .  6 Jan. 1908

King Alfonso leaves Madrid for Barcelona .  9 March.

Trial of anarchists at Barcelona; 3 sentenced to death, 4 others to terms of imprisonment, committed .  14 April.

Budget bill for 1909 presented to the cortes; estimated expenditure, 1,045,752,745 pesetas (about 27,272,027,500 francs); revenue, 1,043,720,745 pesetas (about 27,272,027,500 francs).

King Alfonso, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of the prince of the Asturias, signs the pardon of the 3 men undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with the attempted assassination of the king and queen on 31 May, 1906.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught to Madrid .  22-29 May.

Death of the marquis de la Vega de Aranjuez .  14 June.

King Alfonso returns to Madrid from his visit to king Manuel of Portugal at villa Vassos, 14 Feb. 1909.

Death of cardinal Sanchez, primate of Spain, born 1830 .  22 Feb.

Death of admiral Goytov, born 1829 .  23 Feb.

King Alfonso opens the exhibition at Valencia .  2 May.

Fighting between the garrison of Melilla and Moslem tribesmen, who attacked Spanish labourers in the mines of the Rif country, of whom 2 were killed; of the men comprising the garrison, 1 was killed and 25 wounded, 6 July.

The hostile tribesmen attack the Spanish headquarters; Spanish losses, 15 killed and 22 wounded; 100 tribesmen killed.  12 July.

Death of the pretender, Don Carlos .  13 July.

Moors numbering 10,000 make an attack on the Spanish positions at Melilla; the Spanish casualties numbered 300, and the Moors left 300 dead on the field.  23 July.

New Spanish fleet; king Alfonso present at the laying down of the first warship .  26 July.

Martial law proclaimed at Barcelona in consequence of meetings of protest against the campaign in Melilla, where a general strike was proclaimed .  27 July.

Great fight with the tribesmen (censorship stringent); supposed to have been many officers and 1,000 men killed and 1,000 men wounded; 1,000 tribesmen killed.  28 July.

Further bloody quarrels, including general Fuentes .  28 July.

Further serious rioting at Barcelona; the constitutional guarantees suspended over all Spain .  28 July.

Sanguinary conflicts incessant in the streets of Barcelona; a committee of public safety formed by the municipal guards. The government of Melilla, nominally one of protest against operations in Morocco, is really an insurrectionary rising against the government .  31 July.

A report from Barcelona states that during the revolutionary movement there 26 convents were burned, 100 persons were killed and 1,000 wounded; 40 persons were in the fortress of Montjuich on 3 Aug.

El-Abra occupied by a column which left Millifior .  24 Aug.

Operations at Sekh El-Abra; the Rif's loss 48 killed and 200 wounded .

The Kasbah of Zedan, an important Rif position, occupied by the Spanish troops .  27 Sept.

The constitutional guarantees restored, except in Barcelona and Gerona .  27 Sept.

Mount Garina occupied .  28 Sept.

During a reconnaissance from Zedan, the Moors met and fought over Garina, three other officers and 14 men killed, and about 120 men wounded .  11 Oct.

Señor Ferrer, condemned as having been the instigator of the riots in Barcelona, executed .  11 Oct.

Resignation of señor Mannu; señor Moret, liberal leader, entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet .

The constitutional guarantees restored in Barcelona and Gerona .  2 Nov.
MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

Cordova.


dhere. The first, Abdaladus; the last, Yusuf el-Tebi; 714-755.

Kings. The first, Abedraham I. ; the last, Abu Ali; 755-1238.

GRANADA.

Kings. The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla; 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

Kings of Asturias and Leon.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.

737. Faiso; killed in hunting.

739. Alfonso the Catholic.

755. Froila; murdered his brother Sanurian, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother, and successor.

768. Rudolfus or Aurelio.

774. Maugreto, the usurper.

783. Veremundo (Bermula) I.

791. Alfonso II., the Chase.

832. Ramiro I. : he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. Ribade.

850. Orlando.

866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son,

910. Garcia.

914. Orlando II.

923. Froila II.

925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.

930. Ramiro II., killed in battle.

935. Orlando III.

945. Orlando IV.

956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.

967. Ramiro III.

987. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.

990. Alfonso V., killed in a siege.

1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

Kings of Navarre.


885. Garcia I., king.

905. Sancho Garcia; a renowned warrior.

924. Garcia II., surnamed the Troubler.

970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).

1035. Garcia III.

1034. Sancho III.

1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.

1094. Peter of Aragon.

1140. Alfonso I., of Aragon.

1134. Garcia IV., Ramirez.

1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.

1149. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infamin.

1124. Theobald I., count of Champagne.

1125. Theobald II.

1127. Henry Crassus.

1174. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1265.

1205. Louis Hulin, of France.

1316. John; lived but a few days.

1322. Philip V., the Long, of France.

1327. Charles I., the IV. of France.

1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.

1343. Joanna alone.

1349. Charles I., or the Bad.

1357. Charles III., or the Noble.

1342. Blanche and her husband John II., afterwards king of Aragon.

1479. Eleanor.

1483. Charles and John d'Albert.

1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

Kings of Leon and Castile.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.

1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcia in Galicia.

1072. Alfonso VI., the Valiant, king of Leon.

1085. Urraca and Alfonso VII.

1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.

1156. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.

1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.

[Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1125-86.]

SPAIN.

1138. Alfonso IX., of Leon.

1141. Henry I.

1147. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.

1230. Alfonso X., the Wise (The Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).

1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brave.

1295. Ferdinand IV.

1312. Alfonso XI.

1336. Peter the Cruel; deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England, slain by his natural brother and successor.

1369. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.

1379. John I.; he united Bisay to Castile.

1366. Henry III., the Sickly.

1406. John II., son of Henry.

1454. Henry IV., the Impudent.


1504. Joanna (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella) and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbicile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

Kings of Aragon.

1305. Ramiro I.

1365. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).

1394. Peter of Navarre.

1404. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.

1413. Ramiro II., the Monk.

1425. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.

1415. Alfonso II.

1436. Peter II.

1421. James I., succeeded by his son.

1426. Peter III.; conquered Sicily (which see) in 1282.

1284. Alfonso III., the Beneficient.

1421. James II., surnamed the Just.

1429. Alfonso IV.

1436. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.

1437. John I.

1439. Martin.

1456. [Interregnum.]

1474. Ferdinand the Just, king of Italy.

1486. Alfonso V., the Wise.

1488. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; die 1499.

1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir; by marriage with Isabella of Castile (styled the Catholic kings) the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic; having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain.

1516. Charles I., grand-son, son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (crown of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); renounced both crowns, and retired to a monastery.

1556. Philip II., son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary of Portugal, 1544. Mary of England, 1554. and Isabella of France, 1556.

1558. Philip III., son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.

1601. Philip IV., son; wars with the Dutch and French; lost Portugal in 1640.

1656. Charles II., son; last of the Austrian line; nominated, by will, as his successor.

1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the "war of the Succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1715; resigned.

1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.

1749. Philip V. again.

1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise, son; liberal and beneficent.

1759. Charles III., brother, king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son, Ferdinand.

1788. Charles IV., son; the influence of Godoy, prince of the peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favour of his son in 1808, and died in 1808.

1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.

Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.
1854. Ferdinand VII restored; married Maria Christina of Naples, 11 Dec. 1829; died 29 Sept. 1833; succeeded by

1855. Isabella H., daughter (born 10 Oct. 1830), declared of age, 2 Nov. 1841; married her cousin, Don Francisco d’Assis, 10 Oct. 1846 (born 13 May, 1822; died 17 April, 1892; deposed 30 Sept., 1848); separated from her kingdom, March, 1853; and abdicated, 25 June, 1855, in favour of her son, Alfonso, prince of Asturias (born, 23 May, 1837). Queen Victoria at Windsor, 20 May; leaves England 29 May, 1850.

1879. A named (duke of Aosta, son of Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy); born, 30 May, 1843; married Maria Victoria of Pozzo della Faslera, 30 May, 1869; divorced 7 March, 1875; married Dona Amalia of Arenberg, 20 May, 1879.

1857. Public arrivals, Christina Maria of the Legitimist (Spalato), 1 Feb.; loessunsett, 1857.

1874. Alfonso XII., son of Isabella H. (born 28 Nov. 1857); proclaimed 30 Dec. 1874; married 1st, his cousin Mercedes, daughter of the due de Montespan (born 24 June, 1856), 24 Jan. 1875; separated from her husband, July, 1875; and married (Queen of Asturias), born 11 Aug. 1859; replaced by her brother; married prince Carlos of Bourbon (born 1840), 14 Feb. 1874; son, Alfonso, born 30 Nov. 1859.


CARLIST LEGITIMIST PRETENDERS.

(Care above 1813 et seq.)

Carlos V. brother of Ferdinand VII., born 2 March, 1833; died, 10 March, 1885.

Carlos VI., his son (conde de Montemolín), died 14 Jan. 1887.

Carlos VII. (son of don Juan, brother of Carlos VI., who renounced his right, 8 Jan. 1869); born, 30 March, 1848; see above 1873.

SPALATO (Dalmatia), the ancient Spalatum and Salona. At his palace here, Diocletian spent his last nine years, and died July, 303.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. See Spain and United States, April, 1898.

The Boomerang and the Ferox, Spanish ships, captured by the U.S. flag-ship, the Nashville, cruiser, 22 April, 1898.

Cuba, blockade of Havana and other ports, also San Juan in Puerto Rico, by Rear-adm. Sampson, with the N. Atlantic squadron, 22 April, 1898.

6 Spanish vessels captured, 24 April.

Spanish circular to the powers accusing the United States of aggression, 25 April.

Matanzas bombardment, 26 April, by Rear-adm. Sampson; the Corvina, Spanish steamer, driven ashore.

Bombardment of Cervera, 26 April.

American attempts to land at Cauá, Cardena, and Guinegas repulsed; forts destroyed by the U.S. fleet, 27 April.

Santiago forts bombarded by 3 U.S. warships, 18 May; Spanish squadron under adm. Cervera arrives, 19 May; the U.S. Florida lands 4 Cubans, with orders to capture the N. coast of Santiago, 21 May; about 30 May.

The U.S. collier, Mariana, sunk at night in the harbour channel of Santiago, to block the Spanish squadron in the harbour, through the heroism of bent. R. P. Holben and 7 men; they were afterwards taken up by a Spanish ship, and made prisoners, 5 June (prisoners exchanged, 7 July); an American force lands, and joins insurgents in an attack on forts, 6 June.

Bombardment of Puertorico by the U.S. squadron, 10 Spaniards killed, reported, 6 June; American force, by Gen. Shafter, at El Hatillo, on Huntingdon, occupies Guantananed, earthworks, &c., and hoists the U.S. flag hoisted, 10 June; adm. Sampson with 3 ships bombards Santiago; sharp fighting, the Spaniards repulsed, 11 June; Caimanera is Islanded by U.S. squadron from her island, 23 June, 1898.

Santiago bombarded, forts dismantled; Americans repulsed on attempting to land at Punta Cabrera, W. of Santiago; Gen. Wheeler’s column, &c., advanced again driven back at Cabanas, 17 June.

Major-gen. Shafter arrives with 47 U.S. ships and troops, S.E. of Santiago, 21 June; 6,000 troops successfully landed, bombarded Caimanera, and took the position, 22 June; a severe engagement fought near Santiago between about 1,500 Americans, under Gen. Wheeler, and 8,300 Spaniards, under Gen. Linares and Gen. Rubín; Spaniards driven back from Sevilla to the city; 37 killed; Spanish loss 265; 24 June.

Cálixo García, with 5,000 Cubans, occupied the Americans at Juragua, 26 June.

Gen. Shafter begins the attack on Santiago, 8 A.M. 1 July; El Caney and El Capo captured by the American forces, 13 July; Linares severely wounded, puts up the command to Gen. Toral; San Juan captured by the Americans, the Spaniards retreat to Santiago, 19 July.

Adm. Cervera’s squadron (ordered to sea by Madrid government) leaves Santiago harbour, and is destroyed by adm. Sampson’s squadron (one ship only surrendered); Spanish loss about 2,000; the cruiser Cervera and 622 Spaniards taken prisoners, 3 July.

Santiago summoned to surrender, 4 July; arms fail, till 9 July; Gen. Toral’s offer of honourable surrender refused; American reinforcements land to cooperate with Garcia, 10 July; bombardment renewed, and the line of investment extended, 9 A.M. till about noon; Gen. Shafter sends a flag of truce, again demanding the unconditional surrender of the city; negotiations; Gen. Miles arrives off Santiago; truce extended till 15 July.

Alfonso XII., warship, attempting to escape from Havana, destroyed near Matel, 5 July.

The abd. of Santiago appeals to Madrid, advising the surrender of the city; the government determines on stubborn resistance, 5 July.

Surrender of Santiago and province, negotiations concluded, 16 July; Santiago evacuated by the Spanish troops, 26,000 surrender, the U.S. flag hoisted noon, 17 July.

Pres. McKinley issues instructions for the government, &c. of the province of Santiago, 19 July.

Guantanamo and Caimanera surrendered, 18, 19 July.

Naval engagement off Mananzillo, 3 Spanish merchantmen and 5 gunboats destroyed, about 100 Spaniards killed, 20 July.

Surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Dos Palmas, 22 July.

Expedition to Nipe successful, the Spanish cruiser, Jose Bonifacio, destroyed, reported, 22 July.

Jibera surrendered to the insurrect, 22 July.

Zaza besieged by the Americans, 24 July.

Gen. Miles lands at Gamaica, Puerto Rico, 25 July.

PHILIPPINES — The Argentine, U.S. sloop, captured by a Spanish gunboat off Manila, 22 April.

Battle of Manila: the Spanish squadron, 11 ships, under adm. Monto, attacked and destroyed by the American fleet, 9 ships, under commodore Dewey; 8,000 American troops, under commodore Curtis, landed, 30 May. The Admiral, Cebadilla, the chaplain, and about 400 Spaniards killed; Spanish ships inefficient, none surrendered, great bravery shown by the Spaniards under extreme conditions; Gen. Cavitte bombarded, and fortifications destroyed; blockade of Manila.

Memorial from the Spanish residents in Manila, urging the Americans to remove the American flag, 1 May et seq.
SPARTA.

Spanish gunboat, Lyre, captured off Hulda, repelled Mar. 30; Spanish position at Malvole, the city surrounded by insurgents, Aguinaldo, their leader, brought back from Hong Kong, and supplied with arms, &c., by the Americans; he carried the province of Nafplio; night and day fighting, Spanish outposts driven in; their 3,000 prisoners well treated by the rebels; great scarcity of food, and suffering among the Spanish soldiers, Mar. 15; Gen. Augustin, the capt.-gen., appeals to Madrid for help, holds a council of war; proposes surrender, and resigns to the general, second in command, May 5; whole archipelago in revolt, except the Visayas isles; concerted attack by insurgents on all sides; Aguinaldo issues a proclamation, independence of the Philippines, &c., declared at Caviit; 4,000 Spanish and 1,000 natives prisoners; 12 June, 1898.

Three days' fierce fighting at Bauhean, north of Manila, 500 Spaniards surrendered; rebel attack at Marabon, which was captured July 7.

The Ladrone islands seized by U.S. Charlestown, the governor, officers, and men surrender, 26 June; U.S. Secy. for the over the isles proclaimed, 22 June; the Charlestown arrives at Manila, 20 July; Gen. Peña, with 10,000 soldiers, surrenders, reported, 17 July.

The Bicol, Spanish sailing ship, captured by Marabon bay; the province of Bulacan occupied and the governor captured by the insurgents, reported, 17 July.

Gen. Monet, with 4,000 men, at Bauhean, made prisoners by the insurgents, reported, 17 July; Aguinaldo proclaims the Philippines republic, provisional government established, 2-3 July.

Gen. Augustin's sort from Manila reported with loss, reported, 3 July.

The island taken, no resistance offered, 7 July.

Provisional native government, Aguinaldo president, assumed at Baler, reported, 21 July.

Spain sue for peace, 26 July.


Debtor's fighting; famine and disease, Aug.


Protocol; terms: Spain to evacuate Cuba, and to cede to United States Puerto Rico, her islands in the Antilles and one of the Ladrone; United States to hold Manila temporarily; Cuban war to be established later; signed by Mr. Bay and M. Camboa.


Spanish evacuation of Puerto Rico, 24 Oct.

Spain abandons Cuba, the Philippines, and other islands, indemnity of 2,000,000,000,

Nov.; treaty signed Dec. 20, ratified 6 Feb., 1899.

American loss in the war 356 men killed, 125 mortally wounded, 5,277 died of disease; 1 May, 1898.

Spont, 5,000; reported.

26 Jan., 129.

General Caffee appointed military, and Judge Tait civil governor of the Philippines; local government established in 205 towns, organization of judicial administration, and a native police force established in.

Imports by coast-marine into the country brought by main, Gardner, against the military administration of the islands, with allegations of cruelty to the natives and the burning of their homes, by Albano, 28 April, 1899 [Gen. Smith was assassinated, and subsequently retired from the U.S. army.]

Cost of operations in the Philippines to June 2, 1898, $42,700,000.

Philippines civil government bill passes house of representatives, 26 July.

Import duties on goods to U.S. from Philippines reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, by bill passed house of representatives.

Gen. Miles's report confirming some American cruelties during the war, published, 27 April, 1899.

Proclamation by the American state that the Philippines could not yet be granted independence; but it was hoped that they would eventually be able to stand, if not alone, yet in such a relation to the United States as Cuba stood.

6 Dec., 1898.

SPANISH GRANDEES, the higher nobility, at the time almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and often setting their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandeans to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, &c.), dividing them into three classes.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (Lenga Castellana), is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the 14th century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century. See Dialect.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. (See Report, 1898, for operations.)

SPANISH COMMERCIAL SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES, see Spain, 1703, and 1817.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia (Greek, Laconia), or Lacedaemon, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it reisted the attacks of its enemies by the value of its citizens for eight centuries. Lacedaemon was supposely to be the first kingdom. From Lacedaemon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained names. The Lacedaemonians were a nation of soldiers, and cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. The early history is traditional and the dates conjectural.

Sparta founded, B.c. 1497.

Tymarres marries Leda: Helen born, 1288.

Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but repro-\nrised by her brothers, 1228.

The prince of Crete demands Helen in marriage, she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenae, 1261.

Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen, 1204.

The Trojan war, 1174.
SPARTA.

After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of thirty-eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta. The king is murdered by the Elenchidae. Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father, Aristodemus. Procles, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws. 

Cleomenes declares war against Polyphemius, king of Arcadia. Thebes, known by his apotheosis, makes war upon the Messenians. Nicerides succeeds his father, Charidemus; war with the Argeans. Theopomus and his followers introduce the Ephori. War declared against the Messenians, and Amphipolis taken. The present of the Parthenioi, the sons of Virgins. Battle of Tegae; Messenians beaten. Tegae taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war of nineteen years ends. Conspicuity of the Parthenioi with the Helots to take Sparta. The Parthencion colonize Tanaitium. The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Laconians. This war lasted fourteen years. Carnian festivals instituted. The Messenians settle in Sicily. War with the Persians, and celebrated battle between 200,000 heroes of each nation. War with Athens. The Spartans resist the king of Persia. The powers of Greece against the Persians. Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian army at the battle of Thermopylae (see Thermopylae). Persians defeated by Tarsantius; king of Sparta, at Platea. The Thracians defeat 30,000 persons. An earthquake at Sparta destroys 30,000 persons. Rebellion of the Helots. Sparta joins Macedon against Athens. Beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Platea taken by the Spartans. The Spartans, under Agesilaus, enter Attica, and lay waste the country. Agesilaus' campaign brings about the great victory over the Argives and the Mantinians. The Laconian fleet, under Miltiades, defeated at Lyzicun, and Miltiades slain. The Scirocian fleet is laid by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians. Reign of Pausanias. The Athenians defeated at Egosptyani by Lysander. Athens taken by Lysander; end of Peloponnesian war. Agesilaus' (king 328) sister Lydia. The Athenians, Thespians, Argives, and Corinthians unite against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war. Agesilaus defeats the allies at Coronea. The Laconian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Tyreus, the Athenian commander, near Chylos; Lysander killed in an engagement. Peace of Anticlea. The Thracians drive the Spartans from Cadmeia. The Spartans lose the dominion of the sea, their fleet totally destroyed by Timoleon. The Spartans defeated at Leonida. 

Epiphori, he 425, 300 B.C. Thebes appears before Sparta. Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans conquer. Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta. Pyrrhus, the last of the Aetoli, with the aid of the Locrians, the son of Leucidas, the son of Leucidas, the son of Leucidas. He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus. Autonomus defeates the Thebans, and enters Sparta. 

Thebes renounces the Ephori. The Spartans take the Ephori. Mechainus ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori. He erects pilasters and slabs by Philopomen, priest of the Ascleian union. 

Cleon, governor of Nabis. The Romans besiege Sparta; Nabis signs for peace.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION (or Servile War). Sparta was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, and in 73 B.C. attacked and burned Olympic, which was by the Romans a great victory over the Argives and the Mantinians. The Laconian fleet, under Miltiades, defeated at Lyzicun, and Miltiades slain. The Scirocian fleet is laid by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians. Reign of Pausanias. The Athenians defeated at Egosptyani by Lysander. Athens taken by Lysander; end of Peloponnesian war. Agesilaus' (king 328) sister Lydia. The Athenians, Thespians, Argives, and Corinthians unite against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war. Agesilaus defeats the allies at Coronea. The Laconian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Tyreus, the Athenian commander, near Chylos; Lysander killed in an engagement. Peace of Anticlea. The Thracians drive the Spartans from Cadmeia. The Spartans lose the dominion of the sea, their fleet totally destroyed by Timoleon. The Spartans defeated at Leonida. Epiphori, he 425, 300 B.C. Thebes appears before Sparta. Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans conquer. Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta. Pyrrhus, the last of the Aetoli, with the aid of the Locrians, the son of Leucidas, the son of Leucidas, the son of Leucidas. He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus. Autonomus defeates the Thebans, and enters Sparta. 

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Cleon, governor of Nabis. The Romans besiege Sparta; Nabis signs for peace.

The Romans besiege Sparta; Nabis assasinated. 

The laws of Lycurgus abolished. 

Sparta, under the protection of rather subjegation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time. Taken by Abbe. Taken by Maunholdt. Rebuilt as Missita; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece. Ancient buildings discovered here during excavations by Sir Baldwin. Discovered of the famous sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. 12 April, 1866. Excavations by the British school reveal the discovery of the temple of Artemis Orthia, believed to date from the eighth century, May, 1868. "SPASMODIC SCHOOL" of poetry, a name sarcastically given to Philip James Bailey ("Festus," 1839). Alex. Smith, Sydney Dobell (died in Aug. 1874), and others (precursors of Morris, Alcman Winburne, and Rosetti, sarcastically termed the "Redsh school") ridiculed by professor Aytoun in his "Firmilian," published 1851.

SPARKS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III., 1260; sir Thos. Hungerford is said to have been the first named "Speaker," 1372; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III., 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Sizewell, as speaker, 6 March, 1678; and sergeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, 12 March, 1693-5; a deputy speaker was taking appointed Aug. 1853.


SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY, a name given to an edition of the Bible with a revised text and a commentary by several bishops and other theologians, edited by F. C. Cook. The undertaking originated, it is said, chiefly with Mr. John Evelyn Denison, speaker of the house of commons, with the view of supplying the imperfect translations of Dr. Colenso, and was announced in Nov. 1863. The publication, begun in 1871, was completed in 1881. The Apocrypha published in 1888.
SPELLING-TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652; philosophically explained and brought into notice by Morland, 1670.

SPECIAL COMMISION ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1883. A commission constituted to try certain charges and allegations against certain members of parliament. See Parnellites and Ireland, 1888.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES are sworn in for the preservation of the public peace when disturbances arise feared. Their appointment were amended in 1831 and 1835. Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, aided as a special constable in London, 10 April, 1848; see Chartists and London, Dec. 1867. Instructions for their organisation were issued, 13 Jan. 1868. On 28 Jan. 52,074 in the metropolis, and 113,674 in the United Kingdom, had been sworn in. Their services were required, and they were honourably dismissed by an order issued 31 March, 1868.

Special constables were sworn in relation to the disturbances in Trafalgar-square (see Riot) 17 Nov. et seq.; 1,500 held Trafalgar-square, Sunday, 26 Nov. 1827; served till 25 Jan. 1828, and thanked.

SPECIES. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life in which the strong overcome the weak.

"This preservation of favourable individual differences and destruction of those which are injurious, I have called natural selection, or the survival of the fittest."—Darwin.

The idea was put forth by Lamarck in his "Philosophic Zoologie," 1809. Similar views appear in the "Vestiges of Creation," 1844. Mr. Darwin says that he infers "from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on the earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was first breathed by the Creator." See Development and Evolution.

Charles Darwin was born 12 Feb. 1809, and died 19 April, 1882.

Statue of Darwin by J. E. Boehm, paid for by universal subscription, received at the British Museum of Natural History by the prince of Wales, and uncovered by professor Huxley, 4 June, 1882.

His Life and Letters, edited by his son Francis Darwin, published Nov. 1887.

Professor G. J. Romane's elaborate work, "Darwin and after Darwin," was published in 1892.


SPECIFIC GRAVITIES. See under Weights.

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. Apart, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Manni attributes them to Salvino, who died 1317. On his tomb at Florence is the inscription, "Qui giace Salvino degli Armatti, inventore degli ocelliali: Dio gli perdoni le peccati." (Here lies Salvino degli Armatti, inventor of spectacles: May God pardon his sins).

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on 1 March, 1711; the last was No. 635, 20 Dec. 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters c 1 1 0 at the end.

The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Sheppard, and others.—The Spectator newspaper (philosophical, whig), begun 5 July, 1712. Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, an able scholar, was editor from 1861 for 40 years; he died 9 Sept. 1897. Present editor, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, 1910.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit, and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The phenomena were first explained by Newton, whose "Optics" was published in 1704. Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones:—by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue;—by Dr. Thomas Young (1801), red, green, and violet;—by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue. As the colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it, so the spectrum varies. This led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they discovered two new metals, and drew conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which the spectrum varies. For the invisible rays of the spectrum, see Coblence, Fluoriscence, Fluorescent, Luminoir, and König's Rays.

Fraunhofer's Lines. In 1862 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1853 Joseph Fraunhofer noticed red lines in the map of them, giving 560 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826; and Sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1832-3. In 1882-3, Mr. William Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae; and in 1882 Mr. Bruce Jones, by means of the spectroscope, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

Spectroscopic society in Italy published a journal early in 1872.

Oxygen detected in the solar spectrum by Mr. Draper.

The experiments of professor Dewar and others have shown that the spectrum of various gases are affected by temperature and pressure, 1838-9.


Spectrum of sodium investigated, 19.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on 14 Oct. 1893; see Philosophy.

"SPELlING-BEEs," meetings to test the proficiency in correct spelling; introduced into London from the United States of America; the first at Holloway, London, N., in the autumn of 1875.
Spheres. 1300

SPIRITUAL COMBATTANTS.

SPIRIT-MOTOR. Mr. Yarrow explained to the Institute of Naval Architects his method of employing vaporised spirit instead of steam in the propulsion of steam launches, thus dispensing with the use of a boiler, &c. In March, 1888, Petroleum was used as fuel in some railway locomotives, and petrol as the generating power for driving motors.

SPIRITS, see Distillation. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state; the duty imposed on spirits in 1740 led to much smuggling, which see; see Alcohol, Brandy, Rum, Methylated Spirits, Whisky, &c.

In 1890 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1883 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,097,996. The total amount paid was £5,017,815, of which £3,758,897 were paid by Ireland, 1,352,307 by Scotland, and 1,006,792 by England.

The total duty on home consumption paid in 1863 was £9,200,452.

In 1850, 3,105,144, were paid as duty on 27,979,914 gallons.

In 1855, methylated spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty-free.

In 1853, 29,619,840 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8s. per gallon was paid on 24,524,063 gallons for home consumption, producing £9,721,761. In the year 1855-6 the tax produced about £1,500,000, being the largest sum theretofore raised by indirect taxation.

In 1871-2, 16,708,341 (customs and excise); 1872-3, 21,055,661; 1873-4, 20,675,928; 1874-5, 18,145,957; 1875-6, 17,312,594; 1876-7, 18,406,597; 1877-8, 19,356,421; 1878-9, 20,756,490; 1879-80, 21,758,309; 1880-1, 22,583,871; 1881-2, 22,946,593.

In 1840 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 20 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

Proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in 1873, 36,476,648 gallons; 1874, 45,157,253; 1890, 57,228,031; 1895, 45,810,045; 1896, 40,907,021; 1897, 49,019,149; 1898, 49,133,345.

British-made spirits exported from the United Kingdom: 1876, 1,982,356 gallons; 1882, 2,000,163; 1883, 2,708,001; 1889, 2,638,628; 1894, 3,068,680; 1898, 5,219,752; 1900, 6,005,242; 1904, 6,569,807; 1908, 6,735,741.

Additional duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits imported, July 1840; increase of duty to 1s. per gallon.


Eight distilleries at work in England, 13 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland, in the year ended 30 Sept. 1894.

SPIRITS ACT (43 & 44 Viet. c. 24), passed 26 Aug. 1890.

SPIRITUAL COMBATTANTS (Dukhoborts). A Russian communist religious sect formed by a quaker missionary near the end of the last century, now settled in the Caucasus, about 3,000 members. Its leading preacher, the refusal of all military service, so important in a country like Russia, has led to its repression and severe punishment. The sect also opposes legal tribunals, oaths, &c. Peter Vergunin, their energetic leader, was exiled to Siberia, 1894-5; count Leo Tolstoi gave a description of the sect and its sufferings, Times, 1890, 1891. Continued present to Oct. 1897. 1,102 exiles land at Larnaka, Cyprus, under British protection, 30 Aug. 1897; the climate being un-natural about 7,000 leave for Manitoba, Canada, 1888-9; count Tolstoi gives 5,000 dols. for their relief, Dec., 1897; deeming it wrong to keep animals in servitude, they turn their horses, cows,
SPIRITUALISM.

Their petition for land to live in under no authority than that of God, refused by the British Columbia Government, 22 Oct. 1902; they leave their homes to christianize the world, about 28 Oct.; great suffering and distress; their march stopped at Minnedosa by mounted police; all sent back by special trains to their homes, 9-12 Nov. 1902.

Large number of fanaticcl Dutchers, settled in the Saskatchewan district, turned their cattle and horses loose, and began a fresh march to meet the Messiah, reported 27 Sept. 1904. They were turned back by the police.

SPIRITUALISM or SPIRIT-RAPPING.

Spiritual manifestations (so called) began, it is said, in America about 1838, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of rapping, table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited the Daniel Douglas Home or House of God, and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediumists." Mr. Home, secretary of the Spiritual Atheneum, Sloane-street, Chelsea, published, in 1893, "Incidents of my Life," in which he states that the only benefit he derived from the "gift" was the convincing many unbelievers of the certainty of a life to come; see "Quarterly Journal of Science," July and Oct. 1891; "Spirits Magazine," Jan. 1896; the "Spiritualist," 9 Nov. 1899. The London Dialectical society published a report on spiritualism in Nov. 1871. Mr. (afterwards sir) Wm. Crookes, in 1871, investigated the phenomena, and ascribed them to "psychic force" ("Quarterly Journal of Science," July and Oct. 1871). Mr. Kate Fox, said to be the carrier of American spiritualism (about 1852), was married to Mr. H. J. Deeneke, in London, Dec. 1872. London Spiritualist Alliance founded, 1884, Incorporated 1890; official organ, Light, weekly, 2d., started in 1881. The first president of the Alliance and editor of Light was Mr. W. Stainton-Moore; president and editor (1910), Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. In connection with the Alliance is an extensive library of works on psychic science. The Spiritualists' National Union, founded in 1890 as the Spiritualists' National Federation, incorporated 1902. One hundred and fifty societies are represented in this union; official organ, The Two Worlds, weekly, 2d; there are one hundred and seventy other societies in the United Kingdom. The Chili of London Spiritualists, founded 1865, consists of representatives of twenty societies. The British Spiritualists' Lyceum Union consists of two hundred lyceums (children's Sunday schools); official organ, The Lyceum Banner, monthly, 1d.

The imposts of the Davenport brothers, exposed in 1865. Spiritualism discussed by a section of the British Association at Glasgow (supported by Messrs. Wm. Crookes, A. Russell Wallace, and other eminent men), without result, 12 Sept. 1876.

International congress of spiritualists, Mr. E. Dawson Rogers president, at St. James's Hall, 21 June of seq. 1898.

SPIRALFIELDS (East London), so named from the priory of St. Mary Spittle, founded by Walter Brune and his wife Rosine, 1497; dissolved 1534. Here the French protestant refugees, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685.

SPITHEAD, a roadstead near the Spit, a sandbank between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. See Naval Reviews, under Navy of England. Here in 1757, the sailors of the channel fleet mutinied for higher pay.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553 by sir Hugh Wil-}

loquently, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barents and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds; see Phillips.

A scientific expedition to Spitzbergen organized by Herr Stanzlig of Stuttgart, left Bremen about 29 July; returned 28 Aug. 1851. An expedition under Mr. Martin Conway, Mr. Trevor-Batty, and others arrived at Advent Bay, 25 June; crosses from west to east, reaching Angivik bay, 15 July; 1852; Hornsund Fjord ascended, 17 Aug.; arrives at Hammerfest, 18 Aug. 1852; another expedition, June, 1897. Russian-Swedish scientific expedition arrived Horn Sound, reported . . . . 2 Aug. 1899.

SPITZCAP, see Mosjouk.

SPITZER, COLLECTION, formed by Frederick Spitzer, a Jew, consisted chiefly of articles of curios connected with the Middle Ages and Renaissance with some antiques but no paintings. It included metal work, faience, and majolica ware, arms and jewellery. He built an hotel at Paris to receive them, and died in 1890, aged about 75. The collection, valued at about 500,000£, was sold for about 400,000£, 15 April—17 June, 1893.

SPONGE, the name applied to a class of animals, Porifera, intermediate between the protozoa and echinodermata. Sponges are in general composed of an internal supporting framework of horny fibres interlaced with calcareous or siliceous spines (spicules) covered with a soft gelatinous substance, called sarcod. Their food consists chiefly of microscopic organisms contained in the water which constantly circulates through the minute pores of the sponge, and finds its outlet by the larger apical openings. Sponges exist in a variety of forms; one is the beautiful Venus's flower-basket. Several species of sponges are used for economic purposes; two species are chiefly brought from the Levant, and one of a corner kind from the West Indies and Florida, artificially cultivated in the Adriatic by planting cuttings in waters favourable to their growth. A considerable trade is carried on in sponges, about 600 boats and some 5,000 men being employed in the Levant, and a similar number in the W. Indian trade, to the annual value respectively of 100,000£ and 75,000£.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

The origin of the germs of infusionary animals developed during putrefaction, &c., has been warmly debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others, assert that these germs are really endowed with organic principles, formed in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, assert that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules.—Pouchet's "Heterogonia" appeared in 1859. Bastian's "Beginnings of Life," 1872. The researches of professor Tynndall, supporting Pouchet, and opposing Bastian, were published 1875-8. The late professor Huxley, in his presidential address to the British Association at Liverpool, 1870, affirmed that the doctrine of biogenesis (that life proceeds only from life) "was victorious all along the line. "Spontaneous generation" falsly termed "generatio equiplrophica," or "generatio per accidens" is no longer regarded as a practical proposition, but is still further disproved by the fabulous microscopic investigations of Dr. W. H. Balling, 1875-8. He found germs to stand a much greater heat than perfect organisms.
STAMP-DUTIES.

Experiments, carried out by Mr. J. Butler Burks in the Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge, on the action of radium chloride and radium bromide upon a gelatine medium commonly used for bacteriological cultures, result in the production of microscopical growths, which, in Mr. Burks's opinion, after careful study, were highly characteristic of the substance ; hence he applied the name of radieres (whence xer), announced in Nature, May, 1905.

M. Raphael Dubois, in a lecture at Lyons university, Nov. 19, 1904, referring to experiments he had made of a similar kind, calls the growths radieres. M. Dubois states (1904) that the same results are obtainable by non-radiumous chloride of barium. Experiments with pure barium salts on gelatin medium by Prof. Bridge, see Nature, Oct. and Nov. 1904.

SPORTING NEWSPAPERS: Bell's Life in London, began 1820; The Field, 1833; Sporting Life, 16 March, 1859; Sporting Times, 1862; Sportsman, Aug. 1865; Sporting Chronicle, 1871; Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 1874; Athletic News, 1875; Bower's Weekly, 1899. Several London newspapers also contain sporting news.

SPORTS. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestic's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I., 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated 18 Oct. 1653. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points; see Sabbatarians, Sunday, &c. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the sports every imposed by the parliament. The "Sporting League" was established to maintain British sports in opposition to the Anti-Gambling league, first meeting in London, earl of Coventry in the chair, 19 Dec. 1891.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the famous battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, 10 Aug. 1861.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was that the knight wore gilt spurs (spues auratos), and the esquire silver ones. Two spurs have been in use at the time of the Conquest; one called a pryeck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1500; see Plating.

SPURS, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, the emperor as a mercenary to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table. They invested Tournay with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 19th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was popularly called the battle of Spurs, because the French used their spurs more than their swords. The English king fled to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. Henr. viii. See Courtrai, for another "battle of spurs."

STABAT MATER, a Latin hymn, by Jacob- pone, 14th century, sung during Passion week in Catholic churches. Rossini's music to this hymn (1842) is often performed.

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues on goods were charged by the Hanoverian government. The British government settled these dues in 1814. They were resisted by the Americans in 1855, and were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 100,000 l. as her share of the compensation (1,000,000 l.).

STADTHOLDER, see Holland.

STAFFA, a small uninhabited island in the Hebrides, 6 miles distant from Iona, celebrated for its caves and the columnar basalt cliffs. Here is the famous Fingal's Cave, the sides of which are formed of basaltic columns, while from the roof, 67 feet in height, hang clusters of short columns, whitened with calcareous stalactite. The cave is 227 ft. in length and 42 ft. wide at the entrance.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge on 14 Dec. 1835.

STAFFORD, Staffordshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning, since 1885, one M.P. A castle was erected here by Ethelberga, countess of Mercia, 913: taken by the parliamentary forces in 1643, it was demolished; a new castle, not completed, built by Sir G. Jerningham, 1810-15. A charter was granted by king John, 1207, and the grammar-school was rebuilt and endowed by Edward VI., 1550. The two old churches of St. Mary and St. Chad are of interest. Isaac Walton was baptised in the former. Principal industries are boot and shoe manufacture and brewing. Population, 1881, 19,977; 1901, 20,844; 1911(est.), 21,604. Fire at the workhouse infirmary, 7 deaths, 16 May, 1901.

STAGE COACHES, so called from the stages or inn at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. Bailey. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1810; to mileage duties, 1815. The acts were consolidated in 1832, and amended in 1833 and 1842. See Mail Coaches, &c.

STAGYRTE, properly Stagirite, see Aristotle.

STAMFORD BRIDGE (York). In 1066 Tosti, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stamford Bridge by Harold, 25 Sept., and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his defeat at Hastings, 14 Oct. following. The claim of Mr. William Grey for the earldom of Stamford, was granted by the house of Lords, 3 May, 1832.

STAMP-DUTIES. By 22 & 23 Charles II. (1670-1) duties were imposed on certain legal documents. In 1694 a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1711, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

Stamp act, which ordered a stamp to be affixed to all legal documents, in the colonies, and thereby to assist the revenue of Great Britain, was passed 22 March, 1765. It excited great opposition in
STANDARD.

N. America, with rioting, and consequently was repealed, 21 Feb. 1766. The resistance of the colonists to taxation, without representation in parliament, led to the American war, 1775-83. 
Stamp duties in Ireland commenced in 1774. 
Stamp duties on newspapers were imposed in 1732, a revenue of 3,126,532.

Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In June, 1855, the stamp duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes. 
In July and Aug., 1854, 12,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,370,000.

Drafts on bankers to be stamped in 1774.

Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1856 (on leases, bills of exchange, and dock warrants), extracts from registers of births, &c.; in 1861 (on leases, licences to house-agents, &c.). 
Stamp duties reduced in 1864, 1865. 
All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after 31 Dec. 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865. Also in Public Record Office.

By the Stamp acts, 10 Aug. 1857, newspaper stamps were abolished after 1 Oct. 1870. 
New stamp duties imposed; came into effect 1 Jan. 1871.

Stamp duties imposed on foreign or colonial share certificates, bonds, &c., by Customs act, 1835. 
A new consolidating act relating to stamps passed 21 July, 1871.

Certain exemptions made by the Finance act, 31 July, 1874.
The changes are noticed in the Finance act passed annually.

STANDARD.

STANDARD, for gold and silver in England as fixed by law, 1830. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 22 shillings and 52d.; in 1552 into 45 shillings. In 1555 Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 154 to 1. The standard of plate and silver money was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1719 et seq.; see Gold, Goldsmiths, Silver, Coinage, and Currency.

"STANDARD," td. conservative newspaper; begun, morning, 1827; evening, 29 June, 1857 (the latter amalgamated with the St. James’s Gazette, with the title of The Evening Standard and St. James’s Gazette, 1853).

STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE, see Northallerton.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of Winchester measure of the time of Henry VII. (1487). The bushel so made is still preserved in the museum of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns (George). The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having disappeared (it was supposed to have been destroyed by the fire in 1834), a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The standard weights and measures act was passed Aug. 1866. The Standard Commission published reports, 1860 et seq.

The old standard yard and other measures and weights, supposed to have been burnt at the tire of the parliament houses in 1834, were discovered by Mr. Bull’s agents in the Journal Office, where they had been deposited and let unnoticed, July, 1851. The rules of standards of the reign of Henry VII. and Elizabeth are still in existence.

STANDARDS, see Banners, Flags, &c. The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. The standard was named in honor of the celebrated French standard, see Avretillemont. STANDARD OF MAHOMET; on this ensign no infidel dared look. Christians have been massacred by the Turkish populace for looking on it.—The British Imperial Standard was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, 1 Jan. 1801.

STANFORD COURT, Worcestershire, the ancient mansion of sir Francis Wrinington, burnt Dec. 1822; valuable portraits, books, MSS. &c., destroyed.

STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland, 15 April, 1717. Stanhope was premier and chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Cowper, lord chancellor; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, &c. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641, and at many times since. A "Stan-
neries act" was passed in 1861; another act in 1887. The Statute's Court abduction act, passed 14 Aug. 1890, came into force 1 Jan. 1897.

STAPE (literally that which is fixed). The chief English staple commodities which were traded in by privileged merchants, and on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, leather, tin, lead and sometimes cloth, butter, and cheese; certain duties were appointed for the collection of the duties; statutes relating to the staple were passed by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI. Edward III.'s "ordinatio stapulorum" (ordinance of the staple) was enacted in 1353.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water, it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 May, 1555. Now, Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1790; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. Coke, Thynne and Justice, was called Star-Chamber, not from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of Queen Elizabeth), but from the Starra, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in these repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. That court was instituted or revived, 3 H. VII. 1357, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal cases, uncontrolled by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign it exercised its power upon several bold innovators, who gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible in the public estimation. There were trials in this court from 26 to 32 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice. The judicial committee of the privy council is the Star-chamber revived under another name.

STAR OF INDIA, an order of knighthood for India, instituted by letters patent 23 Feb., gazetted 23 June, 1884, enlarged in 1897 and 1903. It comprised the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights. The prince of Wales (now king) held a grand chapter at Calcutta, 1 Jan. 1877.

STARS, THE FIXED. They were clasped into constellations (teach see), it is supposed about 2500 B.C. Hecates, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the stars. The description of Priam contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, of which, not less than 1600 B.C., in which 1,760 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727; see Astronomy, and Solar System. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Investigation of Useful Knowledge in 1830, and by the Geological Survey under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, completed in 1859. See Photometry.

Tycho Brahe discovered a new star in Cassiopeia in 1572. Temporary stars were observed in 1576 and 1585. A list of about 30 stars, which vary in their brightness and sometimes disappear, has been published by Mr. G. F. Chambers in his "Handbook on Astronomy," 1859-60. A variable star, named a Ceti, or Mira Ceti, observed by David Fabricius in Aug. 1595, disappeared and reappeared in 1603. It was observed again in 1605 and 1626, and since.

Bessel discovered the annual parallax of star 6 Ceti (there he calculated its distance from the earth to be about 60 millions of miles) 12 Feb. 1841. Stars move 100 millions [supported by Brummow and R. S. Ball] 1853.

The calculations of T. Henderson (at the Cape) 1832 supported by B. Gilb and others showed that probably a Centauri, is the star nearest to the earth 1837. A new star in Auriga in the Milky Way was discovered at Edinburgh, by Dr. Anderson, 1 Feb. 1857. It had been photographed by prof. Dickering, 11, 12, 13, Dec. 1861. It has been named Nova Aurigae. Its brilliancy diminished, May; revived Aug. 1859. Dr. (after sir) Wm. Higgins reported his spectroscopic observations on the star to the Royal Institution 3 May 1876.

A new star in Centaurus discovered by Mr. Fleming 1 Dec. 1835. Four variable stars discovered by Mr. E. T. Innes at the Cape Observatory, reported, 26 Aug. 1887. A new one in Andromeda discovered by Mr. T. Anderson, 26 Jan. 1894. Another in Cassiopeia, by Mrs. Fleming, from the Pater memorial photos, 1897 or early 1898 (5 by her since 1881. May, 1899. A new variable of Abell type discovered by photography by M. Crisci in Cepheus, May-June, 1896. Two new variables, one in Hermaez and the other in Cepheus, 24 and 28 Aug. 1899, discovered by Dr. T. Anderson, Edinburgh.

A new star, Nova Persei, of the first magnitude, discovered by Mr. Anderson, Edinburgh, in Persseus, and by M. Bereskiak, at Kiel, 21 Feb. 1904. Much studied and photographed. Gradual decrease of magnitude; in June, 1902, and since its spectrum showed the characteristics of planetary nebula; on Dec. 1 its magnitude had diminished 1905.

Variable star in the region of the Milky Way discovered by Mr. T. H. Ashbury 1905.

STATE MEDICINE. see under Sanitation, 2 May, 1885.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578, now merged into the Public Record office. In 1836 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, invaluable to future historians; brought down to William and Mary, 1688.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1322 to consider the exactions of the Pope. Previous to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, 5 May, 1789 (318 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies of their clot, third estate). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons were supported by the latter, and assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede this point, and they all met in one hall; see National Assembly.

Centenary, see France, 5 May, 1889.
STATUES.

STATUES, statistical and historical annual of the states of the world, first published in 1804, edited by Frederick Martin.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls; hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1557. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row; 500th anniversary celebrated 10 June, 1903.

STATISTICS, the science of the state, political knowledge, is said to have been founded by sir William Petty (in his treatise "Political arithmetic," published 1662). The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Gottingen in 1779. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Royal Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established 15 March, 1834; its objects are publishing, arranging, and publishing "facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society." Jubilee kept, 22, 23, 24 June, 1885; incorporated, 1887. The gold medal presented to Mr. Robert Giffen (K.C.B. 1865), the able government statistician, 20 Nov. 1844; resigns office 30 Sept. 1867. Similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Institute constituted in 1855, met at Rome, 12-16 April, 1887. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. One in London, under the presidency of the prince of Wales, 31 July, 1905. The eminent statistician, Dr. Wm. Farr, died 14 April, 1883. Statistical Abstracts have been published annually by the government for many years, giving much information respecting the revenue, expenditure, commerce, etc., of the empire.

STATUES, see Sculpture, &c. Two statues of Rameses II, and one of his queen (about 1322 B.C.), 10 feet high, discovered at Aboukir by Dominus Pasha, Oct. 1821. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the ancient world, was the greatest statistical among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 36 feet in height. Lycurgus invented the art of taking the likeness of faces in plasters, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I, in 1672. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (10 July, 1854), public statues were placed under the control and protection of the Board of Trade. The following are the chief public statues in London:

- Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain, 18 June, 1822
- Albert, prince consort, Royal Exchange, 1850
- Horticultural Society gardens, 1863
- Holburn circle, 1873
- Albert memorial (Sir Gilbert Scott, 1849-62)
- Kensington gardens
- Anne, queen, St. Paul's Churchyard (a modern replica of one by Bird), 1866

- This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Inglefield family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a hrazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration; it remained concealed ever since, as stated by Grinling Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699; it was erected about 1724.

STATUTES.

Barry, sir Charles, Westminster
Beauchamp, earl of, Parliament-square
Bedford, duke, Russell-square
Boadicea (by the late Thos. Thorleycroft), Westminster bridge
Bruton, John, the palace, Westminster
Brunel, Victoria embankment
Burns, Embankment-gardens
Byron, lord, Hamilton-place, Hyde-park
Cambridge, duke of, Whitehall
Canning, Geo., New Palace-yard, Westminster
Carlile, Thomas, Chelsea embankment gardens
Charles II, Charing cross
Cheapside, new Parliament-square
Cicero's Needle (brought from Alexandria)
Cobden, Richard, Camden-town
Cromwell (by Hamo Thornycroft), Palace gardens, Westminster
Forster, W. E., Victoria embankment
Ford, Edward, earl of, Parliament-square
Gerovetti Henry, Embankment-gardens
Havelock, sir, Hyde-park
Hill, Rowland, Royal Exchange
James II, Albert, St. James's park
Jenner, Edward, Traflagar-square, 1836; removed to Kensington-gardens
Kent, duke of, Park-eros., Portland-place, between 1828 and 1837
Lawrence, lord, Waterloo-place (a new statue since)
Mill, John Stuart, Thames embankment
Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington
Napier, gen. Sir Chas. J., Traflagar-square
Napier of Magalia, lord, Waterloo-place, uncovered
Nelson, lord, Traflagar-square, by E. H. Baily (the statue at the base, designed by sir E. Lander, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867)
Outram, sir James, Thames embankment
Palmerston, viscount, Parliament-square
Peabody, George, Royal Exchange
Peel, sir Robert Peel, Piccadilly
Rathbone, lord, Embankment-gardens
Richard I, old palace yard
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster-abbey
Shakespeare memorial fountain, Poecilias circus
Shakespeare, &c, Leicester-square
Stephenson, Robert, Euston-road
Stratford, lord, equestrian statue by Mr. E.
Gordon Ford in Knightsbridge, unveiled by the duke of Stratford
Outram, 18 June, 1833
Sullivan, sir Arthur, Embankment-gardens, 1 July, 1863
Temple Bar Memorial, Fleet street, on the site of the old Temple Bar; adorned with statues of queen Victoria and prince Edward of Wales, and surmounted by the city griffin, 1859. The original gate which stood on the spot, and was erected in 1575-72, was removed in 1828 to the Edward's Park, Westminster Cross.
Trafalgar, Trafalgar-square
Trafalgar, &c, Westminster
Victoria, queen, Royal Exchange, 1845
Wellington, duke of, Waterloo-place
Wellington, duke of, Hyde-park-corner, 1847
Wellesley, John, parliament square, 1847
Wellesley, duke of, Hyde-park-corner, 1847; set up 1 Oct. 1847; taken down and set up at Aldershot.
Wellesley, duke of, facing Hyde-park-corner, set up 13 Nov. 1847
Wellesley, duke of, facing Hyde-park-corner, set up 13 Nov. 1847
Wellesley, John, graveyard of City road chapel, 1847
Wellington, Duke, of, Royal Exchange
Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange, 1847
Westminster, duke of, Westminster, 1850
Wellesley, Duke, of, sitting at Almonry, Westminster; designed by sir Gilbert Scott (1845-59); to the memory of old Westminster Boys who fell in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny.
STEAM ENGINE.

Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle wheels 1787
(He and Mr. Stuart are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 4 miles an hour soon after)

W. Summering made a passage on the Firth of Clyde in 1790
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson
1791

First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames 1791
Trevethick's high-pressure engine 1791
Wood's double-cylinder expansion engine constructed 1804

Manufactory's warmed by steam 1806
Fuller's steamboat Colman on the Seine, 9 Aug. 1813; at New York, 1826; started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America 1817
Steam power to convey coal on a railway employed by Blinkinson 1818

Covei built by Henry Bell, sailed on the Clyde (John Robertson, who made the engine, died 20 Nov. 1868, aged 86) 1818

Steam applied to printing in the Times office. 1814

There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (Parl. Rec.) 1815
First steam-boat on the Thames, brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow 1815
First steamer built in England (Parl. Rec.) 1815

Rising Sun, a steamer built by lord Chatham, crossed the Atlantic 1818

The Savannah, aided by steam, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days 15 July 1819
First steamer built in Ireland 1820
Steamboats established between Dover and Calais and London and Leith 1824
Steam-guns invented by Perkins 1824
Steam-jet applied by George Stephenson, 1814; by Timothy Hackworth, about 1825
Captain Johnson obtained 10,000l. for making the first steam voyage to India, in the Enterprise, which sailed from Falmouth 16 Aug. 1820

The locomotive steam-carriges on railways at Liverpool. Oct. 1829

The railway opened (see Liverpool) 1830

The Royal William steamship, built at Quebec by Mr. James Grundy in 1829-30, 1 said to have crossed the Atlantic in 21 days, 1833

Capt. Ericsson's screw steamer, "Francis Egerton," speed 10 miles an hour, constructed: see Screw Propeller 1834

The Sirius sailed from Queenstown 4 April; arrived at New York, 21 April, 1833
The Great Western sails from Bristol to New York, 5-23 April, 1831, being her first voyage
War steamers built in England
War steamers built at Birkenhead, named the Nautilus and Phoebus, carrying each a thirty-two pounder, sent by government to China 1840

Hill's method of economising fuel introduced 1841

The first Cunard steamer, the Britannia, sailed 4 July 1845

Sir Sam. Cunard died 28 April, 1865, aged 83.

The Peninsular Company was formed in 1852; became the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in

The Great Britain sailed from the Mersey, 26 July 1854
(She arrived at New York 10 Aug. During her second voyage, she ran aground in Scurtain bay, Ireland, 22 Sept. 1846. Her passengers were landed; and she was extricated with little injury, after long continued and strenuous efforts, by Lieut. Brunel, jun. and Brunner, 27 Aug. 1847.)

The Collins steamers began 1859

The Pacific crossing, the Atlantic in 9 days, 10 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead 20 May, 1851

Lunna Company: begun by Wm. Inman, first vessel City of Glasgow, 1830; the company became the Liverpool and New York, and Philadelphia company, 1852; sailed from Liverpool, 6 p.m. 15 July, arrived at New York 12 30 p.m. 24 July, 1855. (Apparent time 7 days, 19 hours, 45 minutes; average 35'5 miles a day, 15 knots an hour.)

STEAM ENGINE.

1306

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The British India Steam Navigation Company, initiated.

May 15, 1835. The British Steam-Vapor Association established.

The merits of an attacking vessel termed a steam-vapor, advocated by Sir G. Sartorious, discussed 1839-60.

Giffard's valuable steam-jet engine invented about 1839.

An iron-plated steamer, La Galerie, completed in France (see Navy, French).

The Warrior, an iron-plated vessel, launched 29 Dec.

The Far East, a vessel with two screws, launched at Hull 1866.

A cigar ship, a steam yacht, designed by Mr. W. Han, built by Hewnworth, launched on the Thames 546.

Trials of the Nautilus, with a hydraulic propeller worked by steam, Ruthven's patent; no paddle or screw required.

Successful trial of the Waite-ritchie government hydraulic propeller iron-clad gun- vessel (Ruthven's patent), on the Thames, 19 Oct.

Mr. Ruthven patented his system in 1849, and exhibited his machinery at the International exhibition in 1851. His object was to increase speed and save fuel. In the Waterritchie a steam-engine gave the power of absorbing and expelling the water, and no screw or paddle was required. The water-wheel was 145 feet in diameter.

Trial of H.M. gun-boat Thistle; explosion of boiler, 7 injured.

3 Nov. Channel Steamer: "Twin-ship" Cedulis, steamer (two hulls, separated by 26 feet, 250 feet long; invented by Capt. W. T. Dene, for the English Channel and the North Sea, with only one hitchness when crossing the Channel; (really a single ship, with the middle part of her bottom raised out of the water throughout her whole length); launched, 7 Aug.; tried in calm weather; reported successful but slow, 2 Aug., 1875; successful, June, 1876.

Besserver, saloon steamer, designed by Mr. Bessemer and E. E. Reed; built by the Eargo company; launched at Hull 24 Sept., 1874; first sailed from Hull to Calais, 5 March, 1875; sailed to Calais, 10 April, 1875. [Success due to 1875. Modified by Mr. (Capt.) E. E. Reed; trial near Hull successful 26 March, 1877. Express, twin steamer; built by A. Leslie, of Newcastle; sailed from the Tyne to Cape Island, 245 miles in 13 hrs., reported satisfactorily, 12 March.

Fulkerson, twin steamer, launched at Hull, 23 March.

Peacock, steamer, the first built of seamless steel, 340 feet long by 40 feet broad, 1,400 tons, launched at Napier's yard, Govan, near Glasgow, 2 Aug., 1873.

Londonderry, a torpedo-shaped steam yacht, built for the P.S. for the era of Russia, launched 7 July, 1880.

Mr. Thomas Lishman's steam-generator said to economize fuel without employing steam, employed at Elswick Works, Newcastle, and other places.

Perseus, boat of the Allan line, said to have crossed the Atlantic from land to land in 4 days, 17 hours and 41 minutes.

18 Aug.

Compass, twin-screw Camel liner, with a gross tonnage of 12,500, 620 feet long by 65 feet 3 inches broad and 43 feet deep, launched on the Clyde, 3 Sept., 1892. She left New York 2 Sept., arrived at Queenstown 3 Sept., 1892 (day and night), 19 days, 15 min.); Liverpool, launched, 2 Feb., 1901.

Sir Thomas Sutherland at a meeting of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, held at the Institute, 1892, stated that the Compass, Camel line, has attained an average speed of 24 statute miles per hour or 600 miles per day, and that the mails are conveyed from Charing Cross to Bombay in 11 days.

The Oceanic, White Star Liner, launched 1 Jan., 1899.

Amalgamation of the Union and the Castle lines of steamers, announced.

16 Dec.

Imperial direct steamer from Avonmouth, Bristol, to Jamaica, started 10 Feb. 1901.

The Celtic, White Star Liner, launched 4 April.

Combination formed of the leading British and American North Transatlantic lines (no change of flag, &c., involved), Mr. Pierpont Morgan syndicate manager, reported, 19 April, 1912.

agreement with the Hamburg-American and the North-German Lloyd, issued, Times, 27 May, 1902.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, N. German Lloyd coo.; 21,000 tons register, launched at Stettin, 12 Aug.

Celtic, White Star, launched at Belfast, 21 Aug.

Satisfactory agreements between the British government and the N. Atlantic Shipping Combination and the Cunard Steamship Co. with the government at Tren ton, New Jersey, U.S.A., and styled the International Mercantile Marine Co. (capital about 24,000,000.), Times, 17 July.

Cunard Daily Bulletin, with news supplied by the Marconi system, inaugurated 6 June, 1914.

Launch of the Allan line s.s. Viceroy, 12,000 tons gross, at Belfast, the first ocean-going vessel propelled by steam turbines.

25 Aug.

Atlantic "rate war" concluded by an agreement arrived at a conference of representatives of the interests concerned.

12 Nov.

Cunarder Carmina, 21,000 tons gross, 21 knots, 21,600 indicated h.p., with accommodation for 2,686 passengers, the first of this line for the Atlantic service fitted with turbine engines, launched at Clyde bank 25 Feb. 1905.

Cunard line signs a contract with the Canadian Dominion government for a direct service between Canada and London for 3 years.

Cunarder Europa, while on her voyage to New York, is struck down by a heavy ship, which sweeps the decks, and carries 5 steerage passengers overboard, and injures others, to seriously.

11 Oct.

Union Steamship co. of New Zealand's new turbine steamer Manchester, under her trial trip, a mean speed of 17-5 knots; 28 Sept.; makes a voyage of 73 hours between Australia and New Zealand (a record).

Nov.

Agreement concluded between the Orient and the Royal mail steam packet companies, by which the Orient line to Australia becomes the Orient-Royal mail line, reported.

1 Jan. 1906.

Steamship Empress of Ireland, arrived at Quebec after a voyage of 6 days 17 hours, marking a new era in trans-Atlantic travel.

27 May.

Luculent, new Camel liner, largest and fastest steamer in the world, launched, at the Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank; the new boat has turbine engines of 65,000 h.p., and is designed for a speed of 26 knots; she has accommodation for 2,550 passengers and a crew of 800.

15 June.

Canadian Pacific steamer, Empress of Ireland, China mails, reached Quebec from Liverpool after voyage of 6 days 6 hrs. 50 mins., beating previous record by over 6 hrs.

31 Aug.

Maconoine, the new Camel, which the Cunard line launched at Walland, and the Adriatic, of the White Star line, launched at Belfast, 25 Sept.

Steamer Hunsdon Grove lost by fire, loss amounts 19,000/.

2 Oct., the first boil and out.

New Norddeutscher Lloyd liner, Keppelwasser, Cattell, of 20,000 tons and 253 knots, sails on her maiden voyage from Southampton.

7 Aug., 1877.

The Lusitania, which broke the Atlantic record on her maiden voyage, creates a new record, making Sandy Hook from Queenstown in 4 days 15 hrs. 49 mins. with an average speed of 24.25 knots, 8 Nov.

New record by the Macononte, having steamed across the Atlantic at an average speed of 24.42 knots, the highest ever accomplished by any steamer on the Atlantic passage, 31 March, 1903.

The Lusitania, her previous record by arriving at Sandy Hook in 4 days 15 hrs.

Death of sir Donald Currie, born 1725, 11 April, 1911.

Macononte new eastern record New York to Queenstown from 17 hrs. 21 mins., average speed 24.80 knots, 22 June.

George Washington, of the North German Lloyd line, 722 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, 21 h. engine, of 20,000 h.p. accommodation, 1,000 passengers, sails on her maiden voyage, 22 June.

Macononte ... shortest western passage, 4 days 10 hrs. 51 mins., arriving in New York, 30 Sept.

See Navy, and Shipping.
STEAM GUN; suggested by Wm. Murdoch, 1803. One patented by Messrs. Perkins, in 1824, was ineffectual.

STEAM HAMMER, invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him 18 June, 1842. Its main feature is the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron constituting the hammer, which is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the hollow top of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil.

In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which has importantly assisted in the execution of great public works. Owing to its vast range of power, forged iron work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with an ease and perfection not previously possible.

STEEL.

Parts of gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are executed by the steam hammer.

Mr. Nasmyth, aged 81, died 7 May, 1890.

A steam-hammer, said to be the then largest in the world, completed at Woolwich; the falling portion weighs 46 tons, and when used with top steam (41 tons) has the tonnage of 45 horses. April, 1874. One at Schenck's works, Cremon, France; weight between 25 and 50 tons, Dec. 1877.

STEAM-MAN. A figure constructed to drug a phaeton received this name in New York in March, 1868.

STEAM NAVIGATION, see under Steam.

STEAM-PLoughs were patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purks, 1849; H. Cowling, 1850; and others. John Fowler's of 1854 is much approved.

STEAM-ram (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams built by Mr. James Laird of Birkenhead for the Confederate States of N. America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government, 1864.

STEarine (from stear, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperature. The nature of these substances was first made known by Scheele, in 1772, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed glycerine; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and linole; see Candles.

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been fabricated from the earliest times. It was certainly used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. It has largely replaced cast iron in ship building, &c.

Beaumarchais discovered the direct process of making steel by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast iron.

A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield.

The manufacture of sheet steel began in Sheffield about 1800.

German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crayley.

The inventions of Mushet (1826), Lucas (1829), and Heath (1831); were important steps in this manufacture; see Repairsing.

Bope patented his "puddled steel" in 1850. Mr. (Col. Sir) H. Bessemer met steel by passing cold air through liquid iron, 1856. By this method 20 tons of crude iron have been converted into cast steel in 2 minutes.

Tungsten steel was made in Germany, 1859; and Mr. Mach made steel by bringing together iron in contact with carbide of ammonia.

M. Alfred Krupp exhibited an ingot of steel weighing 4000 lbs., in 1861, and one weighing 20 tons in 1862. The subject has been investigated by M. Caron, 1865; and much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Yarmouth or New Plymout, in New Zealand.

A steel bridge, in connection with the exhibition, constructed at Paris by M. Joret.

New process of steel manufacture from Cleveland ironstone by Mr. W. Bartleet, patented 1837.

The United States steel corporation, the largest combination of industries in the world; authorized capital, 64,400,000, &c.; it controls 65 to 80 per
STEEL PENS. 1309 STEREOCHROMY.

Steel pens. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1682. Steel pens made at least a century before, began to come into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7s. 4d. In 1830 the price was 8s., and in 1832, 6s. A better pen is now sold for 6d. a gross.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated balance in the Pentateuch. The Statuta Romana, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The Steel-yard or Still-yard Company, London merchants, who had the steel-yard in Thames-street assigned to them by Henry III., about 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. Anderson.

The company lost its privileges, finally, in 1578; and the merchants were expelled from England in 1597.

STEENKIRK, see Engihen.

STEFANO, SAN, a small village on the sea, of Marmora, S.W. of Constantiopolis; here the grand duke Nicholas established his head quarters, 24 Feb.; and here was signed a treaty of peace with Turkey, 3 March, 1878, much modified by the treaty of Berlin, signed 15 July, following. The Russians quitted San Stefano, 22 Sept. 1878.

It established independence of Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania; constituted Bulgaria a tributary principality; required a heavy indemnity from Turkey for Russia, who was to gain a port on the Black Sea and in the Bosporus; and Dobrudjca (now Bessarabia) to obtain rights for Christians; to open the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in peace and war; &c.

STELLA-LAND, see Trans-vend and Belgiana-land.

STENOCHROMY, see Printing in Colours.

STENOGRAPHY (from steno, narrow, the art of short-hand, practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to Tyro, a freedman, and still more to Seneque. The Egyptian Exploration Fund in 1891 published an egyptian dated a.d. 155, found at Oxyrychnus, relating to short-hand teaching. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Charactere, or the Arte of Shorte, Swite, and Secrete Writing," published in 1588, is the first English work on short-hand. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1599; and John Willis published his "Stenographie," in 1602. Since then many systems and modifications have been produced. See Phonography.

Emanuel Willis's system, 1612; Thomas Shelton's system, 1620; and Samuel Pope's, 1632. Cuthriett's, 1643; and Robert Hoo's, 1647. Mason's, 1672, improved by Thurs. Garner (1720) (known as Garner's, officially used in Parliament since 1832); John Bryon's, published after his death, 1787; Walter Morwood (1751) with Samuel Taylor's (on which are based "bol's and Hardinge's"), 1786; Rev. Richard Rous, 1822, first Script system; John H. Lewis's; Isaac Pitman's (phonography), 1837; See Phonography.

A. M. Bell's, 1849; Prof. Everett's, 1857; T. Cooper (Parliamentary shorthand), 1857; E. Pockellet's (Legible shorthand), 1858; J. M. Sloan's, 1859; Thomas Anderson's, 1864; "A text-book of the Gurney system," edited by W. B. Gurney and Sons, 1872; T. S. Maloney's "Script Phonography," 1885; J. Barker's, 1885; A. Janes (Shorthand without complication), 1895; Prof. H. L. L. Chandor (Ovise shorthand), 1899; Dr. H. Sweet ('Caro's shorthand), 1892.

Various systems are in use, in France, Germany, America, and the East; Pitman's adapted to the Japanese language, and employed for reporting proceedings of the Diet, in Japan.

Shorthand Society founded, 1865.

In 1872 the Shorthand Society founded.

Shorthand placed on the government education code, no fixed system.

Incorporated phonographic society, established, 1890.

Sig. A. Michel's stenographic machine exhibited at the Turin exhibition of 1884, successfully adopted by the Italian Senate.

Mr. J. F. Hardy's shorthand writing machine (silent), reported successful.

4 Jan. 1890.

International Shorthand Congress at the Geological Museum, London, S.W. 7, 26 Sept.-1 Oct. 1885; Paris, 1889; Munich, 1895; Berlin, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Stockholm, 1895; Paris, 1903; Brussels,

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL ST. (Westminster), built by King Stephen, about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was adapted to the use of Parliament; see Parliament. It was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1833. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810: and Mr. MacKenzie's work appeared in 1841. The restoration of the beautiful crypt was completed in Jan. 1870.

STEPNEY, a parish, E. London, the Steninghile of Domeshay book. Edward I. summoned a parliament here, 1291. Stepney suffered severely by the plague, 1625 and 1665. Stepney-green was restored and opened as a park by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1720. St.顺应ly church, built 1740, restored 1890, much damaged by fire, 12 Oct. 1901; reopened 21 June, 1902. One of the divisions of the Tower Hamlets; returns one M.P. Constituted a municipal borough by London Government act 1899. (to aldermen, 6 councillors; Bishopsgate-street, the right rev. Henry Luke Paget, 1908. Pop. 16,101, 2,797 males, 14,929 females, 313,552.

STEREOCHEMISTRY, the chemistry of atoms, carbon, &c., in space, connected with the researches of M. Pasteur and his colleagues, Van't Hoff and Le Bel; was so named about 1859 by Victor Meyer. Prof. J. W. Schwedt, one of its earliest exponents, died in 1872.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-colour (as an alkaline solution of that silex) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Invention is ascribed
to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on 5 March, 1850. Fine specimens of this art by Knabich and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

**STEREOMETER.** by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels by gauging, invented about 1530. *Anderson. M. Say's* stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

**STEREOSCOPE** (from stereo, solid, and skopein, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who had announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854 stereoscopes have been greatly improved. By Mr. John Anderson's lantern stereoscope, remarkable effects were exhibited on a screen in the Royal Society's lecture room, 7 June, 1853. Mr. T. E. Heath to this day applies the stereo-process to making paper stereoscopes. His instrument exhibited to Royal Society, 1895.

**STEREOTYPE.** A cast from a page of movable printing-types, so named by the Parisian printer, Didot, 1738. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. God of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some of God's plates are at the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce God's process in London, but failed, about 1740. *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the 15th century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1834. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver. Stereotyping used for printing the *Innsbruck, 1839, etc.* It soon came into general use for newspaper printing.

In the Library of the Royal Institution is an edition of the Bible by Leiden, 1660, with 12 plates showing the life of Christ. The first work of any importance printed by stereotype was issued by the Royal Institution in 1833 (founded 1820).

**STERLING (money).** Ducange says (1705): "Esternus, sterlingleis, are English words relating to money, and hence familiar to other nations, and applied to the weight, quality, and kind of money." *Dow. Anglia, qui vocatur esternus*, Stat. Edw. IV. *The penny of England, which is called sterlingle*. Camden derides the word from *earstelge* or *earsteling*, observing that the money brought from Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds "purer than earstelge." Others derive the word from the *Esterning*, the first moneyers in England.

**STETHOSCOPE.** In 1816 Laennec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and placing one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "manoeuvres," was known by Hipppocrates (1575, &c.), and by Robert Hooke, 1651. See *W. & D.*, 1815.

*It was hotly opposed by the movement of printers.*

**STETTIN** (Pomerania), an ancient city, formerly held by the Silesians and Venedes, was taken by Boleslas of Poland in 1121. After being conquered by the Swedes, Russians, and French, it was awarded to Prussia in 1814. Pop., 1905, 224,110.

A new harbour opened by the emperor, 23 Sept. 1858.

**STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH.** The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in 1111, 

**STICKLESTADT** (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Magnus Barefoot. He was slain, 29 July, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

**STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.** see *Magistrates*.


**STIRRUPS** were unknown to the ancients. Graecus hit the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 4th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

**STOCKACH** (Switzerland), a town in Baden, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, defeated the French, 25 March, 1799; and Moreau defeated Kray, 5 May, 1800.

**STOCKHOLM** (Swedish), capital of Sweden (built on holmen, or islands), was fortified by Gerhard Jacob about 1250. Here the Swedes were massacred by Christian II. in 1520; see *Sweden*.
STOCKS.

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel Court, the residence of the jeweller, Sir William Capel, in 1624, was laid on 13 May, 1624. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 538,720,224l. Members, 1264, about 1100 above 2000 in 1675; 5,157 members and 2,547 clerks in.

The memorable Stock Exchange house, for which admiral lord Cochrane (afterwards lord Dunmore), Johnstone, and others, were convicted, 25 Feb., 1814, Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock-exchange house destroyed by fire, 11 Feb., 1856.

The pair of stock holders in 1859 amounted to 337,451.

Three per cent. annuities created.

Three per cent. consols created.

Three per cent. reduced.

Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea house.

Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created.

Long annuities.

Five per cent. annuities.

Five per cent. reduced to four.

Old four per cent. reduced to three and a half in.

Further reductions made in 1821, 1829, 1834, 1844; the maximum being three per cent.

Further reductions proposed by mr. Godden (21 to 23 in 15 years under specified conditions), March.

Now three per cent. all converted or paid off.

Stocks, which bankrupts were placed.

The last in London was removed from St. Clement Danes, Strand, 4 Aug., 1826.

STOCKSMAN is a person engaged in the business of buying and selling stocks, which is the practice of the dealers in the Exchange, who purchase and sell the certificates of securities, such as stocks, consols, and other public obligations.

STOCKS, in which bankrupts were placed.

The price of £100 stock varied in

1783. from 80 to 800, average 93½. June 28.

1783. 69. 92. 170. 92.

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1783. 69. 92. 170. 92.
STONE. Stone buildings erected in England by Benedict Bishop of 670. A stone bridge built by Bower, in the 11th or 12th centuries, is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 800; see Bridges. The first stone building in Ireland was probably a round tower; see Building. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. *Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776; see Ransom's *Artificial Stone, and Lithotomy. For stone implements, see Flint, and *Piano-forte.

An orchestra composed of wind instruments made of terra-cotta appeared in London in 1874.

STONEHENGE (on Salisbury Plain, Wilts.) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons, who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon about 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500. *Polydore Virgilius. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley. The Britons are said to have held annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, when laws were made and justice administered. The curious near Stonehenge was discovered by Dr. Stukeley, 6 Aug. 1723. The origin and object of these remains are still very obscure.

The thorough preservation of Stonehenge strongly advocated Aug. 1836. Fell off one of the uprights and capstone, 31 Dec. 1900. Afterwards restored, Stonehenge enclosed within a fence, 1901.

STONEHILL BRIGADE, see United States, 1862, note.

STONYHURST COLLEGE, N.E. Lancashire. This institution for the education of Roman Catholics was begun by the arrival in 1791 of 18 Jesuit fathers, with their pupils, of the seminary of St. Omer (which see), by invitation of Mr. Thos. Weld of Lytham, himself formerly a pupil. At first they were placed in an old mansion here. The undertaking prospered, and during last century the present spacious buildings were erected, including a chapel, library, museum, and observatory. In 1839 the college was affiliated to the University of London.

STORM-WARNINGS, see under Meteorology.

STORMS, see Meteorology, Cyclones, and Water sports. The following are recorded:—

In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, Dec. 1791. In several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, 5 Oct. 1907. On the coast of Wales, when Hugh de Beaufay and several thousand foreigners on their voyage to visit King John against the barons, perished, 1215. Halbard.

If thundered 13 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1215.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing; did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1226. bees.

Violent storms of hail near Charlestown, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1346. Matt. Paris.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1392. Halbard.

STONE, East (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on 16 June, 1455, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, Earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John de la Pole, the Earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders, were slain. Simnel was afterwards employed in the king's household.
Great storm in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, causing much loss of life, property, and shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, 25 Nov. 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night 25-26 Oct.; the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. 1859.

Great storm in the channel, causing much loss of life and property, 1860.

Great storm; part of the Crystal Palace blown down.

Chichester cathedral steeple fell, 20-21 Feb. 1861.

Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, 28 May, 1861.

Storm on the north-east; 40 wrecks, 13 Nov. 1861.

Storm on British coasts; many wrecks, 19, 20 Oct. 1862.

There were severe gaies, doing much damage, and loss of life, 19 Jan. &c., 1863; and 14 Jan. &c. 1865 (see under Wrecks).

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, &c. (see Calcutta), 5 Oct. 1864.

Captain Watson, of the Gloucester, observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range, 1865.

Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see Wrecks), 6-7 Jan. 1865, 2-4 Dec. 1865, 22 Jan. and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1866, 11-12 Sept. 1868.

Great cyclone in the Bahamas, at Nassau, New Provi- dence, above 600 houses and many churches and other buildings thrown down; between 60 and 70 persons killed, and a great many ships dismantled, 1, 2 Oct. 1866.

Hurricane over Cuba; about 2,000 lives lost, 14 Oct. 1871.

A cyclone desolated Antigua, St. Kitts, and other islands, religious and manufacturing buildings destroyed, and thousands made homeless, 21 Aug. 1871.

Destructive cyclone near Madras; ships lost, 14 May, 1872. After several days' intense heat, violent storms, and deluges of rain in midland and southern counties; many persons killed, 24-26 June, 1872.

Violent gale; much destruction (wind, greatest velocity 57 miles an hour), 8 Dec. 1872.


Awful storm, N. E. London; several persons killed; churches and buildings fired; railways flooded, 11 July, 1872.

Violent gales, with destruction of life and property, 21 Oct. ; Nov. 9, 7, 8, 10, 11 Dec. 1874.

Much destruction by typhoon at Macao, Hong Kong, &c., 28 Sept. 1874.

Snowstorms in Scotland, several lives lost, 1, 3 Jan. 1875.

Destructive storms at Buda-Pesth, about 200 killed, 26 June, 1875.

On coast of Texas; Galveston, and other places much injured; villages washed away by the sea; great loss of life, 15-18 Aug. 1875.

Severe snowstorm, South England; destruction of life and property; telegraph wires broken, 12 March, 1875.

Destructive cyclone, S. E. Bengal; Calcutta barely escaped; about 215,000 persons perished, 24 Oct. 1876.


Most violent gale; great destruction of property on land and shipping throughout England, with loss of life, 14, 15 Oct. 1877.

Violent gale; Ty bay blown down, 28 Dec. 1877.

Destructive tornadoes, &c., western states, North America; great loss of life and property, about 18 April, 1878.

Severe storms in England, with much destruction by inundations, 27, 28 Oct. 1878.

Severe snowstorm, or blizzard; railways and other traffic largely stopped; great loss of life at sea, 17-21 Jan. 1878.

Violent hurricane in England; great destruction of life and property; houses blown down or destroyed; large trees torn up by the roots; telegraph wires and poles blown down; about 130 wrecks (103 British, &c., 14 Oct. 1881.


 Destruction of life and property by gales, 26, 27 Nov. 1881.

Lighthouse in Bantry Bay destroyed, 29 Nov. 1881.

Six men left on the rock got off, 5 Dec. 1881.
STORMS.

By a typhoon in Haifang, &c., China, about 300,000 persons perished, 2 Oct. 1890.


Severe gale; much destruction in England and Scotland, 6 Jan.; another, 29 April, 1882.

Tornado in Iowa, &c., Grinnell and other towns nearly destroyed; great loss of life, about 16 June, &c., 1892. Violent gale, January, 24-27 Nov. 1882; 26, 27, 28 Jan. 10 Feb., 6 March, 1883.

Tornadoes in southern states, U.S.A., about 150 killed, April, 1883.

Gale in British channel; many wrecks, 1-2 Sept. 1883.

Gale on the Scotch and Irish coasts, 26 Sept. 1883.

Another with great loss of life and damage in London and other parts of Britain, morning, 12 Dec. 1883.

Violent S.W. gales; destruction of life and property; 27 Jan., 27 Feb., 1884; very severe; many disasters, 27 Jan. 1884.

Tornadoes in southern states, U.S.A.; about 600 killed, about 15 Feb. 1884.

Storm in Catania, Sicily (see Sicilia), 7 Oct. 1884.

Destructive cyclone near Aden, about 50,000 damages reported; ships sunk, &c., 3 June, 1885.

Cyclone on Orissa coast (Bengal), about 5,000 perish, 22 Sept. 1885.

Heavy storms on the Labrador coast, about 50 craft wrecked and about 300 lives lost, 12-15 Oct. 1885.

Storm off Colombo, Panama, 15 vessels wrecked, 59 lives lost, 2 Dec. 1885.

Heavy snowstorm, N.E. England, &c.; locomotion stopped, 1, 2 March, 1886.

Destructive hurricane at Madrid, 32 lives lost, 32 wounded, 12 May, 1886.


Hurricane at St. Vincent; great loss of life and property, 11-12 Aug. 1886.

Violent gale in Texas, &c., causing inundation, about 250 persons drowned, 12 Oct. 1886.

Destructive gale and storm, especially in S. & W. England; many wrecks and loss of life, 2, 3 Dec. 1886 (see Underlifeboat).

Destructive snowstorm, especially E. and S. England; many wrecks; telegraphical and railway communications stopped; trees blown down, &c., 26-27 Dec. 1886.

Destructive cyclone at Calcutta, 23 May to 9 Aug. 1887.

Violent thunderstorm in London with destruction of property, several persons killed, about 5.10 p.m.; last about 4 hours, 17 Aug.; many storms throughout, 18 Aug., S. England, &c., W. gale; destruction of life and property in France, the Channel, and S. England, 31 Oct., another gale on the W. coast, destruction at Holyhead, Liverpool and in the Channel, 31 Oct., &c., Nov. 5; another gale on the S.E. coast, 3 Nov. 1887.

Snowstorm (Blizzard) in N.W. of United States; about 215 persons perish and much cattle 11-13 Jan., another in New York, 26 Jan. 1888.


Violent gale; wrecks and loss of life, 9-11 March, 1888.

A destructive blizzard from the W. devastated the eastern coast of United States; communication between New York, Philadelphia and Boston suspended; many wrecks; great loss of life (about 400); great damage to property; Fort Snelling burnt March 1889.

Town of Minneassa in Kansas destroyed by a gale, 27 March, 1889.

Great storm and a total wave, much destruction, near Wellington, New Zealand, 28 March, 1889.

Forth bridge damaged, 15 Feb., S.E. India; about 65 persons killed, 7 April, 1892.

Great storm in Ontario and Quebec, many persons killed by lightning and fright, estimated loss in Quebec, 24-26 May, 1892.

Destructive cyclone in the West Indies (Cuba, &c.), 4 Sept. 1892.

Destructive gale; Scotland, N. England and Ireland; Fort Snelling damaged, 15 Feb., 16 Nov. 1892.

Severe storm on the N. American E. coast; more than 50 vessels wrecked and about 45 lives lost, 25 Nov. 1892.

Tornado in eastern states U.S., especially in Pennsylvania; great destruction and loss of life in about 250 miles, especially at Pittsburgh (14 killed) and at Reading (24 killed), through collapse of a silk-mill; suspension of business at Niagara, wrecked, 9 Jan. 1893.

Destructive gales over Britain; wrecks and loss of life, 2, 3, 8 Feb. 1893.

Hurricane in the Pacific, 15, 16 March, 1893.

Great storm in South Germany, especially in Austria.

Hobowina, the great loss of life and property, 17 May; in Switzerland, 3-4 June, 1893.

Destructive storm, Flintshire, Cheshire and Lancashire; heavy rain and large hail causing floods, crops much injured, houses and sickle-struck and defiled.

Great storms over the United Kingdom; wrecks with loss of life, 21 Aug. and 25-7 Oct. 1893.

28 vessels wrecked in Delaware Bay; about 31 lives lost, 1 Sept. 1893.

Great storm in Sardinia (which see), 7 Oct. 1893.

Destructive gales in N. Japan, 11 Sept.; 2,419 persons killed, above 60,000 destitute, about 50,000 houses swept away (see Japan) reported; about 15 Nov. 1893.


Destructive gale with loss of life in the Atlantic and on British coast, especially S. and S.W., high tides and floods, 17-27 Jan. 1893.

Destructive storm on the continent from Paris to Vienna, 22, 24 Jan. 1893.

[63 British wrecks and 67 lives lost in Jan. 1890.]

Tornadoes in the Ohio valley, from Cincinnati to Cairo; at Louisville, about 93 persons perish; many places in Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, suffer greatly; total loss of life and property, about 1,750.

Cyclone in Texas, 15 persons killed, 4 May, 1890.

Tornado in Illinois, 15 deaths, 20 June, 1890.

Great cyclone at Muscat, causing floods, about 750 persons said to be drowned, reported 3 July, 1890.

Terrible cyclone in Minnesota (which see), July, 1890.

Destructive storms in Austria, France, Switzerland and in the United States, Aug.-Oct. 1890.

Violent gale over Great Britain and Ireland, great destruction of life and property, especially at sea; 111 lives saved by lifeboats; viscount Cantelupe drowned and his yacht wrecked in Belfast Lough, 7 Nov. 1890.

Violent N.W. gale in the channel, several wrecks on the S. coast, 23 Nov. 1890.

Violent gales throughout Europe, 22-25 Nov. 1890.

Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 49 vessels said to be wrecked, reported 3 Dec.; destruction of shipping and buildings, Newfoundland, reported 3 Dec. 1890.

Violent storms in the N. Atlantic, above 60 vessels lost, reported, 2, 3 Dec. 1890.

Violent blizzard in Nebraska, South Dakota, &c., U.S.A. many perished, 2 Feb. to 9 Feb. 1891.

Destructive gale over the Firth of Clyde, Navigation Isles, great loss of life and shipping, 12, 13 Feb. 1891.

Another blizzard in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, 5, 9 March 1891.

Great snowstorm, or blizzard, throughout England, especially in the south and west; railway traffic, post and telegraph greatly impeded, in some places totally stopped; many wrecks and loss of life in the channel; the Victoria (capt. Shirley) had a long dangerous passage from Dover to Calais, Great Western and South Western railways disorganized; 14 ships lost; about 60,000 lives lost, 9-13 March, 1891.

Destructive storm and November blast in the Rhine provinces, 26 June; and over a large part of Germany, chiefly in the Crefeld district and in Brunswick, 1 July; Napoleon ill 9 July, 1891.

Violent hurricane and rain in lower Austria, Moravia, and Upper Hungary; the season's vintage destroyed, 5 Aug. 1891.

Chord-burst at Kolkmann, between Botten and Breivan (Tyrrol), about 6 deaths, 18 Aug. 1891.

Destructive storms and floods in Great Britain, especially on the N.W. coast, 24-25 Aug. 1891.

Destructive gale off Nova Scotia, Annapolis, 20 vessels wrecked, with loss of life, about 9 Sept. 1891.

Great storm throughout S. Spain, 11-13 Sept. 1891.

Violent storms with loss of life in midland and northern English counties, and Scotland, 20, 21 Sept. 1891.

Violent cyclone over the British Isles; much destruction of houses, shipping, trees, &c.; moderate loss of life, 13-15 Sept. 1891.

Destructive cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, &c., with loss of life (see Aden, Ceylon Islands and Wrecks), 2 Nov. 1891.
STORMS.

Destructive gale in England, especially on the S. and W. coasts; with loss of life, and much destruction of property, off Sandgate, Dover, Brighton, &c.; telegraphic communication greatly suspended 10 (night), 11 Nov. 1891.

Great damage by the gale at Boulogne, Paris, Havre, Bordeaux, Bilbao, Lisbon, Madrid, and other places, 11 Nov. et seq. 1891.

Violent gale at Liverpool and on the Irish coast, with loss of life, Nov. 1891.

Violent gales in the channel, causing wrecks and loss of life, 7-11 Dec. 1891.

Violent gales, causing wrecks and loss of life in the English Channel, from December 1, to Dec. 5, over N.W. Europe and the British Isles, 10-13 Dec. 1891.

Destructive tornado in the N.W. states, U.S.A., above 30 persons killed, 31 March, 1892.

Destructive hurricane in Nova Scotia, 20 April, 1892.

Destructive storms in Minnesota, &c., and in Canada, with great loss of life, 15, 16 June, 1892.

Cyclone on the Cape Verdi islands, houses, shipping, plantations, and cattle destroyed, 12 Sept. 1892.

Great storm in the Black Sea, 8 ships wrecked, including the Lord Baron, about 7 Nov. 1892.


Destructive gale with loss of life through the United Kingdom, the Channel, North Sea, 10 Feb. 1893.

Violent cyclone in the United States, N. A., with great destruction of property, especially in Mississippi and Georgia, 4 March; another in the Mississippi valley, reported 24 March, 1893.

Huge tornado in the island and province of the New Hebrides; great damage to property and loss of 12 lives, reported 20 March, 1893.

Destructive cyclone in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, &c., also in Illinois, and Oklahoma, 25-28 April, 1893.

Destructive cyclones in N.W. Iowa, about 100 persons killed and much property destroyed, 6 July; on the coast of New Jersey, many wrecks with loss of life, 23, 24 Aug.; in Georgia, N. and S. Carolina, and Virginia, 25, 29 Aug., 1893; see Georgia.

Destructive storm at New Orleans (see below), and along the coast of the Atlantic, about 200 lives lost, 2 Oct. 1893.

Violent gales over the British Isles and the continent, much property and shipping destroyed, 297 deaths reported, 15-16 Nov. 1893; wrecks (see Beaufort), Bancock's, steamer, 15 Nov.; Prince, of Sunderland, sunk off Flamborough, all lost, 15 Nov.; many French fishing smacks off Calais, more than 300 lives lost, 16 Nov. 1893.

S.W. gale over the British Isles, much damage on land, 6 persons killed, many wrecks, 11, 12 Feb. 1894.

Great storm over Europe and the United States, N.A., 12, 13 Feb. 1894.

Severe gale on the coast of New Jersey, and heavy fall of snow, 10, 11 April, 1894.

Violent hailstorm at Vienna and other parts of Hungary, with loss of life, vineyards, &c., destroyed, 7 June, 1894.

Destructive cyclone at Herencir, in Spain, great loss, 12 Aug. 1894.

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Severe gale on Cape San Roque, off New York, 8 lives lost, 2 Oct. 1894.

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STORMS.

Storm and floods in Salerno, about 40 deaths, 8 Oct.; again in S. Italy, much damage and 3 deaths, 20 Oct.

Storms in Jamaica, several deaths, 27-30 Oct. 1899.

Cyclone in Huelva, Spain, much damage, 29 April, 1900.

Destructive cyclone at Matlock, 29 Aug. 1900.

Destructive hurricane and tidal wave at Galveston, Texas, USA, 25 Sept., 1900.


French fishing fleet lost, great loss of life, 12 Sept. 1900.

Great destructive and destructive floods in the New- castle district, 5 deaths, 26, 27 Oct. 1900.

Destructive typhoon off Guam, Philippines, hundreds killed, 11-13 Nov. 1900.

Typhoon at Hong Kong, over 70 deaths, early Nov. 1900.

Destructive cyclone at Columbia, Tennessee, many deaths, 20 Nov. 1900.

Gale over United Kingdom, with loss of life, 22 Shetland; personnel and destructive floods in the Shetland district, 1900.

Storm off the W. coast of Japan, 400 fishermen missing, 10 Jan. 1901.

Hurricane at Herro, Norway, 32 deaths, 22 Jan. 1901.

Destructive gale over S. and W. of U.S.A., many deaths, 9-10 March, 1901.

Hurricane at Levuka, Fiji isles, 13 March, 1901.

Destructive storms and floods in the United States, southern part of U.S.A., 13 March 1901.

Gale on the Great lakes, U.S.A., 24-25 May, 1901.

Gale at St. Vincent, West Indies, 26 Aug. 1901.

Great destructive storms and destructive floods in the Lesser Antilles, great damage, 1901.

Destructive storms and floods, with some loss of life, in the United States, reported, 16 Dec. 1901.

X. E. gale in the Channel and North sea, with serious loss of life, 27 Jan.-1 Feb. 1902.

Destructive windstorm, with loss of life, in Pennsylvania, 29 March, 1902.

Terrible gale, herring fleet and 250 lives lost, off Yezo Japan, 1902.

Fateful hurricane in Sumatra, India, 40 miles of railway washed away, many deaths, much stock destroyed, mid May, 1902.

Destructive tornado at Godil, Texas, 92 deaths, 103 injured, 18 May 1902.

Severe snowstorms in Cape Colony, sheep and cattle perish, reported, 16 June 1902.

Destructive storm at Kifft, 23 deaths, 20 July, 1902.

Cyclone in Majorca, 27 Aug. 1902.

Great gale, estimated loss of 51 lives in Alagoa and Salvador, Brazil, 1902.

Cyclone and floods in Catania and Modica, E. Sicily, 400 deaths, 26-28 Sept. 1902.

Destructive typhoon at Yokohama, about 260 deaths, shipping damaged, 20 Sept. 1902.

Destructive hurricane at Diamante, Argentina, about 15 deaths, reported, 24 Oct. 1902.

Severe westerly gales over Ireland and W. coast of Scotland, 27-28 Dec. 1902.

Hurricane in the Society Islands, Hao and Murakou depopulated, 800 to 1,400 lives lost, 15-17 Jan. 1903.

Violent gale over the whole of Great Britain, 24 Feb., 1903.

Terrible gale in the southern states of U.S.; loss of 64 lives and great destruction of property at Gainesville, Georgia, 1-5 June, 1903.

Cyclone in Jamaica, much damage (8,000,000, granted by government for relief of planters, 10 Aug., 1903).

See Typhoon,字样, which is a, Bengal, Madras, 1636-1901.

Violent wind over British Islands and N.W. France, with heavy rains, causing great damage to property, trees, crops, etc., several lives lost, 10 Sept. 1903.

Hurricane over Venetian provinces, injury to crops and destruction at Venice, 17 Sept., 1903.

Hurricane in Florida and southern states U.S., later New York and district, great damage done; worst storm experienced for many years along New Jersey coast, 500 houses thrown into Atlantic city, reported, 16 Sept., 1903.

Violent storm N.W. coast of Portugal, 11 lives lost, 72 men shipwrecked, 27 Sept. 1903.

Great storms and floods in the United States, 10 Oct. 1903.

Magnetic storm in Great Britain, on the continent, and in the United States, telegraphic communication interrupted, 21 Oct. 1903.

Gale in the midlands and round the coasts, 5 deaths, reported, 21 Nov. 1903.

Gale in the Channel, several vessels wrecked, and much damage done, various inland places, 27 Nov. 1903.

Furioso and prolonged cyclone devastates the entire island of Reunion, great destruction, 24 persons killed; St. Denis devastated, 21, 22 March, 1904.

Destructive hurricane in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6 Sept., 1904.

Cyclone and heavy rains at Santiago de Cuba, over 100 deaths, great damage done, mid June, 1904.

Violent hurricane at Veracruz, accompanied by storm, at Moscow and district, 150 deaths, 20 June, 1904.

Cyclone in N. Madagascar, Diego Suarez devastated 14-16 Dec. 1904.

Heavy gale round the east coast, causing considerable damage; Scarborough north promenade pier washed away, 7 Jan. 1905.

Tornado partly destroys the town of Snyder, Oklahoma, U.S., over 1,000 persons killed, 2-4 April, 1905.

Hurricane, succeeded by huge tidal wave, devastates Jalous Island, 100 lives lost, including 1 European, 20 June, 1905.

Tornado sweeps the town of Berlin, Texas, leaving only 3 out of 200 houses standing; 11 persons killed, Janury injured, 6 April. 1905.

Great storms on the Continent; immense damage in many parts of Belgium; railway communication between Brussels and Belgium and Germany entirely destroyed; main line from Brussels to Lille and Cologne, between Tervuren and Louvain, washed away for a distance of 4 miles; portions of the fortifications of Louvain demolished and communication with the town severed; several persons in Cuirpille killed and wounded by lightning; great damage in the Moselle valley by torrential rains, 15 May, 1905.

Severe storm at blaze, which destroyed the crops, occurred in numerous districts around Valencia, Spain; 50 persons injured and a child killed, 6 July, 1905.

A gale of almost unprecedented severity and duration did great damage to the fishing fleet in the North sea, 29-31 July, 1905.

Typhoon at Hong Kong; total loss of life estimated at 15,000; the entire fishing fleet of 600 junks swept away, 18 Sept., 1905.

Cyclone in Algeria, which tore up the roads, turning brooks into raging torrents, and leaving a deposit of mud to the height of 14 feet; 3 persons killed, 26 Sept., 1905.

Terrible cyclone in Cuba; 100 lives lost, great damage to the American fleet, trains washed from the mills, and houses swept away from their foundations, 1 Oct., 1905.

Cocktown, Queensland, devastated by a hurricane; great destruction of property, but no loss of life, 19 Jan., 1906.

Terror rain and snow storms reported from various parts of Germany; six feet of snow in the Black forest and heavy falls in the Thuringian mountains, where several persons lost their way and were frozen to death, reported 24 Feb., 1906.

A company of the French foreign legion in Algeria was overtaken by a snow storm near Fort Hassa; 34 lives were lost, 1 Feb. 1906.

A violent south-westerly gale raging over the British Isles does much damage; numerous shipping casualties reported, and many lives lost both on land and sea; railway traffic, in some districts, brought to a standstill, 3 Apr., 1906.

A train was disabled, the carriages of a train, in county Donegal, being actually blown off the rails, 22 Feb. 1906.

Cyclones, causing great loss of life and enormous destruction to property, occur in May, 1906.
STORTHING.

Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas swept by destructive tornado; 21 persons killed and 5 fatally injured. Houses demolished, 5 June, 1898. Typhoon at Hong Kong. See China, 27 July, 1898.

Destructive typhoon visits Canton; great damage and loss of life, 28 July, 1898.

A terrible storm visits the shores of Labrador; 23 vessels wrecked in Tinker harbour; 3 lives lost and 120 men stranded on shore without food or shelter, reported 29 July, 1898.

Hurricane in the West Indies devastates the town of Grand Turk, 11 Sept., 1898.

Great hurricane in the Bahamas; all the vessels at certain of the islands stranded or wrecked; at Clarence town, per cent. of the houses completely destroyed; great distress prevalent, 11 and 13 Sept., 1898.

Several towns in north-western Arkansas destroyed by two tornadoes, 23 Nov., 1898.

Cyclone in Texas; 32 persons killed; 50 buildings, including a large stone school and two churches, demolished; a fire, started by the lightning, destroys the business quarter of Zephyr, 29 May, 1899.


A violent storm breaks over Havana and the coast of Florida; the town of Key West reduced to a mass of wreckage; damage estimated at $400,000; much damage to property at Havana; 5 persons reported killed and many injured, 11 Oct., 1899.

Typhoon in the China-sea; shipping losses reported from Hong Kong, Macao, and the Philippines, 18-19 Oct., 1899.

Cyclone in Eastern Bengal; Geoland and other stations wrecked; many river steamers and a number of native craft sank, 15 Oct., 1899.

Violent gale over the greater part of the United Kingdom.

Great gale over the British isles; great damage over the country and several shipping casualties, 18-20 Feb., 1900.

(See Germany, 14 June, 1900.)

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Haco V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancient used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continued in use in many places, public establishments, in Germany, and generally on the continent. Dr. Franklin and Count Rumford (who invented a stove) pointed out the waste of fuel in our open fires; and Dr. Neil Arnott patented his "improvements in the production and agency of heat," 14 Nov., 1821. Dr. C. Wiliam Siemens described his smoky stove in "Astron," for 11 Nov., 1880. See Chimney, and Collager's Stove.

STOWMARK EXPLOSION, see Gun-Cotton, 1871.

STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS, a party which advocated limiting the powers of a government to police purposes arose in the United States of America in 1852, and public nominated Charles O'Connor for the presidency. A state convention was convoked to meet at Harrisburg, 16 Oct., 1872.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, secured to Great Britain in 1824, were made a separate dependency in 1853, and placed under the government-general of India. They were separated from India, and constituted an independent settlement by an act passed to Aug., 1869, which took effect April, 1897. Area, 1,501 square miles. (Federated Malay states) on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, viz., Perah, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan, and Pahang are subject to the government since 1891. Population, 1901, 572,239; 1910 (est.), 667,750. Revenue, 1901, 1,355,870; expenditure, 1,280,550; imports, 38,780,000; exports, 33,012,000; revenue, 1908, 1,046,900; expenditure, 1,147,500; imports, 36,912,000; exports, 31,045,500. Singapore, the capital, founded by Sir T. Stamford Raffles in 1819, who compiled the constitution, laws, &c. Traders compelled to Sir H. Ord, governor, who said they must submit to their rights.

Sir Andrew Clarke made a treaty establishing Abdululiah as sultan in place of Ismail, and a British resident as his adviser, with plenary powers at Perak.

Mr. J. W. Birch, the resident, issues a proclamation, 1 Nov., 1875; is attacked and killed 2 Nov., 1875.

The Malays rise, and besiege the residency, which is relieved 6 Nov.; Capt. Innes killed 15 Nov.

The Malys thoroughly defeated by troops from Hong Kong and Calcutta. 7 and 28 Dec.

Killed taken; Ismail retires.

British power supreme at Perak.

Major Hawkins killed in an ambuscade; the village burned.

Imam surrenders, about 21 March; Birch's scaffold hanged.

20 May.

Great prosperity of the settlement reported, Aug.

Secret societies successfully suppressed by the governor, reported 27 June, 1890.

The neighbouring state of Pahang was much disturbed by turbulent miners and others in Dec., 1891 et seq. Order only restored by the help of the British.

The decree, 1892—July, 1892.

Submission of the British rule for that of the sultan proposed.

Rising in Pahang reported 16 June, suppressed by col. Walker.

29 July, 1894.

Members of the legislative council and others protest against changes in military contribution made by the home government, 4 Jan., 1895; lord Ripon's terms were rejected June, 1895.

The council altoh 175 per cent. of the revenue to military tribute.

May, 1896.

The British steamer Pegi raided by 12 Achehese passengers, capt. Ross and 13 others killed, July, 1897.

The duke and Duchess of Cornwall visit Singapore (the sultan of Perak made G.C.M.G.).

Members increasing prosperity, reported Sept.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and other members of the Garter mission to Japan arrive at Singapore, 3 Feb., 1905.

Currency order passed; gold to be legal tender in the colony; new dollar weighs 450 grains with 300 fineness: one is the same as the old coin, reported 23 Oct.

Collision off Singapore between the British India liner Onde and the Messaggeries Maritimes branch mail steamer Le Sage; the latter boat sank immediately; 104 lives were lost, 3 Nov., 1909.

Governors.—Sir H. St. George Ord, 1867; sir Andrew Clarke, 1873; sir W. F. O' Jerrois, 1875; sir W. C. F. Robinson, 1877; sir F. A. Webb, 1880; sir C. Clements-Smith, 1887; sir Charles H. H. Mitchell, 1891; sir F. Cardew, 1900; sir Frank A. Swettenham, 1907; sir John Anderson, 1904.

STRAUSDUN (Pomerania), a strongly fortified Hanse-town, built about 1230. It resisted a fierce siege by Wallenstein in 1628; was taken by Frederick William, of Brandenburg, in 1678; re-taken by the Swedes, 1679; re-captured by the Prussians and their allies, Dec., 1717. It surrendered to the French under Brune, 20 Aug.—1807; was awarded to Prussia, 1815.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1333, at which period it was on the court end, and also formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected.
STRIKES.

1547-1605.—Stor. The Strand bridge was commenced 11 Oct. 1817; see Waterloo bridge. The Strand improvements commenced 1829.


STRIKERS in house of commons; see Parliament. May, 1873.

STRASBURG, the Roman Argentoratum, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Alamanni, 355, who captured it. 455. It was annexed to Germany, 870. Louis IV. seized it 28 Sept. 1681, and retained it by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but captured by the Germans, 28 Sept. 1706, and retained at the peace, May, 1711. The cathedral, an epitome of Gothic art, was founded by Clovis, and reconstructed by Pepin and Charlemagne. After destruction by lightning, 1607, it was principally erected by Erasmus von Steinbach and his son in the 14th century. The lofty tower was completed in 1429. The celebrated astronomical clock, after a long stoppage, was repaired by M. Schwilgué, and inaugurated 1 Jan. 1843. Population, 1700, 150,205; 1805, 165,928.

An attempt at insurrection in the city was made by Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and emperor), aided by two officers and some privates 30 Oct. 1836. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest, and the prince was shipped off to America by the French government.

Strasburg is visited by the Germans, principally from Baden, during the Franco-German war 10 Aug. 1870. Gen. von Werder assumed the command of the besiegers, and the bombardment began 14 Aug. and was vigorously pressed 16 Aug.

Gen. Uhrich, the commandant, declared that he would not surrender except upon a heap of ashes; but after a heroic resistance, and when a breach had been made and an assault was impending, notice was given, and the place surrendered at 2 A.M. v. 17,150 men and 400 officers laid down their arms 27 Sept.

The German loss was said to be 9,660 men, of whom 6,000 were officers. 26 Sept.

The Germans entered Strasburg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1870 by surprise, and were received with enthusiasm.

Uhrich received the grand cross of the legion of honour 10 Dec.

The movable library was destroyed, and the cathedral much injured. About 4,000 houses were destroyed, and 6,000 persons rendered homeless. Wilhelm H. very well received 22 Aug. 1870.

Again Sept. 1875.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire), see Shakespeare.

STRATHCLYDE, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

STRATHCLYDE CASE, see Wrecks, 1876.

STRATHFIELD-SAYE, in Hampshire, in which is situated the estate bought of lord Rivers by the nation for 203,000/. and presented to the duke of Wellington, 1817. An act to provide a suitable residence for his grace and his heirs was passed 11 July, 1815.

STRATHMORE ESTATES. Miss Bowes, of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000/., with vast additions on her mother's death and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, 25 Feb. 1764. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stone, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, 10 Nov. 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by habeas corpus and released, and he committed to prison. 23 Nov. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, 16 May, 1643, between the royal army under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRAWBERRY, see Fruits.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, Surrey, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, constructed 1750, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1822, his collection of pictures and articles of taste and virtue were sold by auction for 29,615/. 8s. 6d.

The villa was enlarged by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, created lord Carlingford, and the counts of Waldegrave, daughter of John Graham, the singer. She died 5 July, 1870. The place bought by hon. H. de Stern, July, 1883.

STREET MUSIC. An act was passed in 1863 for the better regulation of street music in the metropolitan police districts.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV., about 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1698-1704.

STRIKES, see under Agriculture, Preston, London, Newcastle, Trials, Aug., 1867; Railways, Shipping and Coal, Cotton, Bristol, Slate, and other seaports and towns.

Strikes in 1852, 342,400 reported successful, 332 settled by conciliation. In 1880, 1,445 in 1890, 1,020; in 1891, 721; in 1892-93, 687; strikes forming Trade Disputes in the Board of Trade Journal; in 1890, 451; in 1891, 325 strikes; 165,928 workpeople affected; 1890, 446 strikes, 331,775 workpeople affected. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages; they yield

April, 1834

The strike of the calico printers of Glasgow; staff of printers' offices broke; obtained an advance after much haggle. Nov. 1834, March, 1835

The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place. 1835; Strike of the London cabmen. 1830

August 1835; Builders' strike. 1835

A strike among the silk weavers at Coventry came on, and

20 June. 1836

A strike of the potters in the iron trade occurred in the spring of 1840, and of (see Iron and Railways) 1865; Strike of London west-end tailors (about 2,000), lasted

22 April-1865

Great strike of colliers near St. Helen's, April, 1867; about 12,000 men on strike. April, 1868

Colliery strike at Thornhill, near Sheffield, dreadful riots and destruction.

21 Jan. 1870

Strike of 10,000 miners at Le Creuzet, Burgundy, the property of M. Schneider; soon over. Jan. 1871

Engineers' strike (see News at). May-Oct. 
STRIKES.

Strike of builders employed by Messrs. Brass, Jackson & Shaw, for 9 hours day, at 9d. an hour for 4 weeks, a report of the committee led to a lock-out by the masters, beginning 9th June 1872.

The lock-out of the masons ceased, the carpenters going on, 9th July; arrangements were made and strike ceased, about 27th Aug.


Lock-out of miners in Wales for their excessive demands, Oct.

Strike of London gas-stokers (see note) 2 Dec

Strike of about 60,000 colliers in S. Wales, refusing to submit to 10 per cent. reduction in wages, Jan. Strike about March 1873.

Strike of about 50,000 miners, South Wales, 2 Jan.; led to a lock-out, 1 Feb.; given up; gradual return of men to work, end of May 1875.

Strike of Warboys about 3rd July.

Strike of earl Fitzwilliam's colliers on account of the compulsory use of safety lamps; he closes his mines and rejects their submission Dec.

Northumberland strike by workmen of Eastons and Anderson, engineers, in opposition to piece-work, 18 Dec.; supported by amalgamated engineers, Dec., 1875; on trial for conspiracy, the men plead guilty; no sentence passed Jan. 1876.

Strike of 1,000 miners against 15 per cent. reduction of wages, Bolton 24 Aug.

"Operative Spinners' Association," of N. and N.E. Lancashire propose to set aside the "standard list of prices" after 1st Nov. The masters thereupon announced a lock-out of 20,000 men (after 23 Nov.), 26 Oct. The association submitted 18 Nov.

Great strike and lock-out of about 10,000 shipwrights, &c., on the Clyde, May; closed, Oct.; the arbitrator, lord Moncrieff, decided against the men Nov. 1877.

Northumberland miners (about 12,000), began, 29 May; over, 12 June.

Great railway strike, see United States July 1877.

Bolton cotton workers' strike, about 1st Sept.; closed by agreement about 1st Oct.

Railway strike on Great Southern and Western lines, ended 2nd Nov.


Strike of masons of London (employed on the law courts, &c.), demanding increased pay and less working-hours, 31 July; some time after about 20 Sept.; Germans engaged 1Oct.—Dec. 1877.

Strike ends (cost about 60,000l.) 14 March 1878.

Strike and lock-out of cotton spinners in N. and N.W. Lancashire, about 200,000 men; masters required reduction of 10 per cent. on wages; began about 15 April; ended by the men submitting to arrangements about 17 June.

Cotton strike at Oldham, at reduction of wages 5 per cent., 23 Nov.; submission, 25 July 1878.

Midland railway strike; of goods guards, 3—20 Jan.

London engineers, 15 firms, against reduction of wages, began about 7 Feb.; closed 6 March 1879.

Durham coal miners, against reduction of wages, began 5 April; stoppage of Cleveland and other iron works; about 70,000 men unemployed; April; settled by arbitration about 16 May 1879.

Bristol building 12 months' strike ended 28 March 1880.

Strike of cotton workers at Blackburn, 15 May 1880.

Strike of Lanarkshire miners, about 40,000 out, 12 Jan., settling with less of life and killed, 24 Jan.; strike reported over 21st Jan. 1881.

Strike in the potteries, 70 firms and 30,000 men, begun, 25 Nov.; men agree to arbitration, 6 Dec. 1881.

Strike of Staffordshire collieries, about 50,000, 7th May; ends about 7th Sept. 1881.

Great strike of South Staffordshire ironworkers at reduction of wages, 5th May; strike about 5 July.

Cotton workers on strike, opposition to reduction of wages, in the N.W. districts, about 18,500, 13 Dec. 1881; men yield under conditions, about 18 Jan. 1882.

Strike of teachers; matriculation meeting at Burnley reject the masters' terms 16 July.

Determined to maintain the strike against reduction of wages, 5th July 1882.

Strike of about 2000 miners in west Cumberland, 16 March 1883.

Strike of about half the colliers in S. and W. Yorkshire, 14—23 March 1883.

Chorley, Lancashire, about 30,000 cotton weavers, 16 July.

Cotton weavers on strike at Oldham (25,000 out) against 10 per cent. reduction, 20 July 1883; compromise 5 per cent. accepted for 1st Oct.

Strike of 4,750 men at Ewloe Iron Works, Newcastle; debarred to two managers, 8 Sept.; closed 17 Sept.

Close of engineers' strike about 30 Jan.; terms arranged at a conference, and work resumed, twelve weeks 23-28 May 1887.

Strike of shipwrights in the Tyne and Wear about 1 Jan.—24 Feb. 1886.

Shropshire ironworks strike (twenty weeks) ended 11 Apr.

Northumberland miners' strike about 30 Jan.; terms arranged at a conference, and work resumed, twelve weeks 23-28 May 1887.

Strike (wool management) in South Staffordshire, about 15,000 operatives, 12 Sept.

Strike of engineers at Bolton respecting wages, overtime, &c., 14 May; intimidation and boys' cutting of men at work, strike closed by conciliation 27 Oct.

Shoemakers' strike at Northampton, about 20,000 out 3 Dec.; closed by arbitrators for the dispute about 12 Dec.

Strike of engineers at Blackburn, 21 weeks, closed by compromise about 12 March 1883.

Strike of match-girls at Bryant and May's factory (see Lucifers) 1 July.

Colliery strikes begin 23 Oct.; about 30,000 miners on strike in S.W. Yorkshire and the Midland counties 24 Oct.; the colliers' demands, 10 per cent. increase generally, acceded to, the owners the gradually yield Nov.—Dec. 1877.

Strike of coal miners in Westphalia (peck 66) May.

Temporary strikes of seamen and firemen in the steamer's in the ports of Glasgow (ended 27 June), Leith, Aberdeen (ended), and Dundee for an advance to wages, 25,000 men, end of May; laying off, end of June (esq.; Liverpool, May, July.

Strike of the dock labourers of the port of London, demanding not less than 4 hours' engagement, pay to be raised from 4d. to 6d. per hour, and relief of other grievances, 15 Aug.; they are joined by stevedores, lightermen, and nearly every class of riverside workers; about 25,000 men out, 22 Aug.; negotiations of the London and India dock committee for the dispute (including Mr. C. M. Norwood, Mr. H. Morgan, &c.), with the dock labourers' strike committees (leaders, Messrs. John Burns, Benjamin, Henry Champain, and Tom Mann), demands reduced, 27 Aug.; 18,000 said to be out, 30 Aug.; dock directors reject the compromise proposed by ship-owners (ends Aug.); 40,000 men engaged; strike; greatly due to the intervention of the lord mayor Whitehead, cardinal Manning, the bishop of London, sir John Lubbock, Mr. Sydney, and others; terms of agreement, pay for ordinary work raised from 4d. to 6d. per hour, 8d. per hour overtime, contract work to be changed to piece work, with other concessions, to be begun on 1 Nov.; 15 Sept.; work resumed 18 Nov., 1839.

(During the strike there were many processions of labourers and sympathisers through the streets. Great meetings were held in Hyde park on Sundays 25 Aug., 1. 8, 15 Sept. There was much picketing; the extreme distress in the east end was relieved by liberal public subscriptions, and the Australian colonies gave about 31,000l.)

Great strike of Jewish tailors and other operatives in East London, 3 Sept., about 10,000 out; they demand an increase of pay, and reduced to 12 hours daily; settled by compromise 2 Oct.

STRIKES.

Strike of about 1,000 of the stokers and others employed by the South Metropolitan gas company, against the bonus system successfully resisted by Mr. G. Lowy, the superintendent; 12 March; closed, about 28 April.

Strike of Kentish longshoremen and lock-out of brickmakers; 29 March; closed, about 25 April.

Strike at Cardiff of the servants of the Taff Vale, Rhymney and Barry railways, dockers and others, respecting time-working; the merchants and other employers support the company; 7 Aug.; strike suspended, 8 Aug.; great meeting, sir E. Read, M.P., president; no result, 9 Aug.; about 50,000 men out, 10 Aug.; compensation ended; strike ended; 15 Aug.

Stakes in Australia (see Melbourne and Sydney).......

Strike at Manning Mills,see Bradford. 29 March.

Great strike of colliers in Durham, on account of the eviction of miners at Silksworth, lord Londonderry's colliery, 20 Feb.; strike ended.

Five weeks' great strike of cotton-spinners at Huddersfield, closed 29 March.

Close of the strike of Scotch furnacesmen on the 1st of April.

Strike in the building trades in London, leading firms; mass meeting in Hyde park, 3 May; referred to arbitration, 20 Oct.; award given (no increase of pay), about 19 Nov.; work resumed, 23 Nov.

End of 11 weeks' strike at Sheffield cutlers, 27 June.

Strike of tailors at Southport, Liverpool, July; the debate of the Association in the United Kingdom at Liverpool, order a general lock-out throughout the United Kingdom, unless the strikers return to work before the 22nd of July, and the settlement be about the 25th July.

End of the strike at Brooks cotton mill, Citheroe (25 weeks) 12 Aug.

Strike of Durham coal-miners 11 March.

End of three months' strike of women and firemen at Sunderland, 23 June.

Strike of the workmen of the salt union in Cheshire, closed, and threatened strike and lock-out of the tailors avowed by the employers, 14 July.

Bedminster district of Bristol, end of about 18 months' strike 30 Jan. 1893.

Disputes between employers and men in the boot and shoe trade (about 20,000 persons interested), arranged in agreement at Leicester, sir Henry James, M.P., appointed umpire, 18 Aug. 1892; he meets the conference, 15 Aug., at his own expense, and left the workmen free to return to work as from the 1st of Oct. and 25 Aug. 1892; national conference at Leicester 17 April et seq.

Strikes against the employment of free labour in the docks, London, Hull, Bristol, April, May. For strikes of coal miners, see Coal, 1892 et seq.

Strike of 4,000 men in the shoe-trade at Northampton 1 Jan. 1894.

Pilkington car railway strike 17 July.

Strike of ironworkers on N.E. coast (1,500 members) June July.

Lockout in the boot and shoe trade, Leicester and Northampton 6 March.

Disputes between employers and men in the building trades; 25 March.


London lock-out 16 March.

Mr. Labouchere's proposal for arbitration rejected by both parties; 19 March.

The employers' federation and the operatives' union accept the government proposal to send 3 delegates to Sir Courtenay Boyle at the head of a tripartite conference, 4 April. Agreement arrived at 4 April.

Strike in the London and Dublin building trades for advance of 2d. per hour in wages and new code of working rules, 1 May; concessions to the men, 2 May; closed by settlement, 4 July; closed mainly by the mediation of archbishop Walsh in Dublin, 21 Aug. See Leeds and Belfast, 1892.

Strike in the flax-spinning trade, Belfast, Jan. 1897.

Strike of men on the N.E. railway and general labour disputes, Newcastle district affected; 20 Feb.; arbitration accepted, 5 April; award of lord James Delany to the men, 6 Aug.; address presented to lord James by the men 3 Dec. 1897.

Strike of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and allied trades at Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other working-classes, throughout the country 3 July et seq.

Federation of engineering and shipbuilding employers issues a manifesto 4 Aug.

15th distribution of strike pay, 80,000 sterling, 13 Sept.; 20,000,000 sterling, 8 Oct.

Letter of mediation from sir Courtenay Boyle (died 1902) (Board of Trade) proposing a joint conference 20 Oct.


Conferences 24, 25, 26 Nov.; the employers ultimatum rejected by ballot of the men, 11 Dec.; 3,500 men out 1 Dec.

The federated employers meet at York and refuse to shorten the hours of labour 30 Dec.

The demand for a 48-hours' week withdrawn by the men, 15 Jan.; work generally resumed 24 Jan. 1898.

Strike in London and the north 22 Jan.

S. Wales coal dispute, increase of wages demanded, 50,000 men idle, 1 April et seq.; defence statement of the employers issued, 27 April; conferences; provisional committee appointed to negotiate, 26 May; 10 per cent. advance refused, 31 May; great distress in Cardiff; some disturbance at Truro, 21 June; sir E. Fry appointed as the employers' conciliator, 2 July; the workmen and the masters, 13 July; negotiations fruitless, 22 July; masters' terms accepted 31 Aug.

Dispute in Lancashire cotton trade closed per cent. advance in wages adopted 9 May 1899.

Taff Vale railway dispute, increase of wages and mobilisation in hours of labour demanded, &c.; a strike begins, 20 Aug. 1900; dispute provisionally settled through the medium of sir W. Lewis 29 Aug. 1900.

Gt. Eastern strike, Aug. (concessions granted, Jan. 1901) (see Trade, July, 1901, and Dec. 1902); concessions accepted by the men, mid Sept.

Traders' dispute, see Grimsby 3 July-Dec. 1901.

Eviction of miners at Denaby, after strike lasting 23 weeks at the Denaby and Cadby collieries 8 Yorks. 6 Jan. 1893.

Dispute between Grimsby shore fishermen's society and the federated vessel owners closed 12 Jan.

Denaby miners return to work without conditions; 13 Jan. 1893.

Strike of scholars in secondary schools (see Trade) 13 Jan.

Great railway and dock strikes in Amsterdam (see Trade) 13 Apr. 1893.

Strike general in the south of Russia, riots at Odessa, Kiell, Baku, and other places; oil wells set on fire, trains wrecked, and other outrages, reported 23-30 July.

Employment of the 4,345 associated tin works in 8. Wales cease work, the establishments closed down, throwing out of employment 16,000 hands, and affecting 39,000 others, see other working-class strikes 29 Aug.

Strike at Niagara in connection with the construction works being carried on by three Canadian power companies, the contractors having issued an order reducing the wages of the men 25 per cent., reported 27-31 July.

Employers of the 4,345 associated tin works in 8. Wales cease work, the establishments closed down, throwing out of employment 16,000 hands, and affecting 39,000 others, see other working-class strikes 29 Aug.

Strike at Bilbao, Spain; much rioting, early Nov.

Donnelly quarry strike; mass meeting at Bethesda; 110 vote in favour of continuing strike, 152 for returning to work, strike practically ended after lasting for 6 years, the district in wages above 300,000, reported 7 Nov.

Before the strike, which began Oct. 1900, the quantity of tin ore imported into England was practically nil. For the quarter ended 31 March, 1896, 13,712 tons were imported, for the quarter ended 30 Sept. 1891. 15,541 tons were reported. 27-31 July.

Serious coal strike in Colorado, most important coalfield in the West; coal famine at Denver threatened, began 9 Nov.
STRIKES.

Extensive strike at Barcelona among the men employed on the streets, and costing 60,000 workmen — the strike ended at Alicante, Valencia, and other ports — 4 Jan., 1914.

Great strike of 70,000 men on the Hungarian state railways (see Hungary) — 22 April.

Great strike, lasting 46 days, at Marseilles, estimated by M. Artaud, a strike expert, to have cost the city 3,200,000 francs, ended — 17 Sept.

General strike attempted throughout Italy, 22 April, after serious riots at Venice, Turin, and Milan; work resumed — 27 Sept.

Great strike of Massachusetts cotton operatives at Fall river, commenced 23 July, 1914. The strike, which is one of the greatest disturbances ever known to the textile industry of America, caused a direct loss of $1,000,000, and was ended by the intervention of Mr. Pershing, the governor of the State — 13 Jan., 1915.


Massacre of strikers in St. Petersburg; hundreds of killed and wounded (see Russia, 1905) — 22 Jan., 1915.

Strike of Belgian coal-miners of district around Mons — 23 Jan., 1915.

Strike of bootmakers at Raimis in Northumberland — 1 March.

Great strike in Chicago, attended with serious rioting — 2 May.

Pilgrimage of the Raimis strikers (112) to London, under the direction of councillor Gribble, to seek an interview with the secretary for war respecting the government contracts for army boots; Mr. Gribble, failing to obtain an interview, vies the houses of commons and is ejected from the strangers' gallery — 11 May.

Organised strike on all the railways in Russia, 21 Oct.; over 1,000,000 men estimated to be out on strike — 26 Oct.

Strike of postal and telegraphic employees in Russia (see Russia, 1911) — 27 Nov.

6,000 longshoremen at Buffalo and 3,000 at Chicago strike — 30 April, 1916.

Strike of miners and others throughout France, see France, 1916 — 1 April.

Lock-out of 7 weeks' duration in the Vienna building trade, affecting 65,000 men and women, came to an end — 28 June.

American coal strike, which affected 40,000 men who had been on strike since 1 April, ended 14 July.

Strike of federated workers at Bilbao; strikers numbered 30,000 — 22 July.

Clyde shipyard boiler-makers, numbering 7,000 men, come out on strike — 1 Oct.

Strike of manufacturers at Yerbers in Belgium — 17 Sept.

General strike of workers engaged in the Paris provision trade declared — 11 April, 1917.

Lock-out in the Berlin building trade began; about 100,000 men affected — 22 April.

Carters' strike in Belfast settled — 15 Aug.

Antwerp dock strike ends — 27 Aug.

Antwerp strike among men handling coal and minerals, and porters ends, under promise of increase of wages — 24 Sept.

Strike of London motor omnibus men, about 1,200 men affected — 28 Sept.

Ship-builders' strike. See Shipbuilding. — 1 May.

Agrarian strike at Paris, involving 40,000 people — 1 May.

North-eastern engineering dispute settled after seven months' negotiations, the men accepting the proposed reductions in their wages — 9 Sept.

After a stoppage of seven weeks, most of the Lancashire cotton spinning mills remained closed, Nov.


Collapse of the Broken Hill strike, South Australia, which lasted over 20 weeks, and was estimated to have cost altogether £10,000,000, including 20,000 men, in wages. The Port Pirie miners' unions decide to return to work on the terms of the Arbitration Court's award — 20 May.

New South Wales coal strike. 1910-11: 1,500 miners in the Newcastle and Maitland districts come out on strike, 3 Nov.; five strike leaders sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, with imprisonment, 16 Feb., 1911; the southern miners resume work, 21 Feb., and the northern miners, 14 March. The loss in wages for the 18 weeks, during which the strike lasted, amounted to over 1,000,000/, three-quarters of which had to be borne by the men — March, 1910.


STROME CASE. see Trials, 1883.

STRONTIA. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyllshire, in 1799. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the strychnos ignata and nux vomica, and also in the upas poison. Half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is terminated by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, 14 June, 1856.

STUART (properly STEWART), HOUSE OF, see under Scotland, England; and Pretenders.

A collection of portraits and relics of the house of Stuart was exhibited in the New Gallery, Regent-street, autumn, 1838. The surplus receipts amounting to about 1,000/., were judiciously distributed.

STUCCO WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—Luglet. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STUD Company, to improve the breed of British horses, held its first annual meeting, 20 Sept. 1873.

STUHM (W. Prussia). Here Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Poles, 1628.

STUNDISTS, a puritan sect in south Russia, said to be descendants of Russian soldiers converted from the Greek church by German missionaries; some were cruelly persecuted by the bigoted priesthood of Vossnessensk in Kherson in 1879; thirteen of the ring leaders were tried for the crime, 8 Nov., 1879. Strong repressive measures against the sect, with persecution, were taken by the government, autumn, 1891 et seq. Stundists granted freedom of worship by edicts promulgated by the czar removing religious disabilities in Russia, 30 April, 1915.

STURGES BOURNE'S ACT, 58 Geo. III. c. 69 (1818), relates to parish vestries.

STUTTGART (Wurttemberg), first mentioned in 1229, was made his residence by Count Eberhard, 1129; enlarged by Ulric, 1430; and made capital of the state, 1482. International rule meeting here, 1 Aug., 1875. Theatre Royal, built, 1811, reconstructed, 1856 and 1883, burnt, 19 Jan., 1902. Population, 1905, 249,286.

STYLE. see New Style.

STYLE ROYAL, see England, King, Majesty, and Titles. The styles of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolai's "Chronology of History." The Royal Style and Titles Act, giving power to add to queen Victoria's titles "empress of India," after much opposition in the commons, received royal assent 27 April; proclamation issued 28 April; announced in India, by the viceroy, 10 Aug., 1877; proclamation announcing the insertion of the words "and of the British dominions beyond the seas" in the king's style of titles, 4 Nov., 1901.
STYLITES, *see Monachism.*

STYRIA (Austria), part of the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, was held successively by the Romans, Ostrogoths, and Avars. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and divided among his followers, styled counts, among whom the count of Styria, about 876, was the most powerful. The count became margrave about 1060; and Ottocar VI., in 1180, was made duke. At his death, 1192, Styria was annexed to the duchy of Austria. In 1236 it was acquired by Beka IV. of Hungary; in 1255, by Ottocar II. Bohemian, and whose defeat and death, at Marchfeld, in 1278, it reverted to Rudolph of Austria, and was annexed to his possessions. Population, 1899, 1,356,058.

* Bomb outrage at Arding, 6 deaths, 16 injured.*
  24 Nov. 1903.

SUakin, a seaport town of the Red Sea on an island off its W. coast. *See Sundan, 1883, 1891.*

**SUBMARINE BOAT, see under Boats.**

SUBMARINE LAMP, one invented by Siebe and Gorman, has been in use since 1856, especially at Cherbourg. Heineke and Davis's lamp was exhibited, 1871.

**SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.** New fog signal, invented by Mr. Thomas L. Willson, adopted by the Canadian government: the device, which is intended for use in connection with acetylene-lighted buoys and beacons, is automatic, being operated by explosion, 28 Nov. 1897; submarine bells fitted to lightships on the eastern seaboard of the United States. *Nov. 1897.*

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, see Telegraph (under Electricity), 1890 et seq.**

**SUBSCRIPTION ACT, see Clerical Subscription Act.**

**SUBSIDIES to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in woods: 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1330. Anderson.** Subsidies were raised upon the people of England by James I., 1624; but they were included in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1591. Four subsidies (the last) were granted to Charles II. in 1665.*

**SUBWAY, see Tunnels.**

**SUCCESSION ACTS, see Settlement.**

**SUCCESSION, War of (1702-1715), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their profitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded; *see Spain and Trench.*

**SUEZ CANAL.** The caliph Omar about 640 opposes cutting the isthmus. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1854. He undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand, to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, so as to adapt the canal to the trade of the European and the American, and the Chinese, and the courts and the merchant princes of the East; to construct a basin at the mouth of the Nile for the storage of cargoes, to circumvent the Levant. By 1865, Lesseps had worked for nine years, and the head of the project was estimated at 8,000,000/.

**SUDBURY, in Suffolk, chartered by Queen Mary, 1555, was disfranchised for bribery in 1844.**

**SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which, with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 408, were overthrown by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.**

**SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed 4 Aug. 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property; *see Legacies.* Additional duties imposed by customs, &c., acts of 1888 and 1889. The prospective succession duty replaced by the estate duty, 1844 (which see).**
SUEZ CANAL.

British government authorise Messrs. Rothschild to buy for 4,080,000l. the Khedive’s shares (376,662 shares of 2s., out of 400,000 in the canal; 5 per cent. to be paid till 1 July, 1824, after which dividends will be received) ..... Nov. 1875.

M. de Lesseps in a circular says he regards “as a fortunate circumstance the powerful union between English and French capitalists for the purely industrial and necessarily peaceful working of the universal maritime canal” ..... 29 Nov.

The subject discussed in the commons; money (4,080,000l.) voted, 21 Feb.; act passed, 15 Aug. 1876.

Neutrality of the canal claimed by Great Britain ..... May, June, 1877.

Freedom of the canal secured by settlement of French claims ..... 1878-9.

Receipts about 5,000,000 francs, 1879; 63,523,815 francs ..... 1882.

Second canal determined on by British shipowners; Mr. (at. sir) James Laing very efficient; syndicate appointed ..... May, 1883.

Arrangements made by the government for the construction of the canal and advancement of capital, to be virtually under control of De Lesseps’ company, announced, 31 July; great dissatisfaction among British engineers, 26 Aug. in England; 12 July; the proposed convention withdrawn by the government, 23 July.

Sir Stafford Northcote’s resolution against De Lesseps’ monopoly negatived (284:155) ..... 31 July.

De Lesseps visits London; agrees with British shipowners to enlarge the present canal, or create a new one, giving additional power and influence in the direction of the company, and to reduce dues, Nov.

The agreement approved by the British government, 25 Feb.; the shareholders at Paris protest against it, but ratify it (565:536) ..... 29 May.

International commission sits at Paris; English and French schemes discussed, April, 1883; parts of these schemes incorporated in treaty, May, 1885; last sitting ..... 13 June 1886.

The widening of the canal decided on, after investigation by commission, Dec. 1884; plans adopted by the commission 9 Feb. 1885; arrangements with the Egyptian government completed, 27 Dec.

Convention signed at Paris for England and France neutralising the canal and placing it under a joint commission ..... 24 Oct. 1887.


A provisional board appointed; M. Guehard, secrétaire, appointed chairman ..... 20 Dec.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps nominated hon. chairman, 13 Feb. 1894; pensioners granted to him and his family, June; he died ..... 3 July 1894.

Strike of the company’s dredgers, Aug. Sept.

M. Léonasson, chief engineer of the company, fatally stabbed at Suez, 29 Sept.; strike ended by compromise ..... 30 Sept.

A statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps at Port Said unveiled by the Khedive ..... 17 Nov. 1894.

Middleborough ss. Kohala, with a cargo of explosive, sinks in the canal, causing a suspension of the traffic ..... 8 Sept. 1919.

Chétoum blown up, 28 Sept.; full traffic of canal resumed ..... 8 Oct.

Deepening of the channel of the canal to 21 ft. reported to be steadily progressing in ..... Meeting of the council at Paris, Sept. 19-20, decide to vote (4,080,000l.) 21 st rate from £1 14s. 6d. to 7fr. 75c. per ton from ..... 1 Jan. 1906.

Arrival of the prince and princess of Wales on their return from India, 29 March; visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught ..... 29 March.

New dredger launched, largest afloat ..... 5 March 1918.

Suez Canal blocked owing to a boat going ashore ..... 4 Feb. 1903.

SUGAR.

Traffic passed through canal:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Ships</th>
<th>Gross Tonnage</th>
<th>Gross Receipts</th>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>435,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,916,799</td>
<td>2,916,799</td>
<td>£255,485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,351,149</td>
<td>3,351,149</td>
<td>£510,970</td>
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SUGAR* (Succharum officinarum) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Neurculus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C.—Strabo. An oriental trade in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.——Lucan. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen, 2d century. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625;—in large quantities, 1130. Attempted to be cultivated in Italy; not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.

The sugar cane transported from Sierra Leone to Lagos about 1742; from Madeira about 1749; and to the West Indies about 1828. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whittington, p. 109, quotes an instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, advises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar leavates at six shillings a piece, “whiche is eight pence a pound.”—6 March, 1546.

Sugar first taxed (the James II) ..... 1685.

Duties on free and slave grown sugar equalized, 1 Aug. 1876.

Duties reduced and regulated ..... Sept. 1848.

Duty increased (war) ..... 1855.

Reduced, 1857, 1874; modified, 1875; greatly reduced, 1 Aug. 1876; further reduced, May, 1879; abolished from 1 May, 1874.

Sugar industries committee recommended a protective duty on the import of sugar from certain countries ..... Aug. 1823.

Sugar-refining was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1605, though we say we had the art a few years earlier. The invaluable vacuum-pump was invented by Howard, 1412. Dr. Scot’s processes were patented in 1536-39, but not adopted in Britain.

Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without enterprisers, has become the head of a numerous family; the sugar (see sugar) from cane, boiled with dilute acids it becomes alulose; Fruit sugar (from many fruits); Grape sugar (from dried fruits and dried starch; sugar of milk (molasses) (from canal sugar); Sugar of tobacco (from cinchona) by Berthollet in 1825, produced from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze; Inosite (from muscular tissue, Scherer); Sulphuric (by Laurent); Mannitol (from manna, obtained from the resinous oozes, a kind of ash).
Sugar manufactured from sorghum in United States Dec. 1832; success reported . March, 1888

Manufacturers and colonists protest strongly against French and German bounties on beet sugar . 1832-9

International conference for Sugar Bounties, representatives from Germany, France, Austria and others, not United States; first meeting in London, baron H. de Worms chosen president. Jan. 15, 1833; a convention signed condemning bounties and recommending legislation for their abolition . 19 Dec. 1837

The mission of baron de Worms to various courts reported successful . Feb. 1833

Another protocol with convention signed, 12 May .

Finally signed for Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium, and the Netherlands; declined by France, Denmark, and Sweden . 30 Aug.

International commission to examine the laws to enforce the convention meet . 1 May .

Bill for the adoption of the convention brought into the common . May; defeated by the government . 17 June .

A secret process of refining sugar by electricity said to have been invented by prof. Henry C. Friend of New York, announced 1834. He succeeded in organizing the New York Electric Sugar Refining company to carry out the invention; the scheme collapsed and a considerable sum was lost in America and England by creditless persons, the whole affair being an imposture . 1838

It caused a temporary panic in Liverpool Jan.; Mrs. Fitz: son's last will, and her daughter were arrested in Muhigan Feb. 1839.

William E. Howard, one of the company, was sentenced to imprisonment for "grand larceny." 21 June .

Sugar commission (royal), see West Indies, 1806-7 .

Great fluctuations in the price of sugar since 1834 .

International conference on sugar bounties at Brussels, 7 June 1839; adjourned . 1839

Sugar cane experiments in Barbados and other islands, reported successful . Jan. 1841

Sugar bounties international conference held at Brussels, 7 June, to be abolished Sept. 1838, and maximum of the surtax limited; conference signed . 5 March .

Great Britain withdraws from the international union under the conditions prescribed by the Brussels convention; adjustment of the commission until July 7 .

1841

Triental chamber of commerce and agricultural society telegraph to lord Elgin strongly protesting . 13 June .

RAW SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM: 


REFINED SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM: 


REFINED SUGAR EXPELITED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM: 


For SUGAR, see Beets and Rooted.

SUICIDE (from self, cedere, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Saunon, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the reign of Targin L., the Roman soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 699 B.C. Calv com-

SUICIDE.

1834

mitted suicide, 46 B.C.* In the Roman Catholic church, in the 6th century it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the consignment of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it. A new act, suppressing the barbarous customs, was passed in 1832. It is now usually buried in consecrated ground without a religious ceremony. Thomas Cooper, the eminent Charlatan, author of "The Book of Suicides," an epic poem, published in 1815, died, aged 87, 15 July, 1892. Dr. Henry Morselli published "Suicides: an Essay," 1881. There were 7,572 suicides in France in 1887.


MEMORABLE CASES OF SUICIDE.

Gen. Picqucr . 7 April, 1804

Miss Chumapt . 15 June, 1804

Sedg, valed of the duke of Cumberland . 31 May, 1810

James Clappar, an eminent merchant . 10 Dec. 1811

Williams, supposed murderer of the Marr family and others . 9 Dec. 1812

Lord French . 1 Jan. 1813

Marquis Borthier . 1 March, 1813

W. T. Samnic, of Eton College . 6 July, 1813

Sir Samuel Romilly . 22 July, 1817

Christophe, king of Hayti . 8 Oct. 1820

Adm. sir George Campbell . 25 June, 1821

Marquis of Londonderry . 12 Aug. 1822

Hon. colonel Stanhope . 26 Jan. 1825

Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see Prasnic Acid) . 4 July, 1829

Miss Charlotte Bost . 3 Jan. 1830

Lord Graves . 7 Feb. 1830

Colonel Borton . 13 Jan. 1832

Major Thompson . 14 June .

Mr. Simpson, the traveller . 24 July, 1840

Lord James Beresford . 27 April, 1841

Gen. sir Runse Sway Donkin . 1 May .

The earl of Munster . 20 March .

Lord Congreve . 20 June

Lady Lanchard . 15 Feb. 1845

Colonel J. Gurnwood, editor of "Wellington's Des-

patches . 25 Dec.

Reveille Admiral . 15 March.

Haydon, the eminent painter . 22 June .

Count Dresdon . 2 Nov. 1847

Colonel King, in India . 12 July, 1850

Walter Wallis, the lesser of Olympic theatre, in Aug.

Rev. Dr. Rice . 20 Jan. 1853

Lionel, earl of Layard . 27 Dec.

Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakespeare's

Cliff, Dover . 16 Aug. 1854

Dr. Franks, late editor of the Almanac Zeitung,

after killing his son . 3 Nov. 1855

John Saltier, M.P. (in 1854), lord of the treasury,

by prussic acid, on himself. (He was found to

have been guilty of enormous frauds upon

the bankruptcy, &c.) . 16 Feb. 1856

A. Stuart, a chimney-sweep, threw himself from the

whipping-curtain in St. Paul's churchyard . 14 March.

Hugh Miller, geologist, author of The Old Red Sand-

stone (insane, through overwork) . 23 Dec.

Major-general Sir R. Bache, and commissioneer Esher, of the Indian navy.

* Three instances of self-destruction by fire: the philoso-

pher Empedesodhes threw himself into the crater of Mount

Etna; a Frenchman threw himself, in 1820, into the crater

of Vesuvius; and an Englishman, who jumped into the

furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch

relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized

the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be pre-

vented by threats and prayers of their friends; each of

them being issued that the body of every young maid

who did self murder should be drawn naked through the

streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.
SUICIDE.

(Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia: see *Buchire*.)

Dr. Sadler, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

Lord Firth, son of Earl of Perth.

Admiral Robert Fitz-Veber, M.P.

Col. Hobbs (connected with the suppression of Jamaica outbreak) on his way to England, May 31.

G. W. Green, merchant, jumped off Clifton Suspension Bridge, May 13.

Dr. A. W. Warder, murderer of his wife, at Brighton, 12 July.

Thos. Lee, threw himself from the north tower of the Crystal palace, 12 Feb. 1868.

Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia, 13 April.

G. H. Townsend, historical scholar, 26 Feb. 1869.

Lord Cloncurry. 3 April.


M. Prevoit-Parole, French minister at Washington, 16 July, 1871.

Dr. Augustus Matthiessen, eminent chemist, professor at St. Bartholomew's hospital, 6 Oct.

Lord Walsingham.


Earl Delavarr (insane), 22 April, 1873.

Rev. Arthur Holmes, dean of Clare College, Cambridge, a bridge, a great scholar, 17 April, 1875.

George Lord Lyttelton, eminent scholar; temporary insanity, 19 April, 1875.

Abdul Azz, sultan of Turkey, deposed 29 May, 1875; also to have committed suicide, 1 June.

Dr. Sam. Butcher, bishop of Meath; insane, 26 July.

Harriet Mary, dowager countess Howe, 28 July, 1877.

Raphael Brandon, architect, 8 Oct.

J. W. Stevens, insane; threw himself from whispering gallery, St. Paul's, 24 Oct. 1877.


Count Wimpffen, ambassador at Paris, 30 Dec.

Sir John Savage, formerly mayor of Belfast, 13 June, 1883.

H. T. Edwards, dean of Bangor, 24 May, 1884.

The eighth earl of Shiresfay, 13 April, 1886.

Fred Archer, celebrated jockey, 8 Nov.

Louis H., king of Bavaria, 13 June.

Natapoe Asama, Japanese prince, March 14.

John K. Cross, formerly M.P. and under-secretary for India (1833-5), 20 March, 1887.

Dr. Ridley of Tullamore gaud, 26 July, 1888.

Richard Pigott (see Pigott), 21 March, 1889.

The duke of Bedford (insane), 14 Jan. 1891.

Lord James E. Sholto Douglas, 5 May.

Sen. José M. Balmaceda, president of Chile, 15 Sept.

George E. M. von Angell, (see Fitton), 24 Dec. 1891.

Arthur Goring Thomas, 20 March, 1892.

Dr. Lombard J. N. Tanner, 28 April, 1893.

Mr. Scotton, eminent cricketer, after killing Miss Montague and Mr. Samuel Garcia in Regent's square, W.C, 24 Sept.


Mr. Patrick Henderson (British consul at Cadiz), at the foreign office, 10 Oct.


Mr. Arthur Dacre, actor, after killing his wife (formerly Amy Roselle), by agreement, 28 Sept.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, N.W.S.

Dr. Daniel Robert Wynter, coroner, 24 Feb. 1897.

Mr. I. B. Barnato, aged 45, insane, 17 Nov.

Mr. R. Scott Fiske, F.R.S. Aug. 8, 1898.

Elidith and Isla Bowyer (Yeoald), actresses, aged 26 and 21 (unsound mind) 17 July, 1901.

Maj.-gen. sir Hector Macdonald, " Fighting Mac, 32nd Bengal horse in army, distinguished services in India, Egypt, and S. Africa: Paris a March, 1903.

Arthur Shrewsbury, noted cricketer, 10 May.

Miss Hickman, a lady doctor, disappeared mysteriously from the Free Hospital, Gray's-in-aid-road, 13 Aug., her body found in Richmond park, 18 Oct.; verdict of suicide by morphia poisoning during temporary insanity, 12 Nov. 1903.

Whittaker Wright.

Col. Wardrop, C.B., distinguished officer and retired colonel of 12th Lancers, 2 Sept. 1905.

Marquis de Mendezegoria, aide-de-camp to king Alfonso, 13 Feb. 1905.

Mateo Murall, perpetrator of bomb outrage, 3 June, king Alfonso.

Mr. Pat. Macfadyen, banker, after the announcement that his firm had suspended payment, 20 Oct.

Mr. J. H. Sansom, West Ham guardian, against whom a charge of conspiracy to defraud the guardians was preferred, 28 Nov.


Lord Kilmaine, Irish representative peer, aged 64, 2 Nov. 1907.

Major Coates Phillips, at Church Cusham, Hants, after attempting to shoot his wife (who obtained a divorce from him in 1905) and inflicting severe revolver wounds on her mother and a solicitor, committed suicide whilst mortally insane, 31 Dec.

A boy, aged 9, son of a tailor, named Leslie, of South Shields, commits suicide by cutting his throat, 21 Aug. 1908.

General Ludlow (see Serrocazeza Ludlow) 18 Sept.

M. Bonhoure, bent-gov. of Cochim China, end Jan., 1909.

Charles Warner, actor, b. 1845, 11 Feb.

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>2164</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>2138</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>2863</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2828</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>3451</td>
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SUITORS FUND (in the court of chancery) in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000l. As this has money as a specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply to it the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed, which was directed by the "Courts of Laws Fees" act, passed 20 Aug. 1862.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol (sulphuric acid, produced by him from burning sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder, and a deleterious ingredient in coal gas. The sulphur mines of Sicily have been worked since the 10th century, but the exportation was considerable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,653 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of the neapolitan restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture.

SULPHURYL FLUORIDE, a colourless, colourless gas, which can be liquefied and solidified at low temperatures, prepared by Melissen and Lebey, by the action of fluorine on sulphur dioxide; reported, 17 Aug. 1907.

SULTAN, or ruler, in Turkish title, from the Arabic, given to Mahometan rulers and especially to the grand sirdar or emperor of Turkey. For the week of H.M.S. Sultan, see *Navy of England*. 1829.

SULU, or Sulu, a group of some 20 islands in the Malay Archipelago.
SUMATRA, an island in the Indian ocean, called Java Minor by Marco Polo, and visited by Nicolò di Conti prior to 1449. Mainly on account of the pepper trade, the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang about 1641, and the British at Bengolen about 1685. The Dutch possessions with Java were acquired by the British in 1811; but were restored to the Dutch in 1846. In 1858, the Dutch acquired all the British settlements in Sumatra, in exchange for Malacca and some possessions in India. Restrictions on their progress in Sumatra were removed by treaty Feb. 1872. Severe fighting between the Dutch and the Achinese natives with varying results, mostly in favour of the Dutch. April 1873 to 1879. Dutch success. Jan. 1879. Peace arranged, Aug. 1879. Now war; great victory of the Dutch, 13 Sept. 1882. Sumatra suffered much by the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of 26–27 Aug. 1883. See Java and Holland, 1876 et seq.

13 lives lost through a disastrous wave which swept over the island of Tana and the southern coast of Sumatra, 1st Jan. 1898. Island of Siman almost destroyed by an earthquake and inundation; number of deaths, 1,000, reported Dec. 1899. (See Sumatra, our Annals, Jan. 1898.)

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 42 & 43 Viet. c. 42, 11 Aug. 1870. It amends the law respecting the jurisdiction of magistrates, in regard to fines, imprisonments, &c. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880. Amended 1881, 1884, and 1885; again extended, 1890.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. The laws of Lycurgus were severe against luxury, probably of 9th century B.C. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no sober woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, or wear gold or embroidered apparel, 430 B.C. - Diod. Loc. The Lex Orichon among the Romans (81 B.C.) limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English summptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III, and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1549; see Dress.

SUN. - The Pythagoreans taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 320 B.C. The relative diameters and periods of revolution were first calculated, and the apparent breadth of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected till about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1543; see Copernicus, System and Solar System, Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi, 1631. For recent discoveries, see Eclipses, Spectrum, and Venus.

- The estimated diameter is 840,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, given as 93,000,000 miles, has been corrected to 91,000,000 miles, by the result of the experiments and calculations of MM. Fizeau and Foucault. The relation of the apparent breadth to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 25 feet, or of a sovereign 8 miles off, - Herchel. Distance computed by Dr. Arête is from the observations of transit of Venus (6, Dec. 1874), 93,313,500 miles, Oct. 1877; 92,160,000, June, 1878. From the transit of 1832 by professor Harkessiean American, 27,155,500 miles, October, 1833, is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere), over which is a dense atmosphere containing the vapors of various metals and other elements, see Spectrum.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley. - 1702

Solar spots were observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1605. A man who three times the size of the earth passed through the sun's centre, 21 April, 1666, and frequently since.

Dr. Wilson observed the motion of a spot. - 1796

Herschell measured two spots, whose length together exceeded 250,000 miles. - 1870

Many sun spots observed - early 1829 and 1894

Schwabe discovered that a cycle of changes (from maximum to minimum and minimum to maximum) in the number of spots occurs in 11 years, confirmed by Wolf and others. - 1836

Mr. Warren de la Rue took two photographs at the time of total observation of 18 July, 1855. Mr. Jameson described the elliptical-shaped objects on the sun (terming it "willow-cvtes," by Stone "tree-grasses.") - 1842

Determination of M. Janssen to be due to the accumulated hydrogen of the photosphere, at the solar eclipse (see Eclipses). - 1848

Mouchez constructed a solar boiler for distillation, 1854.

Mr. Ericsson proposed condensation of the sun's rays and their employment as a motive power, 1854.

The observations of the eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870 and 12 Dec. 1871 led to the opinion that an unknown substance (re-presented in the spectrum by line 4750) exists on the sun. "Solar Vogue" especially studied by Messers. Warren de la Rue, Balfour Stewart, &c. - 1861

Apparatus for cooking by the condensed solar rays in the Paris exhibition, 1873.

M. Monchet at Algiers, by a mirror, collected solar rays, and boiled water, drove an engine, &c., March, 1875; see under Heat.

Intensely bright sunspots and after-glow, and very red sun-rises, seen in England and other parts of the globe, Nov. and Dec. 1883; attributed by Dr. McElrath, Dr. Norman Lockyer and others, to the volcanic dust projected by the eruptions of Krakatoa (see Java, Aug. 1883), Dec. 1883; other causes, such as cosmic dust, were suggested. Similar sunsets in the autumn 1884 and 1885. Interesting photographs of the sun's corona exhibited by Dr. Huggins at the Royal Institution, 1879.

Photographic researches of sir W. and lady Huggins on the position and prominence of the sun's rays, reported to the Royal society, 17 June, 1892.

A sun spot, diameter 30,000 miles, observed by Mr. G. F. Chambers at Eastbourne, 9 Aug.

A fine sun spot, connected with auroras and magnetic disturbance, appeared, March; another, with a train of small spots, appeared, 2 Sept., another strong; another, 22 Oct. 1853, 12 groups of spots, including 752 individual spots, observed. - 1851

Large sun spots, one 18,000,000 miles, visible, Oct. – Nov. 1853.

Large sun spot, first, second, finally developed on second appearance, 23 Jan.; its spectrum well observed by prof. Fowler; third appearance. - 25 Feb. 1895

Total eclipse (see Adenovaria). - 30 Aug. 1895


Partial eclipse of the sun observable over a great part of the British Isles. - 28 June, 1908

SUNCRON. TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, 14 July, 1852.

SUNDA ISLES, include Java and Sumatra (which see).
SUNDAY.

SUNDAY was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called Dies Dominicus, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (Eusebius, Life of Constantine), and it was followed by several imperial edicts, in favour of this day, which are extinct in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated 7 March, 321. See Sabbath, Sabbatarian, Sports, Book of, &c.—For Sunday Letter, see Dominical Letter.

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour. 538

The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England by Parliament at three in the afternoon, to Monday at break-of-day, 4th Canon, Elgar, 956

Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606

James I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays (see Sports). 1618

Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I. 1625

Act for the suppression of all civil works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 June, 1671. 1676

The Sunday act (of bishop Porteus), 21 Geo. III. c. 49, passed. 1781

Lord Robert Grosvenor (aft. lord Elcho), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. It met with much opposition and was withdrawn. 1782

The Jews released from the compulsory observance of Sunday. began 23 May, 1821. 1827

Sunday act (1656) amended 17 Aug., "Sunday Society," "to maintain and enhance the value and importance of the English Sunday," commenced. 1828

Opening of public museums and galleries on Sundays, often proposed in parliament: negatived (271-63), 15 May, 1829 (22-87). 8 June, 1837. See Museum.

The Brighton Aquarium Company fined for opening on Sunday, 27 April; much agitation; petitions to government for and against, May; an act was passed to enable the Lord-Lieutenant to remit the penalties, 13 Aug., 1875; the company again fined, 23 April, 1876.

Grosvenor gallery and other collections open on Sundays, summer. 1828

Act for closing public houses in Ireland on Sundays, passed. 1787

Free libraries opened on Sundays at Manchester and other places. Sept. 1829

Proposed opening of museums and galleries in London, negatived in the lords (67-50), 5 May, 1829; (594-21), 27 Feb., 1830 (61-67); 5 May, 1831; (assented to 76-52), 19 March, 1836; agreed to by resolution—175-21—commoners, 13 March, 1839.

Opening of Goldhill library on Sundays, negatived by the common council. 16 Oct., 1839

Welsh Sunday Closing act passed. 1841

Alexandra Palace religious services on Sundays for 4 shillings. 8-p. Oct. 1842

 Jubilee memorial to queen Victoria subscribed by 1,132,583 women of England, requesting the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, given in Dec., 1847.

Protest of the bishops in condemnation against increasing desecration of the Lord's day by the upper classes. 2 March, 1833

Closing of public houses in England by law frequently negatived; Sunday closing bill read second time in the commons 27 March, 1833

Sunday Rest League formed at Paris 27 March, 1833

National association for Sundays' benevolence; second congress held in London. 1 July, 1835

Sunday Closing (shops) bill rejected in committee of the house of lords, by 15 votes to 11, 24 June, 1835. Report of the select committee on Sundays' closing, issued. 22 Aug.

Conference, presided over by the abp. of Canterbury, at Causton-hall, Westminster, to further the movement for securing the national observance of Sunday; the king sends a message expressive of his keen interest and sympathy in the movement. 5 May, 1835.

Foundation of an anti-puritan league for the defence of the people's pleasures; the aim of the league being to resist all attempts to force a narrow and bitter sabbatarianism upon the people, announced. 27 May, 1835.

French chamber of deputies, by 255 votes to 5, passes a bill, adopted by the senate, for a weekly day of rest for employes and workmen, the obligatory day fixed by the law to be Sunday, 13 July, 1835.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the R.C. archbishop of Westminster and the president of the National council of the evangelicals, who publish a joint manifesto to the nation in favour of the movement for promoting the better observance of Sunday ... 5 Jan., 1837.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY was founded 25 Nov. 1869. It began its proceedings by a lecture delivered by Dr. W. B. Carpenter at St. George's hall, Regent-street, 16 Jan. 1870. Its success was reported at the first annual meeting, 7 July, 1870. The Sunday lecture society, "for the promotion of Sunday concerts (carried on by Mr. Robert Newman, 1804 et seq. at the Queen's hall)," Sir E. Clarke charmer, duke of Newcastle's vice-pres., 9 Dec. 1878; the duke of Portland president, Jan. 1879. See Recreative Religiousists.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Cardinal Sr. Charles Borromeo introduced Sunday instruction of children at Milan, about 1500; in the next century his example was followed in England by the rev. Joseph Alleine; by rev. David Blair, at Brechin, about 1760; by rev. Theophilus Lindsey, at Catterick, Yorkshire, about 1765; and more especially organised by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with rev. Thos. Stock, 1750. Ludlow Packer set up a Sabbath school at Ephraim, Pennsylvania, between 1740 and 1747.

Sunday school buildings exempted from rates 1850

Church of England Sunday-school Institute. 1854

Sunday school union in England in 1852; it suppoed 2400 schools, 1825; 2450 schools in 1899.


Grand reception of scholars at Lambeth palace-gardens by the archbishop: prince and princess of Wales, &c., present. 3 July, 1893.

World's Sunday-school convention, 1st held in London, 1859, and at St. Louis, Missouri, 1859; 3rd, 2500 delegates present, London, 12-17 July, 1893.

Centenary of the Sunday-school Union, 2-3 July, 1893. See Education and Sabbath Schools.

SUNDERLAND, seaport, N.E. Durham, anciently South Wearsme, made a borough by Reform bill, 1832. Returns two members (1885). The magnificent bridge over the Wear, designed by Wilson, 23½ feet in span, was built 1793-6. Pop. 1801, 146,828; 1891 (est.), 159,378.

On 16 June, 1883, 150 children were rushed to death against a doorway whilst rushing down from a gallery in Victoria-hall to obtain toys given away by a conjurer, at the close of his performances. Great distress of the unemployed. Sept. et seq. 1884.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION. 1328

New law courts opened. 28 Aug. 1907.
Queen Alexandra bridge opened 11 June, 1909.
Barnes park opened 6 Aug.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1811.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, first lord of the treasury.
Earl Cowper, lord chancellor.
Earl Stanhope and Mr. Cravens, secretaries.
Mr. Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, &c.

SUNSHINE RECORDER, a sphere of glass so disposed as to cast a marked piece of paper, by concentrating the sun's rays. The instrument (invented by Mr. J. F. Campbell in 1857) in its present form was devised by Sir G. G. Stokes (died 1888) and made by Mr. R. J. Lecky (1886). A more delicate form of instrument for recording photometrically the duration and intensity of sunshine was invented by Mr. J. B. Jordan, 1884; much improved, April, 1888.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS for the Civil Service were passed in April, 1859, Aug. 1866, June, 1892.

SUPREMACY over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 394. On 15 Jan. 1535, Henry VIII, by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth supreme head of the church of England," which was retained by Edward VI., Mary I. (for a time), but was refused by Elizabeth, and has never been renounced, except by degrees.

The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence. The "act of Supremacy," repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary. c. 8 (1554), was re-enacted 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE was constituted by the Judicature act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60, passed 5 Aug. 1873, to come into operation 1 Nov. 1874. In 1875, this was deleted to come into effect 1 Nov. 1875. The "Council of Judges," appointed by this act, met to consider questions relating to the reform of the law, 18 Jan. 1892. See under Judges.

The existing courts were to be united into one Supreme Court, divided into the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court to consist of the lord chancellor, the two lord chief justices, the vice-chancellors, and the other judges (hereafter to consist of 21 judges.) Five divisions: 1. Chancery. 2. Common Pleas. 3. Exchequer. 4. Probate. 5. Divorce. Adjudication subject to alteration. The Court of Appeal to consist of five ex-officio judges, viz., lord chancellor, two lord chief justices, lord chief baron, master of the rolls, and such others as may be appointed (§§ 20, 21, 22). Appeals to the House of Lords or the judicial committee of the privy council to be continued.

Law and equity to be concurrently administered; law terms abolished; and sitting in vacation provided for. See under Terms.

The act passed 11 Aug. 1873, suspended §§ 20, 21, and 25, converted the proposed court of appeal into an intermediate court till 1 Nov. 1876. (See below.)

The Supreme Court of Judicature (comprising the High Court of Justice, Chancery division, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer subdivisions) was revived by the Judicature Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 9, 1880

After one term, it was said in the Times, "its operation has tended to economise judicial power and to prevent delay of justice."

By the Appellate Jurisdiction act (1876) the house of lords retains its powers as a court of ultimate appeal, and an appeal to the court consists of a petition by the lord chancellor, or two lords of appeal (to be created peers for life, with £1000 salary), and any peers who are or have been lawyers. Act to come into operation 1 Nov. 1876.

The court may sit during prorogation of parliament. The statute relating to the judicial committee of the privy council and to the intermediate court of appeal is amended.

By this act also the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer divisions of the Supreme Court are converted into 15 courts of first instance or primary courts.

Additional judge for chancery division appointed.

Style of ordinary judges—"of the court of appeal" to be "lord justices of the appeal;" other judges, "justices of the high court;" by act passed 24 April, 1877.

An amendment act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 78), relating to officers, fees, &c., passed 24 Aug. 1879.

At a meeting of the judges it was resolved to recommend the abolition of the exchequer and common pleas, and their consolidation into one, termed the "queen's bench division," under the lord chief justice of England, 30 Nov.; order in council, 16 Dec. 1880.

Carried into effect; old divisions at an end; judicature act carried out for the first time, 7 March, 1883.

Further changes made by the act 44 & 45 Vict. see, 68, passed 27 Aug. 1881, by it the master of the rolls was made a judge of appeal only, and the chief justices of England were given the powers of the chief justice of common pleas and the lord baron of the exchequer.

New code of rules of procedure issued about 9 July; came into force 24 Oct. 1883. See Clauses

Amendment act passed (combining other acts), 14 Aug. 1884; other acts passed 14 Aug. 1890, 11 May, and 5 Aug. 1893 and 1894.

New rules issued, published, 3 June, decrease in business of the courts, attributed to acceleration of proceedings; reported June, Judicial statistics; published; 6 May, 1893, in two parts (civil and criminal).

Supreme court (appeals) bill passed, 6 June, 1899; another passed in 1902.

By the Supreme Court of Judicature act, 1906 (i.e. Edw. 7 & Geo. 5 c. 12), two additional judges of the High Courts, to be attached to the King's Bench division, were appointed.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR IRELAND constituted by act passed 14 Aug. 1877. Amended by an act passed 23 May, 1887, by which the titles of chief baron of the exchequer and chief justice of the common pleas are to be abolished at the next vacancies; again, 6 Aug. 1897.

COURT OF APPEAL: ex-officio members, lord chancellor, lord chief justice of Ireland, master of the rolls, lord chief justice of common pleas, and lord chief baron of exchequer. Ordinary members, two lords justices of appeal.

High Court of Justice: Chancery division, lord chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor and two lord justices.
Queen's Bench division: lord chief justice and three judges.

Common Pleas division: lord chief justice and two judges.

Exchequer division: lord chief baron and two judges.

Probate and Matrimonial division: one judge.

See under Chancery and the other divisions.

SURAT (E. Indies). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Rest in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admirals. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1644. The English were again attacked in 1670 and 1702, and often subsequently. The
SURGEONS. Barbers and surgeons were united in one company in 1549; but it was enacted that "no person...practising or barbery...shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, excepting only the drawing of teeth." In 1745 the surgeons and barbers of London were made distinct corporations. The college of surgeons obtained charters in 1745, 1800, and 1843 (when it was styled the "Royal College of Surgeons of England"). 1852 and 1859. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-in-fields was remodelled in 1839, and the interior completed in 1842. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. The museum began with the Hunterian collection, 1800; and the library was founded in 1801. Centenary of the college celebrated, 26 July, 1900. Mrs. Mary Emily Dowson, the first lady surgeon duly qualified to act, was invested with the letters testimonial of the Irish college of surgeons, June, 1896. See Anatomical Medical and Surgical Establishment. Royal college of surgeons, Edinburgh, received its charter from James V. 1555; another received in 1778, and a fuller one, 1851; Dublin, incorporated, 1756. SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the ambe, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aetius, 500; Paulus Aegineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only 13 in London; see Physic and Photography, 1856. For antisepctic treatment see Germ Theory. Death of prof. Albert Musset, aged 65 (originator of the method of treating bones affected with a filling composed of treacid and petroleum, a treatment which often rendered amputation unnecessary)... end April, 1907.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, founded 1862; supplies the poor with instruments, water-beds, &c.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana), discovered by Ojeda, 1499. The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1699, 1704; and restored to the Dutch, 1802, 1814. Plantation riot, Mayor the manager killed, troops flung on the rioters, 13 killed, 49 wounded, reported... . . . . . . . . . 31 July, 1902.

SURNAMEs were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used Fitz, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Neel, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Welsh used Ap, as Ap Rhys, the son of Rhys; Ap Richard. The prefix Ap eventually was combined with the name of the father, hence Prys, Pritchard, &e. The northern nations added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI., 1435.

SURPLICES were first worn by the Jewish priests, and are said to have been first used in churches in the fourth century, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 576. "Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves." Canon 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662.

SURREY CHAPEL. Blackfriars-road, was built for Calvinistic dissenters in 1783; the rev. Rowland Hill, their minister, who died in 1833, was buried in a vault here. The congregation under the rev. Newman Hall (died 18 Feb. 1862) removed to Christ church, in Westminster-road, July, 1876. See Lincoln Tower.

SURREY HOUSE MUSEUM. Forest Hill, containing the collections of Mr. F. Horniman, cost about 100,000l. presented by him to the public, was opened by sir More Mackenzie, 24 Dec. 1890.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London) were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models were exhibited subsequent to 1837, viz., Vesuvius, Ireland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1850, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On 19 Oct. 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. c. h. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. It was burnt 11 June, 1861; see Fires.

SURTEES SOCIETY for publishing MSS. relating to the northern counties, established 1834: 108 volumes have been published, 1910.

SURVEY ACT, passed 12 May, 1870. See Ordinance Survey.

SURVEYORS, INSTITUTION OF, London, founded in 1808, to promote the "knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor." Incorporated by royal charter as "The Surveyors' Institution" in 1881. The number of members, 1,200 in 1866; about 3,000 in 1880.

SUSA, or SHUSHAN, capital of Susiana, a province of Persia, was taken by Alexander the Great, 337 B.C.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES are ancient in China. The Hungerford (or Charing-cross) suspension bridge, opened May 1, 1884, was removed to Clifton and opened there, 8 Dec. 1894. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1896; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridges were opened May 1, 1862; see Menai Strait, Hungerford, Clifton, &c.

SUSPENSOR BILL, the name given to "a bill to prevent for a limited time (to 1 Aug. 1864) new appointments in the church of Ireland; and to restrain, for the same period, in certain
respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland." This bill was introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 14 May, and passed through committee, 5 June; rejected by the lords (102 to 97), 30 June, 3 A.M., 1888. A similar bill, with limitations relating to Wales and Montgomeryshire, introduced by Mr. Asquith, read first time (901 to 215), 23 Feb., 1893; withdrawn, Sept., 1893; see Church of England, May, 1893.

SUTLEJ. a river in N.W. India, the ancient Hyphasis or Hupana, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwad, 28 Jan., and Sobraon, 10 Feb., 1840 (which see).

SUTTEE. the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Brahma, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. Seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished in a year. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, by the agency of Lord Wellesley, formed a resolution (17 Dec. 1829); but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beyozoung thus perished, June, 1864, and several wives of sir Jung Bahadoor, minister of Nepal, 1 March, 1877. Suttees still occur.

Legislative interference with the Hindoo marriage laws declared by lord Dufferin, vicerey, to be ineffectual: moral influence progressing (see under Hindu). Oct. 1886.

SUXANOW (or SUXOROFF), a group of small uninhabited islands in the Pacific, about 450 miles NNW. of the Samoan isles, annexed by Great Britain, 1859.

SVEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, the Gibraltar of the north, 34 miles south of Helsingfor; it is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and completed after Finland was united to Russia in 1809. On 6 Aug., 1853, the English and French fleet anchored off Sveaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 6th to the 11th, causing destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dock-yard and arsenal. Four casualiies and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron, but this success was not followed up.

SWABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clevis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 966. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I., in 912, for Erfchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burchhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1180. Duke Frederick H. I. became emperor of Rome, confirmed in style of Germany, by Frederick I., emperially styled Barbarossa, red beard, in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (which see), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Wurttemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1587 and 1590. A league, composed of Swabian cities and states, about 1254, was the germ of the great Swabian league, formed for the preservation of the peace of Germany, under the auspices of the emperor Frederick, in 1288.

SWANSEA. Glamorgan-shire, an ancient Welsh town; seat of the copper trade since 1719. New dock opened by the prince of Wales, 18 Oct.

1881. Population, 1891, 61,514; 1900 (est.), 65,308.

Lewish M. Bollwy, 37 years M.P., died, 19 June, 1892.
Boating disaster, 14 persons drowned, 7 Aug., 1893.
Lifeboat capsize, 5 lives lost, 20 Nov., 1893.
King and queen visit Swasea, 20 July, 1904.
Great fire at the south dock, 18 Aug., 1903.
Explosion involving injury to six men and damaging property valued 2,000d. occurred at the Upwey Dock.
Forest steel works, 13 Dec., 1906.
New waterworks at Cray opened, 9 Oct., 1907.
Accident at New King's dock; 2 killed, 4 injured, 23 March, 1908.
New King's dock (cost £110,000) opened, 23 Nov., 1907.

SWAT, or VAT, a river, N.W. India. The Akhond, Abdul Ghulur, originally an austere Mahometan fanatic, about 1822, gradually obtained temporal power over the tribes in the hills near Afghanistan, dying in high reputation, about 1878.

SWAZILAND. South Africa, a tract of about 6,500 square miles, nearly surrounded by the Transvaal territory; population, 84,520 natives, 890 whites and 72 other coloured people, 1904. Estimated 1910, 99,750.

Great disorders through the weakness of the king, Umbandla; influenced successively by white factions, white factions, English and Boers; the king dies, 6 Oct., 1889.

To settle the government of the country, sir Francis de Winton was appointed British commissioner, sailed 3 Oct.; Boer commissioner appointed, 17 Dec., 1890.

Boon, eldest son of Umbandla, elected king; Mr. Shepstone appointed to take charge of European affairs, 24 Oct.
Sir Francis de Winton and the Transvaal commissioners meet two head-men of the Swazis; results: the independence of the nation to be preserved; the accession of the king recognized; the queen-mother to be regent during his minority; Mr. Shepstone to be adviser; the commissioners to govern the whites during their stay, to be succeeded by 3 delegates; a legal tribunal to be appointed to inquire respecting concessions of land to the whites, 11 Dec.

The queen-regent (by Mr. Shepstone) proceeds submission to the commissioners, about 16 Dec.; the commissioners appoint 3 delegates (British, Boer, and Swazi) to help the queen, pending the decision in the Transvaal government, and leave, Dec.

At a conference with president Kruger at Kimbernouts, he was agreed to defer the settlement for four months, 12 March, 1890.

Independence of the Swazis reaffirmed by a convention; a joint administration over the white settlers to be established with other conditions; signed by president Kruger; reported 4 Aug.; ratified by the volksraad, 8 Aug.
Conference of commissioners, sir H. B. Loch and president Kruger at Colenso, 22-23 April, 1893; sir H. B. Loch arrives at Pretoria, 3 June, 1893.
Convention of 1890 prolonged, 8 Aug.
Convention transferring Swaziland to the Transvaal government signed at Pretoria, 13 Nov.
Revised political complications, the queen-regent refuses to sign the convention, reported 13 April, 1894.
New convention agreed to, dual control extended for 6 months, 29 June, 1894.
A delegation of 6 heads (chiefs) from the queen, desiring a British protectorate for their country, accompanied by Mr. Shepstone, arrived at Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1894; interview with the marquis of Ripon, 31 Oct.; visit queen Victoria, 15 Nov.; leave Southampton, 17 Nov.
Conference between Sir Henry Loch and President Kruger in the Transvaal, 7 Dec.; a new convention signed, 10 Dec.
Sir Henry Loch delivers queen Victoria's message to the chiefs, 15 Dec.
British residents and others oppose annexation to the Transvaal.

27 Nov.
The Transvaal volunteers adopt the new convention without the consent of Swaziland. 13 Feb., 1893. Mr. T. Krogh appointed administrator, 19 Feb. The government taken over, 21 Feb. King Bunu installed as chief captain, 16 March. Financial agreement between the king and the Transvaal government, Dec. 1279.

The Transvaal volunteer force, with an advance guard, crosses the border on the king disobeying an ultimatum, summoning him to appear at Bremersdorp to answer for the murder of the head induna, 21 June, 1893; fails to obey the summons, 5 July; an induna held at Bremersdorp, commissioner Krogh president, gen. Joubert and the British consuls present, the queen to stand in Bunu's place as chief of the Swazi nation, 14 July, 1898.

Protocol of the convention, "a wise and satisfactory settlement," signed, 7 July. King Bunu fined 50L for allowing acts of rape, he dies later, Nov., 1899.

The queen-regent appoints Isitso, her son, king; reported, April, 1900.

Proclamation providing for the establishment of magistrates' circuit courts to apply Transvaal laws equitably to the native, 3 Oct., 1904.

An important induna held, when lord Selborne, high commissioner, explained the administration to the natives, 15-17 Sept., 1907.

Goverment proclamation, defining proper residence areas to be allotted to Europeans and natives, proclaimed at Mafeking, Oct., 1907.

Creation of a force of Swazi land police, gazetted, 29 Feb., 1908.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—Rapin. Profane Swearing made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Will. III. 1695; see Outh. See Swearing.

SWEATING.

SWEATING SYSTEM, a term applied, especially in the east end of London, to the practice carried on by large tradesmen of entrusting orders to middlemen termed "sweaters," who employ men, women, and children (principally foreigners) to make and finish, for cash, baskets, toys, or their own houses at excessively low wages with many evil consequences. Lord Dunraven's motion for a select committee of inquiry was carried in the house, 18 Feb., 1883; an address was moved to the Earl of Derby, and others appointed 9 March, 1883. Painfully distressing evidence was obtained. The origin of the evil is attributed to the great competition in producing extreme cheapness. The sufferings of the Cradley Heath chimney-makers, nail-makers, and others were disclosed to the committee, March, 1885. Anti-sweating league formed in London, 1 Oct., 1883. The fifth and final report recommends that no legislation cannot impose capital should enquire into the way in which their work is carried on, with the view of improvement. May, 1885. Blue book published, 19 May, 1885.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the ScandinaVians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden; see Scandinavia, and Norway, 1691. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previous to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1380, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burgheb, and meet every three years. The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities. Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnaeus, Celsius, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen.

Custard: Stockholm (population, 1908, 339,582). Population (31 Dec., 1887), 4,734,904; 1890, 4,784,675; 1898, 5,149,600. Dissolution of the union with Norway, 26 Oct., 1814. Swedish revenue budget, 1905, 9,575,100L; expenditure, 9,759,100L; revenue and expenditure (budget) 1910, balance at 12,674,300L. Debt, 28,651,900L; imports, 1903, 29,415,942L; exports, 24,307,692L; imports, 1907, 37,894,700L; exports, 29,145,500L.

The mythical hero Odin said to arrive in the north, and died. b.c. 49.

His son Skidblad reigns The Skoklungs reign till Olaf the infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity about a.d. 1000.

Stockholm founded 1250.

Magnus Ladulad establishes a regular form of government, 1279.

The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Magnus, surnamed Snare, or the foolish king of Norway, is elected, 1319.

Waldemar lays Gothland waste 1341.

Albert of Mecklenburg reigns 1363.

Treaty or union of Calmar (which see), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway under Margaret, 1397.

University of Upsala founded 1475.

Christian II. of Denmark, "the Nero of the North," massacre's the Swedish nobility, 1459.

The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valor of Gustavus Vasa 1521.

Gustavus Vasa raises to the throne 1523.

He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty 1527.

Makes the crown hereditary 1544.

Gustavus Adolphi heads the protestant cause in Germany, 1548.

Rugen ceded to Sweden by the emperor 1648.

Abdication of Christina, 16 June, 1654.

Charles x. overruns Poland 1665.

Arts and sciences begin to flourish 1670.

University of Lund founded 1666.

Charles xii. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate, 1693; and defeats the Russian army at Narva, 1700.

Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the ear of Russia (see Pultowa) 3 July, 1709.

He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks 1713.

He is restored; and after numerous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickshald 11 Dec., 1718.

Queen Ulrica abolishes despotism 1719.

Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover 1715.

Royal Academy founded by Linnaeus 1731.

Conspicuity of counts of Brahe and Horne, who are belched 1750.

The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57; put down by Gustavus III. 1770.

Despotism re-established 1772.

Order of the Red Eagle instituted 1784.

Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerstrom, at a ball, 16 March; he expired 29 March, 1792.

The regiment was scourg'd with whips of iron thongs: his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body divided 18 May.

Gustavus IV. dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sodermanland (Charles xiii.) 13 March, 1806.

Representative government established, 2 May, 1809.

Sweden cedes Finland to Russia 17 Sept.

Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's generals), chosen the crown prince of Sweden 1810.

Gustavus IV. arrived in London 1812.

Swedish Poemarina seized by Napoleon 9 Jan., 1812.

Alliance with England 12 July.
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon, 13 March, 1813

Norway is invited to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan., entered into effect, 1814.

Bernadotte, king, as Charles John XIV., 5 Feb., 1818.

Cannals and roads constructed. 1822.

Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden, 19 May, 1826.

Death of Charles John, his son Oscar I., king, 8 Mar., 1844.


Banshie deposed against catholic converts to Lutheranism, 12 Oct., 1857.

Demonstration in favour of Italy, 17 Dec., 1859.

Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed on May, 1860.

Demonstration in favour of Poland, 19 Apr., 1863.

Inauguration of free trade, 13 Jan., 1874.

Swiss protests against the occupation of Nassau by the allies, 23 Jan., 1872.

Excitement throughout the country; March, prepared for war; (no result), April.

Foundation of a National Scandinavian Society, 10 Aug., 1874. At Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent internal administration. Dec., New constitution passed by the chambers, 4 Dec., 1866.

Commercial treaty with France approved, 4 Feb., 1867.

The five famine in North Sweden, 27 Jan., 1867.

Princess Louise married to Frederick, Crown prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1869.

Neutrality in the France Prussian war was proclaimed, 4 Aug., 1870.

Prince Oscar visits England; lays foundation of a Scandinavian church at Rotherhithe, 27 July.

Reorganization of the army proposed, Aug., negatived, 1 Oct., 1872.

Death of king Christian X., 13 Sept., 1872.

The diet opened by king Oscar II., 20 Jan., 1873.

The king and queen crowned, 12 May, 1875.

Ministry under Leon de Geer, 11 May, 1875.

The king and queen visit Copenhagen and Berlin; warmly received, 26-28 May, 1876.

The king with the queen visit Bournemouth for his health, 18 May, 1878.

The crown prince made vice-regent of Norway, 15 March, 1884.

The king visits British, July, Aug., 1884; at Constantinople, 6 April, 1885.

Prince Oscar married to Miss Munck at Bournemouth, England; his mother present, 15 March, 1885.

The king visits England, early June, 1885.

Norway adopts a secret-ballot law, opposed by Sweden, Feb., 1886. Extraordinary session of the diet to consider the national defences, 22 Oct., of 1886.

Bill for the reorganization of the army adopted by the legislature, 27 Nov., 1886.

The 200th anniversary of the Swedish reformation celebrated at Upsala, the king present, 5-7 Sept., 1883.

Revision of the constitution of the two monarchies completed, 1 March, 1884.


The king resists the committee of union, and depopulates change, 26 Jan., 1885.

The king in opening parliament, maintains the union with Norway, announces a large surplus of revenue, promised for national defence, required, 16 Jan., 1887.

Karl Herman Satherberg, poet and physician, born 3 Dec., 1887.

Celebration of the 200th anniversary of the accession of Oscar I., at Stockholm, 12-15 Sept., 1887.


Oscar, king, visits Rouen, 1884.

Swedish Arctic scientific expedition, under Dr. A. G. Nathorst, to explore the region between Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Fand, starts Spring, but left hurriedly received at Cambridge, made D.C.L., 14 May, visits Woolwich arsenal, 28 May, visits Paris, leaves, 16 June, 1900.

John P. Nordland sentenced to death for murder, was hanged, and wounded 3 others, on board a steamer near quicksand, (July), 26 May.

M. Bostrom, premier, resigns, succeeded by John von Oirschott.

Visit of the king, the crown prince, at Norway, 17 Oct.; the king resumes his office, 21 Jan., 1901.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjold's S. Polar expedition leaves, 16 Oct., 1901.

Ministry resigns; M. Bostrom forms one, July, 1902.

The council meeting, in consequence of the continued ill-health of the king, the crown prince assumes the regency, 27 Jan., 1902.

Expedition to the relief of Dr. Nordenskjold's south polar expedition, under command of capt. M. Bostrom.

Glyden, of the Swedish navy, leaves Stockholm on board the Fridjof, 17 Aug., 1902.

Riksdag opened. Arbitration treaties with France, Great Britain, Belgium, Russia and Switzerland.
Reform bill, establishing universal suffrage and proportional representation, passed by both houses of the Riksdag. 13 May, 1937

Golden wedding of king Oscar and his queen celebrated throughout the country. 6 June.

Anti-alcohol congress opened in Stockholm by Prince Gustavus Adolphus. 29 July.

The crown prince appointed regent during illness of King Oscar. 4 Dec.

Death of king Oscar II.; the crown prince, on succeeding to the throne, takes the name of Gustav V. 8 Dec.

On the opening of the Riksdag by the king, the budget estimates were submitted; they balance at 12,000,000. 16 Jan, 1903

Agreement between Germany establishing direct railway transport between the two countries by a combination of powerful ferry-boats between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, ratified. 2 March.

The remains of Emanuel Swedenborg conveyed at night to the Swedish warship awaiting them in Dartmouth harbour. 7 April.

King Edward, queen Alexandra and princess Victoria pay an official visit to Stockholm. 26-29 April.

Prince William marries the grand duchess Marie of Russia. 3 May.

Treaty of friendship and commerce with China signed. 3 July.

Visit of president Füllöcke to Stockholm. 21 July.

Visit of the German emperor and empress to Stockholm. 2 Aug.

New commercial treaty with France concluded. 2 Dec.

Both chambers of the Riksdag pass, by large majorities, the bill establishing universal suffrage and proportional representation. 19 Feb. 1909.

Visit of the Tsar and Tsarina to the king and queen of Sweden. 26-29 June.

General Beckman murdered by a young man who immediately afterwards committed suicide. 20 June.

Lock-out declared by the Masters' federation; 30,000 workmen affected. 2 Aug.

Maritime boundary dispute with Norway settled by the Hague tribunal; the Grönsalarna islands allotted to Sweden. 23 Oct.

General strike proclaimed by the Swedish labour federation comes into full operation; workmen on strike number 250,000, of whom 20,000 are in Stockholm. 5 Aug.; the general strike ends, 4 Sept.

Sudden death in Brixton Prison, London, of Dr. Martin Sjöberg, the Swedish scientist, who had been committed for extradition to Sweden, on a charge of attempting murder by means of bombs sent through the post. 2 Feb. 1910.

The crown prince appointed regent during the illness of King Gustav. 8 Feb.

Visit of ex-pres. Roosevelt to Stockholm. 7-9 May.

See further under Norway, 1914-5.

RINGS OF SWEDEN (properly Kings of Upsal).

1003. Olaf Schottkonung is styled king, 1035.

1056. Edvard Colbrandun.

1051. Edmond Stenman.

1065. Stenkil.

1066. Hallstan.

1090. Ingo I., the Good.

1112. Philip.

1113. Ingo II.

1129. Sweorke or Sweanche.

1154. St. Eric IX.

1191. Charles VII.; made prisoner by his successor.

1197. Canute, son of Eric I.

1229. Sweorke or Sweanche II.; killed in battle.

1230. Eric X.

1236. John I.

1228. Eric XI. the Stammerer.

1228. Birger jarl, regent.

1286. Waldemar I.

1275. Magnus I. Ladulass.

1290. Birger II.

1315. Magnus II. Smack; dethroned.

1336. Eric XII.

1339. Magnus restored; dethroned 1363.

1363. Albert of Mecklenburg; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.

1373. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.

1379. Union of Kalmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.

1412. Eric XIII. governs alone; dethroned.

1429. Christopher III.

1448. Charles VIII. Canutecon, king of Sweden only.

1457. Christian.

1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, Protector.


1502. [Interregnum.]

1530. Svante Sture, Protector.

1547. Charles X. of Sweden.

1560. Charles XI., brother of John III.

1611. Gustavus Adolphus, the Great, son; fell at the battle of Lützen, 16 Nov. 1632.

1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus. Resigned the crown to her cousin, 16 June, 1634; died at Rome in 1662.


1666. Charles XI. son; hearts and sciences flourished in this reign.

1667. Charles XII., son; styled the "Alexander" and the "Madman of the North"; killed at Frederikshall, 11 Dec. 1718.

1718. Ulrica Eleonora, sister, and her consort, Frederick I. Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquished the crown, and in 1741. Frederick reigned alone.

1751. Adolphus Frederick of Holstein Gotterby, descended from the family of Vasa.

1773. Gustavus III. Adolphus, son; assasinated by count Ankarstrom at a masked ball, 16 March; died 23 March, 1792.

1792. Gustavus IV. Adolphus, son; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sodermanland.

1809. Charles XII., duke of Sodermanland.

[ Treaty of Kiel (1814), by which Norwag falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.]

1815. Charles (John) Frederick, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; died 3 March, 1844.

1844. Oscar I., son; born 4 July, 1799; died 8 July, 1859.

1859. Oscar II., son; born 3 May, 1826; died 18 Sept. 1872; a poet; brave and impulsive; much loved.

1872. Oscar II., brother; born 21 Jan. 1829; married princess Sophia of Nassau, 6 June, 1857.


PRINCIPAL SWEDISH AUTHORS.

Olens Petri, 1497-1532, and his brother Laurentius, 1497-1573, translated the Bible into Swedish in 1541.

Linnæus, nat. 1701-73.

Karl Fredrik Dahlgrén, p. and ham. 1701-4.

Gojer, p. and hist. 1733-7.

Tegner, p. 1752-90.

Almqvist, m. 1778-90.

Johan Ludvig Runeberg, p. 1784-1859.

Frederika Bernadotte, p. 1804-60.

Wetterberg, "Uncle Adam," 1804-89.

Magnus Jakob Craelustolpe, n. and h. 1795-1805.

August Strindberg, n. 1849.

Fryssel, hist. 1852-83.

Johan Jakob Bertelius, ph. 1799-1834.

Bard Nordenskiöld, nat. and explorer 1832.

SWEBENBOGians is the name given to those who adopt the theological teachings of
Emmanuel Swedenborg, but the organization calls itself The New Church, or New Jerusalem Church.

Swedenborg was born in Stockholm, 20 January, 1688, died in London 24th March, 1772; interred in a vault of the Swedish church in Prince's-square, near the Tower of London; remains taken home by the Swedish Government and deposited with much ceremony in Uusila cathedral, 1868.

Assessor in the Swedish Royal College of Mines, 1777-1747, with a seat in the Upper House of the Legislature.

Embellished by queen Ulrica Eleanora, 1746.

Wrote many scientific and philosophical works, his Principia, Economy of the Animal Kingdom, &c., being published at the expense of the duke of Brunswick.

In 1743 he began his work as a theologian, writing, Divina Celtsina, Heaven and Hell, True Christian Religion, Divine Love and Wisdom, Divine Providence, Apocalypse Revealed, &c., &c.

In London meetings of his followers began in 1783; they organized for public worship in 1785.

Swedenborg Society for publishing his works founded 1820.

Missionary and Tract Society of the New Church, 1821.

National Missionary Institution, 1857.

Swed. Church coll. 1825.

New Church Orphanage, 1852.

In 1916 there were over 71 churches in Great Britain connected with the General Conference, and 6 independent Tract Societies. In America there were connected with the General Convention, and many important circles in affiliation.

In Canada there were several places of worship, and others in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Also in France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

Their belief is that the whole Godhead is centred in Jesus Christ, who is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; Creator, Redeemer, and Saviour; one in essence and person; in whom is a Trinity of Love, Wisdom, and Power; answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and the operation; that Salvation is effected by faith in Him and obedience to Him, the Lord operating with the man, and the man cooperating with the Lord, and that Charity and Faith are together in good works; that the Sacred Scripture is the Word of God and Divine Truth itself, the literal sense being the basis and continent of a spiritual sense in all and every part, and that the word is in all the beavers and the wisdom of the angels is thence derived.

The judgment is a spiritual being fitted for life in the spiritual world, clothed temporarily with a material body for life in this world, which at his death he sheds and goes to the state of the spirits where the judgment was in the spiritual world during Swedenborg's lifetime; and that the Lord's Second Coming has taken place in the revelation to man by the Word of Wisdom, the instrument of Swedenborg, of a new system of truth derived from the inner or spiritual sense of Scripture, based upon the literal sense when properly understood, and having special application to the spiritual life and needs of man, here and hereafter.

The centenary of this society was celebrated by an International Swedenborg Congress attended by 1,000 guests, 1868.

SWEET-BAY. Laurus nobilis, was brought to this realm from Italy before 1528. Laurus indica, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1603.

The Sweet-Bay bush, Comptonia amplifolia, came from Abyssinia in 1744. Laurus Trifoliatus, or the Glaucescent Laurel, came from China in 1826.

SWIMMING. Leander is said to have swam across the Hellespont, between Sestos and Byzadoys, about one mile; and Lord Byron and Keats. Eken- head did the same, 3 May, 1810. On 21 Aug. 1827, Mr. J. Johnson attempted to be the London bridge and swimming champion of the world, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, but was prevented by cold. He was said to have swum seven miles in about sixty-five minutes. "Swimming," by Archi- bald Sinclair and William Henry (Badminton Library), 1894, contains remarkable records.

Capt. Matt. Welsh, swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, 20 miles, in 4 hours 55 minutes, 3 July; and from Dover to Calais 20 miles, in 3 hours 9 minutes, 30 Aug. 1875; drowned while attempting to cross the rapids of Niagara . . . . 24 July, 1883.

Agnes Beckwith, aged 14, swam from London bridge to Greenwich, 2 miles, 13th, 9 minutes, 16 July 1875. Emily Parker, aged 15, swam from London bridge to Blackwall, 7 miles, in 11, 35 minutes . . . 7 Sept. 1875.

Miss Beckwith said to have swam 30 continuous hours.

William Finney, a professional diver, aged 22, died, at Walsall hospital, from injuries received in diving from a platform 30 feet high into a tank containing 4 feet of water.

He was engaged for some years at the Westminster Aquarium, where he dived in a burning sack into a shallow tank; he performed three years in Berlin (his brother James was champion swimmer of the world at nearly all the races from 1863 to 1882), end of Aug. 1853.

Mr. Montague Holbein makes his fourth attempt to swim across the Channel, Dover to Calais; when within about 7 miles of the French coast, he abandoned the attempt, after being 173 hours in the water, his best performance was on 27 Aug. 1892, from Cape Grissey to Dover, when he got within 2 miles of Dover, after remaining in the sea 223 hours.

Attempts made by Holbein and others to swim the English channel, fail . . . . 20 Aug. 1894.

Burges and Holbein and Miss Kellerman make unsuccessful attempts to swim the channel, 1895.

G. M. Daniels, the American champion, at the Richardson swimming baths, beat the 100 yards, English swimming record by 1 sec., his time being 57.7 sec. The former best was 59. sec. made by Z. de Geray, in 1902, and holds the 200 meters swimming race at Athens, and holds the 1000 yards record for America at 56 sec., 22 June, 1896.

J. W. Wolfe, Scottish amateur, swims from Dover to Ramsgate (18 miles) in 6 hrs. 30 min. 6 July, 1895.

Wolfe attempts to swim the channel . . . 18 July.

Wolfe's second attempt, 22 July, 1907; third attempt, 10 Aug.; gave up the water 135 hrs. and within 3 miles of French shore, covering 45 miles.

Richmond beat to Blackfriars (41 m. 245 yds.), won by the English representative, J. A. Law (Leicester) . . . . Summer, 1907.

Montague Holbein swims 50 miles in the Thames, Blackwall point to Gravesend reach, and a return upstream, he attempted to beat the British national record at Woolwich Arsenal per finally, and accomplishing the task in 13 hrs. 42 min. 30 June, 1908.

T. W. Burgess makes a second attempt in the year; after swimming for 33 hrs. 45 min. he has to leave the water at a point within 14 miles of the French coast . . . 21 Aug. 1908.

J. Wolfe, starting from the English side, after 12 hours' swimming, reaches a point within half a mile of the coast near Calais, when exhaustion overcame him . . . . 19 Sept.

Attempt made by the channel by Holbein; he gave up through an attack of sickness after he had been in the water for 12 hours and was about 8 miles from Dover . . . . 12 Aug. 1905.

SWINEY PRIZE. A prize of $100, and a silver cup of the same value, given every 5 years, for a work on jurid-prudence. Awarded in 1904 to sir Fredk. Pollock and prof. W. Maitland for their book on "The History of English Law before Edward I."

SWING. Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and
punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their dissatisfied labourers.

SWISS GUARDS, Royal, in France, formed in 1616; massacred while defending the Tuileries, 10 Aug. 1792; re-organised Sept. 1815; defeated during the insurrection, 28 July, 1830; dismissed by Charles X. Aug. 1830.

Papal Swiss guard founded at end of 15th century when pope Pius II, made a formal agreement with the city of Zurich to furnish a guard for his person; a small body of Swiss soldiers had already existed in Rome and had been used as a bodyguard both by Nicholas V. in 1446 and Sixtus IV. in 1471, but so far had enjoyed no permanent constitution. The fourth centenary of the guard was commemorated by pope Pius X. during the week commencing 21 Jan. 1916.

SWITHIN'S DAY, St., 15 July. St. Swithin lived in the 9th century; and, having been the preceptor to King Ethelwulf, was made bishop of Winchester in 852, and died 2 July, 862. The bishopric of Winchester was raised forty days in consequence of the proposed removal of his remains from the churchyard to the cathedral.

SWITZERLAND was in ancient times inhabited by the Helvetii (see sect.). The country was conquered by the Romans after it had been overrun by the Helvetii in their invasion of Gaul, 58 B.C., and the people were gradually combined with the Romans and partook of the fortunes of their empire. The canton Schaffhausen has given name to the whole confederacy. — The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons. The president of the confederation of the 22 cantons is annually elected.

The revised federal constitution was voted 19 April, 1874. See Referendum. Area, 15,976 sq. miles. Population, Dec. 1900, 3,133,817; 1908, 3,559,350. Revenue, 1914, 4,014,500; expenditure, 4,011,700; revenue, 1910, 5,841,100; expenditure, 6,035,100; revenue, 1890; (est.), 6,165,200; expenditure, 6,986,800; d. b. 4,076,530; Imports, 1913, 49,693,300; Exports, 35,683,100; Imports, 1909, 61,350,100; Exports, 42,382,120.

SWISS CONFEDERATION of 1815.

Uri, 1307 first conf. Schaffhausen
Schweidt (feder.) Appenzell
Unterwalden (tum.) St. Gall
Zurich
Bern
Lucerne
Solothurn
Basle
Grisons
Aargau
Bernhardine
Thurgau

Hurtavia ravaged by the Huns.

Became subject to Germany

Friburg built by Berthold IV.

Bern built.

The treaty of Niederwald, heroism of William Tell, and revolt (demonstrated to be mythical), dated 1306.

Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independency.

The men of Uri, Unterwalden, and Schwyz made a solemn defensive league and covenant for ever against the Austrians; this is regarded as the foundation of the Swiss Confederation, 4 Nov. 1332.

Leopold of Austria defeated at Morgarten, 15 Nov.

A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 persons.

Form of government made perpetual.

The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league.

Bern, Glarus, and Zug join.

8 cantons form a perpetual league.

Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach, 1386.

The Austrians defeated at Nafels, 9 April, 1389.

The Grisons league (see Caduti).

Second league of the Grisons.

The third league of the Grisons.

Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basel (1600 Swiss resist 50,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 100,000). 26 Aug. 1644.

The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, 3 March; and at Morat, 22 June, 1476.

And aid the Duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain. 5 Jan. 1477.

Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI.

Fribourg and Soleure join; confederation formed.

Maximilian I. emperour, acknowledges Swiss independence.

Schaffhausen and Basle join the union.

Confederation of 12 cantons.

The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara, 6 June.

Defeated by them at Marignano, 13, 14 Sept.

The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers.

The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire.

The Reformation adopted by some cantons; battle of Cappel, Zwingli killed and reformers defeated. 12 Oct.

The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies.

Appenzell joins the other cantons.

Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, seizes the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated.

This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.

Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see Westphalia).

Peace of Aargau, end of religious war, Aug., 1515.

From this period until the French revolution, the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.

Alliance with France.

Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France intervenes.

1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see Genoveses).

Swiss guards ordered to quit France.

Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by Fribourg.

Helvetic republic formed.

Switzerland the seat of war.

The number of cantons increased to 22; the federal government restored; and a landkammern appointed by France.

Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden separate from the republic.

Switzerland joins France with 3000 men.

The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of.

The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence and neutrality of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna.

Revision of the constitution of the cantons.

Law to make education independent of the clergy.

leads to discussions between the cathedalies and protestants.

Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, &c.; opposition of the canton cantons; &c.

Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Fribourg, Zug, and Valais (Roman catholic cantons), form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, &c.

Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established.

The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, 20 July; the seven cantons protest, 22 July: the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits,
The Swiss government in a reply note to Berlin, stands firm.

14 July, 1892.

Loan for 25,000,000 francs, to supply new arms for the federal troops, subscribed for some time ago, reported 23 July.

Insurrection at Trino (which see), 12-14 Sept. 1893.

Railway accident near Bale; by the collapse of a bridge, passengers and express passengers were thrown into the river Birse. Above 70 persons perish.

60th anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss confederation celebrated in the province of Schwytz.

1-2 Aug.

Meiringen, canton of Berne, totally burnt; 2 deaths, about 200 persons homeless.

Bill for giving effect to the popular vote of July, affirming the right of the people to take the initiative in constitutional reforms, considered by the national council.

The commercial treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary adopted by the states council 28 Jan. 1894.

Great fire at Grindelwald, near Interlaken; the Bear hotel, the English church, the telegraph office and other buildings destroyed; estimated damage, 2,000,000 francs.

18 Aug.

Rejection of the Franco-Swiss convention by France; 25 July.

1894.

Extreme socialists defeated in elections 29 Oct.

A state loan of 20,000,000 f. authorized 21 Dec.

Decree for a referendum respecting representation of Switzerland in the federal council 8 Oct.

1891.

A Franco-Swiss liberal commercial agreement signed.

25 June, 1895.

Carl Schenk, 6 times president of the confederation, death by an accident.

23 July.

National exhibition opened at Geneva. 1 May, 1896.

Railway traffic suspended through floods 11 Aug.

Prof. Germain and 2 guides killed on the glacier while descending the Lyckam, near Zermatt, 15 Sept.; and Mr. Gilbert Bettejann killed on the Grindelwald glacier 10 Sept.

Archaeological congress at Windisch, St. Gallen, 1 Nov., 1897; an ancient Roman hospital, &c., near Zurich discovered.

June, 1898.

Traveling from Basle to London (355 miles) accomplished in 14 hrs., 32 mins.

Dr. John Hopkinson, electrician, with his son and two daughters, perished by a fall while ascending the Petit Dei de Veisivi, 27 Aug. (see Guadalajara, Feb. 1900). Mr. Normand Neroux, experienced climber, killed by a fall on the Schilthorn, Dolomites, 11 Sept.; Mr. Animundo and a guide killed on the Aiguille de Charmoz 16 Sept.

Expulsion of anarchists.

National exhibition opened 25 June, 1895.

Unification of civil and penal codes accepted by a referendum, resolves not to take the "Switzerland admitted by America" as a favoured nation.

31 Dec.

M. Welft (2 times president) died, aged 73, 24 Feb. 1899.

M. Guyer-Zeller, banker, died 22 Apr., 1899.

Mr. Jones and 3 guides killed by a fall while ascending the Dent Blanche; Mr. Hill, one of the party, reached Zermatt after having passed 48 hours on the mountain, 7 Nov.

Mr. J. G. Cockin, an experienced climber, killed by a fall on the Weisshorn; a guide killed and 8 others injured on the Matterhorn.

19 Oct., 1899.

Two American contractors killed on the Enzspitze.

The "double initiative," viz., the election by proportional representation of members of the national council, and the election of a federal commissioner by the people, rejected by the nation, 4 Nov.

New palace of the Swiss parliament begun, 1894; opened 1 April, 1902.

Museum of war and peace founded by the late M. de Bloch at Lucerne, opened 7 June.

Rupture with Italy (which see), 10 April; relations resumed 15 July.

The king of Italy received by the president at Goschenen 26 Aug.

Dr. Largin, chief judge of the Berne court, killed on the Nabelhorn, about 15 Aug.; many fatal Alpine accidents reported.

Bomb explosion at entrance to Geneva cathedral.

Marchetto, an Italian, arrested 24 Dec.

Swiss government give one year's notice to terminate the commercial treaty, dated 15 April.

3 Sept.; communal assemblies held to resist it.


The dispute respecting the Sondennberge, Nov.; Franksberg, 14 Nov.; civil war the Sondennberge defeated by gen. H. Dufour, near Lucerne, 21 Nov.; end of the Sondennberge; it submitted to the expulsion of the Jews, and the confirmation of monastic property.

29 Nov.

New federal constitution.

13 Sept. 1838.

Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war, 14 March, 1859.

Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbids foreign intervention, July and Aug.

Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France.

15 March, 1860.

152 Swiss attempt to enter Savoy; stopped by death. 30 March.

The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in French service without permission.

30 July.

Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss autonomy, put off 31 July.

30 Aug.

Glars destrased by fire.

3 May, 1857.

French troops occupy Vallee des Dappes, 25 Oct.; the Swiss announce the withdrawal of their territory.

25 Nov.

Treaty of France settles the question of the Vallee des Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory (see 30 Nov. 1852).

Revision of the constitution; deliberations begin.

23 Oct. 1863.

Nearly all the revised articles of the federal constitution rejected by the vote of the Swiss burgesses.

14 Jan, 1866.


New constitution adopted at Zurich, 18 April, 1860.

The French army under Chichéant (24,000), crosses the frontiers and is disarmed, 15 Feb., 1871.

The French soldiers interned at Zurich, and oppose German demonstrations.

12 Mar.

Extraordinary session of the federal assembly to revise the constitution.

23 July, 1872.

M. Favre engaged to construct a tunnel through St. Gothard in 5 years, for 200,000 francs.

8 Aug.

The proposal was rejected by majority of 8,562 out of 59,687.

14 May, 1872.

Opening of the St. Gothard railway from Milan to Lucerne.

28, 31 May 1852.

Invasion of the salvation army (which see); autumn.

1852.

Achnowledgment of Berne, Geneva, etc., 1, 2 Jan., 1852.

The watchtower making village, Valais, almost destroyed by fire 7 April.

National exhibition at Zurich 1 May, 27 Dec.

Village of Mulezan, Argen, destroyed by fire, 2 Apr., 1853.

Fifth centenary of the battle of Sempach (1 July, 1386), celebrated 13 July, 1836.

Grand funeral of Mr. Herrnstein, the president at Berne, who died after a stormy career, 30 Nov.; vice-president Bernard Hammer elector president.

13 Dec. 1883.

The German government protests against the expulsion of the Swiss officer, Welzleithen, from Switzerland, May; the great powers protest against the asylum given to political criminals; the Swiss propose new legal measures; June; the Swiss government replies the charge, but prepares legal measures for refusal. June, 1839.
SYDNEY.

1872, between Switzerland and Italy, but is pre-
pared to negotiate a new treaty 19 Sept, 1923
Subvention for construction of the projected Jura
tunnel for a line between Solenre and Munster
agreed to by the grand council, and also agree-
ment between federal council and the Simplon
tunnel company

A.D. 12, Francois M., 127; M. 17
Heinrich Johann below
Jacques Dec.
Johann H., 15, 24
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Swiss M.
Dr.
Strike
Simplon
New Subvention M.
Meyer, p., Zimmermann, 1741-1801
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1867

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1337

Bodmer,
cuted

Pestalozzi,

1874

of

1908;

1888

forbidden

Scotch
stables

Colonial

1901

...,,

1496-1570;

1830;

1829;

1712-1778

1759-

Rudolf M., 1712-1778; Pierre Duminot, c., 1759-
1782; Rudolf Toppfer, n., 1795-1846; Alex. R. Vinet,
theo. and c, 1797-1847; Victor Cherbuzer, n. and c,
born, 1829.

RECENT PRESIDENTS. A. A. Lachena, 189,2; Walter
Hauser, 1832; Carl Schenk, 1893; Col. Emile Frey,
1934; M. Zemp, 1835; M. Lachena, 1892; Adolph
Deucher, 1897; M. Rutt, 1898; M. Muller, 1899;
W. Hauser, 1900; M. Breuner, 1901; M. Zemp, 1902;
Dr. Adolph Deucher, 1903; H. Comtesse, 1904; M.
Ruchet, 1905; Dr. Ludwig Forrer, 1906; M. Muller
1907; H. Ernst Breuner, 1908; Dr. Deucher, 1909;
H. Robert Comtesse, 1910.

SWORDS. The Roman swords were from 20
to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are
of modern adoption. Damascus steel swords were
most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel.
The Scotch Highlanders, from the artillerist Andrea
di Ferrara, called their swords Andrew Ferrara.
The large sword, now at Belanahk castle, to which
Wallace's was transferred to the Wallace monument
(whick see), 17 Nov, 1888. The broadsword was
forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.
International sword-play competitions in Gray's

New cavalry sword approved for manufacture; it
differs from those of previous patterns mainly in
being fitted with a straight tapering blade for
thrusting, reported . . . . 14 Jan, 1909

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about
720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotomians about
510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury;

SYCAMORE, or SYCAMORE TREE.
In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns" we are told that Mary queen of Scots
brought over from France a little sycamore tree,
which she planted in the garden at Holyrood, and
that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; founded
by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port
Jackson, 26 Jan, 1788, as a British settlement
for the colony of convicts originally intended for
Botany Bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary
for the colonies. Population, 1791, 483; 1801:
1410 (est.), 600,000. See Australia, New South Wales, Convents.

A legislative council first held 13 July, 1829
Sydney erected into a bishopric (afterwards an arch-
bishopric) . . . . 1835
Lit with gas, the first place so lit in Australia, May, 1841
Bishop of Australia made bishop of Sydney and
metropolitan 1847
University founded . . . . 1856
Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property
destroyed 29 June, 1865
Visited by the Duke of Edinburgh 28 Feb, 1868
At Port Jackson he narrowly escaped assassination; O'Farrell, a Fenian, who shot him in the back on
12 March, was convicted on 31 March, and exe-
cuted 27 April
The duke arrived in England . . . . 28 Feb, 1868
New cathedral consecrated . . . . 30 Nov, 1869
Foundation of capt Cook's monument laid by the
Duke of Edinburgh 23 March, 1869
A conference of delegates from the Australian
colonies met here for customs, postal and railway
purposes, without effect . . . . Jan, 1873
Exhibitions opened here, April, 1873, and 1 April, 1874
SYRIA.

SYNAGOGUE (literally an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, and the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When these meetings were first held is uncertain; some refer them to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. See Jews.

SYNDICATE, originally a body of syndics, officers of a government or any ruling body; the term is now frequently used as synonymous with a company or body of trustees, 1888. See Trusts.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope usually usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding; see Councils. The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Henry VIII. 1533; see Dort and Tarras.

SYNONYM, a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another, as valour, courage.

SYPHILIS, a disease said to have been introduced into Europe at the siege of Naples, 1495.

SYRACUSE, S.E. Sicily, founded by Archias, 734 B.C. The city gradually included five towns, Ortigia (an island containing the citadel, or acropolis), Acharnada, Tyche, Neapolis, and Epipolae. The ancient history is given in the article Sicily. Syracuse taken by the Saracens and ransomed (66; burnt by them 578. Retaken by count Roger, the Norman 1088. Destroyed by the Sarazens in 1542, Jan. 1691; and nearly destroyed 6 Aug. 1757. In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops. 21 April, 1849. Remains of an ancient city discovered by Dr. Orsi at Pantalica, reported Dec. 1895. Further discoveries reported 14 Feb. 1897.

SYREN, see Sirene.

SYRIA, a country of W. Asia. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ippeus, Seleucia founded Antioch. Population about 3,250,000.

Alliance of David king of Israel and Hiram king of Syria 8 C. 1049.

Syria conquered by David 1049.

Liberated by Herod 748.

Banished, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews 698.

Banished II. reigns, about 680.

Syria subdued by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria 745.

Syria conquered by Cyrus 539.

And by Alexander 333.

Seleucus Antith. enters Babylon 312.

End of the Seleucidae (see Antiochus).

Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, defeated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus 290.

The city of Antioch founded 290.

Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Statoleon, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son 297.

Battle of Cyzicus; Lysimachus slain by Seleucus 281.

Seleucus finally assassinated by Ceranus; Antiochus I. king 280.

Antiochus I. order, or Saviour defeats the Gains 275.

Antiochus II. surrounded by the Milesians Theos (God) king 261.

Ptolemy of Lydicia 246.

Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Syria and Magnesia 243.

Seleucus III. Cerarion (or Thunder), king 226.

Antiochus III. the Great (king, 222), conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia 217.
Again conquers Palestine, 193; but gives it to Ptolemy.

Enters Greece, 193; defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, 193; and at Magnesia.

Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them Asia Minor.

Seleucus Philopator, king.

Antiochus IV, king, who assumes the title of Thous- Epiphanes, or the illustrious God.

He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves. a. c.

Antiochus V. Epator (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne.

Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Balas, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator.

Antiochus VI, Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho).

Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia, 126; and is defeated and slain.

Demetrius Nicator restored.

Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus.

Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125), whom she attempts to poison; but he compels her mother to swallow the deadly draught herself.

Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch.

Seleucus, king.

Antiochus IX. Enobarbus, king.

Dethroned by Philip.

Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria.

Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus.

Syria made a Roman province.

Syria invaded by the Parthians.

By the Persians.

Invaded by the Saracens, 437, 502, 529; by the Persians.

Conquered by the Saracens, 638.

Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliph.

Revolt of the emirs of Damascus.

The emirs of Aleppo revolt.

The crusades commence (see Crusades).

Desolated by the crusades (which see).

Noureddin conquers Syria.

Suleiman dethrones the Fatimite dynasty.

The Tartars overrun Albania.

The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders.

Syria over-run by Tamerlane.

Syria and Egypt overcome by the Turks.

Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion by the French, 1770; Bonaparte overruns the country, Gaza and Jaffa taken.

Siege of Acre begun by the French, 16 March; raised.

Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt.

Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French, 10 Sept.

Mohamed Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria.

Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signor at Koniah.

European powers intervene, and peace is made.

The war renewed; May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nazith.

March, 1839.

The Turkish fleet deserts to Mehemet Ali, and arrives at Alexandria.

The five powers unite to support the Porte.

Death of lady Hester Stanhope.

Treaty of London (not signed by France), 15 July.

Capture of Sidon (see Sidon).

Fail of Beyrount (see Beyrount).

Fail of Acre (see Acre).

Long negotiations; the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria.

Jan. 1841.

The Druze destroyed 153 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see Druze).

July 1850.

The Mahommedans massacre Christians at Damascus; 3,000 slain; many saved by Abdul-Kader, July.

The English and French government intervene; 12,000 men to be sent by France.

The Druze punish the Mahommedans inspired in the massacres; 105 of all ranks, including the governor, executed.

20 Aug. et seq.

4,000 French soldiers, under general Hauptpen, land at Beyrount.

Lord Durham, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus.

6 Sept.

The French and Turks advance against Lebanon.

14 emirs surrendered.

Pacification of the country effected.

The French occupation ceases.

Incursion of Joseph Karam, Maronite, in Lebanon; suppressed.

March, 1866.

Another; Karam flees to Algeria.

31 Jan.

Mohamet Pasha appointed governor-general to inaugurate reforms. Nov., 1875; experiences great difficulty.

Oct., 1879.

Hamed Pasha, governor of Smyrna, and Mohamet Pasha change places.

Aug., 1830.

Mohamet Pasha, charged with complicity in the murder of the sultan Abdil Aziz, surrenders (see Turkey, 1841).

About 19 May, 1881.

Disturbances between the Druses and the Muslims in the Lebanon; agitation at Damascus against the Christians.

July, 1885.

Conflicts and pillaging. Nov.; the Druze routed by Circassians and Arabs, aided by the Turks; villages burned, women and children killed.

Dec.; again defeated, 10, 21 Dec. 1885. (The Turks suffered much by the incapacity of their generals, and deficient commissariat.

Turkish troops totally defeated by the Druzes and Arabs, near Damascus.

June, 1886.

Dreadful fighting; mutility of troops. Aug.; resumption of hostilities.

Sept.

The German emperor visits Syria.

23 Oct., 1882.

Another fight; 300 killed and wounded.

16 May, 1907.

Tragic warfare; about 900 Beduins and 2 Druzes killed.

27 Dec.

Disastrous floods; over 500 houses destroyed and about 100 lives lost.

23 Sept., 1890.

SYSTON, see under Libraries.

SZEGEDIN (Hungary), on the Theiss at its junction with the Maros, the seat of revolutionary government, 1849. Rebuilt under superintendence of Ludwig Tisza. Grand festival, the emperor present, 10 Oct. 1883. See Inundations, 1859 and 1887. Population, 1860, 16,259; 1910 (est.), 120,15
TANGANYIKA, a lake of eastern central Africa, 420 miles in length, 15 to 80 miles in breadth.
Discovered by Speke and Burton, 1858. The supposition that the lake belonged to the basin of the Nile was disproved by Livingstone and Stanley, 1871. Cameron, 1874, discovered an outlet, the Lukuga, on the west side of the lake, which Stanley, in 1876, proved to be a communication with the Luala or Upper Congo.

TANGIER (Morocco, N.W. Africa), besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II., of England, who, in 1863, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangier afterwards became a piratical station. See Morocco.

Explosion of a powder magazine; 7 artillerists killed, and many injured. 24 March, 1910

TANISTRY (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, amongst his sons, legitimate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tenant or chief. Abolished 1604.

TANOIRE (W. India). About 1678, Venecce, a Maharatta chief, brother of the great Sivajee, made himself rajah. In 1719 a British expedition endeavored to restore a deposed rajah without success; the reigning prince bought them off by the cession of territories. Much intervention ensued. In 1799 the company obtained possession of the country, engaging to support the rajah with nominal authority. The last is said to have died in 1835.

TANNENBERG (E. Prussia). Here Ladislaus V. Jagellon of Poland defeated the Teutonic knights with great slaughter, the grand master being among the slain, 15 July, 1410. The order never recovered from this calamity.

TANNHAUSER, the name of one of Wagner's operas, founded on the German legend of the hero of that name.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practised. Great improvements have been made in tanning by chemical processes.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mine by Hatchett, in 1801, and named by him from a Spanish mineral called columbium, by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1848 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and peltophium.—Gmelin.

TANZIMAT, see Turkey, 1839-44.

TAOISM, one of the three religions of China. The name is derived from the Tao, or "Way," a treatise written by Li Urh, or Lao-izze, a contemporary of Confucius in the sixth century B.C. The "Way" is the quiet, passionless discharge of all our duties, "Heaven" not being a ruler, but a pattern. Taoism was modified by the introduction of Buddhism.

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called Sarrazins. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands.—Gnievciordoni. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1600. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufacture of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619.—Salmon.

TAR (said to have been derived from Tarifa, where duties were formerly collected), a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. For Mr. McKinley's tariff bill see United States, Oct. 18 90. See Free Trade, Protection, &c.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE, inaugurated 21 July, 1903, for the employment of the tariff with a view to its use to consolidate and
develop the resources of the Empire, and to defend the industries of the United Kingdom. The league, which is independent of political parties, carries on its propaganda by means of meetings, lectures, and literature on the subject; it also supports members of parliament and parliamentary candidates who are in favour of tariff reform. Branches of the league have been formed in every constituency in England and Wales, with the exception of the counties of Worcestershire, Warwick, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, which form the area worked by the Imperial tariff committee at Birmingham.

A federation of the South Wales branches of the Tariff reform league, with Lord Dunraven as president, was formed at Cardiff, 9 Nov. 1899. South London federation of the Tariff reform league initiated, 13 Nov. 1899. Northern tariff reform federation, first annual meeting held at Newcastle, 28 Jan. 1899. Lord Rosebery speaks to the business men of Glasgow on tariff reform, 10 Sept. 1899.

TARPEIAN ROCK (Rome), owed its name to the tradition that Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, the keeper of the Roman citadel, was here crushed to death by the shields cast on her by the Sabines, whom she treacherously admitted, having bargained for their victory. They were about to give her their left arms, meaning their bracelets: about 750 B.C.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Sucquet, 25 Jan. 1711, and the inhabitants put to the sword. Population, 1887, 27,225; 1910 (est.), 36,250.

TARTAR or HIGHLAND PLAID, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the Galli non bracelet.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1899, by Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY, a name given in the middle ages to a part of Central Asia and Eastern Europe, see TURKESTAN and CROMN. The Tartars, or Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Tamerlan, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Tarics in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century; see Golden Horde. The Calmucks, a branch of the Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1722, but returned in 1774, and thousands perished on the journey.

TASMANIA, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (which see).

TATE GALLERY, see National Gallery, July, 1857; new rooms added, Nov. 1896.

TATTERSALL'S, see Races.

TAUNTON (Somerset) was taken by Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497; and here he was surrendered to Henry VII. 5 Oct. following. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June, 1685; and it was the scene of the "bloody asise" held by Jeffreys upon the rebels in August. The castle restored and a fine museum opened by Lord Cork, 21 May, 1902. Population, 1901, 21,078; 1909 (est.), 23,048.

TAVERS may be traced to the 13th century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third, only three taverns were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Wabrook, and the other in Lombard-street."—Spenser, The Breast Head, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakespeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment.—Shakespeare, "Henry IV." The White Hart, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Tavers were licensed in 1752.

Taverns were re-licensed by 7 Edward VI., 1552-6, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Wrexham, 5 in Bristol, 1 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 3 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 5 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle upon-Yonne.

TAXES were levied by Solomon, the Athenian legislator, about 594 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55% of our money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Taxer, 489 B.C.—1 If Eum. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377—1519; see Revenue and Income Tax. "TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE" (see Advertisement Duty, Newspaper Stamp, and Paper Duty). For his exertions in repealing these, a testimonial was presented to Mr. T. Milner Gibson in 1861. The assessed taxes now include land tax, house duty, and property and income tax. The Taxes Management act, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 19, passed 6 Aug., 1880 (see below). The elder Wm. Pitt, in his great speech on the Stamp act imposed on the colonies without their consent, 1765-69, said that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. See Stamp Duties. Receipts from general taxation, 1901-5, 120,530,000l.
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Duty of 18. 4d. per pound begun April, 1857.
Duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2s. 2d. to 12. per pound; reduced to 6d. per pound, 1 June, 1863.
Licences to sell tea abolished, 1869.
The duty reduced to 4d. per pound, 17 April, 1890.
Ten duty raised to 6d., 26 Aug., 1894.
Area under tea cultivation in India at end of 1891, 42,547,527 acres; nine-tenths of total in Assam and Bengal; government report issued, Sept., 1903.

TEACHERS. NATIONAL UNION OF, established 1879. The Teachers' Association holds annual conferences. 508 local associations in England and Wales with 67,012 members in 1900.
In connection with the National union are an examinations board, a provident society, benevolent fund, and orphan homes; over 23,000, raised annually for benevolent purposes. See, sir James V. Mill, M.P.

"TEARLESS VICTORY." was won by Archibald III., king of Sparta, over the Argadians and Argives, without losing a man, 367 B.C.

TEA-ROOM MEETING of members of the house of commons, 8 April, 1867. See Reform, 1867.

TEB, battle of, 29 Feb., 1884. See Sebastopol.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, defined as "science and art applied to industry." Polytechnic schools in Darmstadt established 1830; in Hanover 1835; the trade association of the grand duke of Hesse, 1839; Berlin working men's union, 1843; Wurttemberg workmen's school, 1848; society for promoting the interests of the working classes at Amsterdam, 1854. The first real practical technical school in England was formed in the Chester Diocesan Training College, by the rev. Arthur Rigg, principal, 1839-40.

Conference of masters of city companies at Manson-house to promote technical education: 5 Nov., 1869. City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education formally constituted, 11 Nov., 1878; foundation laid by prince Leopold, 5 May, 1883. Central Institution of City and Guilds Institute, South Kensington; foundation laid by the prince of Wales, 18 July, 1883. Technical college, Finsbury, opened 19 Feb., 1883. Technical schools (Scotland) act passed, 1883.

Royal commission on technical instruction appointed to inquire abroad and at home, 8 Aug., 1884; report's report as to English work, about 17 Feb., 1882, and 16 May, 1884. Technical instruction bill introduced in Parliament, 10 July, 1885.

The technical instruction act, authorising local authorities to supply aid for the purpose, passed 30 Aug., 1889; another act passed, 26 March, 1891.
Technical and Industrial Institutions act passed ... 1892
National association for the promotion of technical education formed, Lord Hartington (since duke of Devonshire), president, 1 Julian 1895, annual meetings.

Association of technical institutions constituted at the Society of Arts ... 1893
Mr. T. H. Adams, of Newport, bequests about £6,000, for technical education in agriculture, announced ... 1895
International congress on technical education at the Society of Arts ... 15 June, 1897
Technical instruction committees become merged into the new education committees under the provisions of the Education act of 1892, 15 Nov. 1892.
New mining and technical college at Wigan opened by the countess of Crawford ... 12 Jan. 1893
Education (London) act, 1902, which applies the provisions of the act to London, was passed ... 24 Oct. 1892, deferred; bill introduced by Mr. Shaw Lefevre 30 March; act passed 14 Aug.: came into operation 1 Oct. 1893. Another telegraph act passed 28 June, 1892, and 1898. See Telephone. The Society of Telegraph Engineers founded 1871.


Under Electricity and Telegraphs, under Post Office, 1893 et seq. The Telegraphic Journal began 15 Nov. 1875.

International Telegraph Conferences (commercial), commenced at Brussels, 1856; many have been held since.

Telegraphy: successful experiments made with prof. Elison Gray's machine; messages transmitted in facsimile writing between the general Post-office, London and St. Margaret's Bay (83 miles), 22 July, 1844; further improvements in 1890.
Prof. Rowland's multiplex system of printing to telegraphy, successful, April, 1900.

The United States bureau of statistics prepared a monograph, which showed that the submarine telegraph cables of the world numbered 1,773, with an aggregate length of about 200,000 miles, connected at an estimated cost of $15,000,000, the number of messages transmitted over them annually exceeds 5,000,000 ... 1902

Telegraph construction bill introduced by lord Stanley in the house of commons, withdrawn, 9 June, 1905.

Underground telegraphic communication between London and Glasgow established at a cost of about $5,000,000, 1 Jan. 1906.

The international telegraphic conference sits in Lisbon ... 1 May, 1908.

The international radio-telegraphic convention comes into force for all countries adhering to it, including Great Britain and almost all parts of the British Empire ... 1 July, 1913.

Direct telegraph communication between London and Karachi, a distance of 5,532 miles, established during the week ending ... 21 Jan. 1919.

Telegraph service—Receipts from the United Kingdom, for the year ended 31 March ... 1919, $1,300,000; 1910, $1,300,000. For wireless telegraphy, see Electricity.

TELEKOPHONIX, or speaking telegraph, consisted of piping of gutta percha, enameled, class, or earthenware, with a terminal mouthpiece of ivory, bone, wood, or metal. It was used for dockyards and large establishments. It was described by Mr. Francis Whishaw at the meeting of the British Association at Swansea, August, 1851.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, Egypt, the site of the entrenched camp of the rebel general, Arabi Pasha, his force being about 15,000 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, 6,000 Bedouins and other irregulars, and 70 guns; captured by the British 13 Sept. 1882.

Sir Garnet Wolseley broke up his camp at Ismailia on the night of 12 Sept. and began his advance at 1:30 a.m., his force being about 11,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 49 guns; the troops marched rapidly in the dark. At daylight they arrived at the camp. The sur-
prised Egyptians filled the trenches and fought well under cover; but when the British sent up the parapets, they at first resisted bravely, but afterwards fled, being hotly pursued by the British cavalry, leaving all their guns, ammunition, &c. &c. The Egyptians were killed or made prisoners. Arabi Pasha fled towards Cairo. Arabi Pasha's army was completely broken up, and the British entered Cairo the next day, 14 Sept. British killed 432, and 383 wounded, Egyptian killed and wounded about 1500. The Highlanders bore the brunt of the action.

TELEMETER, &c., an instrument for determining the distance between a gun and the object fired at. Lieut. von Ehrenberg and major Montaudon, in Baden, constructed a telemeter the size of a watch, by which the distance is determined and shown on a dial by the action of sound, 1878-85. Telephotometer, another apparatus for ascertaining the distance from point to point, invented by Dr. Luigi Cerabottani, was announced in Sept. 1885; two telescopes are employed.

TELEPHONE (from Greek, tela, afar, phone, voice, sound), a name now given to apparatus for transmitting articulate and musical sounds, by means of wire, vibrating rods, threads, or magnetoelectric currents, &c. Phono-telephone, Phonograph, Microphone, Phonopeur. Robert Hooke conveyed sounds to a distance by stretched wire. Wheatstone conveyed the sounds of a musical-box from a cellar to upper rooms by means of a deal rod (termed "Enchanted Lyre"). 1824. Page galvanic musical tones by magnetising and demagnetising an iron bar. 1837. The principle of the telephone by Dr. Bell. 1843. Professor Pecor lectured on Wheatstone's telephone before the queen at the Polytechnic, 10 May 1855. Philip Reis exhibited a partially articulate electric telephone at Frankfurt, 25 April 1861. Elisha Gray improved Reis's telephone, and is said to have anticipated prof. Bell's discovery. 1873. Cronwell Varley produced a musical one, 1879; played on at the Queen's Theatre, Long-acre, 1 Feb. 1877.

Professor A. Graham Bell's articulating telephone proves that a sound from a charted disk of iron, vibrating in front of a permanent magnet, surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire; the sound or voice causes the vibration of the disk, thereby generating an electric current of electricity which, sent round a similar coil on a distant magnet, sets vibrating another disk, and thus the sound is reproduced; sound is converted into electricity and electricity reconverted into sound.) Experiments at Boston and Salem, United States (3 miles apart); speech, music, singing, laughing, &c., distinctly heard. 12 Feb. 1876. This telephone exhibited by Mr. W. H. Proctor before the British Association, Plymouth, 23 Aug. 1877; before queen Victoria at Osborne, 14, 15 Jan. 1878. Telephone company established. 1878. Edison's carbon "taped" speaking telephone; conversation heard between London and Norwich; 315 miles of wire. 11 Nov. Mr. F. A. Gower improves Bell's telephone; shown at Royal Institution, London by 20, 21 March, 1879. Telephone Exchange (Edison's system), Lombard-street; ten offices connect; private conversation between two persons in either a built or low-lying condition; successfully tried 1 Sept. 1879. The Bell and Edison company became the United Telephone Company; announced 25 July, 1880. Telephone communication established between Liverpool and Manchester by 29 Nov. 1880. Gower-Bell telephones said to have been ordered by the post-office. 1 Dec. 1880. The attorney-general applies for injunction against the Telephone Company, their being entitled to the Telephone company; case deferred; the companies directed to keep accounts, 29 Jan. 1881; decision that the Telephone company is an infringer of the electric telephone monopoly bought by the act of 1868, 20 Dec. 1880; legal arrangements with the company. 11 April, 1881. Professor Ince of Taft's college, Massachusetts, announced a new system, with improved telephone, patented by him and Arthur Edison; different to Bell and Edison's. 22 April, 1881.

National Telephone company and annual meeting, report gross revenue 30 June, 1881, $1,050,000; 30 June, 1882, $2,594,000; divided 6 per cent. announced 3 Aug. 1882.

Telephonic communications between Brighton and London established. 1 July, 1881.

United Telephone company & Harrison, Cox, Walker & Co., for infringements of patents (Gordon, Bell and Edison); verdict for plaintiffs on appeal. 6 Feb. 1883.

Communication established between New York and Chicago, 600 miles " 7 Feb. 1883.

The post-office makes large concessions to the companies. 10 Sept. 1883.

Telephonic communication between Brussels and Paris opened. 2 Feb. 1887.

Communication by telephone between Paris and Marseilles opened. 6 Aug. 1888.

Proposed amalgamation of the United Telephone company with other companies opposed by the postmaster-general in regard to their licences from government. 1 July, 1886.

The Public telephone, in which sounds are communicated by an ordinary wire, without electricity, successfully used on railways in America, 1885; tried with good results on the Malvern railway near Birmingham, 2 Dec. 1885.

Telephonic communications open between London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, 11 July; Manchester, 11 Aug. 1885.

Telephone communication established between London and Paris; the first communications were from the prince of Wales and president Carnot; exchanging congratulations, 17 March. opened to the public. 24 April, 1889.

Telephonic communication from London to Marseilles and Brussels, completed 19 April, 1887; between Dublin and Belfast, opened. 29 Sept. 1882.

Treasury minute to promote the development of the telephonic system in the United Kingdom by promoting the co-operation of the post-office and the telephone companies, 22 May, 1881.

The government authorised to raise $3,000,000 to purchase the trunk lines of the telephone companies, by the telegraph act passed. 2 June, 1884.

Telephone from New York to Chicago (950 miles) opened. 1 Oct. 1889.

Telephone from Berlin to Vienna (410 miles) opened, 29 Nov. 1894.

New building at Lime-street.


The Apostolical automatic telephone, system decribed in the Times. 17 Aug. 1879.

All the trunk telephone lines in the United Kingdom transferred to the post-office. 6 Feb. 1897.

Second telephone cable—40 miles long—between Abbot's-cliff, near Dover, and Sangatte, near Calais, laid. 3 May, 1893.


Telegraphs (telephone communication) act passed. 4 Aug. 1893.

Successful experiments with the Brussels-London telephone reported. 25 Sept. 1893.

Telephone convention between Gt. Britain and France signed. 29 July, 1902.

Telegraph (money) act, 1904, authorising the issue out of the consolidated fund of $5,000,000, for the development of the post-office telephone service, money to be raised by terminable annuities chargeable on the post office vote, receives the royal assent. 29 Nov. 1904.

Agreement made between the postmaster-general and the National Telephone company, by which the government will acquire by purchase the company's system of telephones on the expiration of the patent license, 11 Dec. 1892; 2 Feb. 1893.

Report of the select committee on the general post office and National Telephone co., issued 1 Aug. 1894.
TELEPHOTOGRAVY.

Prof. de Forest, the inventor, transmits music from his laboratory to the top of the New York Times building, and March 1897.

The telephone uses a direct current, while the telegraph uses the alternating current.

First actual work on shipboard; yacht races reported from the yacht Thetis in Put-In-Bay, a distance of four miles.

July.

The "telewater," a new process by which over an ordinary telephone wire a message is received in the receiver of the writing of the sender.

The lord mayor at the general post-office transmits the first message to Manchester.

a. 12 Dee. 1898.

Experiments made in which a telephony, between the Eiffel Tower and Melun, a distance of 42 kilometers, before M. Picard, minister of marine, confirm the practical value of earlier results.

The highest telephone line in the world, running to the Margherita observatory, near the summit of Monte Rosa, over 15,000 ft. high, completed.

The flagship Commodiut was the first battleship to be equipped with wireless telephones.

It cost 24,000, to install the instruments for the torpedo fleet at first.

Telephone Service.-Total receipts (revenue) from the United Kingdom for the year ended 31 March: 1896, 1,510,000.; 1897, 1,720,000.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY, a process for transmitting to a distance images of objects by the agency of electricity and selenium, was invented by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, early in 1881.

TELERADPHONE, an arrangement of apparatus in which M. Mercader has adapted prof. Graham Bell's photophone to telegraphy, announced Jan. 1882.

TELESOPS. Their principle was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digges (who died about 1573) is said to have arranged glasses so that he could see very distant objects.

Telescopes constructed by John Lipperhey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle-makers of Middelburg, and James Mienus of Alkmaar, about 1608.

Galileo (from a description of the above) constructed telescopes (May, 1609), gradually increasing in power, till he discovered Jupiter's satellites, &c.

Jan. 1610.

The telescope explained by Kepler 1611.

Huygens greatly improved the telescope; discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn, &c. 1655-6.

Telescopes improved by Gregory 1663.

Abney's terrestrial telescopes, invented by Newson 1668.

Achromatic telescopes made by Chester More Hall, about 1723; reinvented by John Dollond 1728.

Sir Wm. Herschel greatly improves telescopes, and discovers the planet Uranus (which he, 21 March, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1782; he completes his forty-feet focal length telescope in 1783, and he discovers two other volcanic mountains; he lays before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulae and clusters of stars.

1782.

The great telescope taken down, and one of twenty-foot focal length erected by sir John Herschel (who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope, and made with it his observations) 1782.

The Earl of Rosse erected at Parsonstown, in Ireland, a telescope (at a cost exceeding 20,000"). 1852.

6 feet in diameter, and 54 feet in length 1822-45.

Mr. Low built a telescope by which he discovered the satellite of Saturn, 1846, and the eight satellites of Saturn 1848.

One of gigantic size, 25 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth 1852.

Magin's telescopes, set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris 1850.

M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the improving 14 inches in diameter; the focal length 7 feet 1852.

Mr. R. S. W. Hall's telescope (with object glass 25 inches diameter; tube nearly 30 feet), set up at Gateshead by Cooke of York. 1870.

TELEPHERY, see under Telephone, 1908.

TELLERS, see under Exchequer.

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Muller of Reichenstein, in 1782, and named by Klaproth.

TELDYNOGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER, invented by M. Hirn, is an arrangement of water-wheels, endless wires, and pulleys, for conveying and using the power of water-falls at a distance, and has been much used since 1850. The apparatus was shown at Paris in 1862.

TELEPHERAGE, an application of electrical motion, invented by professor Fleming Jenkin, aided by professors Ayerton and Perry, for conveying heavy goods, 2d. a ton per mile, 4 miles an hour, shown at Milwall, 1884.

A Telepherc company was formed. A Telepher line at the estate of lord Hampden at Glynne near Lewes, opened. 15 Nov. 1885.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On 10 Aug. 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

TEMNOGRAPH, an instrument designed to plot to any accurate scale a section of the ground over which it travels. It works by frictional motion governed by two pendulous weights. Invented by A. M. Kymer-Jones in 1859.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States' army, 1818. See Tenedol and Permissive Bill.

The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1826, and formed 13 Feb. 1826.

Many temperance societies immediately afterwards formed in America, England, and Scotland.

British and foreign temperance society formed.

The "Rechabites" (see Jer. xxxv.) began 1838.

In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published a temperance bill in 1827-31; and Father Theologis, a Roman Catholic clergyman, affirmed that he had made more than a million of converts to temperance 1841.

In England, the National temperance society, formed 1843.

London temperance league 1851.

The United Kingdom alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, 1 June, 1853; annual meetings up to 1856 et seq.

The National Temperance league, formed 1856.

The National union for suppression of intemperance by means of "few houses, shorter hours, and better provisions," established end of 1871.

Church of England temperance society inaugurated by the archbishop of Canterbury and others at Lambeth 1873.
The Temple hall was built in 1372.

The City Temple, a dissenters’ chapel, Holborn, Viaduct, was opened on 19 May 1874.

The Middle New Library was opened by the prime of Wales, 21 Oct. 1861; he becomes treasurer of the Middle Temple.

The stones, &c., given to sir H. B. Meux to be erected at Theobald’s Park, near Cheshunt, June, 1857; the bar set up.

St. Mary’s, or the Temple church, situated in the Inner Temple, is a Gothic stone building, erected by the Temple society, and is remarkable for the circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1825; resignation of the chapel of the prebend of Llandaff, Master of the Temple in 1859; succeeded by the rev. Canon Alfred Ainger, formerly reader (56 years).

TEMPLES. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—Herodotus. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.

—Apollonius.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1020 B.C.; consacrated 1004; pillaged by Shishak, 971; repaired by Joash, 856; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 725; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 585, 557; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; lengthened by Herod, 27 B.C.; now the depository of the book of the Gospels.

The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boulhs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Persians, 494; a new temple raised by the family of the previous owner about 513.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 514 B.C.; fired by Erostratus or Herotestor, to perpetuate a genius; rebuilt in 356 B.C.; it is said to have been built it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.

The temple of Pity was built by Aeclius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk a her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliment. —Vol. Max.

Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great and Theodosius, 313–392. See separate articles.

TEntAN. See Rent. Bills to amend the position of Irish tenants in relation to their landlords—were brought into parliament by Mr. Shairman Crawford, 1835; srr Joseph Napier, 1832; Mr. Cardwell, 1830. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 1831; Lord Dunsany, 1857. The Irish land bill setting the question passed 8 July, 1870. See Ulster and Ireland.

The Tenants' Defence Association was formed in consequence of a declaration by Mr. Parnell and his party, at a meeting in the house of commons, that a new league was absolutely necessary to defend the Irish tenant farmers against their landlords, 14 July, 1871. The tenants were invited to contribute to the fund, and preliminary meetings were held. The association was inaugurated at Thurles, Tipperary, by Mr. Sexton, Mr. Redmond, and other M.P.'s, 600 delegates being...
present, 28 Oct. 1597, but had been subscribed up to 3 Nov. 1597. On 16 April, 1721, the scheme was reported unsuccessful.

TENASSERIM (N.E. India), ceded by Burma to the British, 24 Feb. 1829.

TENERIFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The peak of Tenerife, 12,108 feet above the level of the sea, was ascended in 1836 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and in my thousands of people in 1794. See Santa Cruz. The governor, col. Pedro Bastanieta, was hanged for murder of his mother-in-law, 28 Oct. 1899.

Visit of king Alfonso of Spain to... 26 March, 1906. Eruption in the island... Nov.-Dec. 1906.

TEN MINUTES' BILL, see Reform.

TENNESSEE, a southern state of North America, was settled about 1760, and admitted into the union 1 June, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the union was passed—it is asserted illegally—on 6 May, 1861. On 23 Feb. 1862, the federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (afterwards the president of the United States) made the crude military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosecrans expelled the confederate government. The representatives of Tennessee were re-admitted to the congress, July, 1869. Population, 1869, 2,020,616; 1910 (est.), 2,557,250. Capital, Nashville.

Riots at Knoxville, through the employment of convicts in the mines; about 500 liberated by the mob, 30 Oct. (est.); recaptured, 4 Nov. (est.). See United States, 1862.

Railway collision near Newmarket, Tennessee, 50 killed, 12 injured, 29 Sept. 1904.

TENNESSEY. This game, brought from France, in the middle ages, became fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II, 1660-85; see Jeu de Paume. Winners of the amateur championship, sir Edward Grey, 1839, 1839, 1847, 1856, 1879; Mr. E. B. Curtis, 1869, 1870, E. E. Curley, 1865, 1870; Mr. J. H. Grubb, 187; Mr. E. H. Miles, 1889-1891; Mr. W. Pennell, 1914; Mr. E. H. Miles, 1922; Mr. W. Pennell, 1914; Mr. E. H. Miles, 1919; Mr. J. Reid, 1909; Mr. J. Reid, 1909; Mr. W. Pennell, 1922.

There was no match for the Professional championship, C. ("Punch") Evans (held) being left in an unchallenged possession.

TEN TABLES, see Decemver.

TENTERDEN'S ACT, LORD, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, for shortening the time of prescription in certain cases (such as rights of way, and use of lights), passed 1 Aug. 1832.

TENURES, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures in England were abolished in 1909 Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1841.

TERRIBUM, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (which see).

TERCERA, see JUAREZ.

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being adjusted to the time of the vintage in France. 14 Will. I. 1679—"Guion de Leg. Angle." They were gradually formed.—Spelman. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV, and 1 Will. IV. 22 July, 1839: Hibernia Term to begin 17 Jan. and end 31 Jan.; Easter, 15 April, to end 8 May; Trinity, 22 May, to end 12 June; Michaelmas, 2 Nov. to end 25 Nov. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. 15 Nov. 1839. New law terms (now sitting) were appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature act, passed 5 Aug. 1873, and were subsequently altered as below.

Michaclmas sessions: 12 Oct. to 21 Dec.

Hilary: 1 Jan. to 24 March.

Easter: 5 April to 13 May.

Trinity: 24 May to 30 July.

TERRITORIAL WATERS JURISDICTION ACT, passed, 16 Aug. 1878. It regulates the law relating to the trial of offences committed on the sea within a certain distance of the coasts of her majesty's dominions.

TERRITORIAL. Territory and reserve forces act, 1897. See under Army.

Advisory council formed, with Mr. Haldane as chairman and hon.-gen. sir W. H. Mackinnon as vice-chairman, for the territorial force. The council is primarily intended to represent the county associations, dealing with questions of an administrative or financial character. Reported 23 Feb. 1903.

The army council issues a bulletin, being an explanation to all imperial yeomanry serving in Great Britain or on active service, or on the Territorial and reserve forces act, 1897. All units of imperial yeomanry (with the exception of the Irish regiments) will be transferred, by order in council, to the territorial force, and will become units of that force from 1 April, 1908.

New decoration for officers of the territorial force, to be entitled "the Territorial Decoration," and to consist of an oak wreath in silver, tied with gold, and having in the centre the royal cipher and crown in gold, announced 29 Sept.

The prime minister's transfer of the territorial force; his royal highness assumes the honorary colonelcy of the king's colonial yeomanry, Suffolk yeomanry, 5th London brigade, royal field artillery, and the 5th battalion Hampshire regiment... 30 Oct.

Total strength of non-commissioned officers and men of the territorial force, 188,561; adding officers, 2,000; establishment being 319,854.

Chaplain's department formed by special army order issued 15 Jan. 1909. 15 territorial corps march through London on reviewing parades, meeting with considerable success. 14 Feb. Recruiting march through London, resulting in the enlistment of many recruits... 20 Feb.

March past the mansion-houses of 9,000 officers and men of the city territories... 15 May.

Representative detachments of 1,383 units of the territorial force receive their colours from king Edward in the grounds of Windsor-castle. Over 2000 territorial troops and about 3,000 regulars take part in the ceremonies. 19 June.

King Edward presents the colours to the West Lancashire division of the territorial force, who mustered 15,000 strong... 5 July.

Bkeley rifle meeting opened 12 July. Corps of London rifle brigade, won the king's prize... 24 July.

Circular letter issued from the war office announcing the widening of the scope of the existing territorial organisation by the formation of a reserve to include all able-bodied men of a suitable age, showing themselves prepared to take part in the land defence of their country... 28 July.

25,000 officers and men of the territorial forces commence a fortnight's camp training on Salisbury plain... 31 July.

Motor-car accident to territorials marching towards Stonehenge camp, near Salisbury, by a motor-car rushing into a battery on a defended track near Tilhowood, the weather being foggy; ten men were injured and one subsequently died in hospital... 12 Aug.
TERRY ALTS.

The strength of the territorial force numbered 9,701 officers and 262,036 non-commissioned officers and men on 31 Jan., 1910. Creation of the territorial force reserve, forming part of the body to be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Territorial Reserve Forces Act, was announced in an army order, 23 March. Regulations for the territorial reserve and for the formation, organization and administration of cadet units by county associations issued, 22 May.

TERRY ALTS, insurgents of co. Clare, who committed numerous outrages after the union, 1801. They resembled the "Thrashers" of Connaught, the "Carders," the followers of "capt. Rock," 1822, and the Fenians (wheekish). Brewer.

TEST ACT, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England, and to take the oaths against subversion, &c.; enacted 20 March, 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed, 9 May, 1828. See University Tests.

TESTAMENT, see Bibles and Wills.

TESTER, testone, a silver coin struck in France by Louis XII., 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II., and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12d. value in the reign of Henry VIII., afterwards 6d.

TESTRI (N. France). Pepin d'Heristal, invited by malcontents, here defeated and captured Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and established himself as duke, 687.

TEITENHALL (Staffordshire). It was probably at this place, then named Teetenhead, that the Danes were defeated by the Saxon king, Edward the Elder, 6 Aug., 910.

TEITUAN (Morocco) was entered by the Spaniards 6 Feb., 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on 4 Feb. The general O'Donnell was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTOBERG FOREST (the Teutoburgian saltus, Tectici), probably situated between Detmold and Paderborn, where Hermann, or Arminius, and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus, with very great slaughter, A.D. 9. Varus and many of his officers preferred suicide to captivity. This defeat was regarded at Rome as a national calamity, and Augustus, in agony, cried, "Varus, give me my legions!"

TEUTONES, a people of Germany, who with the Umbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 102 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102,000 B.C. (see Cimbri), with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general (hence Deutsche).

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under Guy of Lusignan, before Antioch. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Cele- stine III. On their return to Germany, the knights were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. Their territories were invaded, and their army was defeated, with great slaughter, near Tannenberg, in East Prussia, by Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, 15 July, 1410, when the grand master and many of the knights were slain. A large part of their possessions were incorporated into Poland in 1366, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand master was made a prince of the empire, and the order much weakened. Its remaining possessions were seized by Napoleon I., in 1809. Marienburg castle (about 1274) and chapel restored and dedicated by the emperor, 5 June, 1792. See Prussia, &c.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, 4 May, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., was taken prisoner, and her son killed. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, whereking Henry expiated his mistake by this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. Population, 1901, 5,500; 1910 (est.), 6,420.

The abbey, founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, cousin of William I., was established and confirmed 1213, greatly altered, 14th century; a monastery destroyed by Henry VIII.; the abbey spared; restored by G. G. Scott, 1877-9.

TEXAS (N. America) was settled by the French, 1687, who were expelled soon after. It revolted from Mexico in 1823; was helped by the Americans in 1826. Its independence was acknowledged in 1836. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1845; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1865; re-admitted to state rights, March, 1870. The coast was desolated by a great storm, 15-18 Sept., 1875. Population 1860, 3,045,710; 1910 (est.) 5,534,825; capital, Austin. See Soturna.

Great fire at Galveston, above 100 residences burnt, loss about $400,000. 13 Nov., 1888.
About 1,000 Mexicans entered Rio Grande and caused disturbances, soon quelled. 1883.
Diplomatic correspondence respecting the conduct of Mr. Lyall, British consul at Galveston, in relation to an Englishman convicted of burglary; he defends himself. Dec., 1885.
Hurricane and great wave, 35 deaths, at Port Arthur and Sabine Pass. 12 Sept., 1885.
Overflow of the Brazos river; great damage; estimated deaths, 100 to 200. June-July, 1879.
Great cloud-burst and flood, about 40 deaths and vast loss of property, reported. 7 April, 1885.
Hurricane and tidal wave, Galveston wrecked, about 4,500 perished; enormous loss, 9 Sept.; much loss; troops called in, about 25 persons shot, reported. 12 Sept., 1879.
Tornado at Galion, 65 deaths, 15 injured; estimated damage, $200,000. 15 May, 1892.
Oil-fields discovered in East Texas; in Sept., rapid development, reported. 16 June.
Rapid rise of the sea; Port La Poite, San Jacinto bay, reported. 18 June.
A tornado swept the town of Bellville, leaving only 3 out of 200 houses standing; about 11 persons killed and a number injured. 26 April, 1897.

TEXEL, (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement between the English under Blake, Dem, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were wounded and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 31 July, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel a sharp indecisive action took place between the allied English and French fleets under prince Rupert and comte d'Estrees, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, 11 Aug., 1673. The
THALLIUM.

Dutch fleet was vanquished by admiral Duncan on 11 Oct. 1797; see Camperdown. The Dutch fleet of 12 ships of war and thirteen Indians surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, 30 Aug. 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectral analysis, March, 1801.

THAMES (London), the Roman Tamesis or Tamis, Saxo-Temese, Tenesa, rises in four springs, at Ullen farm, near Cotes, Gloucestershire, The breadth of the river in Wiltshire is about 170 miles from London bridge, and its whole course from source to mouth about 220 miles. See London, London-bridge, and Frosts.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats. 1735.

It rose to a great height, 1745, 1747, 1762

The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London. 1689

The Thames was made navigable to Oxford. 1644

It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1653; again in three times four hours, 22 March, 1662; again, twice in three hours, 24 Nov. 1777

An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London; twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government.

In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1798, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (which see) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage fences.

The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in 1863

The Thames navigation acts, appointing five more conservators, &c., and prohibiting pollution by sewage, &c., passed Aug. 1866.

The powers of the act extended up to Staines. 1867

New bye-laws to protect the fish in the Upper Thames passed by the conservators. 14 June, 1869

Highest tide known for many years; river overflowed from Gravesend to its full limit; great damage and distress in Blackheath and Lambeth; Wedneday the 4th December, and suffered; river said to have risen above 26 feet. 10 Nov. 1873

Thames Steam Ferry—first pile of a landing-plate at Wapping struck by Lord Mayor stone. 11 Oct., 1873. First steam ferry boat, Josie Moy, launched 25 Feb. 1876

In consequence of the wreck of the saloon steamer Princess Alice, by collision with the Empress Castle, 3 Sept., a committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into matters connected with safety of navigation, &c., in the river. Sept. 1878

Thames traffic committee of the Board of Trade appointed. 1879

Very high tide, 1 Feb.; another, very destructive, February cross pent carried away 7 Oct. 1883

Thames Preservation act passed. 18 Aug. 1883

Greenwich ferry steam boat formally opened 1 Feb. 1883; one between North and South Woolwich formally opened 27 March, 1883

Thames Conservancy act, repealing previous acts, passed 1891

Constructive overflow of the Thames Nov. 1891

The upper Thames frozen over at Windsor, &c.; navigation impeded at Sheerness and London. Feb. 1893

Appeal respecting prevention of floods, by a delegation to the Board of Trade, 19 March, 1896

New works undertaken at Teddington, Staines, &c. Nov. 1894; report presented April.

The Thames Conservancy open a new channel at Teddington and other improvements at Maidenhead. Nov. 1897

THAMES TUNNEL. One proposed, 1793; shaft sunk, 1804. Another proposed by I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, 1823. The bill received the royal assent 24 June, 1824

The work was begun 1825

At a distance of 344 feet from the shaft, the first iron tunnel receiver, 23 May, 1837

The second iron tunnel, by which six workmen perished, 12 Jan. 1828

The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, 22 Aug. 1833

The Thames Tunnel company was dissolved in 1846

The tunnel, transferred to the East London railway company, was closed 23 July

The Tower sewer, an iron tunnel beneath the Thames, constructed by Messrs. Barlow, was begun in Feb. 1856, and privately opened, April, 1875

It was said to have cost only 15,000l.

A tubular Thames tunnel, chiefly for workmen, between North and South Woolwich, begun 23 Aug. 1876

Blackwall Tunnel (see Tunnel). 1891

The Thames, from Westminster to London Bridge, newly closed by ice. 6 Jan.

New Greenwich and Millwall tunnel opened to the public. 4 Aug. 1892

New bridge at Kew opened by the king. 26 Aug. 1893

Widening of London bridge commenced 1901, completed 1904

London county council's steamboat service on the Thames inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 1 June, 1905

New Vauxhall bridge, erected by the London County Council, opened 28 May, 1906

New lock at Molesby opened without formal ceremony 2 June

Annual meeting of the Thames conservancy board: the annual report gives an account of the progress made with the deepening of the lower river so as to form a channel, between Gravesend and the Nore, not less than 1,000 feet wide and 30 feet deep below low water; during the year 1895 3,200,000 cubic yards of bed and bank material were removed; 30 Aug. to 28 Oct.

The keel plate of the Thunderer laid at Canning Town 13 April, 1910

THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Recommended by sir Christopher Wren, 1666, and by Wm. Paterson, founder of the bank of England, about 1674. The corporation embarked a mile in 1677. It was further recommended by Gwynne, 1767, by sir Frederick Eden, 1782; by sir Frederick Trench, 1824; by James Walker; by the duke of Newcastle, 1844; and by John Martin the painter, 1846. In 1856, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked, whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be constructed below land. It was hoped that the establishment of a new road for it would be made through a part of the embankment wall, the expense of which might be defrayed by the duty on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which first sat 30 April, 1861

An act for "embanking the North side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed 7 Aug.; the work begun in Nov. 1862

Mr. J. W. Richardson (late, sir) presented a report with a plan of embanking the north side of the Thames, 6 Nov. 1862; act for carrying it out passed 28 July, 1863

Southern (Albert) Embankment. First stone laid 28 July, 1866; partially opened 24 Nov. 1869.
First stone of the northern (Victoria) embankment (designated by Mr. [att. sir] Joseph W. Bazalgette) laid by Mr. Thawne near Whitehall stairs, 20 July, 1854; the roadway opened to the public, 30 July, 1860; the roadway opened by the Prince of Wales, 13 July, 1870.


Kingston, W. Hampton Court, and other bridges freed from the toll by acts passed 26th and 1874.

"Cleopatra's Needle" (see Obelisk), set up on the embankment.

Tunnel of the new underground tramway from the Embankment to Aldwyche opened, 7 April, 1893.

THANE, a Sax tone title of nobility, abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system in Scotland by King Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THANET (Kent) was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, about 149. The Danes held a part of it, 853-885, and ravaged it 980, 988 ad seq.

THANKSGIVINGS, special national, were offered up at St. Paul's cathedral for the defeat of Spanish Armada, queen Elizabeth present, S Sept. and 24th Nov. 1588; for Marlborough's victories, 12 Nov. 1702, and 7 Sept. 1704; for George III.'s recovery from illness, 23 April, 1789; for Duncan's and other naval victories, 19 Dec. 1797; for the recovery of Wales, 27 March, 1822; for the 60th year of queen Victoria's reign, 22 June, 1897; for the conclusion of peace in S Africa, 8 June, 1902; and for the recovery of the king 20 Oct. 1922, at Westminster Abbey for the safe return of the prince and princess of Wales from India, 13 May, 1906.

THAPSUS (N. Africa). Near here Julius Caesar totally defeated the army of Cato followed soon after.

THEATINES, a religious order, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieri, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to reprisepressies. They first established themselves in France, according to Rénéau, in Paris, 1654. The Theatines vainly endeavoured to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.

THEATRE (Greek theatron, "a place for seeing"). Greek theatres for the exhibition of the drama and musical performances were gradually developed from the ring in which songs and choruses were performed in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus. Greek theatres are well described and illustrated in Mr. Robert W. Lowe's article Theatre in Chambers's Encyclopedia. 1862. The theatre of Dionysus at Athens could contain 50,000 spectators, and that of Epidaurus (which see), 14,000. The revival of the drama in the 16th century led to the construction of modern theatres on Greek models such as that at Rome by Bramante, 1550; the Teatro Olimpico at Vicenza by Palladio, 1584. See Amphithetres, Comedie Francaise, and Opéra.

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. It is stated the first play-house in London was erected at Shoreditch, and called the "Theatre" in 1576, and that the Curtain near it, was erected in 1577. The Blackfriars was built in 1579. The other London theatres in Elizabethan times were Whitefriars, Rose, Hope, Swan, Red Bull, Cockpit or Phoenix, and several others. Shakespeare and his fellow actors erected the Globe theatre on Bankside, about 1594. The prices of admission are said to have been—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s.; see Dream, Henry Lane, and other theatres. The theatres were closed by parliament, 1642-60.

Shakespeare became joint proprietor of Blackfriars theatre.

First Irish theatre opened at Dublin, 23 March, 1661.

The first play-bill was dated 8 April, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane: it runs thus: "By his Majesty's company of comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the Humorous Lovers." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." 1863.

Lincoln's-inn theatre (the Duke's theatre) opened by Sir Wm. Davenant's patent, 23 April, 1662; rebuilt.

First English pantomime at Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Acts for licensing plays and play-houses (placing them under the lord chamberlain) to Geo. II. 25 Aug. 1727.

Garrick banished audiences behind scenes, 23 Oct. 1747.

First play in U.S.A., Merchant of Venice, 5 Sept. 1753.

Set scenes (inventor, de L'othterbury) first used, 2 July, 1777.

Act for regulating theatres (6 & 7 Viet. c. 66), 22 Aug. 1843.

Marionettes or Puppet plays at the Adelphi gallery.

Several of the theatres first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and filled. Jan. 1840.

Lord Chamberlain warned managers against using pantomimes in London, 9 Jan., 1845.

The employment of children under ten years of age forbidden in theatres, 22 June 1845.

Actors' Association initiated at Manchester, constituted at the Lyceum, London, 13 March, 1869.

Parliamentary committee on theatres and music-halls appointed, March; recommendation in their report that the lord chamberlain's control be continued.

DURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent.

Opened.

Neil Gwyn performed.

Theatre burnt by fire, 170 houses.

Re-built by sir C. Wynn, and opened.

Other, Wilkes, Booth.

Garrick's debut here.

Garrick and Lady Murray (revival of Shakespeare). 1747.

Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick, 1766, incorporated.

Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened.

Garrick's farewell.

Sheridan's management.

Mrs Siddons' death a great loss.

Mr. Kemble's death at home.

The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and reopened.

Charles Kemble's first appearance (as Malvolio in Twelfth Night).

Hffield fired at George III.

Theatre burnt.

Re-built by Wyatt, and reopened with a prologue by lord Byron.

Edmund Kem's appearance (as Shylock) 26 Jan., 1811.

Malone Vestris's first appearance.

Real water introduced in the curtain of the stage in 1831.

Ellen Tree's appearance (as Fidele).

Kemble's appearance (as Coriolanus).

Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance.

Chamberlain's appearance.

Mr. Mackardy's management.

Miss Clara Webster's appearance (as Portia) in 1841.

Miss Clara Webster's appearance, 14 Dec.; and died.

Mr. Mackardy's farewell.

English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne).

Italian opera, part of it.

Suddenly closed.
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as Othello), 27 Oct. 1861.

[Drowned in the London; see Weeds, 11 Jan. 1861.]

[Reopened with Hallibury's King, 26 Sept. 1859.]

[Reopened with Antony and Cleopatra, 28 Sept. 1873.]

Balf's posthumous Tulisan produced 11 June, 1874.

[Salvini as Othello: April; as Rambert, 31 May, 1875.

Warren's Ibsn, 4 June, 1876.

Boncennais's drama the Shaugmoush, 4 Sept.

Manager and esser, F. B. Chatterton, 1876-78.

[Reopened with Richard III, 23 Sept. 1876.

Martin's Charles II, 24 Sept. 1877.

Theatre suddenly closed; strike of actors, &c., 4 Feb. 1879.

Savo-Meiningen Court Company (Germany), Julius Caesar, 30 May et seq., 1881.

Mad. Histeri as Lady Macbeth, July, 1882.

Mr. (afterwards sir) Augustus Harris, lessee and manager, Sept. 1879-92.

Carl Reiner opera company.

Reopens the house (La Noia de Figaro), 31 May, 1886.

Reopens with the Spanish Armada by Messrs. H. Hamilton and A. Harris, 26 Sept. 1888.

The Royal Fire performed, 27 Sept.-28 Nov. 1888.

Jack and the Beanstalk, 26 Dec., et seq.

Carl Ross company, Mr. Henry Dance, director, Oct., &c., 18-25 May, 1890.

Mr. Owen's new Opera Theorin, 22 April et seq.

House closed.

Reopened: A Million of Money, 9 Sept. et seq.

Boats and the Band, 26 Dec., et seq., 1894-4 April.

[Never too Late to Mend, 11 April-23 May, 1894.

Boncennais's Famous, 26 May et seq.

Iphigeneia, 23 June-4 Aug.

A Soldier's Koel, new drama by Henry Pettit, 5 Sept.-5 Dec.

Special English opera performances on Saturdays, 26 Sept.-27 Oct. 1894.

Rumsey Dumpy, 26 Dec. 1893-7 April, 1894.

Overflow from Covent Garden, foreign opera, occasionally, 13 June-29 July, 1894.


Comedie Francaise: Plays by Racine, Moliner (Windsor Castle, 27 June), 12 June-12 July, 1894.


A Life of Pleasure, by Henry Pettit and Sir Augustus Harris, 21 Sept.-9 Dec.

[See Royal Prince's, page 1357.]

The Bohemian Girl brought out, 27 Nov. 1894, performed in memory of Balf.

Robinson Crusoe, 26 Dec. 1893-19 March, 1894.

English opera: Marchant, &c., 24 March et seq.

Govan's Wharf, 21 June, 1894.


English opera, 13 April, 1894.

Eight performances by Eleonora Duse and company, 26 Sept.-6 June.

Colony court company; come operas, &c., 17 June-13 July, 1895.


Cinderella (pantomime), 29 Dec. 1895.

English opera season: Faust, etc., 4 April-5 May.

Sir Augustus Harris, born 1824, died 22 June, 1895.

Aladdin, 26 Dec., end of March, 1896.

Myth of Mr. Collins becomes managing director, on behalf of a company (limited), 29 March.

The White Hare, 16 Sept.-29 Oct.


Theatre bought by the Government (for the benefit of Mrs. Nolle-Farren, over £6,000 realised), 17 March.

The Great Reefs, 12 Sept.-16 Dec.

The Forty Thieves, pantomime, 26 Dec.-18 March, 1899.

Jack and the Beanstalk, 26 Dec., et seq., 1899-1 March, 1900.


Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, 26 Dec.-29 March, 1900.

[The Great Mijllion, 9 July-9 Sept.

Blue Beard, pantomime, 26 Dec.-19 March, 1901.


[The Best of Friends, 13 Sept.-6 Dec.

Monsieur Boucanier, pantomime, 13 April, 1903.

Dante.
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

A. & S. Gatti, managers . . . . Dec. 1878
“Royal English opera,” under Mr. T. F. Friend . . . . 7 Jan. 1879
Sig. Salvini’s company, ottiolo, &c . . . . 28 Feb., 1879
Grand International enquéte . . . . 26 Dec., 1878
Wagnerian opera, under manager and manager . . . . 16 May, 1878
Mr. Mapleson, with Italian opera . . . . June and July, 1878
Demonstration to Madame Adelina Patti, 25 July . . . . 20 May, 1879
Revival of Italian opera, signer Bevignani, conducted . . . . 24 Dec., 1878
Italian opera, opened under Mr. Mapleson (Verdi’s “Traviata performed”) . . . . 12 March, 1878
Donizetti’s “La Favorita” performed . . . . 24 May . . . . 20 May . . . . 24 May
Donizetti’s Lucrezia Borgia performed 14 May; successful season; closed . . . . 21 July, 1878
Italian opera season . . . . 20 May 27 July, 1879
Promenade concerts, Mr. F. Thomas . . . . Sept.-Nov . . . . 24 Dec., 1878
Italian opera, Gonnold’s Fount, &c . . . . 15 May–28 July, 1879
Promenade concerts (Mr. F. Thomas) . . . . Aug. 4–27 Oct . . . . 12 Oct.–29 Nov.
Million of Money . . . . 15 Dec., 1879–1 Jan. 1874
Carnival halls . . . . 12 Jan., 1880–4 March
Lent oratorio, Elijah, &c . . . . 14 Feb., 1880
Italian opera (Mr. afterwalla’s “Harrius” &c . . . . 5 April–27 July
Operatic season: 20 June–22 July, 1878
Italian opera, closed 20 Dec. 1878; Jan. 10, 26–18 July, 1892
1 March, 23 March, 20 April, 1892.
Italian opera . . . . 16 May . . . . 18 May
Caracalla Bacchus, by Mascagni, &c . . . . 16 May
German opera, &c . . . . 6 June–28 July, 1893
Opera season . . . . 1 Oct.–Dec . . . . 10 Oct.
Opera season: dress recitals . . . . 28 Jan–4 Feb.
Opera: Lohengrin, &c . . . . 15 May–19 July
Promenade concerts . . . . 10 June
William Holland’s Noah’s Ark, 26 Dec., 1889–March, 1890
Royal opera season: Munoz Leonor . . . . 14 May, 1890
Verdi’s Falstaff played . . . . 25 May
Royal opera season: Verdi’s Stelio, 23 May, &c . . . . 1 May
F. H. Cowen’s Harold; libretto by sir Edward Malet; 1st performance, 8 June; closed 29 July, 1893
English opera season . . . . 19 Dec.–2 Oct.
Royal opera season: 21 May–19 July
Grand concert; in aid of the prince of Wale’s hospital fund . . . . 29 May . . . . 30 May
Robert Germain season: Faust, etc . . . . 10 May
Royal opera: Lohengrin, etc . . . . 6 Feb.
Wagnerian cycle: Das Rheingold, &c . . . . 6 June
Royal opera: special Wagnerian performances: Lohengrin, etc . . . . May to Sept.
Promenade concerts . . . . 29 Sept.
Opera season: Faust, 14 May; other operas; Wagnerian cycle, 6 June. 8th April; Dr. Puccini’s In Toto, first time here, 12 July; other operas, 30 July
Popular concerts, Sonata’s band, begin . . . . 25 Nov.
Opera season: Wagnerian cycle: Lohengrin, &c . . . . 29 Aug.
Begin other operas . . . . 26 Aug.
Der Wald, by Miss E. M. Smyth, first time, 18 July; closed by Rigolata . . . . 19 Aug.
Moody-Walker opera season . . . . 28 Aug.–23 Sept.
Elgar festival at Covent Garden. Unique (as devoted to British composer’s works); The Dream of Gerontius, The Apostle and a selection from other earlier works performed; the king and queen present the first two days, 14, 15, 16 March
Opera season: Don Giovanni, 2, 7, 21 May . . . . 2, 7, 21 May
Tristan and Isolde, 3, 11, 21 May . . . . 6, 13, 26 May
Lohengrin, 28, 30 May . . . . 24 May–4 May
Die Meistersinger, 20, 24, 30 May. Le Nozze di Figaro, 16, 27, and 31 May
Héloïse, first performance, 20 June; and Salome, first performance . . . . 13, 20, 26 June
San Carlo Opera Company’s season at Covent Garden, 23 works performed . . . . 17 Oct.–26 Nov.
Opera season opens with two cycles of Wagner’s “Der Ring des Detlfiuni, conducted by Dr. Richter, 1 May; reappearance of Madame Melba as Violante in La Traviata, 17 May; new opera, I Tramontane, by Franco Leon, 28 June; new opera, Turandot, by Puccini, introduced July; gala performance in honour of the king of Spain, 3 June; season closes . . . . 28 July, 1905
Autumn opera season opens with La Bohème, in which Madame Melba appears, 29 May, 1905:
German opera season opened, 14 Jan.; Germania first produced in England, 11 Nov., 1905
Season of Isolde, 24 April; Tosca, in Italian, 14 July; Carl Rosa opera season
Village Romeo and Juliet, by T. Barham’s opera company, 22 Feb.; The Tragedy, 8 Feb.; and Giselle . . . . 28 Feb., 1906
HIS MAJESTY’S THEATRE.

Opera house opened: Peninsul (see opera, English) . . . . 1783
Madame Bibis’s appearance . . . . 25 May, 1871
Jenny Lind’s first appearance . . . . 4 May, 1872
Jaffrey’s concerts . . . . 14 Oct.
Macfarren’s Robin Hood brought out . . . . 11 Oct.
Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson) . . . . 1862-67
Bartlett down; great loss . . . . 6 Dec.
Relihi—its affairs in Chancery . . . . 1872
Scout for 3,000 . . . . 20 May, 1874
[Lease to Earl Dudley till 1891]
Opened for Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson . . . . 1877-79
Carl Rosa’s company, Wagner’s operas, &c. part of 1878-80
Carl Rosa, Wagner’s Lohengrin . . . . 14 Jan. 1882
Bartlett as Lord Mayor . . . . 20 June
Opened by M. Carillon (Cargill); Gonnold’s Fount; performance stopped by strike of unpaid company, carpenters, &c., 20 June
Mr. Mayer, lens appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt in Fédora, &c . . . . 26 April, 1885
French opera . . . . 16 May
Promenade concerts inaugurated by colonel Mapleson . . . . 22 Aug. by Mr. Van Heue . . . . 12 Nov.
Italian opera season begins . . . . 1 May, 1889
The establishment of a company “Her Majesty’s Theatre (limited),” with a capital of £1,000, to restore the theatre to its original position, proposed by lord Hay, Mr. Henry J. Leslie, and others . . . . 8 June
Promenade concerts . . . . 17 Aug.–Oct
Opera company (lessees), Finiti, &c . . . . 26 Dec., 1866
The house suddenly closed; the company bankrupt . . . . 29 Jan.
French plays; Gymnase company, including Delafield and Bernhardt . . . . 2, 16 June
House closed, 12 July, 1890; pulled down, 1892-17; new theatre on the same site designed by Mr. C. J. Phillips (died 1897)
House opened (as Her Majesty’s, title changed to His Majesty’s on queen Victoria’s death), proprietor and manager, Mr. H. Beresford, The Seats of the Mighty, by Gilbert Parker, 28 April—3 June; short runs: Tebora, 7 June; The Red Lamp, 12 June; The Silver Key, 16 July, 13 Aug., 1897
A Man’s Shadow, revival . . . . 27 Nov.–1 Jan.
Julian Caesar . . . . 27 Jan.–18 June
Rogued Robin . . . . 29 July
The Minstrels, adapted by Sydney Grundy from Dumas novel . . . . 3 Nov., 1893
(Moved, 12 June–7 July)
Cormar Salath, by Henry Arthur Jones, first time, 12 April–12 May; capt Swift, by Halden Chambers (revival) . . . . 15 July
King John, Mr. Tree’s company, Constance, Miss Julia Neilson, first time, 6 June, 1893
Midsummer Night’s Dream . . . . 16 June–6 May
Julian Caesar (revival) . . . . 8 Sept.–27 Oct
Hood, by Stephen Phillips (first time) . . . . 13 Aug.
Twelfth Night, 20 Feb.–7 Jan.
Mme. Sarah Bernhardt season; M. Capuchoy French plays; L’Etoile, 6 June
Twelfth Night, Mr. Tree’s company . . . . 7–14 Oct
The Lost of the Laddies, by Clyde Fitch, first time, 24 Oct. 1901–25 Jan. 1902

THEATRES IN ENGLAND.
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

1892.

Cicero, by Stephen Phillips; music by Coleridge, 21 Feb.-21 May.

Taylor, first time, 21 Feb.-21 May.


The Ghost of the Green Lady, Hall Caine, 2 Oct.-6 June, 1902.

Mercury Wire of Windsor, 1 June.

Reconstruction (folktale), by H. Rattle and H. Morton, 17 Feb.

Fielding Field, by A. Austin, and The Man Who Bled, by E. F. Pele, adapted from Rudyard Kipling's story, 8 June.


Madame Sarah Bernhardt opens her season with Sardou's drama, Le Salone, 27 Apr.-2 July.

Mr. and Mrs. Keane, 14 Sept.-19 Jan.

Much Ado About Nothing, revived, 2 Jan.-23 March.

Melanie of Hamlet, without scenery, 24 March.

Shakespeare Commemoration Festival, 24 April-11 May.

Business and Business, adapted from the French by Sydney Grundy, 13 May-8 July.

Oscar Trelit, dramatic version of Dickens' work, by C. Lloyd, 4 Sept.

Twelfth Night, 3 Jan.; Oliver Twist, 15 Jan.; An Evening of the Poets, Iben, 13 Jan.; New, by Stephen Phillips, 25 Jan.; Shakespeare Festival, 28 Feb. to 7 March; Twelfth Night, banked; The Merry Wire of Windsor and Julius Caesar, Mr. Tree playing chief part, April 23-28; Colleen Noyes, 26 May; Richard II, 15 Nov.; Antony and Cleopatra, 27 Dec.

Mercury Wire of Windsor, 15 April; The Tam O'Shanter, 26 April; A Woman of Importance, 22 May; All's Well, as If You Like It, 7 Oct.; Ethel Marary, 19 May.

The Minstrels of Edwin Drood, 4 Jan.; The Beloved Company, 4 Feb.; The Merchant of Venice, 4 April; The Merry Wire of Windsor, 25 April; Twelfth Night, 27 April; April Wire of Windsor, 5 May; M. Capoden acquires a French season with L'Affaire des Evas, 15 June; Le Bouquet de l'enthusiaste, 22 June; Queen of Regency, by Edmond Rostand, 2 July; New version of Toole's Feast, by Stephen Phillips and the Garrick; 13 July.

Merry Wire of Windsor, 1 June.

The Adorable Fidelle, or Gambling Unembroidered, by W. S. Gilbert, 21 Jan., 17 Feb.; The opening night of a revue, revived by H. A. Jones, 16 Feb.; The School for Scandal, revived, 7 April; Shakespeare festival, produced by Mr. Titus, with The Merry Wire of Windsor, 21 June, The writer produced for the first time in England, 22 June; Richard the Third, 26 June; the run of the School for Scandal resumed, 7 July; Miss Goddard, 28 June, 4th Earl, a comedy by L. N. Parker, from Rene Foch de's play, 25 Nov.; Fidelle, and the Fidelle, 4th edition, W. Graham Robertson's new play, 1 Dec.

Sham, by Rene Foch de, adapted by L. N. Parker, 24 Jan.; The Fidelle, 24 Jan., 1 Feb., the opening of a revue, revived by H. A. Jones, 16 Feb.; The School for Scandal, revived, 7 April; Shakespeare festival, produced by Mr. Titus, with The Merry Wire of Windsor, 21 June, The writer produced for the first time in England, 22 June; Richard the Third, 26 June, the run of the School for Scandal resumed, 7 July; Miss Goddard, 28 June, 4th Earl, a comedy by L. N. Parker, from Rene Foch de's play, 25 Nov.; Fidelle, and the Fidelle, 4th edition, W. Graham Robertson's new play, 1 Dec.

Haymarket.

Built, 1792.

Opened by French comedians, 23 Dec., 1792.

Theatre occupied by Mrs. Siddons, 1745.

A French company prohibited from acting by the audience, 1739.

THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

1892.

Mr. Enn's patent.

The Bottle conjuror's dipsey (see Bottle Conjurer), 15 Jan., 1748.

The theatre rebuilt, 1767.

Mr. Colman's tenure, 1 Jan., 1777.

Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby), 24 June, 1796.

Royal visit, 16 persons killed and many wounded, 3 Feb., 1794.

Mr. Elliston's debut here, 24 June, 1796.

First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as Liap), 16 May, 1803.

Mr. Morris's management, 1805.

Appearance of Mr. Easton (as Shepherd), 2 June.

The tailors' riot, 15 Aug.

Appearance of Mr. Young (as Hamlet), 22 June, 1807.

Of Miss F. Kelly (as Phoebe), 27 June, 1810.

Present theatre rebuilt by Nash, opened 4 July, 1821.

Miss Patton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as Susannah), 3 Aug., 1822.

Mr. Webster's management, 12 June, 1837.

Mr. Charles Keane's appearance here, 13 March, 1839.

Mr. Webster's management (16 terms) terminated with his farewell appearance, 14 March, 1853.

First appearance of Our American Cousin (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 200 times in America), Mr. Sothern, Lord Dundreary (played 460 nights), 11 Nov., 1861.

Mr. Pickstone's management, 1853-56.

Mr. John S. Clarke, 1857.

Re-opened; pit removed, and other changes; temporary riot, 31 Jan., 1858.

Mr. R. S. d'E. (as Sir John, 1859) & Mrs. Bancroft, 1 May-7 Aug., 1859, Grand closing performance.

20 July, 1859.

Opened by Messrs. Russell and Bashford, 26 Sept., Interior reconstituted and re-opened by Mr. Bebo- linn Tree, lessee, 1 Sept., 1887-9.

A Man's Shadow, 12 Sept., 1890-19 March, 1891.

A Village Priest, by Mr. S. Grundy, 3 April-12 July, 1905-6.


Called Back, by Hugh Conway and Comyns Carr, 10 Nov.

The Dancing Girl, 15 Jan.-27 June, House closed, 27 June; re-opened, 18 April, with The Dancing Girl.

5 Oct., 1891-15 Jan., 1892.

Mr. Bebo-Linn Tree, lessee and manager, 21 Jan.-27 May, 1905-6.

Mrs. Langtry, manager, the Queen of Manors, 15 Sept.-17 Oct.

Hopton, 2 Jan.-25 March, 1-15 April, 1893.

A Woman of No Importance, by Oscar Wilde, 1894.


House closed.

John and Elizabeth, by Mr. C. Haddon Chambers, 11 Nov.-27 Dec.

H. B. Tree and company go to New York, Jan., 1825.


Retirement of Mr. Tree from the management, 15 July.

Under the Red Robe, produced by Mr. Fred Harrison and Mr. Cyril Maude, 17 Oct.-2 June, 1897.

A Marriage of Convenience, 5 June-24 July, resumed, 4 Sept.-4 Nov.

The Little Minister, by J. M. Barrie, 6 Nov.-22 July, 1893.


The Incorruptible, by Sydney Grundy; Mrs. Langtry, company, 31 Aug.


The Steep Clouds, by Mr. Mawson, 5 Jan.-22 March.

The Rivets, (Goldsmith), 27 March-16 June.
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Augustin Daly's company, from New York,

THEATRES.

In a revised version of a current drama.


Ruschenwood, by Herman Merivale. 20 Sept., et seq.

Much Ado About Nothing, Charles L. Cochrane

Brothers, and other pieces. 5 Jan.—25 March, 1891.

Mr. Augustin Daly's company. 30 Sept.—1 Nov., 1891.

The Bells. 24 Sept., et seq.

King Henry VIII. 1 Oct.—5 Nov., 1893.

King Lear. 15 Nov.—5 Feb., 1893.

The Merchant of Venice, 21 July. House closed.

Santa Claus, 26 Dec.; after-dnoons, until, 28 Dec., 1895.

Return of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

King Arthur, by J. Conspiracy; choral and incidental

music by Arthur Sullivan. 12 Jan.—6 April.

Closed; re-opens 15 April—3 May, 1895.

A Story of Waterloo, by Conan Doyle; prologue,

by A. W. Pinero. 4 May—3 June.

Nitros Oilfield, The Bells, &c. 3 June.

Testimonial to sir Henry Irving from 4,000 professionals.

Roman and Juliet (under the management of Mr.

Forbes Robertson and Mr. Frederick Harrison).

The Purcell commemoration: his opera, Dido

and Aeneas, produced by pupils of the Royal

College of Music. 29 Sept.—21 Dec., 1895.

Reception of and presentations to Mrs. Robert

Keeley, on her 50th birthday. 22 Nov.


For the Crown, 27 Feb., May 30; Mogd, 3—16 June.

School for Scandal, 20 June—24 July; end of tenancy of

Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Frederick Harrison.

Cymbeline (Lyceum company), 22 Sept.—11 Dec.;

The Bells, 25 Nov., 5, 12, 14, 15 Dec.; Richard III.,

19 Dec. (closed); Cymbeline, 26 Dec. 29 Jan., 1897.

Olivier, 30 Jan.; Richard Lionheart, 5 April.

The Bells, Merchant of Venice.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's season: The Silver King.

The Only Way, adapted by Freeman Wills, from


Robespierre, written by M. Victorien Sardou for sir

Henry Irving. Mr. Laurence Irving's translation,

first time, 15 April—23 July.

Lydia Thompson, farewell matinee. 2 May.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's season: The Silver King.

Maid and his Make, by Wilson Barrett, and Emma

N. Parker, 7—17 Oct.; Scene of the Cross, by

Wilson Barrett, 19 Oct. 15 Nov.; matinees, &c.,

The Silver King, tithe, at Mr. 26 Nov. 16 Dec.

Mr. F. K. Benson's Shakespeare Season. July;

The Fifth. 15 Feb. 1900.

Midsummer Night's Dream. 22 Feb.; Hamlet in its

entirety, 3 March; The Rivals, 13 March; Richard

the Second, &c. 24 March. The Mirror, 18 April.

Signora Eleonora Duse's season: Much Ado and other

pieces, to 10 May—16 June; matinees of Much

Ado, 16 June.

Olivier, revival, by W. G. Wills (Henry Irving and

Ellen Terry). 16 June.

Waterloo and The Bells, 26 June and 4 July; and

other plays.

Henry the Fifth. 22 Dec. 1900—16 March, 1901.

Coriolanus (Henry Irving and Ellen Terry)," 15 April.
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

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THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's season: *Frou Frou*, 16 June; *La Tosca*, 17 June; *Sappho*, 18 June; *La Dame aux Camélias*, 22 June; *Fedora*, 25 June; *Andromaque* and *Rebecca*, 26 June; *Phèdre* and *La Tosca*, 27 June; *Plus que Reine*, 29 June.

*Wether*.

*Emily*.

*Little Maid, signorina Dunn*.

*Little Rose Anderson, Christmas play*.

*The Earl and the Girl*.

*The Prey of the Second*.

*Under which King?*.

*Doctor Wals's Patient*.

*A Mademoiselle, Night's Dream, revival*.

*Measures for Measures, revival* (Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton).

*The Lonely Millionaires*, 15 June; *Theatres and Inlet*, by Mr. J. Conways, 29 Sept.; *The Virgin Goddess, poetical drama*, by R. Besse.

*The Prodigal Son*, 26 Feb.; *Tales of Hnemann*, 4 April.

*Adelphi, pantomime*.

*The Holy Grail*, by Mr. A. Conolly Doyle, 6 June.

ST. JAMES'S, LATE PRINCES.

This theatre was built and opened under the management of Mr. Braham.

*German operas performed*.

*English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager*.

*Messrs. Harri & Kendal, lessees and managers*.

*Mr. Rutland Barrington*.

*Madame Sarah Bernhardt's season: *Frou Frou*, 16 June; *La Tosca*, 17 June; *Sappho*, 18 June; *La Dame aux Camélias*, 22 June; *Fedora*, 25 June; *Andromaque* and *Rebecca*, 26 June; *Phèdre* and *La Tosca*, 27 June; *Plus que Reine*, 29 June.

*Wether*.

*Emily*.

*Little Maid, signorina Dunn*.

*Little Rose Anderson, Christmas play*.

*The Earl and the Girl*.

*The Prey of the Second*.

*Under which King?*.

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*Measures for Measures, revival* (Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton).

*The Lonely Millionaires*, 15 June; *Theatres and Inlet*, by Mr. J. Conways, 29 Sept.; *The Virgin Goddess, poetical drama*, by R. Besse.

*The Prodigal Son*, 26 Feb.; *Tales of Hnemann*, 4 April.

*Adelphi, pantomime*.

*The Holy Grail*, by Mr. A. Conolly Doyle, 6 June.

The theatre was built and opened under the management of Mr. Braham.

*German operas performed*.

*English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager*.

*Messrs. Harri & Kendal, lessees and managers*.

*Mr. Rutland Barrington*.

*Mrs. Langtry*.

*March*.

*House closed, 7 June; re-opened (Mr. Bourchier, manager). Four Wife*.

*Mr. Mayer, French plays*.

*Mr. G. Alexander, Jessec*.

*Sunlight and Shadow, 78th time*.

*The Killer*.

*Melos, new piece*.

*Blind semifinal, by J. C. Carr*.

*Lady Windermere's Fan, by Oscar Wilde*. 

*February*.

*The Masqueraders, by Henry Arthur Jones*.

*28 April; 7 May; 10 Nov.-22 Dec.*

*Miss Donalvich, by Henry Jones*.

*5 Jan.-5 Feb*.

*The Importance of Being Earnest, by Oscar Wilde*.

*24 Feb.-10 April; 15 April-8 May*.

*The Triumph of the Philistines, by Henry Arthur Jones*.

*The Betrayal*.

*Rejoied by H. V. Esmond*.

*Liberty Hall, by R. C. Carton*.

*17 May-30 June; 1 Nov.-20 Dec.; begins 26 Dec.-24 April*.

*The Masqueraders, by Henry Arthur Jones*.

*28 April; 7 May; 10 Nov.-22 Dec.*

*Miss Donalvich, by Henry Jones*.

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*The Triumph of the Philistines, by Henry Arthur Jones*.

*The Betrayal*.

*Rejoied by H. V. Esmond*.

*Liberty Hall, by R. C. Carton*.

*17 May-30 June; 1 Nov.-20 Dec.; begins 26 Dec.-24 April*.
Treaties in England.

14 April-1 July, 1891

The Wilderness

The Elder Miss Blossom (Mr. and Mrs. Kendall's season), 16 Sept.-26 Oct.; The Likeness of the Night, by W. K. H. Honey, first time, 28 Oct., 21 Dec.; The Wilderness and Liberty Hall (revived), 26 Dec., 1931-4, 1932.

Old Heidelberg

The Clifford, by L. N. Parker, 31 Aug.-3 Sept.

Old Heidelberg, revived by Forster, 23 Jan., 1934.

The Garden of Lies

Monterolle on Women, by Alfred Sutro.

John Chilcott, M.P.

13 Feb.-5 April, 1935

Man of the Moment

13 June-14 July.


His House in Order, by A. W. Pinero

1 Feb., 1936.

John Galsworthy's Honours, by Alfred Sutro, 2 March.

The Thief

12 Nov., 1937.

The Thunderbolt, by A. W. Pinero, 9 May; The Passing of the Third Floor Board, by Jerome K Jerome, 1 Sept.; The Builder of Bridges, by Alfred Sutro, 11 Nov.

Colchestra, by A. E. W. Mason, 23 April; Moloch, by Sir A. W. Pinero, 2 Sept.; Lioncuret, Seddon, Dramatist, by R. C. Caton, 9 Nov.

Importance of Being Earnest, successfully revived.

29 Nov., 1899.

Royal Princess's Theatre, Oxford Street.

First opened for concerts, 9 Sept.

Sold for 16,400l.

Opened for plays by Mr. J. Maddox, 26 Dec.

Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1852; closed, 28 Sept.

Mr. A. Harris's management; opened 29 Sept.

Zonave Crimean Company, 23 July, 1880.

Carl Rosa Opera Company, 1875.

Closed for rebuilding, 15 May; rebuilt; opened (first appearance of Edwin Booth), 6 Nov., 1855.

Mr. D. Simp's Lights of London.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, lessee and manager, 8 Aug., 1885.

Mandora, by Herman and Wills, 26 Dec.

Sole lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne, 1889.

Theodora, by Sardou, 5 May, 1890.

Mrs. Langtry, sole lessee and manager, Nov.

Aunay and Chopinett, 15 Nov.-27 Feb.

House closed, 14 April.

After Dark, by D. Bonecant, 9 Nov.-19 Dec.

Alice in London, 23 Dec.-21 Jan., 1892.

The Swiss Express, 13 Jan.-21 Feb.

The Great Metropolis, 11 Feb.-9 Apr.

The Life We Live, 16 April-16 Sept.

Rosa di Como, 19 Oct.-5 Nov.


Advertised to be let or sold.

Reopened, John Hollingshead, director; Mornell, 1 new melodramatic opera, by Haydn Parry, 16-23 Oct.

The World, by Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and sir Augustus Harris.

24 Feb.-14 April, 1894.

John Muriel, staged by Miss D'Arbois, 14 May, 1894.

Robbery under Arms, a composite entertainment, 22 Oct.-Nov.

The Derby Winner, 22 Dec., 1893-1894.

Hansel and Gretel, a fairy opera by Humperdinck (Carl Rosa company), 3 March-15 April, 1895.

Reopened, at reduced prices.

[Plays with short runs.]


Juno, staged by Miss D'Arbois, adapted from the French, by G. R. Sims and A. Shirley, 28 May-2 July, 1897.


OLYMPIC, AFTERWARDS THE NEW OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship, 23 Sept. 1895.

Here the celebrated Elliston (1831), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until, 28 March, 1839.

The theatre destroyed by fire, 22 March, 1849.

Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management, 26 Dec.

Mr. William Farran's management, 19 Dec.

Mr. Will's Buckingham produced, 26 Dec.

Mr. Henry Neville, 1753-75.

Mr. J. Pitt-Hardacre, 1857.

Opened by Mr. Wilson Barrett, 4 Dec. et seq.


Houdet, 13-15 April.

The Acrobat, or Belphégor, 21 April.

Theodora, by Sardou, 1 Aug.-2 Sept.


Oscar Wilde, 21 Dec., et seq.

The Black Box, 22 Dec.-2 April.


Mr. Wm. Hogarth, acting manager; Dick Whittington (pantomime), 26 Dec.-16 March, 1893.

Made a musical season, 7 Aug., et seq.

Opened by sir Augustus Harris, Child's Hour, Cheerful. 19 Dec. et seq.

The Marquises of England, 9 June.

Ben Greet's Shakespearean season; Hamlet, et cetera, 10 May-12 June.

Savoy Theatre.

Erected for Mr. Doyle Carte, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, opened 10 Oct. 1893.

Hobson Hall, by Sir A. Sullivan and Sidney Grunsky, 24 Sept.-4 April, 1892.

June Aussie, or The Good Conduct Prize, by Mr. Ernest Ford, and Mr. J. M. Barrie and Dr. Conan Doyle, 13 May-4 July, 1893.


Merrile, by Adrian Ross, music by Messager, 1 July-6 Dec.


Elenora Duse and company; Magic and other pieces, 1896.

The Mikado, 6 Nov. 1884-4 March, 1895.


The Grand Duchess of Gerstein, music by Offenbach, 1 Dec. 1897-12 March, 1898.


The Love Birds, musical comedy, by G. Grossmith, juni., and R. Rose. 15 Feb.-23 April, 1904.
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

1538

THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

1538

THEATRES IN ENGLAND.


Theatre closed.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Erected for Mr. D'Ouyt Carte by Mr. T. E. Colcutt in Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, a magnificent fire-proof building to accommodate 2,000 persons, opened with I'ashe, music by sir Arthur Sullivan, libretto by Mr. Julian Sturgis, on 31 Jan.—31 July 1892.

House closed.

Th. Boache, composer. M. Andre Messager; librettist, M. Albert Carre; I'ashe (on some intervening days), 2-25 Nov., 1907; 3 Dec. 1907.

28 May—3 July.

The Palace Theatre of Varieties by a company, to whom it was sold; managing director, sir Augustus Harris, Oct.; opened, 3 Dec. 1907.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened, 1773.

1773.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened, 1773.

1773.

Exploited by fire, with numerous adjacent houses, 17 Sept. 1794.

1794.

Rebuilt.

1 Dec. 1795.

Burnt again, with forty houses, 1 Sept. 1864.

1864.

Again destroyed by fire, 3 June, 1864.

1864.

Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batty, 17 April, 1864.

1864.

Opened by Mr. L'Estrange, 6 Dec. 1907.

1907.

Opened by Mr. Boucicaut, as the Theatre Royal, Westminster, 26 Dec. 1862.

1862.

Horseshop and opera, 6 June, 1862.

1862.

Sold by auction, 1863.

1863.

SURREY THEATRE (FORMERLY CIRCUS).

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr. Hughes—]

1 Nov. 1822.

Opened for performances, 4 Nov. 1822.

1822.

Destroyed by fire, 12 Aug. 1865.

1865.

Mr. Ellis's management, 1865;

1865.

Destroyed by fire, 31 Jan.; rebuilt and opened, 26 Dec. 1865.

1865.

Used for melodramas, pantomimes, &c. at low prices, 1865 et seq.

1865 et seq.

Last performance; closed and property offered for sale Sept. 1904. It became a music hall, 1905.

1905.

VICTORIA (FORMERLY COBING).

Theatre was commenced under the patronage of the late Princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. 1816.

The house was opened.

27 Dec. 1818.

Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed.

New Victoria Hall, used for popular lectures, concerts, &c., 1819.

1819.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra, 1835.

1835.

Present house opened.

1835.

Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire, 15 Oct. 1837.

1837.

Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, 20 May, 1844.

1844.

Reopened by Mr. Phelps, 7 Sept. 1861.

1861.

Miss Marriott, legitimate drama (with intervals), 1856 et seq.

1856 et seq.

Opened by Mrs. Bateman, 9 Oct. 1872.

1872.

Mrs. Bateman dies (Miss I. Bateman succeeds), 13 Jan. 1881.

1881.

Closed and reopened occasionally 1887 et seq. as a music hall.

OTHER LONDON THEATRES.

ALDWYN (built by Mr. Seymour Hicks). This theatre opened with a revival of I'ashe, 23 Dec. 1905; Beauty of Bath, musical play, 15 March, 1906; Nelly Neil, 10 Jan., 1907; Miss Elma Meys' farewell, 22 May, 1907; Strongheart, 5 May, 1907; The Guy Gordon, 11 Sept., 1897; The Two Fish, 5 June, 1900; Paid in Full, 8 Sept., 1903; Fanny and the Servant Problem, by
THEATRES IN ENGLAND.


Alhambra, Leicester-square, opened 1858; burnt, 2 Dec. 1862, and 3 Dec. 1877.

Apollo, Shaftesbury avenue, opened 21 Feb. 1901. Recent plays—The Girl from Kandy, 15 Nov. 1902-2 Nov. 1903; Madame Serris, 21 Dec. 1902-2 April. 1903; The Wheat King, 16 April-6 May, 1904; Terence, 1904-5; The Jockey and the Nanny, 23 Oct. 1905; The Dammatry, April 14, 1906; The Stronger Sex, 22 Jan. 1906; Tom Jones, comic opera, 17 April, 1906; The Three Kiasa, musical comedy, 21 Aug. 1906; The Education of Elizabeth, 20 Oct. 1906; The New York Idea, comedy, 27 Nov. 1907; The Night of the Forty, Jan. 1908; The Follies, 19 Feb. 1907; Butterflies, musical play, 12 May, 1907; The Islander, musical comedy, 18 Aug. 1910; The Merry Widow, 30 Nov. 1911; The Miser, 30 Jan. 1912; Miss Cuddles, 24 Feb. 1912; Mr. Frock and the Countess, by R. C. Carton, 13 April, 1912.

Borrowed Theatre, at Stratford; proprietor, Mr. Albert Fredericks; opened by Beerbohm Tree and the Haymarket company with King Henry IV., 31 Aug. 1890.

Camden Theatre, High-street, Camden-town, erected by Mr. E. G. Saunders, to seat 5,000 persons, cost £50,000, opened by Mr. Ellen Terry, 21 Dec. 1900.

Century, formerly the Novelty, opened Oct. 1899.

Charing Cross Theatre, opened 19 June, 1863; became the Folly 16 Oct. 1863; and took its present name, and pulled down 1895.

City Theatre, Norton-Folgate, 1837.


ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (reconstructed), opened 4 Aug. 1855.

Empire Theatre, formerly Pandora, opened 14 April, afterwards music-hall, 1884.

THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

1910; the Sicilian company open a season with Fratellini, 22 Feb. 1910; The Birds, revival, 4 April, 1910; The Way of the World, 31 May, 1910.

Mawhorne, opened 1562.

Miss Kelly's Theatre (since named Soho and New Royal), 1340.

National Opera-house (which site, founded 7 Sept. and 16 Dec. 1755.


Opera Comique, Strand, opened (for Mille Delaze) 29 Oct. 1907; was demolished to make room for Strand improvements, 1909.

Pavilion Theatre burnt, 13 Feb. 1856.

Playhouse (The Avenue), Thames embankment, opened 11 March, 1882. Recent plays--Lorna Doone, 30 June, 1903; Dolly Varden, 1 Oct.-7 Nov. 1903; The Peers of Hitchcock, 26 Jan., 1904. Recent productions--W. S. Maude, 28 Feb.-12 March, 1904; A Gentleman of leisure, 4 June, 1904; French season by M. Tardif, 12 June-2 July, 1904; Lassouthe, comic opera, 22-27 Dec. 1904; The Quaker People, presented by a St. Petersburg company, 21-28 Jan. 1905; Mr. Jupitons, farce, by R. C. Cotton, 21-2 Feb. 1905. Theatre in process of transformation into The Playhouse, for the occupation of Mr. Cyril Maude, was demolished by the collapse of the roof of Charing Cross railway station; Mr. Maude received 20000£ compensation from S. K. Ry, Co., July 16, 1906; Cyril Maude's new theatre opened with the following programme, 28 Jan. 1907; Her Son, 12 March 1907; The End of Postscript, 25 June, 1907; French season by H. H. Sper, 15 Aug. 1907; The W. T. S. H. and H. M. S. P., 24 Oct. 1907; Mr. Tyers, 13 Jan., 1908; Mr. W. S. Maude, 10 March, 1908; The Flag Lieutenant, by major W. P. Henry and Leo Trevor, 16 June, 1908; A Merry Deal, by J. B. Fagan, 3 June, 1909; Extravagant Tommy, 15 Feb. 1909.

Prince of Wales, Coventry-street, opened 18 Jan. 1533. Recent plays--The School Girl, 9 May, 1933; 4 April, 1924; Le Prosper, revival, 6 April; June. Reina appears in Le Monde, the rôle including M. Copey, and in Zorns, during her visit, 13 June-2 July, 1934; Sceneau Bent, 1 Oct.-5 Dec. 1934; L'olivier, 31 Dec. 1934; The Little Schoolgirl, 13 Jan. 1926; The Cat's Cradle, 1 Nov. 1927; "The Vulture of Wakefield," 1 Dec. 1928; Miss House of Holland, 31 Jan. 1937; Mr. Montes Maud, 31 April, 1938; King of God Earth, 8 Sept. 1935; Done Little Dramatic, 1 Sept. 1935; The Fallen Princess, 16 Feb. 1930.

Princess of Wales's Theatre, Kensington, opened 19 Nov. 1872.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road, 1823. The Same Rool, 2 Oct. 1823. The Devil's Disciple, by G. B. Shaw, 29 Nov. 1897; The New York John, Jan. 1908; The Schoolmaster, 2 Feb. 1908; The Old from 4 Sept. 1908; The Bells of Britonrig, 24 Oct. 1913; A Persian Princess, 27 April, 1910; The Bells, 22 Sept. 1913; The Lyceum, 9 May 1913; The House of Commons, by Pepysian London, 30 Nov. 1919; Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 20 Jan., 1910; Louis XI., revival, 30 April 1912; Judge Not, 25 May, 1910.
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THEATRES IN ENGLAND.

Theatre, Park-street, Camden-town,
opened 31 May, 1873 burnt, 10 Sept. 1881.

opened 25 May,

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Holborn,

&c.),

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1867.

Royal Duchess

June, 1902), 16 Sept. 1899.

(lent.

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BoYALTY, Soho, opened 31 Aug. 1863. Recent plays: —
The
The Unnen Makers, 12 March-i8 June, 1904
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diet wii nil Affair, 29 Aug.-23 Sept. 1904; the Mermaid Society revive r/i« iJ/'otc^. Heart, 21 Nov. 1904;
Vanbrugh's The Confederacy, 28 Nov. 1904 Beaumont
and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy, 5 Dec. 1904; The
Power of Darkness, by Tolstoy, given by the Incorporated Stage Society, 19 Dae. 1904; revival by the
Mermaid Society of The Knuyht of the Burninij Pestle,
by Ufi-iumont, 26 Dec. 1904 Snowdrop and the Seren
Little Men, 26 Dec. 1904; A Case of Arson; preceded
toy The DiplomUists. by Sydney Grundy, 11 Feb.
1905 Ro)neo and Juliet, revived by the Elizabethan
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Stage Society, 5 May, 1905. The Xew Royalty opened
Mme. Rejane in Paileron's
as a French theatre

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opened by Mr. Forbes Robertson appearing

in

The Conqwror, 23 Sept. 1905 For the Crown, 10 Oct.
School fir Husbands,
igos Mrs. Grund;/, 16 Nov. 1905
T906 A Night with the Stars (hy variety artistes), 11
Feb. 1907 The Jiulgment of Ph'raoh, 20 April, 1907
Weighed in the Bidance, Stemming the Stream, drama,
A Lucky S'ur, Jan. 1908 The Marquis,
26 Oct. 1908
The late R-^lph Johnson, 15 Feb. 1908
9 Feb. igo8
Hauptmann's Hannele, 12 April, 1908 ; The Mill,
Indian dances of Ruth St. Denis.
23 June, 1908
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—Signora

Duse opens this theatre with The
Oliver Twist,
Tanqiieray, 23 May, 1905
The Superior Miss Pellender, 17 Jan.
I Jan.
1906
1906; Slie Stoops to Conquer, 17 Feb. 19^6; The HeirShore Aeres, 21 May, 1906;
at-Law, 20 March, igo6
Mrs Temple's Telegram, 10 Sept. 1906 Julie Bonbon,
26 Nov. 1906
The Gipsy Girl, 22 March, 1937 ; The
Sunken Bell, 22 April, 1907; Jeanne d'Arc, 25 April,
1907; When Knighthood was in Flower, 13 May, 19-37;
In the Bishop's Carriage, 24 June, 1907; Th", Antelope,
28 Nov. 1908 Waldorf theatre renamed The Sprand;

Waldorf.

Se<:ond Mrs.

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Wyndham's, Charing-cross-road (proprietor, sir Charles
Wyndham), opened 16 Nov. 1900. Recent plays
Little Mary, comedy, by J. M. Barrie, 24 Sept. 1903The Sword of the King, 9-16 April,
25 March, 1904

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The Cherry Girl, 21 Dec. 1903-25
1902-28 Nov. 1903
June, 1904; Warp and Woof, 27 June-15 July, 1904;
Tlw. Belle of
The Catch of the Season, g Sept. 1904
Mayfair, ig March, 1906 Mr. George, 25 April, 1907
Dear Old Charlie, 2 Jan.
The Cuckoo, 26 Nov. 1907
Olive Latimer's
Jack Straw, 26 March, 1908
1908
The Head of the Firm,
Husband, 19 Jan. 1909
ig April, 1909
4 March, 1909 ; The Chorus Ixidy,
The Brass Bottle, by F. Anstey, 16 Sept. 1909 The Girl
in the Train, 4 June, 1910.

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Vaudeville, Strand, opened i6 April, 1870. Recent
M. Barrie, 27 Jan.
plays
Quality Street, by J.

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comedy La Souris, 4 Jan. 1906; Decore, 9 Jan. 1906;
Coqiuelin season b ^gun by Les Rominesques, 28 May,
1906; The Electric Man, 10 Nov. 1906; "T)ie Follies,"
The Stronger Sex, 17 April, 1907
19 March, 1907
TJie Pocket
Tlie Heart of the Machine, 27 June, 1907
Miss Hercules, 28 June, 1907; French season opens
Jane Hading's season,
•with Le Dnel, 2 Oct. 1907
9 Dec. 1907; Susannah and Some Others, 22 Jan. 1908;
Nan, 25 May, 1908 The Grey Stocking, 28 May, 1908
What tlie Public
The N'Me Spaniard, 20 March, 1909
Wants, 27 May, 1909.
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fiCAT.A,

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by Mr.

opened

Balham,

Theatre,

Wyndham

Chas.

horses,

(for

Mrs. Wi'jgs of the
theatre society, 23 March, 19D7
The Follies, Oct. 1907 ;
Ca'ibage Patch, 27 April, 1907
Orange Blossom,
Is Marriage a Failure, 23 Dec. 1907
Ibsen's Rosmersholm, 10 Feb. igo8
23 Jan. 1908
The Lord of Latimer Street, 26 Feb. 1908 The Marriage
of William Ashe. 22 April, 1908: The Three of Us,
Mr.
10 June, 1908 ; Le Grand Soir, 2 Nov. igoS
Forbes Robertson's season, The Passing of the Third
Artful Miss Dearing,
Floor Ba.ck, 9 Nov. 1908;
the Medea of Euripides in the original
10 April, T909
Greek, 29 Nov. igog.
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Royal Amphitheatre

THEATRES.

1361

EoYAL Alexandra

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1904

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The Finishing School, 16 June-15

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Peggy Machree, 28 Dec. 1904-28 Jan. 1905; The Lady of
Mr.
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Shafte-sdury, Shaftesbury avenue, opened 20 Oct. 1SS8.

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Sword

l^'or

of Com/;dies, 9 Feb.

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Hopkinson, by R. C. Carton, 13 March-28 July, 1905
The Candidate, 2t March, 1906 The Girl behind
1905
the Counter, 21 April, 1906; Peter's Mother, 13 Sept.
igo6; When Knights were Bold. 29 Jan. 1907 The Early
Worm, 7 Sept. 1908; An Englishman's Home, by major
du Maurier, 27 Jan. igog; The B:<t People, 5 Aug. igog
The Little Damnzel, 21 Oct. 1909 Captain Kid I, 12 Jan.
1910 ; The Naked 'Truth, 14 April, 1910.
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or Song, 21 Jan. 1903; A
1903 In Dahomey, negro
musical comedy, 16 May-26 Dec. 1903 The Prince of
Pihen, 14 May-30 Sept. 1904 The Flute of Pan, drama,
by J. Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), 12 Nov. 1904
French season, M. Coquelin in L'Ab¥ Constontin, Les
Romanesques, I/i PrMeuses, 4 nights, opening, 7 June,
1905 The Jury of Fate, 2 Jan. 1906 A Gilded Fool, 10
Feb. 1906; An American Citizen, 22 Feb. igo6 Laily
Tatters, 2 May, 1907; The Christian, new version, Jan.
IQ08 Malta, Sicilian drama, 4 Feb. 1908 the Grand
Guignol company from Paris appear in a series of
La Rafde, J'oil de
short pieces, 27 March, 1908
La Robe
Le Detour, 8 May, 1908
Carotte, 5 May, 1908
La Loide V Homme, 18 May, 1908
Rotige, II May, 1908
La
Le Didale, 25 May, 1908
Francillon. 21 May, 1908
Grande Duchesse de G^rolstein, 1 1 June, 1908 The Lyons
Mail, 15 Oct. 1908 King Rnes Daughter, 7 Dec. 1908
Hamlet, revival, 8 Feb. 1909 Charles the First, 15 Feb.
1909 Louis the Eleventh, revival, 22 Feb. 1909 The
Arcadians, 28 April, 1909.

Recent plays:

Maker

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CImrley's

PLAY3 WITH LONOEST RUNS.
The Toreador
Aunt
The Mikado
Our Flat
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A Runaway

Standard

The<atre built,
rebuilt 1868.

1854

burnt, 21

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Oct.

1866

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Girl

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(over)
Tlie Circus Girl
Miss Hook of Holland
Quality Street
The Yeonun of the
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St. Gkoroe's Opera-house, Langham-plaee, opened
Mr. German Reed, 18 Dec. 1867.

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Guard
The

Terry's, Strand, opened Oct. 17, 1887. Recent plays :—
My Lady Molly, 14 March, 1903-16 .Ian. 1904 lA)ve in
A Maid from School,
a Cottage, 27 J,an.-27 Feb. 1904
31 March-23 April, 1904; The House of Burnside, by
L. N. Parker, 28 April-24 June, 1004; Mrs. Dering's
Divorce, 21 Jan. -17 Feb. 1905: French season, by
Mme. R6.iane with Pierre Wolff's L'Age d' Aimer, c
June-i July, 1505 An Angel Unawares, 12, 13 Sept
1005 77i« buffer, by Weedon Grossmith, 25 Sept. 1905
The Heroic Stvhbs, by H. A. Jones, 24 Jan. 1906 .4
Judge's Memory, 13 March, 1906; Tlif Be^.semenovs,
Gorky, 23 April, 1906 Castles in Spain, 24 May, igo6
Red Riding Hood,
Yellow Fog Island, 29 Sept. 1906
26 Dec. 1906 Mr. Gull's Fortune, 6 Feb. 1907 The
Persians of -Eschylus, performed by the literary
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The Gondoliers
Niobe
The Shop Girl
The Girl from Kay's

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Michus

Little

(Daly's)

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(over)


Miss Lilian Stoney, a "Gibson Girl" of the Gaiety theatre, names Earl Poulett
2 Sept. 1908
Smoking restriction abolished in subterranean theatres.
8 Nov.

Richard Burlage
1762-1769
Edward Alleyn
1656-1662
Thomas Rutterton
1715-1719
Mrs. Elizabeth Barry
1716-1719
Mrs. Pritchard
1722-1726
Mrs. Jordan
1746-1748
David Garrick
1771-1797
Charles Macklin died
1804
Mr. Palmo died on the stage at Liverpool, 2 Aug.
1815
Banister retired from the stage.
1815
John P. Kemble died
1824
Talma died in Paris.
1826
Weber came to London.
Feb.
The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed.
Feb. 1828
Sarah Siddons died, 1831; her statue at Paddington.
Miss Green unveiled by sir H. Irving on
14 June, 1867
Edmund Keen died
28 June, 1852
Charles Matthews died
26 Nov., 1833
Madame Malibran died at Manchester.
23 Sept. 1836
Paganini died
25 May, 1870
Power lost in the President steamer, about 13 March, 1841.
24 May, 1841
Madelle. Mars died at Paris
23 March, 1847
Madame Catalini died at Paris
13 June, 1849
W. C. Macready died
26 April, 1853
Alexander Kled died
9 May, 1853
Mrs. Warner died
5 Sept., 1854
Charles Kemble died
5 Nov., 1854
John Braham died
17 Nov., 1856
Madame Vestris died
8 Aug., 1863
Madelle. Rachel died
4 Jan., 1858
Mrs. Nesbit (Lady Boothby) died
16 Jan.

Louis Lablache (Donjo singer) died.
20 June, 1853
John Pritt Harley died
22 Aug.
Flemmore, celebrated clown, died
26 Aug., 1859
Mrs. Yates died
30 June
Alfred Bonne died
20 June
William Farren died
25 Sept., 1856
Mr. Vandenhoff died
3 Oct.

M. Tree (Mrs. Brashaw) died
Feb. 1862
Subscription testimonial (value 200 L.) presented to
C. J. Kent; Mr. Gladstone in the chair, 22 March.
Sheridan Knowles died
30 Nov.
Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton) died
21 July, 1864
Mrs. F. Rolson died
11 Aug.
Madame Pasta died, aged 66
1 April, 1865
Charles J. Kent died
23 Jan., 1868
Robert Kel duro died, aged 74
23 Jan., 1869
Madame Giselle died
25 Nov.
Wm. Bronch, burlesque writer, died, aged 44
3 Mar., 1870
Paul Bedford died
11 Jan., 1871
T. W. Hobbs, dramatist, died
14 Feb., 1872
Lady Wrixon Becher (Miss O'Neil), died, 29 Oct., 1872
C. J. Macready died
27 April, 1873
W. H. West Betty (the Infant Roscic) died, 82, Aug.
1874
Charles James Mathews died
24 June, 1874
Alfred Wigan died
29 Nov.
Friederick Gye, died (accidentally shot), nearly 30 years
manager of Covent Garden.
3 Dec.
Wm. H. Schenck Payne, "King of pantomime" (aged 70), died
18 Dec.
Wms. Wylbury Ramsay died
20 Oct.
J. B. Bleakstone died
6 Oct.
Mrs. Charles A. Beaton died
20 Oct.
Mr. Charles A. Beaton (Miss Ellen Tree), died, 20 Aug.
Countess of Essex (Miss Stephens), died, 22 Feb.
Mr. Matthew Wray died
18 July
Mrs. Frances M. Kelly, aged 92 died.
20 Nov.
Grand dinner to Mr. H. Irving
4 Jan., 1883
Miss Mary Anderson's debut
1 Sept.
Sig. Giuseppe Mario, aged 75, died
11 Dec.
H. A. Hopper, dramatist, died
11 Dec.
F. F. Chatterton, died
18 Feb.
Mr. James J. Lloyd-Goldsmith died
6 July
Mrs. May Ann Swithin of Strand, dramatist, died, aged 82
6 Jan., 1889
Mrs. Dallas, known as Miss Glyn, died, aged 66.
18 May
James Albery, dramatist, died
about 26 Aug.
H. G. Farnie, dramatist, died
22 Sept.
THEATRES.

Fredie Enes Clay, operatic composer, died, about 24 Nov. 1859.

Westland Marston, dramatist, died, 6 Jan. 1890.

John Barnett, operatic composer, died, aged 62, 17 April.

Dion Boucicaut, dramatist, died, 18 Sept.

Wm. Gorman Wills, dramatist, died, announced, 15 Dec. 1891.

Maddison Morton, dramatist, author of "Box and Cox," &c, died, 19 Dec.

Samuel Brandram, M.A., able reciter, died, aged 62, 7 Nov. 1882.

Mrs. Frances Ann (Kemble) Butler, daughter of Charles Kemble, died, aged 83, 15 Jan. 1893.

Eleanor Buffon (Mrs. Arthur Swanborough), died, 11 April.

Mr. Edwin Booth, American actor, died, 7 June.

Mr. David James (Belasco), aged 54, died, 2 Oct.

Miss Ada Swanborough (daughter of Mr. A. Swanborough), of the Strand Theatre, died, 9 Dec.

Mr. Henry Pettitt, dramatist, died, 24 Dec.

Mr. James Anderson, tragedian; born 1849, died, 3 March, 1895.

Priscilla Horton, actress, 1832 et seq.; married Mr. German Reed; died, 13 Oct.

Mr. Corney Grant died, 19 March.

Ada Cavendish died, 5 Oct.

Amy Roselle (Mrs. Arthur Payne), born 1854; died, 20 July.

Lady Gregory (Mrs. Stirling), died, aged 79, 30 Dec.

Mr. Henry Howe, died, aged 84, 9 March 1896.

Mr. Temple E. Croucher (aged 24) accidentally killed, while acting at the Noveltv Theatre, by Wilfred Moritz Franks, also acting.

Mr. William Chas. Jas. Terriss (Lewin), aged 48, assassinated at the Adelphi (e w h e d s c e ), 16 Dec. 1897.

The collections of Edmund Kemn and his son, Charles, realized 1,653l. 11s. 6d., 24 June, 1898.

Lady Martin (Helen Fancett), born, 11 Oct. 1838; died, 31 Oct.

Mrs. Keeley (Mary Goward), born, 22 Oct. 1805; died, 12 March, 1899.

Mrs. Sara Lane, over 50 years manager of the Britannia Theatre, for which she wrote many plays, died, aged 76.

Mr. Frank McLey, a clever Canadian actor, died, aged 33, early July, 1900.

Mr. J. D'Oyly Carte, died, aged 85, 3 April, 1891.

Mr. George Conquest, died, 14 May.

Edith and Ida Yealand, aged 25 and 21, died (see Notice of Directors), 9 June, 1898.

Miss Helen Vezin (Mrs. Chas. Young) died, 10 April, 1902.

Academy of Dramatic Art opened at His Majesty's Theatre, 1 April, 1894.

Nellie Farren (Mrs. Robert, Sontari, great burlesque actress, charmed, 28 April.

Clement Scott, died, aged 64, 24 June.

Herbert Campbell (Herbert E. Storace, comic) died, aged 61, 15 July.

Wilson Barrett, died, aged 58, 22 July.

John Hollingshead, died, aged 33, 10 Oct.

Dan Leno, famous comedian, died, aged 43, 11 Oct.

Joseph Jefferson, American actor, died, aged 76, 10 April, 1895.

Sir Henry Irving died, aged 67, 24 March, 1895.

Intention of the remains of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey, representatives of the king and prince of Wales present, 18 Oct.

Miss Feode (Mrs. Eliz. Branch), aged 19, died, 18 Jan.

Miss Ellen Terry's jubilee celebrated, 29 April.

Death of Mr. J. C. Toole, 30 July.

Death of Mine. Risini, celebrated Italian actress, February, 1891.

Death of Miss Rosina Brandram, 28 Feb. 1897.

Death of Owen Hall (James Davie), b. 1836, 30 April.

Death of Miss (Mrs. Eliz. Branch), age, 30, 29 Nov.

Death of Henry Kemble, actor, aged 58, 29 Nov.

Death of Miss Lily Hamblin, aged 33, 5 March, 1895.

Five at Drury-lane theatre which destroyed the scenery and properties, 25 March.

Death of Willie Edmon, b. 1841, 14 April.

Death of William Farren, b. 1823, 25 Sept.

Morris's performance in memory of the great Italian actress, Adelaide Ristori, given at His Majesty's Theatre, 20 Nov. 1895.


Death of M. Coquelin cadet, b. 1843, 29 Jan.

Death of M. Coquelin cadet, 8 Feb.

Death of Cha. Warner, actor, b. 1845, 11 Feb.

Hauptmann's new play, "Grusseln," produced, 3 March.

Death of Mme. Modjeska, actress, b. 1826, 31 March.

Gabriel d'Ammunzio's new play, "Fedora," produced, 1 April.

Death of Lionel Brough, comedian, b. 8 Nov.

Report of the joint committee of the two houses of parliament on the censorship of plays, issued as a parliamentary paper, 11 Nov.


M. Maeterlinck's play, "Maries magiciennes," first performance in German, at Leipzig, 13 March.

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1776, incorporated 1771; that of Drury Lane by Garrick 1766; incorporated 1775. They grant pensions to members and their families. The Royal General Theatrical fund was established in 1819, incorporated 1853; Actors' Benevolent Fund, established 1882; Actors' Orphanage Fund, founded 1896.

The Theatrical Mission and Institute for the benefit of theatrical employees, started in 1776. The princess Christian inaugurated for them "Macready" house, Covent Garden 30 Nov. 1827.

THEATRICAL ORGANISATIONS. Actors' Association, 1044 members on Feb. 9, 1900; Theatrical Managers' Association, representing 250 houses; Society of West End Managers; Touring Managers' Association, founded March, 1900; Theatres Alliance, 1894; Theatrical Ladies' Guild; Actor's Church Union; Playwrights' Association, March, 1904.

THEATROPHONE, a form of the telephone specially adapted for hearing theatrical performances at a distance. The apparatus of the "compagnie du theatrophone" of Paris was exhibited at the Savoy hotel, and by its means the performance of the "Naught Girl" at the Savoy theatre was said to be well heard, 14 Dec. 1891.

THERAN LEGION, according to tradition, was composed of devadasis, and submitted to martyrdom rather than attack their brethren during the persecution of the emperor Maximin, or sacrifice to the gods, about A.D. 280. Their leader Maurice was canonised.

THERES or LUXOR, in Upper Egypt, called also Diosopolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. Homer, its foundation is mythically attributed to Osiris. It is said to have been the most magnificent capital of Egypt about 600 B.C., having a circumference of about 14 geographical miles. It was then the chief seat of the worship of Ammon, or Ammon, the Zeus Ammon of the Greeks, and the Jupiter Ammon of the Romans, and hence was called No Ammon by the Hebrews. Thbes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, 522 B.C., and again by Alexander, 336 B.C.; it rebelled and was taken by Ptolemy Lathythus, 86 b.c., and few traces of it have been seen in the age of Juvenal; see Memnonium. After centuries of neglect, its wonderful ruins have been greatly visited since the explorations of Belzoni, 1819-22. The tomb of Amenophis II, abt. 1800 B.C., XVII dynasty, and other tombs and antiquities, discovered by M. Loret in perfect preservation, March, 1868. Thebes, N. Greece (the capital is mythically said to have been founded by Cadmus).
THEFT.

The legendary history of Delphi and his family, celebrated by the Greek tragic poets, belongs to Thebes. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 372-362 B.C. The sacred band" formed by him, 377 B.C., was revived in 1877. Thebes' seven gates are mentioned by Homer. See Boston and Greece. Thebes suffered much by earthquakes, and in March, 1857, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes, 20 April seq. 1851: active relief measures were organized.

Thebes is the ancient site of Denderah, in connection with the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund, during the winter season of 1894, nearly the best preserved of the few Egyptian temples in situ of earlier date than the XVIIIth dynasty, is situated near to the beautiful temple erected by queen Hatshepsen on the Nubian, or the XVIIIth dynasty. Many results of great importance to the knowledge of Egyptian art and architecture and their development, raised by this discovery, 23 April, 1894. Further excavations: interesting discoveries of sarcophagi, statues, reliefs, etc., made in the temple during the winter of 1894-5.

Discovery by the explorers of the Egypt exploration fund of a shrine of Athene; life-size statue of the goddess represented in the form of a cow in painted limestone, found in an excellent state of preservation, restored 1 March, 1896.

Discovery of the tomb and mummy of queen Tete, the mother and inspirer of the famous "heretic king" of Egyptology, Amenhotep IV., by Mr. Theodore M. Davis; for description of the tomb, see Times, 2 Feb. 1897.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, excavating in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, discovers the jewels of queen Tateni, Times, 24 Feb. 1896.

THEFT was punished by heavy fines among the Jews; by death at Athens, by the laws of Draco; see Draco. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12d. value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1168. The punishment of theft was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's act (see Peel's act, Feb. 1829). The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1896. Larceny act passed 14 Aug. 1812; another passed, 2 Aug. 1891.

THEINE, see Caffeine.

THEISTS (Theos, God), a name given to deists about 1662. See Davenantine, and designing.

THELUSON'S Wills, a most singular document. Mr. Peter Isaac Thelusson, a Genevan and an affluent merchant of London, left £100,000 to his widow and children; and the remainder of his property, more than £200,000, be accumulated during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of his sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulated fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest living male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the executor, in the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. It is said that Mr. Thelusson held much property in trust, and that he desired a sufficient interval of time to elapse for the appearance of just claimants. He died 21 July, 1797. His will incurred much public censure, and was contested by the heir-at-law, finally settled by a decision of the house of lords, 25 June, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1836. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal by the house of lords (6 June, 1856), in favour of the latter, lord Wendeslham and Charles S. Thelusson confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1838. In consequence of the legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime. On 28 July, 1800, the Thelusson act was passed, restraining testators from devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 21 years after death; any other direction to be void.

THEOCRACY, government by God, existed among the Israelites till Saul was made king, about 1095 B.C. (Semi. viii. 7.)

THEODOLITE, an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying, consists of a telescope and a divided circle. It was probably first constructed in the 17th century. Jesse Ramsden, in 1785, completed the great theodolite employed in the trigonommetrical survey of England and Wales by general Ray.

THEODOSIAN CODE, see Codes.

"THEOLOGIA GERMANICA," or "Teutsche Theology" (printed 1528; Latin and French editions, 1558), a German mystical work, written about the 14th century. In it the "good man," disgusted with the corruptions in church and state, is led to seek for God in the temple of the heart. Luther is said to have placed the work next to the Bible and St. Augustine.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek Theos, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. Inspired, including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c. 2. Natural; which lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy. Modern theology has been much influenced by the results of the higher criticism (which see).

THEOPHILANTHROPSIT (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796, and headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797; was dissolved in 1802.

THEOLOGY (theos, God; sophia, wisdom), divine wisdom, a name that has been given since the time of Ammonius Saccas, in the third century, to various schools of philosophy and their mystical tendencies respecting the spiritual nature of man and his relation to the universe. Followers of Giordano Bruno and Paracelsus, in the 16th century, are termed theosophists.

The Theosophical Society was founded in America by Madame Blavatsky, aided by colonel Olcott, about 1875. Aims at universal brotherhood, the study of Eastern philosophy, and to investigate unexplained laws of nature and powers latent in man. It has a station in London, and many branches in India, China, and other countries. See also New York, W. E. Kingsford, M.D., president in 1883, died 22 Feb. 1885.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on Theosophy and Occultism at St. James's hall, London, 9 Oct., 1891, related especially to "Theosophy as described by Mr. Sinnett. Prof. Max Muller's "Theosophy or Psychological Religion," a sequel to Psychological and Anthropological Religion, all combined in Christianity," published April, 1873.

Col. H. N. Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, died aged 75, 13 Feb. 1907.
THERMIDOR REVOLUTION. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2nd year (27 July, 1794),
the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the
next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were
executed.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY and THERMO-
PILE, see under Electricity, and Heat.

THERMOMETER. Freezing point: Fadh.
32°; R. 0°; C. 0°. Boiling point: Fadh. 212°, R.
80°, C. 100°.

Invented by Galileo, before 1597. Libri.
Invented by Drebbel of Alencon, 1609. Berthou.
Invented by Paolo Sarpi, 1609. Febugnet.
Invented by Sanctor in 1610. Borelli.
Fahrenheit's thermometer invented about 1726; Rea-
mur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed centigrade)
soon after. [Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed
in England, and Reaumur's and the centigrade on the
continent.]
The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for
spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley
proposed it in 1657.

Mr. J. M. Casella invented a minimum thermometer in
Sept. 1831. It registers degrees of cold by means of
mercury. Mr. Casella made many improvements in
thermometers, &c., and died, 23 April, 1827.

Negro and Zambra's registering minimum thermo-
meters, adapted for deepsea purposes, made known
early in 1824.

Letter from Mr. James J. Hicks, of London, stating
that since 1824, he makes about 250,000 or more ther-
meters of all kinds, annually, hundreds of which
are tested at the Kew Observatory, and are superior
to those of foreign manufacture, Times, 23 March,
1857.

THERMOPHONE, in which sonorous vibra-
tions are produced by the expansion of heated bod-
ies connected with an electro-magnet. The appar-
ratus was constructed by Theodor Wiesendanger,
and described by him in October, 1878.

THERMOPYLAE (Doris, N. Greece). Leoni-
das, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thes-
pians, at the defile of Thermopylae, withstood the
whole force of the Persians during three days, 7,
8, 9 Aug., 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian,
perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path
up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the
Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants,
perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered
foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was
received with reproaches for having fled. Here
Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by
the Romans, 191 B.C.

THERMUM, THERMI, or THERMA
(Greece), a strong city, the Acropolis of Atolia, N.
Greece, was captured and ravaged by Philip V.
of Macedon, 218 and 206 B.C., on account of its
favouring the Romans.

THESAURUS (treasury). A title given in the
17th and 18th centuries to large collections of small
works on history and archaeology. The most cele-
brated are:

"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Graecorum," by J. Grue-
vins. 13 vol. fol. 1657-1702
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," by J. G.
Gruevius. 12 vol. fol. 1694
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italic.
Siciliae, &c.," by G. Gruevius and P. Bormann.
1725
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum," by R. Ugo-
linus. 34 vol. fol. 1744-69

* The distich, in the Greek Anthology, by Simonides,
their contemporary, is thus translated by Bowdler:
"Go, tell the Spartans, that as they pass by,
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie."
annexed to China, 1255-1720. Buddhism, introduced about 636, became the dominant religion about 900; and the Lamas have absolute power in religious and temporal affairs. Tibet was visited by Marco Polo, 1278; by Jesuits about 1601-2; by Puchong, 1724; and Tomson Mounting, 1810. An astronomical survey was carried on cautiously by two pundits of semi-Tibet origin, under the superintendence of Capt. Montoméiere, 1865-7. War with Nepal, May; peace, June, 1883. Hon. Colman Macnamay's expedition to Lachen valley, to promote commerce; well received, during Nov. 1884.

An address to Tibet, including Mr. Macnamay with scientific assistance, organised in India; scheme suspended July, 1886. See Sikhim.

The progress of the Russian exploring expedition under colonel Peircott reported, summer 1899.

Anglo-Tibetan convention, 1899. M. Gabriel Bonvalot, prince Henry of Orleans, and Father Deeken, gave an illustrated account of their exploration of Tibet, &c., to the French Geographical Society, Jan. 1891.

Capt. Bowd, Dr. Thorold and party cross Tibet, June, 1891, and arrive at Simla, April, 1892.

Treaty of commerce between Gt. Britain and Tibet, providing inter alia that Yatung, in the Chumbi valley on the British frontier, be opened for trade with an Indian government official and a Chinese official stationed there, in conclusion in 1893.

See Nepal, 1891.

Mahometan rebellion, much slaughter, Oct. 1392; rebel lion crushed, Feb. 1893.

Capt. Hardy successfully explores W. Tibet; see Asia, 1890-99.

Macdonald Freshfield explores the Kanchenjunga glaciers, autumn, 1899.

Capt. Kozloff explores unknown lands; the source of the Hoang-ho, the Yangtsze, and the Mekong; May, 1900-02.

Dr. Sven Hedin's successful explorations, 1892-1902; see Asia.

Mission under col. Youngusband despatched by the Indian government to meet the Tibetan and Chinese officials to discuss questions of trade, reaches Kanda Jung, July, 1903.

Advance of the British mission to be made, the Chumbi valley, at Paro, the key of Tibet, to be occupied, and an advance made to Gyantse; 150 miles from Lhasa, reported and Sept. 1903.

Mission leaves Phari, 6 Jan.; arrives at Tum, on the north side of the Tsangpa pass, 10 Jan. 1904.

Col. Youngusband visits the Tibetans encamped at Quri, and meets with an insistent reception, 16 Jan. 1904.

Refusal of Tibetans to consider a new treaty or to oblige the Dalai Lama, of July, 1903; Youngusband remains encamped at Tum, 26 Jan. 1904.

Senior general of the Tibetans warned col. Youngusband at an interview to depart immediately to Quoting to avoid serious trouble, 28 Jan. 1904.

Mission leaves Phari en route to Gyantse, 27 March, 1904.

Mission met 4 miles beyond Tum by Lhasan generals who demand that the mission should return to Yatung; demand refusal of col. Youngusband, who orders the departure of the Tibetan troops who follow the way; sudden attack on the British by a few Tibetans at the instigation of the Lhasan general; troops under brigadier-gen. Macdonald ordered before; Tibetans retreat, and flight with the loss of 420 men, British casualties 11, March 25, 1904.

2nd Pioneers capture the Tibetan troops and force a passage through the Khe-Ho range; 22 Tibetans killed, 2 April, 1904.

Gen. Macdonald's brigade defeats a force of 5,000 Tibetans, of whom 90 are killed and many wounded, 70 prisoners caught, 19 April 1904.

Gen. Macdonald's brigade arrives at Gyantse, after fighting at Khamba, 11 April; but at Gyantse surrounded without resistance by the Tibetan commandant and Chinese general, 12 April, 1904.

Col. Youngusband receives a despatch from the Amdun (Chinese resident) at Lhasa, stating that the dalai lama refused to supply him with transport to Gyantse or to send a Tibetan representative, 7 May, 1904.

Col. Brander, with part of the garrison, leaves Gyantse to clear the karu pass, 5 May, 1904.

Unsuccessful march to the British garrison at Gyantse by 200 Tibetans, whose losses amount to 250 killed and 80 wounded, 5 British wounded, 5 May, 1904.

Tibetan force holding the karu pass defeated with the loss of 3307 killed and wounded, July, 1904, including capt. Bethune, 13 wounded, 8 May, 1904.

Sortie of the British garrison at Gyantse, fort occupied by Tibetans successfully stormed, 16 May, 1904.

Col. Brander occupies the village of Lhakhang after a stubborn resistance by the Tibetans, who are defeated with severe loss; British loss, 1 officer and 3 men killed, 70 men wounded, 13 May, 1904.

Letter from Youngusband, 18 May, 1904, that the Amdun should go to Gyantse with duly qualified Tibetan representatives to settle outstanding difficulties, returned to be unopened, 2 June, 1904.

Tibetans attack British posts at Pal, 2 June; and at Khangma, but are repulsed, 7 June, 1904.

British expeditions force in Tibet numbers 4,000 men, 7 June, 1904.

Tibetan forces repulsed with severe loss in an attack made on an advance post near Gyantse, 8 June, 1904. Second principal lama reported to be instructed to meet col. Youngusband, 2 June.

Gen. Macdonald captures the village of Naini, and arrives at Gyantse, 26 June, 1904.

Severe defeat inflicted on the Tibetans holding Gyantse Jung and the key to the pass; 120 men killed (2 officers and 5 men wounded), 26 June, 1904.

A lama arrives at Gyantse with a request for an armistice pending negotiations from Lhasa, 26 June; interview between col. Youngusband and Tibetan delegates, 2 July, 1904.

British force captures Jung, 6 July; and the monastery and the rest of Gyantse, 7 July, 1904.

Proclamation issued by col. Youngusband, stating that the British mission would proceed to Lhasa to obtain satisfactory redress for the insults offered to the representatives of the British government, 13 July, 1904.

Major Bretherton, chief supply and transport officer of the mission, 13 July, 1904.

British forces under gen. Macdonald arrives at Lhasa after passing the Karo la pass, 3 Aug. 1904.

Dalai Lama flees from Lhasa, leaving his seal with a regret for the negotiations; daily market established outside the British camp, 4 Aug. 1904.

Aman waits on col. Youngusband and promises his assistance in arriving at a settlement with the Tibetans, 4 Aug. 1904.

Treaty: before it, Gt. Britain and Tibet signed in the apartments of the dalai lama at the Potala in Lhasa; regent left in charge affirms the dalai lama's seal; treaty also signed by the council, the three great monasteries and the national assembly, 7 Sept. 1904.

King Edward VII. addresses a telegram to the viceroy of India, congratulating col. Youngusband and the Tibet mission on the successful accomplishment of their mission, 10 Sept. 1904.

Aman issues, by order of the Chinese emperor, a proclamation announcing that the tashi lama of Shigatse was appointed to succeed to the spiritual dignities of the dalai lama, 15 Sept. 1904.

By the terms of the treaty Tibet agrees to establish markets at Gyantse and Garvik, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade; officials in both countries to be stationed at these places; to permit traffic between India and Tibet on existing routes, and others that may in the future be opened; to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 rupees (about £1,000,000) in 25 years; the first payment to be made 3 Jan. 1906, Gt. Britain meanwhile to continue the occupation of the Chumbi valley for 3 years as security for the payment of the indemnity and the performance of the opened for trade as to trading stations; the forts between the Indian frontier and Gyantse on the trade routes to be demolished; not to sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign power without the consent of Gt. Britain. Indemnity subsequently reduced to 166,000/.
**THIEVES' SYND.**

The British expedition leaves Lhasa on its return journey, and on returning to the Brigant, who invokes a blessing on gen. Macdonald for having spared the monasteries from violation, and presents him with a gold image of Buddha, 23 Sept., 1904.


Death of Dr. Emil Schlagenthal, b. 1835, an authority on the Tibetan language, Oct., 1904.

Visit of the Fashi Lama to the prince of Wales in Calcutta, Jan., 1905.

Negotiations between Brit. and China for the Adhesion agreement of China to Tibetan convention and, 24 April, memorial embodying the agreement accepted by the throne; agreement signed by Sir Ernest Seton and Tang Shaao-yi, 27 April, 1906.

First installment of Tibetan indemnity paid in Calcutta, 28 May, 1906.

Reorganization of army and a special Tibetan coinage established; rescript issued, 23 July, 1907.

First newspaper in Tibetan language established; also Chinese Tibetan school established at Lhasa, reported, 11 July, 1907.

Evacuation of the Chumbi Valley by the British troops began, 2 Feb., 1908.

New Anglo-Tibetan treaty, in respect of trade relations, signed, 20 April, 1908.

Dr. Sven Hedin returns from his second journey in Tibet and reaches Simla, see Geography, mid.-Sept., 1908.

Dalai Lama visits St. Petersburg 29 Nov.; returns to Lhasa, 2 Dec., 1909.

Nar-Buddhist Chinese troops in the eastern province of Kham, loot monasteries and ill-treat the lamas, mid-Jan.; the dalai lama with several Tibetan nobles flees from Lhasa and crosses the frontier into India, reported, 22 Jan.; the Chinese enter Lhasa from the east, 23 Feb.; edict published in Peking depositing the dalai lama, 25 Feb.; arrives at Darjeeling, 1 March; at Calcutta, 13 March, 1910.

**THIEVES' SYND.,** at Ephesus, 349 or 449, where the doctrines of Eutyches respecting Christ's incarnation were approved, received the name because his opponents were silenced or excluded.

**THIMBLEYS** are said to have been found at Hereclanuncem, and long ago used by the Chinese. Their invention in Europe is traditionally ascribed to Nicolas van Benschoten, of Amsterdam, in the 17th century. The art of making them was brought to England by John Loffing, a mechanic, from France, who set up a foundation in London, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695.

A Thimble Lineage, patronised by queen Victoria, 1856.

**THIONVILLE,** the ancient Theodobis villa, a fortified city on the Moselle, N. E. France. It was the occasional residence of Charlemagne and his successors, and on the extinction of his race it was successively held by private lords, the counts of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, the house of Austria, and the kings of Spain. It was taken by the duke of Guise, 23 June, 1538, after an obstinate defense made by President H. by the peace of Cateau-Cambrésis. It successfully resisted the marquis de Ferriqnes in 1657, but was taken after four months' siege by the duc d'Enghien, 10 Aug., 1653, and remained with France. It successfully resisted the Austrians in 1702, and the Prussians in 1814. It was invested by the Germans in Aug., 1870, when the siege, being in flames, surrendered 24 Nov., following.

**THIRTEEN CLUB,** about 130 members, formed in London, Oct., 1880, to counterfeit vulgar prejudices respecting unlucky numbers, days, &c.

**THIRTY TYRANTS,** a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 340 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403; and also to the numerous aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallicus and Aurelian, a.d. 259-274.

**THIRTY YEARS' WAR,** in Germany, between the catholics and protestants. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and for its history by Schiller, published 1790-93. See Battles, 1618-18.

**THISTLE.** *ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND,* founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and several knights in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, 29 May, 1607; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1709; and by George IV. in 1827. The original knights of 1607 were:


**THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY,** see Cul-de-sac Conspiracy.

**THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST.** (Southwark), was founded as an alms-house by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693. In 1802, the site was sold to the South-easter railway company, and the patients were r-removed to the Surrey music hall. The foundation of one of the new hospital, erected at Stangate, near the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was laid by queen Victoria, 13 May, 1868; and the new hospital was opened by her majesty, 21 June, 1871.

The appointment of a paid resident treasurer, instead of an honorary one, and other changes recommended by committees, were negatived by the general committee, Nov., 1877.

Establishment of wards for paying patients. Nov., 1879 Meeting at the Mansion-house to raise 100,000,000 to increase the accommodation: 26,280,136 7s. 6d. received up to Dec., 1895; 35,000,000, bequeathed by Sir Robert Rawlinson, announced, Dec., 1895; about 30,000,000, bequeathed by Mr. C. Cassius, May, 1902.

**THOMITES or TOMITES,** a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury. An insane Cornish publican named John...
THORACIC DUCT. 1368

THRAX AND EAR DISEASES.

Nicholls, called Them, or Tom, assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, came into Kent, was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament, and invited the rabble against the Poor Law act. On 31 May, 1858, a farmer of the neighborhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Them, was a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Them. The military were then called out, and Bent, Bennet proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Them advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Them, and laid him dead by the side of Bent, Bennet. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and eight more persons were killed before the mob dispersed.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse, by Eustachius, about 1626, in the human body, by Dr. Ruhower, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholin, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jellefe, of England, also discovered it about 1654. See Laryces.

THORAPUM, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Here they acknowledged themselves to be vassals of Poland in 1400. Thorn was taken by Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1703. Many protestants were slain here after a religious riot at the instigation of the Jesuits, 7 Dec. 1724. Thorn was acquired by the Prussians in 1745; taken by the French in 1804; restored to Prussia at the peace in 1815. Population, 1890, 27,007; 1910 (est.) 34,250.

THOROUGH. The name given by Thos. Wentworth, earl of Strafford, to his unsuccessful scheme for making Charles I. an absolute monarch. He was attainted and beheaded, 12 May, 1641.

THORPE, see Railway Accidents, 1874.

THOUGHT READING. In 1854 Mr. W. Irving Bishop professed to be able to read a person's thoughts by touching some part of the skin. On June 11 in the presence of Mr. W. J. Romans, professor E. Ray Lankester, Mr. F. Galton, and others; he was some person, with some persons, and failed with others (Nature, Nov. 648).

In 1855 he was challenged by Mr. Lubbock, M.P., to operate under certain conditions, at St. James's Hall on 12 June, but virtually declined the test. Other experiments by Mr. Bishop, 31 June, 1854, success doubted.

Mr. Bishop sentenced to pay $2000, damages to Mr. Macaulay for libel in Truth (July 1, 1854), 12 June; appeal; 27 Jan, 2 damages reduced to $16, 27 July 1856. He died of cataract at New York, 11 May, 1856.

Experiments by Mr. Stuart Cumberland reported successful in the presence of Wales and others, 19 July, 1854, by sch. Oulap, London, 12 Oct. 1856.

The Zangus (Mr. and Mrs.); extremely popular thought reading exhibited at the Dublin, London, late spring season, 27 Oct. 1856.

THRACE (now Romania in Turkey) derived its name from Tarax, the son of Mars.—Appian. The Thracians were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have had his residence among them.—Epictetus. See Odrysae.

Byzantium, the capital, founded by the Macedians, about B.C. 375.

Invasion of Darius I. 513: Thrace subdued by Megabazus 498.

Nerxes marches against Greece through Thrace, and retreats. 480.

Wars between Macedon and the Odyrses. 429-333.

Philip II acquires Amphipolis, 359; and gradually takes all the Greek colonies. 357-344.

Death of Alexander; Thrace allotted to Lysimachus, 321, who builds Lysimachia. 320.

Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Coracina. 281.

Thrace overrun by the Gauls. 279.

Lysimachus acquires the chief towns seized by the fleet of Proreian Energetes. 247.

Recovered by Philip V. of Macedon. 205-200 B.C.

Lost by him to the Romans. 176.

Secured by Julius Hos of Cams, who is defeated at Magnesia, 191, and surrenders Thrace. 188.

Persons defeated in attempt to regain Thrace. 172-168 B.C. The Thracian kings rule nominally under the Romans. 148.

Rebellion of Vologeses quelled. 147.

Rhetoricoes H. H. king. 146.

Thrace made a Roman province, about 147.

Inundated by the Goths. 145-144.

Settled by Saratians. 133-137 B.C.

Ravaged by Alarie, 135; by Attilla. 647.

Conquered by the Turks, who made Adrianople their capital. 1341-53.

Constantine captured by Mahomet II. 29 May, 1453.

THRASYMENE or TRASIMENE (more correctly Trasimencus), a lake (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place near the Trasimene lake between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 16,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. Flaminius was killed during the fight. — Livy, Polybius. On the same day an earthquake occurred, which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person, or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, by the Black Act, 1722. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II., 1756, and other acts; another, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, 97 (1861).

THREE CHORUS (Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford). Festivals held in 1724, if not earlier, at Gloucester, for the performance of cathedral music on a grand scale for charitable purposes, still continued.

THREE F.'s, see F.

THRIFT, see under National.
THUGS, organised secret fanatical murderers in India, who, considering their victims to be sacred to their goddess Kali or Bhawain, The English commenced suppressing them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830, when a plan for the purpose was adopted by lord Wm. Bentinck.

THUMB-SCREW, an instrument used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. In Great Britain, rev. Wm. Carstairs, a presbyterian minister, was the last who suffered by it, before the Scotch privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted.

After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but, at the third turn, he cried out “Hold—hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess anything.”

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to demoralise the enemy; and hence the legion received the name, 174.

TIBUR or TIBERIUM, a Greek city, S. Italy, founded after the fall of Sybaris, about 443 B.C. It suffered from the invasions of the Lucanians, by whom the Thurnians were severely defeated, 390 B.C. It became eventually a dependent ally of Rome; was ravaged by the troops of Bannibals, 203; was established as a colony by the Romans, 194, and was captured by Spartacus in the Svilve war, who levied upon it heavy contributions, 72.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attilla and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfred, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Francs, who annexed it to his dominions, 530. It formed two duchies, 610-717, and 849-914; a margraviate, 960-1090; landgraviate and county, 1130-1247; and was, after various changes and many conflicts, absorbed into Saxony in the 15th century. In 1815 it was surrendered to Prussia.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of Archbishop Cullen, the Roman catholic primate, 22 Aug. 1850. It condemned the Queen’s Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman catholic university, to Sept. following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX., and published, 1 Jan. 1852.

THURSO’S INVASION. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, 28 Feb. 1760. Thurot’s true name was Cassatt, and his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James H.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name.—Burns.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, named from Thor, the most valiant son of Odin, a deity worshiped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, &c. Thursday is in Latin dies Jovis, or Jupiter’s day.

THYATIRA (Asia Minor). The place assigned for the battle at which the rebel Procopius was defeated by the army of the emperor Valenti, 366. See Seven Churches.

THYMBRA (Asia Minor). Here Cyrus the Great defeated the confederate army aiding Corusus, and obtained supremacy in Asia, B.C. 548.

TIARA, head ornament of the ancient Persians. The name is given to the triple crown of the pope (anciently called regnum), indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The right to wear a crown is said to have been granted to the bishops of Rome by Constantine the Great, and by Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. Their ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. “Boniface VIII. encompassed the tiara with a crown; Benedict XII. added a second; and John XXII. a third.”—Rees.

TIBER (central Italy), the river on whose banks Rome was built. In the flourishing times of the city the navigation of the river was enormous. Livy states that the Tiber was frozen over, 308 B.C. A commission was appointed to dredge the bed of the river near Rome, Dec. 1871. Garibaldi’s scheme for improving the river, making a new port, &c., laid before the Italian parliament, 25 May, 1875; works begun, March, 1877.

TIBERIAS, a city in Palestine, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the emperor Tiberius, 39. Near it Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the crusaders, were defeated by Saladin, 3d July, 1187; and Jerusalem fell into his hands.

TIBET, see Tibet.

THIR (now Tivoli), a Latin town more ancient than Rome, and frequently at war with it. The Tiburtines were defeated 335 B.C. and the subjectly of all Latium followed; for which Furia Camillus obtained a triumph and an equestrian statue in the forum.

TICHBORNE CASE, see Trials, 1871-4. Dr. Keeney, the clamant’s counsel, elected M.P. for Stoke, moves for a royal commission to inquire into the trial; rejected, 133 to 3 (Dr. Keeney, Mr. Whitley, and the O’Gorman); 26 April, 1875. See Englishman.

TICINO or TESSIN, a Swiss canton south of the Alps, conquered by the Swiss early in the 16th century; made a separate canton in 1815. It suffered by internal disputes 1839 and 1841. Population, 1888, 126,761; 1910 (est.) 146,750. Insurrection in Bellinzona and Lugano, the conservative ultramontane government overthrown by the liberals, and a provisional government formed. M. Rossi, director of the interior, found killed. Revision of the constitution demanded, 11 Sept., later a federal army. The insurrection suppressed; the provisional government superseded by a federal commission, Sept. 1855. Change in the constitution voted by the people; the conservative government reinstated, 14 Oct. .... Angelo Castioni, accused of the murder of council. letters for Rossi, arrested at London, 1 Oct.; extradition demanded by Switzerland, not granted by the queen’s bench division. .... 11 Nov.
TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which 35 will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 38,000 loads. A 74 gun ship consumed 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of 57 acres in a century.

-Minnett, who in 1843 we imported 17,547,984 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,694 loads; in 1866, 3,608,314 loads; in 1873, 5,692,394 loads; in 1877, 6,688,789 loads; in 1883, 8,600,042 loads; in 1887, 5,653,794 loads; 1895, 7,676,498 loads; 1900, 9,989,137 loads; in 1901, 6,93,584 loads; 1908, 9,515,790 loads. In 1886 we imported 53,458 tons of mahogany from India, 7,524,885 tons; in 1877, 3,840,000 tons; in 1883, 5,158 tons; in 1897, 3,95,672 tons; in 1901, 8,9,593 tons; in 1904, 10,7,744 tons; in 1908, 11,9,871 tons. The duties on timber were modified in 1851. Annual estimated excess of imports over exports, Britain, 20,623,573, reported, 1901; in 1904, 23,021,714; in 1908, 25,049,394.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

TIMBUCTOO (N.W. Africa). S. edge of the Sahara, a city built by Mansa Suleiman, a Mahometan, about 1214, and frequently subjugated by the sovereigns of Morocco. Since 1727 it has been partially independent.

Timbuctoo visited by Major Laing, who was murdered, on his return journey, in 1826. Hone Caillié (1827) wrote an account of the town, 1829; Dr. Barth, 1831; Lenz, 1835; Col. Flatter's expedition massacred, 1831.

A French fortilla at Kabara, on the Upper Niger, attacked by Tuaregs, navy-ensign Aube, and others killed, 7 Feb., 1857; Col. Bonnier, commander in the French Soudan, with two gimbobs, proceeds to and enters Timbuctoo without resistance, 29 Jan. Col. Bonnier's flying column annihilated by the Tuaregs, near Timbuctoo; himself, 10 Europeans, and 70 natives killed, about 13 Jan.; another column, under commandant Joffe, captures a village, 200 natives killed, 25 Jan.; enters Timbuctoo, 12 Feb. Several bands of Tuaregs surprised and defeated by the French between Lake Fati and Goundan, about 2500 prisoners surrendered by Edward Sterling, in 1857. Two French officers and 29 natives killed in a rising of the Hagar Tuaregs near Rahco, July, 1897. The Tuaregs routed by the French and 300 prisoners released, Sept. The Tuaregs defeated and their leader killed at Kurrata, Nov. 1893.

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On 1 Jan., 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the Daily Universal Register, price 2d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. On 1 Jan., 1838, the paper was named The Times. It is asserted that the Times was formed the "Thunderer" in consequence of an article by Edward Sterling in which are the words, "We thunder forth articles on reform, &c., when Barnes was editor. The Times book club library promises, removed to Oxford-street, started 1 Sept. 1897. Longhy discussion between the Times and the publishers as to whether the book club shall or shall not be allowed to sell second-hand, net books before they are 6 months old; publishers enforce higher prices to the Times than to other purchasers, and withdraw their advertisements, Oct. 1896.
TIN.

Mr. Hanniker Heatou, M.P., calls a private meeting at the house of commons, when it was agreed that the Times ought to be supported, and a memorandum, protesting on various specific grounds against the action of the publishers, was drawn up and received more than 15,000 signatures.

Nov.-Dec. 1906.

The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., formed to take over the Times, Mr. A. F. Walter chairman of the board of directors (Mr. Walter died, 22 Feb., 1906) 16 March 1908.

Libel action brought by Mr. John Moon publisher against the Times decided in favour of the plaintiff with 7,500 damages.

8 May.

TIN.

The Phoenicians traded with England for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but under the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the ears of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edward I., under which his brother, the famed the Stanary Laws, tithes, was paid a duty on the tin. Edward III. confirmed the tinniers in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son Edward the Black Prince, 1357. Since that time the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enforced it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe. 1240.-Anderson. Discovered in Barbary, 1610; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782; near Cape Town, Feb. 1803. In 1837, 36,513 tons; in 1850, 4,595,568/.; 1867, 1,750,000/.; 1878, 4,781,888/.; 1885, 9,412,411. The tin discovered in 1890, 6,121 tons; in 1892, 8,317 tons; 1893, 8,577 tons; 1894, 4,821 tons; 1895, 4,013 tons; 1896, 4,206 tons; 1897, 4,702 tons; 1898, 4,412 tons; 1899, 4,522 tons; 1900, 4,307 tons of metallic tin were procured from British mines. On tin plates we exported in value, in 1847, 2,437,136/; in 1860, 4,595,417 tons; 1871, 4,900,625/; 1883, 4,757,057/; 1890, 4,926,255/; 1892, 4,471,137/; 1894, 4,353,681/.; in 1896, 3,549,867.

The tin-plate manufacture in S. Wales suffered the loss of the McKinley tariff, 1 July 1894.

TINCBREAY (N.W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and his brother Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, at the death of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy by a mortgage from his brother Robert. at his settling out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but having afterwards quarrelled, Robert was defeated in the battle of Tincreay, 28 Sept. 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. -Hérouet.

TINTOMETER. An apparatus invented by Mr. J. W. Lovibond, to determine the purity, &c. of a given substance by means of tinted glasses, reported, Nov. 1895.

TIPPERARY. S. Ireland, made a county by king John, 1210.

The shopkeepers of the town of Tipperary, tenants of Mr. Smith Barry, accepted the plan of campaign without rent, and were reunited. The Tipperary, built to receive them, was inaugurated by Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and others 12 April, 1899.

Some of the tenants make personal application to the 30 Jan., 1899.

Failure of New Tipperary, the property put up for sale, June; buildings pulled down. Aug. 1892.

Mr. Barry warmly received by tenants. 15 Sept.

TIPPERMUIR (near Perth). Here the marquis of Montrose defeated the covenanters under lord Elcho, 1 Sept. 1644.

TIRNOVA on the Danube, a tributary of the Dniepe, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria, and the seat of the patriarch. It was occupied without resistance by general Gourko, 6, 7 July, 1877, and made the Russian head-quarters.

TIRYN, an ancient city of Greece, S.E. of Argos, with massive cyclopean remains. Excavations of Mr. Schliemann in 1873 led to the discovery of what he termed "the Pre-historic Palace of the kings of Tiryns." His book on Tiryns was published in 1880. As Byzantine remains are also found some of his conclusions are disputed by eminent antiquaries.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menacanite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHE, or TENTHS, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 n.c. (Lxxvii. 39). Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (Gen. xiv.) gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1013 n.c.); the first recorded instance of the payment of tithes. The next precedent in order of time is Jacob's tithing of Laban's flock (Gen. xxviii. 22). In the early age of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary. The moral and religious duty of paying tithe was recognized and had become the custom of the church at the end of the 4th cent. Enjoined by the councils of Tours, 567; Rome, 650; and subsequently, legal sanction to ecclesiastical usages by legislation of Charlemagne, 778 and 789, and payment of tithes enforced by legal penalties; abolished in France at the Revolution, 1790. Tithes were confirmed in the later councils, 1215. -Rainnudid.

The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

The first mention of them in any English written law is a constitutional device made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 756.

Laws of king Edgar attach a legal punishment to the neglect of the tribute and religious duty of paying tithe, and provide means for their enforcement by temporal penalties, 970.

In England, in 1355, tithes were fixed at the rate of 21. 9d. in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation act, passed 13 Aug. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1845, 1846, 1850, and 1875. A tenant is entitled to all the tithes; a near to a small part only, frequently to none.

Several acts relating to tithes in Ireland have been passed in 1822, 47, altering and improving the title system. The tithe redemption act, 1846.

Agitation against "extraordinary titles," in Aug. 1881.


Riotous opposition to tithes in Wales, Aug. 1882; anti-tithe league formed Sept. 1886; 1888 (see Wales) 1887.

Tithes allowed to be charged to land at the rate of 5s. 6d. per acre, and amount equalizing against the tithes in Wales, 1839. A tithes recovery bill withdrawn, 16 Aug. 1839.

Royal commission on tithe Redemption nominated; closed May and others, 30 Jan. and 6 March 1839.

An act for the recovery of tithes charged on house in England and Wales which was then in the hands of the Church of England, the burden of the payment of tithes is transferred from the tenant to the landlord.

Tithes charged at the rate of 7d. per acre, over 1,000 acres benefited, passed, 1 Aug. 1849.
TITHTING.

The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; or in any companies to wage any one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothman) tithe-paying man; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. 

TITLES ROYAL.

Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My Highness;" 1396. Henry VI. "Edward IV.," 1422. Edward IV. "Most High and Mighty Prince;" 1471. Henry VIII. "Highness," 1485. Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 et seq. Francis I. of France addressed Henry as "Your Majesty;" at their interview in 1520; see Field of the Cloth of Gold. Henry VIII. and James I. were styled "Dread Sovereigns" (collective dedication, 1611). James I. was called "Majesty." Sacred and Most Excellent Majesties." was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1461. Royal titles act passed, by royal assent, 17 Aug. 1601; see Style.

TITLES TO LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT (Scotland), passed 31 July, 1888, and amended in 1899.

TOBACCO.

Nicotiana tabacum, received its name from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain, some say from the island of Tabago, one of the Caribbee islands in the Gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, in Cuba, 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was either first brought to England in 1563, by Sir John Hawkins; or by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake, in 1580. It was manufactured and exported for some years, Star's Chron. The Pied Building of the plantations in England, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. James I. published "A Counterblaste against Tobacco," and the star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 11d. per pound, 1643. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. But having a market on the importation was passed 1683. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1776. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1790. Anderson: Aske. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland be pursued in order to its being destroyed, 24 March, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1820 about fifteen millions of pounds. We imported in 1850, 33,549,328 lbs., and 1,357,318 lbs. manufactured "cigars and snuff;" in 1860, 48,937,171 lbs., and 2,464,002 lbs., was manufactured in 1871, 73,042,305 lbs., and 8,552,236 lbs. manufactured in 1883, 51,475,199 lbs., and 3,121,174 lbs. manufactured in 1890, 65,729,570 lbs.; and 3,678,846 lbs. manufactured in 1890, 68,345,500 lbs. and 6,261,130 lbs. manufactured in 1901, 166,670,940 lbs. and 4,241,204 lbs. manufactured in 1900, 189,103,723 lbs. and 3,626,973 lbs. manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863; raised April, 1878, 2d. a lb. extra duty on cigars added, April, 1879. Net customs duties paid for tobacco and snuff in the year 1875-6, 7,744,977; 1876-7, 6,891,265; 1877-8, 8,713,944; 1878-9, 9,333,888,1964-5, 13,184,767; 1898-9, 13,623,657.

Permission to grow tobacco in England with conditions granted by the Board of Trade, April, 1836.

Duty per lb. on manufactured tobacco reduced from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; cigars 2s. 9d. 3s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. 1883-4, 8,991,265; 1887-8, 8,713,944; 1890-91, 9,333,888,1964-5, 13,184,767; 1898-9, 13,623,657.

TOBAGO (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the Dutch 1642. Taken by the English, 1672, retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, 14 April, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 6 Oct., 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, 1 July, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814. Population in 1887, 19,937. Tobago is one of the Windward isles, see Tobago. It was united with Trinidad by parliament in 1887. Population of Tobago, 1901, 18,750; 1910 (est.), 20,000.

TOBITSCHEW (Moraia). In a sharp action here, on 13 July, 1890, the Austrians were defeated by the army of the crown prince of Prussia with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, and seventeen guns.

TOBOGGANING, the name of a sport very popular in Canada and the northern United States. The toboggan in popular use for "ceasing" is formed of a single plank curved backward in front and held in position by leather cords, and is guided by the foot of the steerman, which drags behind with the toe turned downward. International contests are held at Davos, Switzerland.

TOGOLAND, a large German West African territory between the Gold Coast and Dahomey, extending inland. Anglo-German delimitation expedition began work, autumn, 1901; finished, Aug. 1902.

TOKAR, in the Sudan. Here Osman Digna's forces were defeated by col. Holfed Smith, 19 Feb. 1872; see under Sudan.

TOKAY, a town in Upper Hungary, celebrated for its wines, made here by dressers, brought from Italy by Ebel IV., king, 1235-70. The wine is principally used by sovereigns, and 50 bottles were presented to queen Victoria at her jubilee, 1887.

The town, with its six churches and public buildings, was destroyed by fire, 26 Aug. 1890. About 4,000 persons remained homeless.
TOKENS. BANK. silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., 1 Jan. 1718. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George II. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. 14 Nov. 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, whereas those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1827. They were coined in the revision of the coinage. Tradesmen were permitted to issue tokens as small cions from 1618 till 16 Aug. 1672, when their circulation was prohibited by royal proclamation. These tokens are figured and described in a work by Wm. Boyne, 1855.

TOKIO, the name given to Jede, the capital of Japan, about 1595. It is the residence of the mikado. Great fire; 5,000 houses destroyed, and 45 persons perish, 10 April, 1892. Another great fire, 600 houses destroyed; reported 14 Nov. 1892. See Jede. Population, 1900, 1,307,642; 1910, 2,200,000.

Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught and other members of the Garter mission to Japan, 19-27 Feb. 1906
Great triumphal review of troops, numbering 45,000, 31st March, 1906.

TOBLIAI (now ZULFICH), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Alamanni, 496.

TOLEDO, the ancient Toledo (Central Spain), made capital of the Visigothic kingdom by Athanagild, 551; taken by the Saracens, 712. Toledo was taken after the war begun 1681, by Alfonso I. of Castile, 25 May, 1085. In 1088 the archbishop was made privy ceste of Spain. The university was founded in 1479. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 15th century. Population, 1910 (est.), 24,250.

The alcazar, ancient Moorish palace, used by the emperor Charles V., destroyed by fire, 9-10 Jan. 1857.

TOLENTINO (Italy, formerly in the Papal states), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, 19 Feb. 1797. Here Joseph Murat, having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, 3 May, 1815, aiken prisoner, and shot.

TOLERATION ACT. passed in 1689, to rejoin Protestant dissenters from the church of England, were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, 1 Aug. 1714.

The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It excepted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy, and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenteeing themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the quakers to substitute an advertisement for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (which see). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1511; see Stade and Sound. Toll-bar in England originated in 1257, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain market, and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Gilios's and Temple-bar. Gathered for repaying the highways of Holborn-in-lane and Martin's-lane (now Aldersgate-street), 1336. Toll-gate or turnpike were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on 1 July, 1843; and 61 on the south side, ceased on 31 Oct. 1855; and many others on the Essex and Middlesex roads ceased on 31 Oct. 1856; the remainder on the north of London ceased 1 July, 1872. The turnpikes on the Commercial roads, London, E., were abolished 5 Aug. 1871. The tolls on Waterloo and other roads were abolished, 1758-9. The high road from Brighton to London free from toll, 31 Oct. 1881. Many private gates and bars in London since removed, several in Nov. 1893. See Wales, 1843 and 1889.

TOLOSA. On the plain named las Navas de Tolosa, near the Sierra Morena, S. Spain, Alfonso, king of Castile, aided by the kings of Aragon and Navarre, gained a great victory over the Moors, 16 July, 1212. This conflict is sometimes termed the battle of Muradai.

TONGA ISLES, the name now given to the Friendly islands (which see).

TONIC SOL-FA SYSTEM. See Music.

TONK, Rajputana, India. The nawab and his minister, for a massacre of Hindoo chiefs, 1 Aug. 1867, were deposed by the British. In 1872 he demanded investigation, and his case came before parliament without any issue.

TONNAGE. The Tonnage Act of 1661 established the Bank of England (which see). See Tonnage.

TONOMETER. A delicate apparatus (consisting of 52 forks) for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler of Crefeld, and described in his "Ton- messer," 1834. It received little notice till Dr. Rudolph König removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, S.E. Asia. The delta of the river Songkoi, formerly a province of Annam, subject to France. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity 27 July, 1858; the abbé Neron was also murdered, 3 Nov. 1860. Area, including the Laos territory, taken from China in 1847, 15,000 sq. miles; population, 300,000. Capital, Hanoi (pop. 150,000), on the Hanoï river. See Annam and Indo-China.

Successful attack and death of beat. turner. 1873
Saamlink captured by the French. 11 April, 1883
Liu-Yang Fu declares war against French aggressors, 3 May; a new expedition voted for 13 May.

Commander E. T. Riviere (French), and 32 others besieged by the Black Flags at Hanoi; captured and killed in a sortie, 20 May. He was buried at the Madeleine, Paris, 25 Jan. 1885. Gen. Bonet arrives 7 June; fortifies Hanoi 15 June.
China firmly opposed to French aggression; Tu Duc, emperor of Annam, opposed to the French. Successful French sortie from Nam Din, 13 July.
Proclamation of cept. Morel Beaulieu offering protection to people deserted by Annam, 20 July.
The Black Flags severely defeated 3 Aug.
French advance, checked at Cachao 15 Aug.
Capture of the Hie forts 18-20 Aug.
Armistice granted, submission of the Annamite government; treaty signed, creating French protective code, province of Bin-Huan, &c. 25 Aug.

The Black Flags originated with Li Hung-Chang, an able leader of the Canton rebels, who about 1863 with his followers took refuge in Tonquin, where he was at first tolerated by the emperor of Annam, but afterwards being strengthened by many adherents, established an independent despotic government. He strenuously opposed the French,
TONQUIN.

The Black Flags defeated at Phokhí by gen. Hounet with great loss, the French suffer severely, 12 Sept. 1884.
Negotiations of Juvelierry and Mandarmin Tseng re- spected by the protectorate of Tonquin, 27 Sept.
Disbandment of the Annamite troops, yellow flags opposed to the French, about 15 Sept.
Admiral Courbet begins actual occupation of Tonquin, about 3 Nov.
On the 1st Dec., the Annamite flags were dispersed, advancing 4 Nov.
The Black Flags repulsed in attack on the French gunboat Caroline and on Hauzlilig, 17 Nov.
The French take forts on the Red river opposite Tonquin, about 28 Dec.
Sunday captured, the Black Flags retire, French loss, 72 killed, 231 wounded, 16, 17 Dec.
Sunday wounded, 15 Jan.
The unarmed native Tonquinese suffer on all sides by the war, Aug.-Dec.
Namdinh attacked by pirates, houses burnt, people killed.
Arrival of Chinese troops to defend Hainan against the French, about 20 Jan.
Doung-hou fired by the Chinese and quitted, 5 April.
French raise the siege and lay Langson.
Chang at Tientsin; French protectorate of Tonquin and Annam recognised, 11 May.
The Chinese garrison of Langson resist capt. Duquesne and a French column (300), unauthorised, advancing to occupy it; 10 killed; a violation of the treaty of 11 May, 23 June.
The French appeal to Pekin for indemnity; the Chinese deny the violation of the treaty about 1 July; but order the evacuation of Langson and other places, announced 15 July.
Chinese regulars, attacks repulsed with great loss.
French suffer little at Kiep; gen. Nguyen in command.
Victory of col. Donnier, 10, 11 Oct.
The Black Flags defeated about, 20 Nov.
Gen. Nguyen defeats 12,000 Chinese at Chung, announced 6 Jan.
Dong Song camp captured by French, 5 Feb.
Severe conflict with about 15,000 Chinese, who are compelled to retreat 12 Feb; the French flag placed on the black flags, 1 Feb.
Mutiny on the Beside on account of deficient rations, &c. 12 sailors shot, end of Jan.
Chinese 18 days siege of Phuch-Fan raised after 18 days’ resistance, 2 March.
The Chinese defeated by col. Duchene, 4-7 March.
French attack Dong-hou, successful 22 March.
Gen. Nguyen wounded, compelled to retreat.
Langson evacuated, 28 March.
Preliminaries of peace signed at Pekin to be abandoned by the Chinese, &c. 5 April.
Linh Vinc Phouc, chief of the Black Flags, rewarded for his services by the Chinese government, 4 April.
The Chinese troops retiring.
The Black Flags very troublesome one, 6 Oct.
defeated by Nguyen Dec.
Reported massacre of 7,000 Christians; and destruction of 30 villages.
Aug. 1886.
Renewed warfare; French success Nov.
Col. Besse captured Muong, losing 7 men 19 April, 1886.
Establishment of the civil native guard for sup- pression of the Black Flags, announced 7 Sept.
Renewed fighting by pirates; defeated by gen. Brière des Rondes with French loss, 17 Jan. 1887.
Surrender of Daovan, chief of the Báe Ninh pirates, 15 March.
Pirates defeated in several engagements, followed by executions, 21 April 5 July; again 13 Dec., 1887.
Sharp fighting with the pirates, who are dispersed with heavy loss, 2 July, 1887.
French officers and 14 men killed, 5 July, 1882.
One, a noted pirate chief, surrendered.
Renewed Chinese attack; results vary, April, 1881.
The delta entirely cleared.

TORRANEHILL MINERAL.

De Tham, a pirate chief, killed. 10 May, 1894.
Railway opened. 22 Dec.
Fight between the French Ducebon column and pirates at Phan, 40 French killed.
Oct., 1895.
M. Brefinius’ force captures Laosors, a noted pirate.
Aug., 1899.
Rebellion in Laos, French posts attacked, 24 Sept., 1902.

TONSURE, the clerical crown, adopted, it is said, in imitation of St. Peter, or of Christ’s crown of thorns, was disapproved of in the fourth century as pertaining only to penitents, and not made essential till the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century.

TONTINES, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazzarini’s government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich. 1735. "Tonture." Tonti died in the Bastile after seven years’ imprisonment. Three Irish tontines in 1773-77 had 3,500 members; the last public tontine in England was in 1789. New York tontine association, founded 1790, was wound up 1870-78. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a £1,000 share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000l. per annum. He died aged 103 years, 19 June, 1798, worth 2,115,244l.; see Alexandra Park.

By the termination of a tontine begun by M. Lafarges in 1791 to diminish the national debt the French government received 1,218,000 francs Dec., 1888.

TOOLS. Many of the tools in common use are described and represented in Roselli’s magnificent work, "Monumenti dell’Egitto e della Nubia," 1833-34. The tools used by Bezael and Abuliah in the construction of the tabernacle, described in Exodus xxii. and xxxv. b.c. (1491), were doubtless Egyptian or Phenician. In building Solomon’s temple (1014-04) b.c., "there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard," the stone and other materials being previously prepared (1 Kings vi. 7). The invention of many tools is mythically ascribed to Ithoba in the Athenian artificer in the 14th century B.C. The multiplication invented by lord Wemyss combines many tools in a small compass, April, 1902.

TOPLITZ (Bohemia). Here were signed, in 1813, two treaties—one between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 9 Sept.; and one between Great Britain and Austria, 3 Oct.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LON- DON was founded 1879; inaugurated at the Mansion-house, 28 Oct. 1880; reconstituted, the earl of Rosseley president, annual meetings, 9 March, 1875, et seq.

TORRANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gil- lespie, of Torranchill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coalgas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as 220-coal. The lesser then denied that the mineral was coal, and contested the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers, and the evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was a bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it not to be coal. Perry.
TORDESILLAS. 1375

TORDESILLAS (near Valladolid). Here was signed, 7 June, 1494, a treaty modifying the boundary line which general Alexander VI. had assigned, in May, 1493, in his division of the new world between Spain and Portugal.

TORGAU (Saxony, N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, Count Daun, being wounded, 11 Nov. 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814; and given to Prussia, 1815.

TORRES, a term given to a political party about 1678; see Whig. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," &c. Bulfinch; see Conservatism. For the chart of the British possessions, see Pitt, Perceval, Liverpool, Wellington, Peel, Derby, Disraeli, &c. For Tory Democracy see Fourth Party.

TORNADOES. See Storms.

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, now Ontario, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834. It was made a bishopric in 1839. Population 1886, 118,493; 1901, 208,490; 1910 (est.), 345,000.

Opera-house burnt

Industrial exhibition opened by marquis of Lorne, 12 Sept. 1887; another opened by lord Lansdowne 6 Sept. 1887.

The university, with its hall, library, and museum, destroyed by fire 14 Feb. 1890.

The duke and duchess of Connaught warmly received at Toronto 29 May.

Visit of the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York 10 Oct. 1901.

Great fire in the business quarter of the city, 130 buildings destroyed comprising 50 acres of property, estimated damage 2,000,000. 19 April, 1904.

Visit of the Marquis of Connaught, 1 April, 1906.

Annual meeting of the British medical association, held 21-25 Aug. 1902.

American war, 1812; monument in Memorial Park unveiled 5 Jan. 1897.

Strike of telephone operators 31 Jan.

Grand Trunk grain elevator burned down 24 April 1908.

Legislative buildings in Queen's Park gutted by fire; damage about 250,000. 1 Sept. 1909.

Dedication of the South African memorial monument 24 May 1910.

TORPEDO SHELLS, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, an American, in 1777. His attempt to destroy H.M.S. "Grievous" failed. The action of Fulton's torpedoes was successful in 1863; but their usefulness was decried by the government. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were successfully employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On 4 Oct. 1865, Messrs. McKay & Beardell tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the Terpischore, was speedily sunk. Torpedoes, made by Mr. Taylor, of Liverpool, and several others by Mr. Wightman, were tried in May, 1886. Torpedoes invented by Mr. Wightman and an Austrian, tried and reported successful at Sheerness; an old hulk was sunk, 8 Oct. 1870. Torpedoes to be ignited from a distance by an electric battery are now made at Woolwich. A Turkish monitor in the Dalmatia was blown up by a torpedo (see Russo-Turkish war, II.), 26 May, 1877. Whitehead's fish torpedoes, projected by compressed air from a boat; very destructive if skillfully directed; described Nov. 1884.

The first fast torpedo-boat built by Messrs. Donaldson & Thornycroft, at Chiswick, for Norway, in 1873; Mr. Donaldson, an able engineer, dies, aged 57, 4 Oct. 1899.


Several severe accidents to torpedoes boats 1888.

Mr. A. Legge's torpedo, based upon the principle of a flying kite, announced 16 March, 1889.

See under Gunn 1889.

The powerful Brennan at Torpeo, with the Watkin position finder, successfully tried at Cliff End Fort, on the western side of the Solent, 5 July, 1890.

The controllable torpedo of Mr. Scott Simas and Mr. Edison tried at Portsmouth and reported successful.

1, 13 Feb. 1892.

Lieut. Padilla and several others killed by a torpedo explosion at Cadiz 20 July, 1891.

Death of Mr. Robert Whitehead, inventor of "Whitehead" locomotive torpedo, aged 82, 14 Nov. 1905.

Mr. Edward Brany, the French physicist, reports that he has discovered a method of controlling the direction of torpedoes while in operation, and how to explode, by electric waves, military mines on land, without the torpedoes or the mines being exposed to any other influence than that from the special apparatus to which they are adjusted. The Electric, 5 Feb. 1908.

Commander Davis, U.S. navy, makes successful experiments with his double-acting torpedo, 12 Aug.

Trials with col. Unge's "aerial" torpedo carried out of Durham; the torpedo was made to throw out a life-saving line, 350 yards in length, and its velocity ranged from a minimum of 50 yards per second at the muzzle to a maximum of about 250 yards per second 2 Oct.

TORQUAY, a seaport in Devonshire. The pier harbour was made in 1803-7, and enlarged in 1870. Torre abbey was founded in 1196. The prince of Orange landed at Torbay 5 Nov. 1808. Population, 1881, 24,778; 1901, 33,941; 1909 (est.), 33,490.

In Kent's Hole, a cavern near Torquay, the rev. Mr. McEady discovered a quantity of bones of extinct and recent animals, 1823-9. The investigations were continued by Mr. Godwin-Austen, 1840; to the Torquay Natural History Society, and under the auspices of the British Association, 1869, by whom the results were published. Mr. William Pengelly, of Torquay, was actively engaged in the researches. The princess Louise laid the memorial stone of the new pier and harbour works, 6 May, 1890.

Charter granted to Torquay, Aug. 1832.

Mr. Wm. Pengelly, founder of the Torquay Natural History Society and of the Devonshire association for the advancement of science, literature, and art in 1862, died, aged 82, 16 March, 1894.

TORRES STRAIT, dividing Australia from Papua or New Guinea, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in June, 1606. Anthropological expedition from Cambridge, conducted by Dr. A. Haddon, arrived at Murray island, and was heartily welcomed by the natives, mid May Dec. 1898.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the Lines of Torres Vedras, 10 Oct. 1810.

TORTOLA, see Virgin Isles.

TORTURE. was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was applied to heretics by the Roman Catholic clergy, and was used in England so late as 1840 (when Archer,
who took part in an attack on Land's palace, was
racked), and in Scotland until 1699. The trial by
torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France,
by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden by Gust.
vus III., 1772. General Pinon was convicted of
and degraded for torture in Tunis,
ad, in accordance with the old law of the island,

TOSKI, battle of. see Sundan, 3 Aug. 1889.

TOTTINES (Devon): thought to be the Roman
Ad Durium Amunem. It was held by Jodanel de
Tabes, who built the castle about 1085. It was
discovered by churches and monasteries, by the
Reform act, 15 Aug. 1860.

TOTTENHAM OUTRAGE. See Allen, 23 Jan. 1899.

TOUL, the Roman Tulli Lenuorum, a fortified
town on the Moselle, N.E. France, one of the most
ancient in the empire. The city and diocese ac-
quited great privileges from Charles the Simple,
623, when it was united with the German empire.
It was reunited with France, 1352. The fortifica-
tions, begun in 1238, were rebuilt and enlarged in
1700, according to the plans of Vauban. After a
vicious resistance to the Germans, commencing
14 Aug. 1870, Toul surrendered with its garrison
of 3000 men, 23 Sept., when the town was burning in
twenty-three houses. The Germans thus acquired
an uninterrupted railway communication to Paris.

TOULON, the ancient Toulonis (S. France),
an important military port. It was taken by the
constable of Bourbon, 1232, and by the emperor
Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by
the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost
the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and
several ships burnt; but the allies were at last
obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered 27 Aug.
1793, to the British admiral, Lord Hood, who took
possession of both the town and shipping, in
the name of Louis XVIII., under a stipulation to
assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789.
A conflict took place between the English and French
forces, when the latter were repulsed, 15 Nov. 1793.
Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, 19 Dec., when
it was discovered that a number of the inhabitants
as well were supposed to be favorable to the
British. A naval battle off this port was fought
11 Feb. 1744, between the English under Mathews
and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain;
in this engagement the brave captain Cornwal
collc fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding
between the English admiral, Mathews was after-
wards dismissed for misconduct. Population in
1691, 101,172; 1666, 103,506. See Chevalier, 1884.}

Destructive fire in the arsenal \(\ldots\)
9 July, 1904.

The Lozanne naval magazine exploded; over 50
deaths
Pres. Louisi entertains the duke of Greece and
officers of the Italian squadron \(\ldots\)
10 April, 1904.

Bones of more than 100 persons (supposed victims
of the destruction) discovered in layers, reported
23 Sept., 1872.

Victory of Lord Exmouth in Toulon, to be tortured
by the English; suppression of opium smoking; publication
of de Lavey dance announced \(\ldots\)
6 Sept., 1838.

TOULOUSE, the ancient Tolosa (S. France),
foundated about 615 B.C.; was the capital of the
Visigoths in A.D. 1193, and was taken by
Clovis in 508. The dukes of Aquitaine reigned
there, 631-761. A university was established here,
1223, and a parliament, 1302. The inquisition
was established here, 1502. The troubadours, or
rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850,
and consisted of a fraternity of

TOURNAY. poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe,
and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry;
see Troubadours. The allied British and Spanish
army entered this city on 12 April, immediately
after the Battle of Toulouse, fought between
the British and Spanish forces under Wellington,
and the French led by marshal Soult, 10 April,
1814. The French were forced to retreat, after
twelve hours' fighting. Neither of the com-
manders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the
throne of France. Population, 1886, 147,617;
1901, 147,649; 1910 (est.), 152,000.

TOULOUSE. The county was created out of
the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778.
It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of
the Albigenses (which see), when the count Ray-
mon VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort
became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII.
obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and
her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of
France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse
was united to the French monarchy in 1271. A
large part of Toulouse destroyed by an inundation
of the Garonne; St. Cyriac like a sepulchre; 23
June, 1875.

TOURNAINE, the garden of France, was con-
cquered by the Visigoths about 860. It was ceded
to Godfrey count of Anjou, 1044, and thus became
the property of the Plantagenet kings of England.
It was seized by Philip Augustus in 1203, and was
made a duchy by John, 1209. It was finally united
to the crown on the death of the duke of Anjou,
1384.

TOURNAMENTS, or Jouste, were martial
sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is
derived from the French word tourner, "to turn
round." Tournaments were frequent about 890;
and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about
910. Tournaments were introduced into England
early in the 13th century; prohibited by Henry II.,
but revived by Richard I., his son. Solemn tourna-
ments were held by Edward I., 25 Sept. 1296, in
London; and 9 Jan., 1299. Tournaments held by
Richard II. in Smithfield, London, 10 Oct. 1319;
and also by Henry VIII., in May 1513. The
Letercan council published an article against their
continuance in 1136. Henry II. of France, in a
tilt with the count de Montgomery, had his eye
struck out, an accident which caused the king's
death in a few days, 29 June, 1559. Tournaments
were then abolished in France. A magnificent
feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archi-
bald, earl of Eglinton, took place at Eglinton
castle, 28 Aug. 1830, and the following week:
many of the visitors (among whom was the late
emperor of the French) assumed the characters of
sightseers and judges. Lady Seymour of Somerse-
ton, being the "Queen of Beauty." She died
14 Dec. 1894. Among the festivities at the marriage
of prince Humbert, at Turin, was a tournament,
24 April, 1898. Tournaments held at the Agricultu-
ral hall, London, X. (for benefit of soldiers'
widows, &c.), 21 June et seq. 1880. In Oct. 1883,
these tournaments were organized as "Royal Millitary
Tournaments" for development of skill in arms in the
army, and are held annually, now under the
title "Royal Naval and Military Tournament."

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing
till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 8th
century. It was re-established by Tournai,
the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria
by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were
allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general La Bourdonnaye, 8 Nov. 1792. Several battles were fought near Tours in May, 1793, and May, 1794. Population, 1890, 35,403; 1895, 37,069; 1905, 37,040.

TOURNIQUET (from tournier, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morel at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and saved Europe, 10 Oct. 732, and from which he acquired the name of Martel, signifying hammer. This conflict is also called the battle of Poitiers. When Paris was invested by the Germans, M. Crémieux and several of the French government of defence went to Tours, together with the representatives of foreign powers, 18 Sept. On 9 Oct. these were joined by Gambetta, minister of the interior, afterwards of war (who escaped from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.). In consequence of the defeat of the army of the Loire near Orleans, the government removed to Bordeaux, 11 Dec.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Caesar founded a citadel here (about 54 B.C.) is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1097, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1368, the old White Tower was rebuilt; and under king Henry VII. it was thoroughly repaired, 1660-5, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest. Here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry VI., 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1643). The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, 30 Oct. 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850. See Blood; for Tower-Servitors, see Thames. Constable of the Tower, gen. sir Frederick C. Stephenson, appointed 2 March, 1868.

The menagerie, long here, was removed to the Zoological Gardens, 1834; the state papers were removed to the Record Office, 1857.

Opened free to the public (Mondays and Saturdays) from 3 April, 1875.

Lanthorne Tower rebuilt and other restorations, 1834-5.

The White Tower and other parts greatly damaged by an explosion of dynamite; about 16 visitors seriously hurt, about 2 p.m. 24 Jan. John Gilbert Cunningham and Harry Burton apprehended, 24 Jan.; committed for trial, 27 March, 1855. See Trials.

Tower Bridge not passed, 14 Aug., 1854; foundation of the bridge laid by the prince of Wales on 14 June, 1882. The work practically completed, 27 March, 1894.

The bridge is a compound suspension and bascule bridge of the bascule type, the centre-portion is hinged with a bascule or drawbridge; Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, engineer, K.C.B., 1887; the bridge opened by the prince and princess of Wales; a procession of vessels passed under the bridge, 30 June, 1894.

Opened to the public, 6 July, 1894.

Cost of bridge and approaches, reported to be nearly 1,000,000l.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (Gen. xi.) 2247 B.C.; see Babel The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 570 B.C. The Tower of Pharsus (see Pharos), 280 B.C. The round towers in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1160, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high; see Post.

TOWNホールINGS in Great Britain and Ireland. A committee appointed in 1869-9 (Mr. Lewis Fry, sir H. James, sir Wm. Marriot, and others), to enquire into terms of occupation, facilities for purchase by tenants, rating, improvements, &c. The report issued 13 July, 1889, was stated to be a compromise.

Report of the committee, dealing with questions relating to local taxation, the liability of ground rents, &c., published 28 May, 1892.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1805 and 1814.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, 29 March, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry and his queen, Margaret, fled to Scotland; and Edward IV. was settled on the throne.

TOXOPHILITES (from toxon, a bow, and philos, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. The Toxophiles formed a division of the Artillery Company about 1784-1803. In 1834 they took ground in the inner circle of Regent's park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophiles are the representatives.

TOYNBEE HALL, see under University Teaching.

TRACTARIANISM, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the university of Oxford; see Puseyism. The tracts (especially No. 90, ascribed to rev. J. H. Newman) were condemned by the authorities at Oxford, 15 March, 1841.

TRACTION-ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1800, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862, one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron which would have required 20 horses; see Road-steamers and Railways.

TRACT SOCIETIES. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698; the Religious Tract Society, London, in 1799.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, see Exports and Imports. In 1801 the value of the two amounted to £7,001,458; in 1817 to £64,590,180; in 1821, £64,110,204; 1835, £643,442,203; 1890, £643,442,203.
TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

Board of. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, 

TRADES UNION.

TRADE marks registration. ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875. The registration office was opened 1 Jan. 1876; a similar act passed in the United States, 1881. Trade Marks Act, 1897, comes into operation on 1 April, 1900. 4,734 trade marks registered 1901; 6,255, 1907. Resolution passed by congress of Empire chambers of commerce to protect competing parties against infringement and imitation, Sydney, 17 Sept. 1909. TRADING UNION.

TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF, inaugural meeting at Manchester, 24 Nov. 1897. TRADES MUSEUMS, the formation of one was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The mineral department was opened 1 May, 1854, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened 24 June, 1857. The French "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers" was established 1795.

TRADES UNIONS, defined as "continuous associations of wage-earners, for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment," were gradually formed after the repeal of the Combination Laws, in 1824, to withstand the undue influence of capital and competition. As trades unions formed for maintaining the rate of wages, 

TRADE and PLANTATIONS. See Working-men. TRADES UNION CONGRESSES, see Working-men. TRADES union conventions, 20 special debates on national trade federation, at Manchester, 24-26 Jan. 1893. Amalgamated society of railway servants hold special meetings at Holborn Town hall and discuss the verdict and judgment given in favour of the Taff Vale rly. co. (see Trials, 22 July, 1901). Resolution not to appeal, but to support trade unions if they desire to appeal to and bear proportion of cost. Ten-second estimate drawn up by the society at 50,000s.; rules revised, and resolution carried in favour of direct labour representation in parliament, 6-8 Jan. 1903. Conference of the offices of Taff Vale rly. co., Cardiff, between the manager and solicitor of the company and a deputation of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on the questions of damages in the action, in 1904, it was agreed that the society should pay 25,000s., for damages and cost, to the rly. co., 19 Feb. 1905.

TRADE union congress at Leicester passes a resolution in favour of the legislative limitation of hours of labour to 5 hours per day, and of making this a test question in all elections, 10 Sept. 1905, a similar resolution passed at the congress held at Hanley, 4-9 Sept. 1905. Report of the royal commission on trade disputes and trade combinations appointed 6 June, 1905, published 20 Feb. 1906. Report of the chief registrar of friendly societies for the year ending 31 Dec. 1904, which relates to trade unions, shows that at the end of that year there were on the 1st register 73,719 trade unions, which number 646 furnished returns; total membership for Great Britain and Ireland of the 646 unions, 1,134,641; income, 2,475,585s.; expenditure, 2,331,299s.; balance of funds at the end of 1904, 538,204s., issued, April 1905. Trade union congress holds its 39th session at Liverpool, 5-9 Sept. 1905. 671 trade unions on the register; total membership for Great Britain and Ireland for 645 unions was 1,719,013; their income amounted to 2,709,665s., expenditure to 2,231,326s.; balance of funds, 5,395,342s. Times, 20 Feb. 1905. Trade union congress held at Nottingham, Sept. 1905. In the case of Osborne v. the Amalgamated society of railway servants, it was decided in the court of appeal that it was illegal for a trade union to provide for parliamentary representation by means of a compulsory levy, even if within the rules, 25 Nov. 1905. The number of registered and unregistered trade unions at the end of 1903 was 2,165, with a total membership of 6,734,238; Dec. 1903. The correctional tribunal in Paris decided that the trade union, formed by the postal employees, after the recent strike was illegal; ordered its dissolution, and inflicted a fine of 125,60, on each of the 16 men concerned in the formation of the union, 29 July, 1909. International trade union congress closed, 1 Sept. 1909, a proposal for a world society, the amalgamated society of railway servants; decision of the court of appeal upheld by the lords, 21 Dec. 1909. Report of the registrar of trade unions for the year ended 30 Dec. 1904; 632 trade unions, of which 63 furnished returns; the total membership of the 634 was 1,951,238; their income amounted to
TRAFAALGAR. 1379

TRAM-ROADS.

3,080,914, and their expenditure to 2,774,436l. The number of new trade unions registered was 49, and the number disbanded was 49 during 1908. Parliamentary paper published 14 Feb. 1909.

TRAFAALGAR (Cape S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, 21 Oct. 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line: that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a most brilliant fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and Admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's name was the Victory; and his last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty;" see Nelson. The day specially celebrated in London, 21 Oct. 1806 et seq. Centenary observed in London and throughout the country, 21 Oct. 1905. TRAFALGAR - SQUARE. London, begun 1829; completed 1835. Act passed in 1834, declaring that the square is Crown property, the charge of it placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and under police regulation. In 1881, the charge was transferred to the Commissioners of Works. The right of preventing public meetings in the square by the executive affirmed by the commons (316-223), 2 March, 1888. See Riots.

Public meetings in the square on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and bank holidays, subject to regulations, 31 Oct. 1852, were resumed. Nov. 1852. Generally the unemployed met Louise Michel there. 11 Dec. 1892. Meeting of 1,000 anarchists to protest against the employment of military and police in strike riots, 17 Sept. 1873; meeting on behalf of the middle-class strikers, 1 Oct. 1893. Anarchist meeting in memory of the executions in Chicago. See United States, 1893.

A meeting of anarchists proposed for Dec. 1893, prohibited.

A meeting of the Bermondsey vestry and several M.P.s against the house of lords' action on the Parish Councils bill on Sunday, 18 Feb. 1894. Demand of the S. African was refused; the speakers refused a hearing. 24 Sept. 1899. Many other demonstrations have been held.

TRAFFIC in the metroplis is now regulated by the Metropolitan Streets act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

London Traffic Royal Commission, appointed 1893 to inquire into the subject of metropolitan locomotion. Evidence was taken of the London County Council, and of witnesses from the municipal borough councils and other authorities in the vicinity of London who are interested in the question of the metropolitian traffic, including the great railway companies and tube companies. A sub-committee of six members visited (Sept.-Nov.) New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago to investigate the methods adopted in these cities. The first of the 8 volumes containing the report of the royal commission, issued July, 1899.

TRAINING SCHOOLS, begun by the National Society, 1811. One was founded at Battersea in 1810, by J. R. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tuffnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses.

TRAINING SHIPS. See Marine Society, Chichester, and Shaftebury Memorials.

TRAJAN'S COLUMN (in Rome), erected 114, by the Roman senate and people, to commemorate his victories and executed by Apollo-

TRAM-ROADS. The name is probably derived from being made of tram or bars of wood; the statement that it was derived from Mr. Benjamin Outram (the father of Sir James Outram, the Indian general), who improved the colliery roads about 1800, is very doubtful. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on 24 July, 1801. The Preston Outram-way was opened 1 June, 1823. Street railways or tramways for omnibuses drawn by horses, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug. 1806, and at Bayswater, London, 23 March, 1801. (See Ireland, 1868.) A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1801. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1801, but were all taken up in 1802. An act to facilitate the construction of tramways passed 6 Aug. 1870. Tramways from Birkenhead to Bromborough and from the chapel to Bow, were opened 9 May, 1879; many others since. Their introduction into the city was much recommended but opposed, March-May, 1873, and since. The use of steam locomotives proposed: approved in Paris, July, 1876.

Elevated street railways erected in New York, 1878-83. 27 miles of tramways constructed in England and Wales, 1870-80. Steam cable tramway on Highgate Hill, N. London (the first in Europe), opened 29 May, 1884; stopped Dec. 1892; ours again running (1894).

Steam employed by the North London Tramways company, 1 April, 1885. See under 417. 326 miles of tramways in the United Kingdom in 1877: 153, 582 miles in the London and Birmingham system; 155,007 miles; net receipts, 1,435,383l.: 1901, 1,820,486l.; net receipts, 2,092,410l.: 1905, 2,117 miles open; net receipts, 3,351,977l.: 1905, 2,356 miles open; net receipts, 3,704,447l.

Mr. Lind's mode of traction on tramways by magneto-electricity was tried at Chiswick, 25 June, 1898. His patent has been purchased by a syndicate.

Overhead electric tramway opened at Leeds, 29 Oct. 1891.

The Connolly tramcar motor in which the vapour of mineral oil is used, adopted in tramways of the London and Greenwich system, March, 1893.

London Street Tramways, valued at 64,547l., proposed purchase by the London County Council, March, 1893.

Propulsion of tramcar by compressed gas successfully tried at Croydon, 19 June, 1924.

London Tramways act passed 31 July, 1894.

All night service from Stratford to Aldgate (Metrop. Tram, 1893) begins, Jan. 7; further extensions, Feb. et seq., 1894.

Municipal Tramways Association of Great Britain formed, 1893.

Internal tramways and light railways exhibition opened at the Agricultural Hall, 2 June, 1900.

First section of South London electric system opened by the prince of Wales, 15 May, 1903.

2,100,000 passengers carried by tramways wholly or mainly in Greater London, over a mileage of 174 miles (northern and eastern sections, 183,667,713 passengers, 147 miles; southern section, 127,721,672 passengers, 115 miles; western section, 46,565,277 passengers, 83 miles), during the year ending 30 June, 1904: 417,011,841 passengers carried on L.G.C. Trams, in the year from March, 1903, to March, 1904: 14,000,000 passengers carried in tramways of the United Kingdom in 1875, increased to 1,799,000,000 in 1894: 2,625,561,736 in 1899.

London County Council (tramways) bill, proposing, inter alia, the laying of lines over Westminster and Blackfriars bridges and along the Victoria embankment, passes the house of commons, subject to the widening of Blackfriars bridge, but is rejected in the house of lords on the second reading to 33, 18 July, 1925.
TRANQUEBAR.

Electric tramway from Islington to the Strand opened 24 Feb. 1868. Accident to an electric car in the Archway-road. High-
caste, 2 men killed and 20 persons injured, 23 June, 1868. A tramway, making New Bank, Halifax, over turns and is wrecked; 2 deaths, 1 injured, 1 July, 1869. House of lords committee passes the bills of the London county council for tramways over Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges and along the Embankment. and of the City corporation for the widening of Blackfriars' bridge 3 July, 1869.

Seashore from Strand to the Embankment opened 28 April, 1853.

TRANQUEROB (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1608, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSACSPANIAN RAILWAY, see under Radway, 1838.

TRANSCATION. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (Matt. xviii.). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on 6 Aug., was instituted in the East before 700, and seems to have been observed in the West as early as 450. Pope Calixtus III. in 1436 issued a bull making it a feast of obligation "to be generally observed in honor of the defect of the Turks at Belgrade in that year.

TRANSFORMATION PRINTS. A method of printing one picture over another, the former being easily effaced, patented by Mr. Andrew Reid of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others, 1885.

TRANSIT, see Mercury and Venus.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven at the age of 365 years (Gen. v. 24). The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings ii. 11).—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1793.

TRANSJAPANE REaBüc, comprising Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories, was established by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, to May, 1796. With the Cisalpine republic, it merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

TRANSPORTATION, see Transport. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation " into any of his majesty's dominions in North America," by 12 Charles II. c. 3 (1665), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1780. The reception of convicts was successfully resisted by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1850) and by the Australian colonies (1854). Transportation, even to West Australia, whose labour is wanted, ceased after a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the difficulty thus experienced in transporting felons, 18 & V. W. c. 19, 1848, provided for publishing the names, penal servitude, empowering the queen to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large; such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system is said to have originated in Australia under the superintendence of captain Marqo. It was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of violent crimes being traced to ticket-of-leavers; and was modified by the Penal Servitude Act, 1864; and the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 and 1879. See Crime.

Transport, July 1793. The Rev. Dr. Halloran, 1750 to the earl of Chester-
field, was transported for forging a frank (col. postage) on 9 Sept. 1818.

The first transportation of slaves to Botany Bay was in May, 1787, when governor Phillip arrived with about 600 on 20 Jan. 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.

Transportation superseded by penal servitude 1823.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 3 Will. IV. c. 69, Aug. 1841, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

A shipment of convicts to West Australia (which had already received 16000) in 1857.

TRANSUBSTANTATION, the doctrine of the "real presence." That the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the conversion of the elements in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radbertus (about 830), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scottus Egerius, Berengarius, Wycliffe, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "Transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decried to be incontrovertible; but all who opposed it were condemned. This was confirmed by the council of Trent, 18 Jan. 1552. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the church of England (28th article), and by all protestant dissenters. The declaration against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, was abolished by an act passed 25 July, 1867; see Sacrament.

Luther maintained the doctrine of consubstantiation, viz. that after consensation the body and blood of Christ are substantially present in the bread and wine. He was excommunicated by the Generals Carstall, Zwinge, and others (termed sacramentarians), who asserted that the Lord's supper is only a commemorative rite.

TRNSVAAL. A British colony. Formerly the Transvaal republic, renamed South African Republic in 1883, founded by Dutch Boers (farmers) in 1848; after several years' severe conflict with the natives. Its independence was declared 17 Jan. 1852, S. J. P. Kruger elected president on 7 May, 1852; and its constitution proclaimed 13 Feb. 1858; capital Pretoria, population, 1901, 37,700 (21,704 whites); chief town, Johannesburg, the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields; population, 1901, 18,580,952 (8,602 whites). President for four years, T. F. Burgers, 27 May, 1872. Population about 38,000 Boers, 5000 English settlers, 77,000 in 1872 (1866, 47,000); 1,280,716 (299,327) whites, 145,758,524; other whites, 5,821, others (terming sacramentarians) 1910 (est.), 4,851,412. The republic was annexed to Great Britain, 1 Sept., and styled Transvaal Colony, 25 Oct. 1900. See below and South African War.
Dutch boers assisted by the Amazewies, a warlike tribe, who check Kaffirs
Sept. 1276
Severe dispatch of the earl of Carnarvon, censuring the Boers' inroads on Kaffirs
Oct.
Secoroni threatening Leydenburg Nov.
Schellkicken, the Dutch, general, killed
11 Nov.
Sir T. Shepstone well received; a desire expressed for peace, Feb.; opposition to it. March 1877
An amnesty in the Transvaal; annexation of the Transvaal (for protection) to the British dominions proclaimed by Sir T. Shepstone, 12 April; he is now in arms as administrator of May.
Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon made governor of the Transvaal.
March 1879
Sir G. Wolseley appointed governor, Natal, &c., May. War since.
Secoroni abate.
His stronghold captured by col. Baker Russell (under sir Garnet Wolseley), with British and native soldiers.
29 Nov.
Secoroni surrender.
2 Dec.
The Transvaal declared a crown colony.
Dec.
The Boers meet and claim independence; Bok, Kruger, and Pretorius arrested for signing a document issued by the Boer command
Dec. 1879, and Jan. 1880
The Boers seize Heidelberg, 2 Dec.; establish the South Africa republic, Kruger president, 17 Dec. A party of Boers stop at Broder's Spruit, 2 July; British troops sent to the place, to be attacked. 27 July. British, 27 July. British, 28 July. Second conflict on the Vaal river; the British 12 hours under fire; repulsed.
5 Feb.
Sir Evelyn Wood arrives with reinforcements and joins Colonel Colley.
28 Feb.
The Orange Free State proclamation neutralizes and withdraws its offer of peace to the Boers.
21 Feb.
Gen. Colley marches in the night to Majuba hill (where he was defeated and killed. 20 Feb.
Gen. sir F. Roberts sent to Africa.
28 Feb.
Armistice proposed by the Boers; accepted for 21 March; armistice extended, 11 March; Boers agree to British terms, 21, 22 March; peace proclaimed.
24 March.
Potchefstroom surrender with honours of war, 21 March; given up as occupied by mistake, April.
Commissioners to carry out treaty of peace appointed, 4 April; agree to convention. Meeting of the Boer command at 1279.
Meeting of the agitated, 23 Sept.; treaty concluded.
Mr. G. Hudson appointed first British resident.
Departure of the British troops.
28 Oct.
Fighting with the natives.
Feb. 1882
Secoroni killed by a rival chief.
Aug.
Wounded Boers reported to be many; Mapech reported.
Fighting with the natives who are repulsed, under their chief Mapoeh.
17 Nov.
Again defeated.
Jan. 1883
Committee of chiefs against the Boers, March.
Negotiations for peace begun by Mapoeh.
5 April.
Paul Kruger, president.
9 May, 1883, and 5 May, 1884.
Peace concluded.
7 July.
Transvaal deputies, Paul Kruger and others, received by lord Derby.
7 Nov.

Definite proposals submitted to the government, 2 Dec.; treaty amended, boundary fixed by Sir Harry Smith, 2 Feb.; convention signed, the republic to be styled the "South Africa Republic," under British suzerainty.
27 Feb. 1884
The convention adopted by the Transvaal assembly.
8 Aug.
The pillaging settlers of Goshen and Sjielandia break the convention; seize and annex Mouton's lands in Boer southland; claim that a convention of 1 Nov. is null and void.
11 Oct.
Sir H. Robinson's ultimatum from Cape Town requiring protection of the frontier.
14 Oct.
British war with native natives, refusing to pay taxes.
Manutea taken; battle.
2 Dec. 1883
Johannesburg founded through the development of gold mining; inhabitants chiefly English.
1887
Defensive treaty with the Transvaal Free State.
About 14 March.
A great commercial development of commerce since the discovery of goldfields.
Visit of president Kruger to Johannesburg, resisted by a violent crowd.
4 March 1884
He signs the agreement for Swaziland, about 4 Aug.
Joubert entertained in London.
Heavy rains and destructive floods; Johannesburg suffers greatly.
7 Aug.
About 100 Boers prevented by the police from crossing the Vaal river; Paul Kruger re-elected president.
5 Aug.
Joubert, 7,909; M. Kotze, 76; reported 12 April.
14 March 1884
Malaboch's stronghold in Zoutpansberg stormed by the Transvaal forces, when.
27 April 1884
Sir Henry B. Low, the high commissioner, visits Pretoria to obtain redress of the grievances of British and foreign residents.
25 June.
British subjects exempted from military service by the Transvaal government.
23 June.
Destructive revolt of the Kaffirs (Zoutpansberg district), reported.
7 Aug.
Malaboch and 250 followers imprisoned at Pretoria.
18 Aug.
The Kaffirs defeated; peace for.
29 Aug.
The chiefs surrender; reported.
15 July.
The Swaziland convention passed by the Volunteer Chamber.
See Swaziland.
13 Feb. 1885
Rebellion in Zoutpansberg suppressed.
11 June.
The Delagoa railway opened at Pretoria.
7 July.
Protest of the British government at the closing of the Vaal river drifts as contrary to the convention of London, 4 Nov.; agreed to.
20 Nov.
Increased opposition to the despotic government of poor. Kruger; Mr. Esselin, state attorney, Mr. Christian Joubert, and other officials resign; the "Uitlanders" (settlers) demand a voice in public affairs, 435, reported 14 Dec.
16 Dec.
Dr. Jameson having received an appeal for help from the "Uitlanders" in Johannesburg, crosses the frontier with a force from its-seat Pittoke, 20 Dec.; col. Grey and others detained, 20 June; trial with about 450 men (volunteers) of the British S. Africa company's troops.
30 Dec.
Sir Heron Robinson telegraphs to Dr. Jameson to retire.
7 Dec.
Mr. Chamberlain and sir H. Robinson intervene to stop hostilities.
31 Dec.
Dr. Jameson's party defeated by the Boers near Krugersdorp.
17 June.
They surrender conditionally, after another fight at Villikinshelm, 2 Jan.; British lost, 21 killed, 3 wounded; 9 officers and 352 men prisoners.
Pretoria.
2 Jan.
Johannesburg surrenders unconditionally, on the advice of the British government.
2 Jan.
The German emperor congratulates prez. Kruger.
2 Jan.; who replies gratefully.
5 Jan.
Some of the Reform committee at Johannesburg arrested.
6 Jan.
Dr. Jameson and other prisoners handed over.
7 Jan.
Dr. H. Robinson.
7 Jan.
Dr. Jameson and his party (400 officers and men) sail from Durban, 24, 156; arrive in London, 22 Feb.; charged, after examination, before sir John Bridge at Bow st., 23 Feb.; of sej. 7 Mr. Leander Slat (Mr. Jameson and 3 others were committed, and bailed, 31 June; trial at bar; before lord chief justice Russell, Mr. baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins; counsel for the
The British South Africa Company in London request a judicial inquiry relating to Dr. Jameson's entry into the Transvaal (29 Dec.) - 5 Jan. 1896

General amnesty (with exceptions) at Johannesburg - 5 Jan.

Between 40 and 60 members of the Reform committee of the Uitlanders, col. Rhodes, Sir Drummond, Lord Londesborough, Phillips, and others, arrested, and sent to Pretoria - 10 Jan.

Preliminary trial of the Reform leaders begins at Pretoria - 3 Feb.; confusion of property adjourned - 22 Feb.


Explosion of shunted trucks of dynamite at Vereeniging, a suburb of Johannesburg; the whole district in ruins, thousands homeless - 12 Feb.

British troops, 12,000, contributed by the Cape government to the relief fund; total, 10,000. - 22 Feb.

Friendly flagration bill repealed - 27 Feb. by the president, in order to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

Mr. Grey, one of the reform committee, became insane, and committed suicide in prison, 10 May; 18 released and shorter sentences on the others - 25 May.

The executive decide to release the reform leaders and pay or deduct 15 years' imprisonment and banishment - 28 April.

25 principal men of the Rand, sentenced to 5 yrs. imprisonment, 5 yrs. banishment, and heavy fine - 24 June.

Resignation of sir Jameson de Wet, British agent in Pretoria - 14 May.

Dr. Jameson and major Robb White write to the Times emphatically denying the receipt of any message from Mr. Cecil Rhodes directing them to move to Johannesburg - 12 May.

Mr. Grey, one of the reform committee, became insane, and committed suicide in prison, 10 May; 18 released and shorter sentences on the others - 25 May.

The executive decide to release the reform leaders and pay or deduct 15 years' imprisonment and banishment - 28 April.

25 principal men of the Rand, sentenced to 5 yrs. imprisonment, 5 yrs. banishment, and heavy fine - 24 June.

Mr. Wm. Conquynghe Greame appointed British agent at Pretoria, Aug.; arrives - 4 Aug.

Allies dangerous explosion bill comes into force - 1 Sept.; allies immigration restriction law passed - 28 Nov. (comes into operation 1 Jan. 1897 - 1 Jan. 1897

Pres. Kruger opens the new railway from Krugersdorp to Johannesburg - 27 Jan. 1897

Indemnity claimed for the Jameson raid, £57,000. - 31 July; moral or intellectual damage, £27,000. - total, £84,000. - 25 Oct., 16 March, 1897.

Mr. de Wet examined by the South African committee (see Rhodes) - 26 March 1897.

Defensive alliance with the Orange Free State, June.

Convention of forts and协定 Pretoria April 1897.

Allen outbreak bill repealed - 7 May.

Sumed of Mr. L. B. Barnato (temporary insanity), see Cape of Good Hope.

Martial tribunals in the Uitlanders, who refused pardon, not accepted conditions, released on July 1, 1897.

Presidential election candidates, Mr. Kruger, gen. and Mr. Millen, mayoralty - 25 Aug.; Mr. Kruger re-elected, majority, 50,000 - 25 Aug.; Gen. de Wet, 25 Aug.

Crown, attorney-general, R. Webster, solic. gen., R. B. Finlay, and others; for Dr. Jameson and defendants, Sir Edward Clarke, and others; South Africa Republic represented by Mr. Chen, and others; verdict, guilty, or verdict of acquittal; proceedings for new trial declined by defendants; sentence, imprisonment without hard labour - Dr. Jameson, 15 months; released, 2 Dec. 1897; Sir John Willoughby, 16 months major Robb White, 10 months; released, 25 July, 1897. Major Coventry, 15 months, released, 25 Aug. 1897. The generals, or other officers, convicted, reprimanded, and returned to duty, released, 18 Sept. 1897. A trooper awarded £1, damages from the B. & S. company as compensation for losses, July, 1897.

Chief Justice Kruger (see above, Feb.) dismissed from office (unconstitutional); succeeded by state-attorney Gregorowski - 16 Feb. 1898.

Mr. Kope supported by the lawyers, 12 March (over 5,000, subscribed for him, April); entertained in London - 26 June.

The government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of 16 Oct. 1897, to the effect that it cannot recognize British suzerainty since the convention of 1884, but that it will abide by the stipulations of that convention, and reaffirms its right to arbitration, published - 21 May.

Allies explosion amendment bill passed - 13 June.

Mr. Kotze, ex-chief justice, allowed to practice as advocate - 13 June.


Mopo captured by the Chattered company's force and sent to Bulawayo, reported - 30 Dec.

Stormy British meeting at Johannesburg to protest against the arrest of Messrs. Webb and Beeld, of the S. African League, 13 Jan. 1898. British view council refuses to appear at the trial, prisoners discharged - 14 April.

A petition to queen Victoria signed by 23,000 Uitlanders, stating their grievances (the franchise, domicile, management of the mines) - 20 April, forwarded by sir A. Milner, 3 April (over 400,000 signatures, July).

Mr. Chamberlain desears the dominion monopoly to be a basis of the convention - 20 April.

Much intermission of the convention - 4 July.

Bredenkopp conference: sir A. Milner's franchise proposals rejected by pres. Kruger; negotiations renewed with Cape railway - 13 July.


Exodus of miners begins - 15 May; 15,000 by 27 May.

Despatches on the suzerainty of Great Britain, published at Pretoria - 3 July.

Ministers from the Cape and Orange Free state confer with pres. Kruger on sir A. Milner's franchise proposals at Pretoria, 5; 6 July; secret session of the mayoralty - 6 July.

Draft franchise law, 7 years' prospective, and retrospective franchise to Uitlanders, by the rail, 11 July; ratified by the British government adhering to sir A. Milner's minimum franchise scheme - 14 July.

Bridekad, and despatches, sir A. Milner, sent to Sir John, King, from the new franchise law inadequate, issued, 27 July.

Mr. Chamberlain proposes a joint inquiry into the new law, 23 July; Mr. Conquynghe Greame asks the Transvaal government to appoint delegates - 23 July.

Mr. Chamberlain proposes an inquiry by the British agent, and insists on the terms of the conventions 1884 and 1884 - 23 Aug.

British and Boers, at Johannesburg - 20 Aug.

Military preparations amongst the Boers; ammunition for the Transvaal stopped at Delagoa bay - received - 31 Aug.

The Transvaal withdraws its proposal of 2,500 troops, and returns to the 7 years' franchise - 2 Sept.

Boer troops gathered on the frontiers - 2 Sept.

Great British despatch demands 8 years' franchise, a quarterly report as to the conduct of the government, and equality of Dutch and English in the volksraad, 8 Sept.; Boer reply, negative - 17 Sept.

Two arm despatches from Mr. Chamberlain maintaining that the previous British despatch announcing that the imperial government would now formulate its own proposals - 27 Sept.

Boer troops again stopped - 30 Sept.

Evacuation of Uitlanders; mail train from Natal stopped by Government order, passengers sent back to Volksraat, 20 Sept.; another stopped and gold and wool worth of gold confiscate - 2 Oct.
Boer Ultematurn presented by Mr. Reid (secretary of the Transvaal) to Lord Milner, in London, 12 Oct.; demanding arbitration; withdrawal of British troops on the border, &c., 9 Oct.; due compliance to be intimated by 3 p.m., 11 Oct.; British reply states that these demands and such an impossible to be discussed . . . . . 11 Oct. 1899

Martial law proclaimed at Pretoria . . . . . 11 Oct.

War proclaimed in Johannesburg, Boer manifesto issued to the Afrikanders, 12 Oct.

Cartridge factory at Modderfontein blown up, 73 deaths, reported . . . . . 15 Feb. 1899

The Robinson bank at Johannesburg seized by Boer officials, 2 Feb.; cash and securities removed and bank re-opened . . . . . 25 Feb.

Death of gen. S. Joubert, aged 66 . . . . . 27 March

The Rand mines closed and all British expelled from the republic . . . . . 29 March

The Boer peace mission received at the Hague, 19 April-2 May; at Washington, 18 May; neutral policy to be maintained, announced, 21 May; at Paris . . . . . 7 July

Commandant Prinsloo sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment for treason . . . . . 24 April

Boers' family, under the management of the Creuzot firm, wrecked by explosion at Johannesburg, 30 deaths and 94 injured, many arrests . . . . . 24 April; Mr. Delarey, jun., arrested; 3 others required to appear within the state prosecutor . . . . . 24 May

Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr imprisoned 7 months without trial for speeches in favour of the progressive; released at Pretoria, 15 May

Transvaal annexed to Great Britain; proclamation issued by lord Roberts, 1 Sept.; formal annexation took place . . . . . 25 Oct.

Transvaal concessions commission (the hon. A. Lyttelton, Mr. A. C. Broeksma, and Mr. R. K. Lovejoy) met in S. Africa, end of Aug.; 6 public sittings at Pretoria during . . . . . Oct.

Sir A. Milner, high commissioner for S. Africa, appointed chairman of the Transvaal, 1903; arrives at Pretoria . . . . . 4 March, 1904

Civil jurisdiction re-established in Pretoria and 4 chief towns . . . . . 10 April

Municipal government in Johannesburg . . . . . 2 May

Blue-book, with report of Transvaal concessions commission issued, 11 June; and sir David barbour's report on the finances of the Transvaal, 14 July

Mr. Broeksma, ex-prisoner (tried and sentenced to death for treachery and treason, 12-22 Sept.), shot at Johannesburg . . . . . 9 Sept.

N. N. Pretorius, a Boer officer, Sir John Arlagh, chairman (sir John Arlagh and others for the imperial government); long negotiations: total foreign claims, 7,612; amount claimed, 11,16,439; amount awarded, 106,946; Holland claimed, 76,635; amount awarded, 37,586; sittings closed in London . . . . . 9 Nov.

Wernock, a surrended lujger, convicted of high treason, &c., shot at Johannesburg . . . . . 22 Nov.

The British return to the owners 23,000 oz. of gold commanded by the late Boer government and found in the Pretoria mint, 7 Nov.

A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Gold Law; sir Richard Solomon, chairman . . . . . 27 Nov.

Proclamations issued prohibiting betting houses and abolishing various laws of the late republic relating to the franchise, &c., 30 Nov.

Regulations controlling native labour: Josiah Matanzima, appointed chief constable, 4th Feb.

Johannesburg stock exchange re-opened, 17 Dec.

Military government of Pretoria relinquished by sir J. Maxwell . . . . . 10 March, 1902

First general meeting of the chamber of mines since the war; estimated loss due to the war, over 6,000,000 . . . . . 4 April

Transvaal high court in the new palace of justice at Pretoria, opened . . . . . 10 May

New mining tax, 10 per cent, on net produce, issued . . . . . 6 June

Lord Kitchener (made visct. and gen., 6 June) and troops止步到 besieged at the war; banquet at Johannesburg, speeches by lord Milner and Kitchener . . . . . 17 June, 1902

Lord Milner installed governor of the Transvaal andcommander-in-chief of the Transvaal, 21 June

Teachers' conference, Mr. Sargant, director of education, president, at Johannesburg, 2 July; reviewed by lady Milner . . . . . 8 July

Sir Percy Girouard's suspended railway concession, line to be styled Central S. African railway . . . . . 30 July

Advocates Smuts, Jacobs, and de Wet, and the state of the late government) admitted into the supreme court, reported . . . . . 4 Aug.

Gens. Botha, de Wet, and de la Rey announced their intention to start a Boer fund abroad, 4 Aug. (see end of S. African News)

Outbreak of rioting; precautionary measures issued . . . . . 29 Aug.

Sir Arthur Lawley appointed bent. gov.; arrives . . . . . 31 Aug.

Customs tariff revised . . . . . 30 Oct.

J. F. Fitz-Patrick, author of "The Transvaal from Within," and George Fargr, sentenced to death, 25 April, 1899, knighted . . . . . Oct.

Grant of 9,000,000, for the Transvaal and Orange River colony voted in the commons . . . . . 5 Nov.

75,000 persons (including children) . . . . . 7 Nov.

Martial law withdrawn . . . . . 10 Nov.

Land department established . . . . . 21 Nov.

Coal struck, 20 ft. thick, at Grootei, 20 Dec.

Mr. Chisholm's successful tour to promote reconciliation and unity; the Vereeniging treaty to be kept . . . . . 3 Jan.

Johannesburg; Transvaal war contribution, 30,000,000, to be raised in 3 years, agreed to by the mine leaders; an imperial loan of 35,000,000, for the new colonies guaranteed, 13 Jan.; visits many villages, at Matjiesfontein . . . . . 1 Jan., 1902

Report (majority and minority) of the commission appointed to inquire into the working of the gold law, issued . . . . . 31 Jan.

Ordinance issued empowering municipal officers of Johannesburg to raise loans . . . . . 31 Jan.

Intercolonial council "to advise the high commissioner and govern on the financial administration of the South African railways and the employment of their revenue, the expenditure on the South African constabulary, certain official expenditure of the two colonies which is placed by the order of the Orange River council, and any other common expenditure which may from time to time be placed under the authority of the council," to be made up of two colonists with the consent of secretary of state . . . . . established, 30 May, 1902

Report of the native labour commission signed; minority finds that "conditions are unsatisfactory of native labour" . . . . . 10 Nov.

Legislative council opened . . . . . 7 Dec.

Motion in the legislative council by sir Geo. Fargr to import unskilled coloured labourers, carried by 22 votes to 4 . . . . . 30 Dec.

Legislative council approves Asiatic labour, and decides to ask the government to introduce a labour ordinance providing for the importation of indentured coloured workers . . . . . 30 Dec.

Total gold output of the mines in the Transvaal during Dec. 1901, 270,543 oz., of fine gold, value 1,182,507, as compared with Dec. 1900, 199,001 oz., at fine gold, value 812,625. Total number of natives employed in the Transvaal 81,480 on 1 Dec.

Draft ordinance to regulate the introduction into the Transvaal of unskilled non-European labourers, published by the government, 6 Jan., 1902.

Petition in favour of the present and former rank and file, signatures of white males over 16 years of age, presented to the legislative council . . . . . 25 Jan.

Ordinance passed by the legislative council . . . . . 15 Feb.
Latter published, with the signatures of Messrs. Botha, Delarey, Sants, Kruger and other Boer leaders, sent to the colonial secretary by their request. It was in the spirit of the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal had not been submitted for popular sanction, and stating that the majority of the Boers were opposed to it.

An extraordinary session of the inter-colonial council opened at Johannesburg by Lord Milner to consider the financial position of the two colonies in view of the decrease in the revenue derived from the railways due to the want of unskilled labour for the mines. Lord Milner stated that out of a guaranteed sum of £7,000,000, only £3,500,000 had been raised, in consequence of the inability to raise the £5,000,000 expenditure must be restricted; the council decided to reduce the expenditure on new railway lines, and on the railway stations, in March.

Imperial government states that it would not disallow the labour ordinance. 11 March.

Convention of the Chinese minister respecting Chinese labour signed in London. 13 May.

Financial statement by Lord Milner at the opening of the extraordinary meeting of the inter-colonial council, increases of revenue and diminution of expenditure, financial progress in the Transvaal and surplus in revenue in the Orange River colonies. Proposed reduction of the South African contingent of 12,000, 25 May.

Inter-colonial council resolve that an auditor with extensive powers and a treasurer should be nominated to the council only in respect of inter-colonial funds appropriated for the better financial control of the railways. 14 June.

Resignation of Sir P. Gignard, commissioner of railways. 17 June.

First contingent of Chinese labourers arrives on the Rand. 23 June.

Death of ex-president Kruger, aged 73. 24 July.

Colonial secretary, replying to the legislative council, states that the imperial government, which controls the legislation similar to that in force in Cape Colony and Natal, were unable to sanction legislation which would interfere with the existing rights of Asiatics as regards trading. 26 Aug.

Princes Christian lays the foundation stone of a new wing of Johannesburg hospital. 27 Sept.

Mr. Alfred Beit presents the Frankenhof estate, 132 acres, belonging to the North-West government for the purpose of furthering the cause of education in the Transvaal. 30 Sept.

National convention on the question of Asiatic transients, held at Pretoria, 9th December. Delegates representing each municipality in the Transvaal, resolution carried recommending that Asiatic immigration be prohibited except under the terms of the Foreign Labour Immigration Act. 10 Nov.

Inter-colonial council ratifies agreements for the construction of new lines, 199 miles in length: Bethulie to Kroonstadt, Bethlehem to Modderpoort, Ladysmith to Modderpoort, and Atalaya North to Wepener, Nov.; other lines, 285 miles in length: Pretoria to Rustenburg and Kimberley, 17 Nov.

Funeral of Mr. Kruger at Pretoria. 10 Dec.

21,492 Chinese coolies imported. 31 Dec.

17,327,917 gold coins, valued at £1,920,759, raised in the Transvaal in 1894.

Responsible government association to advocate the immediate grant of self-government to the Transvaal, formed (Mr. E. P. Solomon, chairman). 14 Jan.

Het Volk, a Boer political organisation, forms Botha chairman, demanding full responsible government, and opposing the principle of one vote, one value, personal redistribution and equal electoral districts inaugurated. 29 Jan.

Lord Milner entertained at a farewell banquet at Pretoria. 29 March.

Lord Milner leaves for England. 2 April.

Responsible government association and Het Volk agree to a common political course of action, the basis of the union being, "loyalty to the imperial connection, that the Boers should not oppose Chinese labour for 5 years, that the franchise should be exclusively white, that the vote one value one principle be accepted, and that the Dutch language should be permitted in parliament, and local control of education under departmental safeguards.

The terms of the show were extended, dated 19 April, 1904, declaring the constitution of the Transvaal.

Lord Selborne appointed governor of the Orange and Southern provinces and the Transvaal colonies, in succession to Lord Milner, sails for South Africa. 20 April.

Gen. Botha addresses the Het Volk at Johannes- burg, and dictating conditions. 22 April.

Lord Selborne arrives at Pretoria. 24 May.

Deputation of the Het Volk waits on lord Selborne with a petition against various points in the working of the Transvaal Constitution. 29 May.

Gen. Botha, at a congress of the Het Volk, condemns the new constitution. 5 July.

Public attention attracted to desertions from the mines and crimes committed by Chinese deserters. Aug. Sept.

Attorney-general states that 46,935 Chinese coolies have been imported; number of convictions 2,543. 4 Sept.

Death of volksheid journals. 5 Sept.

Nine Chinese coolies attempted to raid a homestead in the Kroonstadt district, but were repulsed, 1 shot drawn. 9 Sept.

Chiens arrested, under the new regulations, the ringleaders of a band of 450 coolies of bad characters, reported. 13 Oct.

Boer commissioners appointed to inquire into the conditions obtaining in German S.W. Africa, return to Pretoria, and issue their report, which is adverse to emigration to that part. 20 Oct.

Joint meeting of the responsible government association, Het Volk, and the labour party, held at Germiston. 23 Oct.

Chinese coolies at the Juniper’s Deep mine refuse to work until they are given human rights. 28 Oct.

Organised secret society among the Chinese named the “Het Dooi,” its object being the committal of crime, discovered; authorities repressing the ringleaders. 8 Nov.

Mine accident at Devento Deep caused by the collapse of a vertical shaft. 13 Nov.

“White men and 27 natives killed.” 14 Nov.

3,739 natives employed to 22,692 natives killed. 25 Nov.

Sir A. Lawley, acting-governor, leaves the Transvaal for England on mission to obtain his appointment as governor of his province of India. 5 Dec.

Lord Selborne makes a recommendation to the home government that the Transvaal constitu- tion should be so far amended as to admit of an increase in the number of constituencies from 12 to 50 or 60, the legislative assembly to comprise at least 60 members and 60 years of age may be registered as voters, including all ex- vagers on the last bursary roll of the South African Republic, occupiers for 6 months of premises of the annual value of £1 or more, any employee in receipt of an income of not less than £100 per annum. Provision is made for the creation of single-member constituencies, and the constitution of electoral districts on the basis of the number of votes cast, not of population; no person to be registered or vote in more than one district; biennial registration of voters; redistribution to take place every 4 years; 24,000 voters on the register, Sept. 1905.
TRANSYLVANIA.

31 Jan.: Potchefstrom, 3 Feb.; Pretoria, 4 Feb.; attend a reception at government buildings, and at the dinner the duke was in audience the native chiefs and their followers, numbering 400.

Rand mine flooded, 55 natives drowned.

Round table conference of representatives of the progressive and responsible government parties and of the Volks boil held at Pretoria on the subject of the constitution for the Transvaal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announces that the committee to go to S. Africa, and to advise the government concerning the new constitution for the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, will be Sir West Ridgeway, chairman, lord Sandhurst, sir F. Hopwood, and col. Johnson.

Revenue for the past year amounted to £4,756,000.

200 Chinese applied for repatriation under the first notice of the new order and 37 under the second, up to 28 Feb.

New party called the Transvaal national association formed in Johannesburg.


12 Oct.: Accident at the Summer East mine; 23 Chinamen killed.

Government statistics show that the whites employed on the mining industries on the Rand numbered, in Aug., 14,927, or 47 per cent. more than in May, 1902; in the non-producing mines there are employed 1,655 whites, a decrease since May, 1902, of 33 per cent.; published 9 Nov.

Faction fight at Amos Mathib's kraal, 14 Nov.; 300 natives arrested.

Total number of Chinese in the Transvaal, 30 Nov., 53,004.

New constitution published as a parliamentary paper, 12 Dec.; for full text, see Times, 13 Dec.

Deputation to the railway companies labour organizations wait upon lord Selborne asking for a withdrawal of the railway circular prohibiting railway employees from participating in demonstrations in electioneering; lord Selborne held out no hope of the suspension or recall of the circular; labour mass meeting held in Johannesburg to protest against lord Selborne's action, and a resolution appealing to lord Eglinton, passed.

7 Jan.: Lord Selborne takes the oath as governor and commander-in-chief of the Transvaal.

Resignation of Mr. H. Crawford, solicitor-general, and Mr. Solomon, attorney-general, reported.

14 Jan.: Diamond output of the Transvaal during 1909 amounted to 1,686,391 carats, valued at £5,353,114.

Nomination of candidates for the parliamentary elections.

16 Jan.: Elections to the first legislative assembly under the new constitution took place throughout the Transvaal.

The final result of the elections is as follows:

Het Volk, 47; progressives, 24; nationalists, 6; labour party, 3; independents, 2.

Composition of the new cabinet: General Botha, premier and minister of agriculture; Mr. Smuts, colonial secretary; Mr. J. de Villiers, attorney-general and minister of mines; Mr. Bull, treasurer; Mr. Rissik, minister of lands and native affairs; Mr. E. Solomon, minister of public works; announced 20 March.

General Botha, speaking at a banquet given in honour of the new ministry, said that British interests would be absolutely safe in Hungary, of the new cabinet.

Railway accident at Alkmaar, the Delagon Bay line; 12 persons killed, 11 injured.

General Botha to the secretary of state for India as premier, and the other ministers, 6.5.1909; year each, announced 16 March.

Mr. Crawford, chairman of the national bank, implicated in the pretender affair, elected deputy for Pretoria, 13 March.

New parliament opened; speech from the throne delivered by lord Selborne; gen. Bevers elected speaker.

Asian Registration bill passed by the legislative council.

Serious disaster occurred in the Driefontein Consolidated mine; by an explosion of dynamite, 4 whites and 32 natives instantly killed, and 16 whites and 16 natives injured.

28 March.


Rand labour commission, to inquire into the extent of white and native labour in the Rand mines, appointment gazetted.

3 May.

Strike of Rand miners.

7 May.

Strike demonstration at Cresson mine dispersed by cavalry.

24 May.

Welcome to gen. Botha on his return from England.

Parliament opened; gen. Botha announces the decision not to re-employ the labour ordinance, but to send the Chinese home immediately on the expiration of their contracts.

14 June.

The strike declared finished; the government induces the mine-owners to re-engage most of the men on the old terms.

27 July.

Ex-president Kruger a grave desecrated.

17 Oct.

Imperial assent to the immigrants restriction act gazetted.

27 Dec.

Fourteen leaders of the passive resistance movement in the Asiatic controversy, including Mr. Gandhi, committed to prison under the Asiatic Regulation Act.

10 Jan.

The whole of the Asiatic imprisoned for disregard of the Registration Ordinance released, 31 Jan.

Boycott of Asiatic traders and employers of Asians inaugurated.

4 Feb.

The registration office in Johannesburg reopened for voluntary registration; Mr. Gandhi and other leaders attend.

13 Feb.

The Transvaal civil service bill issued.

9 May.

Four leading Natal Indians, who refused to comply with orders to leave the Transvaal, deported to the Natal border.

23 May.

Total number of Chinese on the Rand, 17,206 on 31 Aug.

67 Indians, arrested as prohibited immigrants, sent to prison for two months.

8 Jan.

Riot at the Village Depression mine between Chinese coolies and the police; six Chinamen were shot dead and 13 wounded.

21 Jan.

A fortnight's downpour of rain culminates in a serious disaster; a dam burst, sending a tremendous volume of water into one of the shafts of the Knights mine; 14 deaths from drowning reported from the village of Emborg, 22 Jan.; 22 bodies of natives recovered from the Witwatersrand mine up to 24 Jan.

The number of natives in the Boiled Witwatersrand mine at the time of the disaster officially stated to have been 24; 24 natives rescued alive from the Witwatersrand mine.

26 Jan.

Convention for the regulation of the railway traffic and of the recruiting of native labour in the Portuguese territories laid on the tables, 2 April.

Revenue for 1909-10 estimated at £4,512,900, and expenditure, £4,676,400; budget introduced.

3 June.

The last batch of Chinese labourers leaves the Rand for home.

23 Feb.

1910.

Total value of mineral produce as prepared by the mines department, 1908, £8,501,985, and 1909, £8,840,149; in Times, 23 Feb.

Lord and lady Selborne leave Pretoria.

13 April.

Union day celebrated.

30 May.

See South Africa.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (which see). In 1520, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I, by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till Jan. 1669, when the emperor Leopold I, by the treaty of Carlowitz, finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till 20 Oct. 1803. A decree for the convocation of the Transylvanian diet was issued.
TRAPPISTS. 1386

12 Sept. 1807. The inhabitants are about 1,400,000, ignorant Romanists, 1,500,000 Saxon colonists, and 550,000 Magyars, the last being the ruling class. The union of Transylvania with Hungary in 1848, which caused much discontent, was ratified by the Transylvanian diet, 23 Dec. 1866.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.
1526. John Zapoly.
1540. John Sigismund.
1571. Stephen Zapoly I. Bathori.
1576. Christopher Bathori.
1583. Sigismund Bathori.
1602. Emperor Rudolph.
1615. Stephen H. Bottskai.
1627. Sigismund Ragotszki.
1680. Gabriel I. Bathori.
1713. Gabriel II. (Bethlen Gabor).
1731. George I. Ragotszki.
1748. George II. Ragotszki.
1760. John Kemin.
1762. Michael I. Alabii.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Rotrou, comte de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Jean le Bouthillier de Ramez (editor of Americ, when aged 14), who went round the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Ramez was born in 1620, and died in 1700.

A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1792, were received by Mr. Webb, of Lambeth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1812. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government to Pembroke, 17 Nov.; and were landed from the frig Vigilant, French frigate, at Cowes, Nov. 1831. They established themselves at Mount Mellary, county of Waterford.

TRASIMENE, see Trasimene.

TRAUNETAU (Bohemia). On 27 June, 1606, the first corps of the army of the crown-prince of Prussia seized Trauntau, but was defeated and repulsed by the Austrians under Gahhonz; on the 28th, the Prussians defeated the Austrians with great loss.

TRAVELLERS’ CLUB (Pull-mall), established in 1815. A member must have "travelled out of the British islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London, in a direct line."

TRAVELLING in ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (35 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in just over 1 hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6l. 18s. 3d. or 6d. per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern railway (251 miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 25s. 3d. No fixed charge is made by the majority of railway companies for the hire of special trains. The general charges are 2s. 6d. per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class.

TREATIES. 1387

TRAWLING. Deep-sea fishing with a boat (other sail or steam) having a very large net attached to it, and thereby catching the fish which mostly live at the bottom of the sea; principally practised on the N.E. coast of Britain.

Commissions reported in 1854 and since, that trawling was not injurious to the supply of fish as suggested; but another commission, with scientific advice, reported in 1865, that there was some ground for the fishermen’s complaints.

TREAD-MILL, an invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced to the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons. Towards the end of the last century it fell into disuse and very few were in existence in 1815.

TREASON, see High Treason, Petty Treason. (A term abolished in 1828, defined by the statute of 25 Edw. III. 1352) was a wife’s murder of her husband; a serious breach of the peace, and an ecclesiastical person’s murder of his prelate or other superior. Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of the crime, punishable with forfeiture of goods and imprisonment for life.

TREASON-FELONY. By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Viet. c. 12 (1818), certain treasons hitherto punishable with death were mitigated to ten years, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Penins in Ireland were tried under this act; see Trials, 1805.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king’s treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer." The chancellor of the exchequer is usually one; the first lord being usually the premier; see Administrations, for a succession of these officers. Sir Stafford Northope (aft. Earl of Eddesleigh) was first lord of the treasury and not premier, 24 June, 1855; see Salisbury Administrations.

The first of this rank in Ireland was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devon- shire, 1706; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united.

The first lord high treasurer of Scotland was Sir Walter Gilrie, appointed by James 1. in 1427; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traupair, afterwards commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king’s tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the office of master of the great wardrobe and clother of the household in 1782. Ibidem.

TREATIES. A formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into at Kingston between Henry III., and the dauphin of France (than in England and
Treaties.

leagued with the barons), 11 Sept. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with Guy, earl of Flanders, 2 Edw. 1274; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. Anderson. The chief treaties of the nations of Europe will be described in their respective places: the following forms an index; see Coalsitions, Commerce, Leagues, &c. Hertlet's "Commercial Treaties," 16 vols. 1820-85.

Abo, peace
Abyssinia with Germany (friendship and commerce) 7 Mar. 1895
Adrianople, peace
Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May 1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace 1748
Aldermann, peace 4 Sept. 1826
Alaska Boundary treaty ratified 2 Feb. 1866
Algeciras convention signed 4 April 1906
Allahabad (Bihar, &c., ceded to E. I. Company) 1765
Alt Radstadt, peace 24 Sept. 1706
America, peace 3 Sept. 1783
Amiens, peace 27 Mar. 1802
Ancon (Chile and Peru) 26 Oct. 1823
Anglo-Abyssinian frontiers, &c. 15 May 1902
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed 18 June 1909
Anglo-Chinese, commercial 5 Sept. 1843
Anglo-Cuban (commerce) 3 May 1896
Anglo-French, etc. agreements, which see 1850
Anglo-Japanese agreement, 30 Jan. 1902; replaced by Anglo-Japanese treaty 12 Aug. 1905
Anglo-Hungarian (commerce and navigation) 31 Oct. 1875
Anglo-Russian agreement concerning mutual relations 23 Aug. 1897
Anglo-Servian commercial agreement signed 15 Feb. 1909
Anglo-Siamese political treaty signed 15 March 1909
Anglo-Spanish convention 22 July 1856
Anglo-Thibetan treaty of commerce signed 20 April 1868
Anglo-Turkish convention 4 June 1878
Antananarivo (Madagascar), 10 Oct. 1895
Antwerp, treaty of 25 Oct. 1839
Armed Neutrality, convention 16 Dec. 1800
Arias 24 Nov. 1845
Austria, league of 1866
Austria with England, convention; the latter agrees to accept 5,000,000l. as a compensation for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000l. sterling 1821
Austro-Hungarian customs treaty signed 6 Feb. 1867
Baden, peace 7 Oct. 1797
Baghena (Venice, Naples, &c.) 1757
Baltic Linna 1732 and 1749
Barcelona (France and Spain) 1913
Barrier treaty 15 Nov. 1755
Basel (France and Sweden) 1756
Basel, peace (France and Spain) 22 July 1735
Basin (Great Britain and Mahrattas) 1782
Bayonne 6 May 1808
Belgrade, peace 18 July 1878
Berlin, peace 28 June 1878
Berlin, decree 21 Nov. 1866
Berlin (Russia and Germany, commercial) 31 Aug. 1819
Berger 25 July 1767
Bergen, treaty 28 May 1825 (Serbia
and Bulgariia) 3 March 1888
Bermuda, treaty 10 Dec. 1788
Bermuda, peace 15 Aug. 1790
Bergamo, treaty 17 Oct. 1792
Bergamo, peace 26 May 1842
Berlin, convention 29 May 1814
Berlin, treaties 26 Jan. 1869
Berlin, treaty (Russia, Turkey, &c.) 13 July 1878
Berlin (Russia and Germany, commercial) 24 Feb. 1844
Beyara 31 Aug. 1819
Brest, peace 22 July 1878
Bretigny, peace 8 May 1730
Bucharest, peace 28 May 1829 (Serbia
and Bulgaria) 3 March 1868
Bucharest, treaty 10 Dec. 1878
Cambray, peace 15 Aug. 1792
Cambray, peace 5 March 1824
Cappado, peace 21 Nov. 1777
Carloforte, treaty 28 May 1842
Carloforte, peace 20 June 1849
Carloforte, convention 15 April 1875
Charnwood, peace 1 May 1814
Chefoo, convention 15 Sept. 1876
China and Sweden, treaty of friendship and commerce signed 2 July 1778
China, treaty 19 April 1895
China and Sweden, treaty of commerce signed 2 July 1868
Chunam, Justicia 22 Aug. 1858
Coburg, convention 8 Sept. 1877
Convention, first, against France 26 June 1792
Convention, second 22 June 1799
Convention, third 5 Aug. 1808
Convention, fourth 6 Oct. 1808
Convention, fifth 6 April 1809
Convention, sixth 17 March 1813
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey) 16 Nov. 1839
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies) 25 June 1845
Concordat, with France, 15 July 1801
Confins 1495
Constantinople, peace 16 April 1712
Constantinople, peace 8 July 1753
Constantinople, peace 8 May 1794
Constantinople (Russia and Turkey, definite) 8 Feb. 1879
Constantinople (settling boundaries of Greece) 24 May and 2 July 1831
Constantinople (peace between Turkey and Greece) 4, 19 Dec. 1827
Copenhagen, peace 27 May 1660
Copenhagen (composition for the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle) 18 March, 1747
Corean boundary agreement between Japan and China signed 4 Sept. 1793
Creve 1544
Dover, treaty 1747
Dresden, peace 25 Dec. 1745
Egypt, viceroy and admiral (Congress, convention, 6 Aug. 1828
Elded convention 8 Feb. 1835
England, convention with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for settlement of the East India question 15 July 1840
England and China (concerning Tibet) 27 April 1846
England and United States, treaty 26 Nov. 1808
Evora Monte 26 May 1834
Family Compact 15 Aug. 1791
Forniruni (Ashmele war) 11 Feb. 1734
Fontainebleau, peace 2 Sept. 1793
Fontainebleau, convention 18 Nov. 1855
France and England, convention respecting the slave trade 15 May 1845
France and Italy, convention respecting the occupation of Rome 15 Sept. 1864
France and Siam, convention 7 Oct. 1892
Franco-Caribbean treaty of commerce concerning Morant Bay 2 Feb. 1900
Franco-Japanese treaty signed 10 June 1907
Franco-Siamese agreement signed 22 March
Franco-Swedish treaty of commerce concluded 2 Dec. 1908
Fiume, peace between Germany and France 15 May 1871
French commercial treaty 25 Jan. 1866
Friedeblatt 5 Oct. 1551
Fuessen, peace 20 April 1875
Gandamak (with Afghanistan) 26 May 1879
Gastein convention 14 Aug. 1865
Greece, neutrality with Sweden (commerce and navigation) 8 May 1866
Gneisenau, pacification 8 Nov. 1787
Ghent, peace (America) 24 Dec. 1814
Gibraltar, a British, 12 Feb. 1789
Grand alliance 12 May 1689
Great Britain and Panama extradition treaty signed 29 April 1907
Great Britain and Peru, extradition treaty came into force 20 May
Great Britain and the United States, commercial articles treaty ratified 22 April 1828
Hague 21 May 1649
Hague 7 May 1669
Hailes 5 Aug. 1717
Hamberg, peace 2 May 1762
Hannover 3 Sept. 1725
Hannover and England 22 July 1814
Holland alliance 28 Sept. 1813
Holzenburg, peace 15 Feb. 1796
Hric (France and Amman) 25 Aug. 1852
Hirsin 13 Nov. 1814
Ibbo-Abyssinian 4 Oct. 1869
Italy and Argentine arbitration treaty signed 16 Sept. 1877
Italy and Mexico arbitration treaty signed 16 Oct.
J a y's treaty 15 Nov. 1794
Kantardji, or Kouchchou-Kanardji 21 July 1774
Kiaochow (Germany and China) 6 March 1898
Kiel 14 Jan. 1840
Laybach, congress 6 May 1529
League, holy 1570
Leipsic, alliance 14 April 1648
Linden, peace 13 Feb. 1663
London (settlement of George III) 6 July 1786
London (separating Belgium from Holland) 15 Nov. 1831
London (convention respecting Belgium) 15 April 1838
London (Turkey and Egypt) 3 July 1842
London (succession to crown of Denmark) 1852
London (neutralities of Lucerne, Liege set off) 21 May 1867
London, Alaska award 20 Oct. 1867
Lubek, peace 22 May 1829
Luneville, peace 5 Feb. 1801
Madrid, convention 1 Aug. 1815
TREBIA. 1388

Manchurian convention settling outstanding questions between Japan and China signed 4 Sept., 1909.

TRENT. 1389

Public good, league for the
Pyrenees, peace
Quadruple alliance
Ratisbon, peace
Ratisbon
Reichenhagen, treaties
Rhine, confederation
RussopJapanese convention, maintaining integrity of Russia
RussopJapanese commercial and treaty agreement signed 22 July; ratified 9 Sept.
Ryswick, peace
Salvador and Nicaragua, at Anapu, treaty signed.

June, 10, 1901
June, 18, 1937
March, 10, 1936
November, 15, 1934
November, 11, 1932
November, 12, 1930
November, 20, 1929
July, 7, 1928
May, 10, 1927
February, 26, 1927
February, 20, 1926

TREBIA, new Tesbio, a river in North Italy, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, 218 B.C.; and Savarroy, after a struggle, defeated the French marquis Mauvoisin and compelled him to retreat, 17-19 June, 1799.

TREBIZOND, a part of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1453, when it was conquered by the Turks under Muradet I. Population, about 45,000.

TRECENTO, see Italian.

TREES in London. Many were planted by John Evelyn in the Mall, St. James's, &c. He recommended this in his "Funningium," published 1661. The planting of rows of trees in suburban roads began in 1875.

TREES OF LIBERTY were planted in Paris and other parts of France during the revolutionary era, 1790 and 1803. These trees were cut down in Paris in Jan., 1830, which is thus expressed by the author. The celebrated tree Féculle, planted in 1789 near the National Library, Paris, was felled early in 1834. English arboricultural society founded at Hexham in 1834. Annual meetings.

TRENT (the ancient Tridentum), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman catholic church as the third general council. Its decisions have been implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat 13 Dec., 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under popes Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV.; to 4 Dec., 1563; its last sitting (the 25th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863. Trent was
several times taken during the French War. Popu-
lation, about 22,000.

At the council was decreed, with anathemas, the
charity of scripture (including the apocrypha), and
the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be
equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, con-
firmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction,
orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation: purgatory;
indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; arrant coercion
&c.

TRÊVES, or Trier, the Roman Treviri, in
Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls,
12 B.C. The emperor Gallicinus held his court here
A.D. 255. The church of St. Simeon dates from the
4th century. The town suffered an eclipse in the
14th century, and became subject to the archbishop
in 1585. Councils held here, 385-1423. The
archbishops are said to have been founded before the
7th century and to be the oldest in Germany.
After various changes, Tréves was acquired by
Prussia, June 1815. In 1844 much excitement was
occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by
the "Holy Coat" in the cathedral. The coat was
exhibited to thousands, Aug., Sept., 1891.
Population, 1890, 36,162; 1900, 43,324; 1910 (est.), 45,000.

TRIAL AT BAR, signifies the whole court
or a plurality of judges. This plan was adopted at
Brussels in 1872; also at Rennes on 2nd February,
trial, 1814; and arranged for the trial of the
claimant of the Tichborne estates for perjury, in
April, 1873. See Juries.

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials
were made by Leathur and Eade, Kings of Kent,
about 473 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have
begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of
such trials before his time. Arrangements were
made for more speedy trials by "the Winter As-
sizes Act," 1876. See Appeal.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.
King Charles I, 29 Jan., condemned, 27 Jan., 1649.
 ancestor's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted,
27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests, 27 Dec., 1678.
Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted,
27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests, 27 Dec., 1678.

Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted,
27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests, 27 Dec., 1678.

Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted,
27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests, 27 Dec., 1678.

George Washington, the queen's physician, con-
quitted, 17 July.
Vicount Stafford: convicted, 10 Nov. 7 Dec., 1681.
Rye House Plot: convicted; William Lord Russell,
23 July; Algernon Sidney, 21 Nov., 1683.
The Seven Bishops: acquitted, 24 June, 1683.

Captain Porteous, for murder, see Porteous, 22 June, 1716.
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed, 28 March,
William Dull, hanged for murder at Tyburn, but
who revived when about undergoing dissection
at Surgeons' Hall, 24 Nov.
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason,
condemned, 7 July, 1745.
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14
wives, 2 Oct.
Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason,
condemned, 9 April, 1717.
Frenzy, the celebrated Irish robber, who surren-
dered himself, 9 July, 1749.
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Elly, for the murder of
her husband, the Lord's supper, 17 Nov., 1790.
Mass Blandy, the murder of her father (hanged),
3 March, 1752.
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband,
burnt alive, 11 April, 1753.
Eugene Aram, for murder at York: executed,
6 Aug., 1759.
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward: execut-
ed, 5 May, 1760.
Mary Ann Naughton, at Strabane, for the murder of
Miss Knox, 8 Dec., 1764.
Ann Bollingdale, for the murder of her husband;
burnt alive, 6 April, 1763.
Mr. Wilkes, abderman of London, for an obscene
poem ("Essay on Woman"), 21 Feb., 1764.
Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter,
male, and passengers, on board the ship Earl of
Stanhope, at sea, 9 March, 1764.
Elizabeth Browning, for the murder of one of her
female apprentices; hanged, 12 Sept., 1765.
Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accom-
plices, for rape, 3 March, 1768.
Great cause between the families of Hamilton and
Dunbar, 27 Feb., 1769.
Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland,
24 March, 1772.
Cause of Somerset the slave (see Slavery), 22 June,
1772.
Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband;
hanged, and her lawful born at Twynhorn, 13 Sept.,
1773.
Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, hanged, 17 Jan.,
1776.
Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands;
guilty (unknown), 15 April.
Dr. Dods, for forging a bond of £1000, in the name
of the earl of Chesterfield, 22 Feb. (see Forger),
executed, 1776.
Admiral Keppel, by court martial; honourably ac-
quitted, 11 Feb., 1779.
Mr. Hackman, for murder of Mr. Reay, at the
theatre-royal, Covent garden, 20 April.
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason,
executed, 2 May, 1783.
Capt. John Doolan, for murder of Sir Theodosius
Broughton, executed, 2 April.
Mr. Woolfall, convicted, printer, for libel, acquitted,
Loughborough, 15 Nov., 1793.
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of
France; guilty, 28 Jan., 1785.
Mr. Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven
years and three months (see Hastings, Trial of),
commenced, 13 Feb., 1786.
The printer of the Times newspaper, for libels on
the prince of Wales, and dukes of York and Ar-
chbishop, fined 200l. and imprisonment one year,
3 Feb., 1797.
Henry Williams, called the "Monster," for stab-
Barrington, the packmaker, transported, 22 Sept.,
1806.
Thomas Payne, political writer and deist, for libels
in the Rights of Man; guilty, 20 Dec.,
1792.
Louis XVI. of France (see France), 21 May,
Archbishop Hamilton Rowan, for libel; imprisoned
and fined, 21 Jan., 1794.
Mr. Purdy, for the murder of colonel Roper in a
hotel, acquitted, 10 May, 1798.
Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for
treason, 24 Sept., 1798.
Messrs. Hardy, Home Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce,
for high treason, acquitted, 10 May.
Lord Abington, for libel, guilty, 10 Dec.
Major Simple, alias Lisle, for felony, 23 Feb., 1797.
Rebellion York, at York, libel 25 Nov.
Lord Westmoreland, Bradshaw, for crimes,
age, 63000l., 4 March, 1797.
Lord Volantia, Mr. Godwin, for adultery, 26 June,
Daniel Jare Eaton, for Idelson Kingly, guilty;
*-government, 26 June.
Sir Godfrey Webster c. lord Holland, for adultery;
damages, £1000. 27 Feb., 1797.
Parker, the miniere at the Noe, acquitted, 27 Feb.,
1797.
Bedlington c. Bedlington, for murder, 28 June,
William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason,
executed, 3 Oct., 1797.
Mrs. Phelps, alias Beiren, murderess, 3 Oct., 1797.
The murderers of ed. St. George and Mr. Unacpe,
at Cork, 15 April, 1797.
Arthur Owen and Crongiey, at Midstone, for
treason; later hanged, 15 April, 1797.
Sir Edward Cusack and others for high treason,
hanged, 14 June.
Banuchamp Bigeland Harvey, at Wexford, for high
treason on 22 June.
Two Mosets, Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason.
Sir Henry Brown Hayes, for carrying off, 22 Feb.,
Cork, 15 April, 1798.
Hattell, for shooting at George III, 26 June,
1798.
Mr. Tuche of Westmanse c. Jones, for libel con-
trivance, £400 damages, £1000. 20 Nov.,
55 tummies at Bredley Bay, hanged, 28 Jan.,
Goveror Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years
before, 28 Jan.
Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin. 6 March, 1802.

Gibbs and his associates, for high treason, hanged at Haslemington, Hampshire, 7 Feb., 1803.

M. Pelletier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in L'Ami des Hommes: guilty. 2 Feb.

Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and fraud, the loss to the bank, 7,000/.: found not guilty, on account of the invalidity of the bills. 17 July.

Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason: executed, 9 Sept.

Keenan, one of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden: hanged. 2 Oct.

Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed hammer smith: acquitted. 31 Jan.

Lockhart and Landen Gordon for carrying off Mrs. Lee. 6 March.

Rev. C. Massy, v. marquis of Headfort, for crim. con., damages, 7,000. 29 July.

William Cooper, the Hare Krishna Monster, for offences against females. 17 April.

General Peton, for applying the Bible to Lutins, Calberon, to extort confession, at Tandem, tried in the court of King's Bench; guilty [new trial, same verdict], 17 June, 1803.

Mr. Bligh, for the murder of his partner Mr. Bligh. 6 April.

Lord Bligh, impeached by the house of commons, acquitted. 15 June.

Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon. 1 July.

The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences: executed. 23 Aug.

Pallin, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Breton. 26 Aug.

Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke: guilty. 29 Dec.

Lord Castlereagh v. Sir John B. Piers, for crim. con., damages, exceed. 19 Feb., 1807.

Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. S., shot thirty persons were cashiered to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey. 26 Feb.

Sir Hone Popham, by court martial. 7 March.

Knight v. Dr. Wodow, Dr. Peter Findar, for crim. con. 27 June.

Lt. Berry, of H.M.S. Rockcliffe, for an unnatural offence. 2 Oct.

Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for crim. con. 22 Dec.

Simmons, the murderer of the Bordon family, at Hockley. 4 March.

Sir Arthur Paget, for crim. con., with Lady Borington. 14 July.

Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a duel; hanged. 4 Aug.

Peter Fannity and others, for a libel on the duke of York. 9 Nov.

The duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Warde from 26 Jan. to 20 March, 1809.

Wellers v. Lord Paget, for crim. con., 12 May.

The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general. 26 May.

Wright v. colonel Warde, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture. 1 June.

The earl of Leicester v. Morning Herald, for a libel: damages, 27 June.

William Cobbe, for a libel on the German legion; convicted. 9 July.

Hog, captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service (see Sombrero). 10 Feb., 1816.

Mr. Perry for libel in the Morning Chronicle; acquitted. 24 Feb.

The Verey-street gang, for unnatural offences, guilty. 20 Sept.

Perry Timney, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh. 29 Jan.


Ensign Hoplum, and White the drummer, both were acquitted. 13 March.

Wallace in Dublin, for libel. 13 March.

The king v. W. Cobbe, for libel. 15 June.

Lord Louth in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate. 17 June.

The Berkeley cause, concluded. 28 June, 1811.

Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; convicted. 19 Nov.

Gale Jones, for seditions and blasphemous libels; convicted. 26 Nov.

W. Cundell and J. Smith, for high treason, 6 Feb. 1812.

Daniel Isaac Eaton, blasphemy; convicted. 20 March.

Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Percival, prime minister. 15 May.

The king v. Mr. Lovell, of the Sixteenth Foot, for libel; guilty. 19 Nov.

Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libel in the Examiner; convicted. 9 Dec.

Marquis of Sligo, concealing a deserter. 16 Dec.

The murderers of Mr. Horsfall; at York; executed. 7 Jan.

Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's History of the Dublin Police. 11 April.

Divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton, 11 April.

Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the Examiner; guilty. 20 March.

Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged. 21 Aug.

Tate, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed. 7 Oct.

Mr. the celebrated Mrs. Anne Clark, for a libel on the right hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald. 7 Feb., 1814.

Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds, 2 Feb.; convicted (see Stocks). 2 Feb.

Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for libels in ship letters. 9 Aug.

Sir John Henry Mibbsay, bart., for crim. con., with the countess of Rosseley; damages, 15,000. 5 Dec.

George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre. 3 April, 1816.

Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see Lavalette). 24 April.

The king v. William Henry, for forgery of the 18th. 24 April.

Vaugham, a police officer, Macay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted. 21 Aug.

Cashman, a seaman, for the Spanish ricks and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged (see Spratleys). 20 Jan., 1817.

Count Manbneuf, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia. 2 May.

Mr. R. J. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough. 25 May.

Mr. wooler, for libels on the government and ministers. 6 June.

Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason. 9 June.

The murderers of the Lynch family at Widdrington, lodge, Hexham, convicted. 15 July; Brandon, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason. 15 Oct.

Home, the bookseller, for perjury; three trials before lord Ellenborough; extemporaneous and successful defence. 18, 19, 20 Dec.

Mr. Dick, for abduction and rape of Miss Crockett. 21 March, 1818.

Appeal of murder case; Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against Abraham Thornton, accused of her murder (see Appeal) and acquitted 16 April, Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a blank. 6 Sept.

Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadfull execution. 30 Dec.

Sir Manasses Lopez, for libel. 18 March, 1819.

Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud. 30 April.

Carlile, for the publication of Pain's Age of Reason, &c. 15 Oct.

John Scanlan, at Limerick, for murder of Ellen Handy. 14 March, 1820.

Sir Francis Barrett, at Leicester, for seditions libel. 23 March.

Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting: convicted. 26 March.

Sir Charles Wordsley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty. 10 April.

Thistlewood, Ins. Brand, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; committed (see Catesby). 17 April.
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Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri. .... 7 June, 1830

Lord Glanville v. John Burn, for crim. con. .... 18 June, 1830

Major Carlwright and others, for sedition. .... 18 Aug.

Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced 16 Aug.; it terminated (see Queen Caroline's Trial). .... 1 Nov.

The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hung. .... 12 May, 1831

David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, at Edin-burgh, for the murder of a turnkey, 9 June.

S. D. Hayward, man of fashion, for burglary, 8 Oct.

The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland, convicted and hanged. .... 1 Dec.

Cussen, Leaky, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould. .... 29 July, 1822

Bartholomew, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence. .... 23 Sept.

Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action. .... 28 Jan. 1823

The famous "Battle Conspirators," in Ireland, by extr. comm. .... 21 Feb. the extraordinary "cai of Portsmouth's case" commenced. .... 13 March.

Probert, Hunt, and Tintnell, murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing (see Executions). .... 3 Jan. 1834

Mr. Henry Faunderay, banker of London, for forgery; hanged. .... 30 May.

Fawne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 5,000. .... 22 Dec.

Mr. H. Savary, banker's son, for forgery, 4 April, 1835

O'Keefe and Bourke, murderers of the Frank family. .... 5 Oct.

The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole and the Misses Long; commenced. .... 9 Nov.

Cushaway v. Bigg, the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery. .... 29 Nov.

Fisher v. Stockdale, for libel in Harriette Wilson. .... 20 March, 1836

Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for perjury and the execution of Miss Turner. .... 24 March, 1827

Rev. R. Taylor for blasphemy; guilty. .... 24 Oct.

R. Gillian, murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton. .... 8 April, 1828

Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; committed suicide on the morning appointed for his execution, 4 July.

Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford; a kick, 16 July.

William Cordey, for murder of Maria Marten, executed. .... 6 Aug.

Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, for forgery, hanged. .... 25 Oct.

Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burning murders. .... 24 Dec.

Hare, accomplice, became approver. .... 24 Dec.

The king v. Buxton, and others, for fraudulent marriage. .... 18 March, 1829

Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York market. .... 30 March.

Stewart and his wife, noted murderers at Glasgow; hanged. .... 14 July.

Reinhauer, the Bavarian priest, for murders of women. .... 4 Aug.

Mr. Alexander, editor of the Morning Journal, for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted to 18 March.

Clune v. Emnis, for cutting out the tendons of the Doyleys. .... 4 March.

Mr. Conyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged. .... 6 March.

Mr. Lambrecht, for murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel. .... 2 April.

Captain Moir, for murder of William Malcom; hanged. .... 30 July.

Captain Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel. .... 18 May.

Captain Heath, for murder of lieut. Crowther in a duel, acquitted. .... 18 May.

Mr. St. John Long, for manslaughter of Miss Cashin (see Quacks). .... 30 Oct.

Polgate, Peyrount, and others, ministers of French Forces, convicted. .... 4 Dec.

Richard Carlile, for a seditious libel, inviting to a riot; guilty. .... 10 Jan.

Mr. B. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleader guilty. .... 12 Feb.

St. John Long, manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd. .... 19 Feb.

Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 25,000. .... 26 May.

Rev. Robert Taylor, for reviling the Rev. R. ..... 6 July.

Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree. .... 7 July.

Mr. and Mrs. Baccie v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P. .... 14 July.

J. A. B. Bell, for 14 years of age, for the murder of R. Taylor, aged 13; hanged at Maidstone. .... 1 Aug.

The great cause, earl of Kingston v. lord Lorton; commenced. .... 9 Nov.

Bishop and Williams, murder of Mr. Kesh. .... 3 Dec.

Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham. .... 3 Dec.

Elizabeth Cooke, for murder of Mr. Ward by "Burling." .... 6 Jan.

The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, 23 Feb.

William Duggan, at Cork, for murder of his wife and another. .... 25 March.

Mr. Hodgson v. Greene. .... 26 July.

Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots. .... 25 Oct.

Rev. Mr. Irving, by the Scots church, for heresy. .... 13 March, 1831

Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for wounding; guilty. .... 20 March.

Attorney-general v. Shore (Lady Healy's charity), which is taken from the Unitarians. .... 23 Dec.

Mary Ann Burdock, murderer. .... 13 April, 1835

Sir John Beavoir, for perjury, acquitted. .... 22 May.

Fischl, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see Fischl). .... 30 Jan. 1836

Hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in ejectment of Common Pleas, for crim. con. with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant. .... 22 June.

Lord de l'Oros v. Cuming, for defamation, charging lord de Ruvigny with cheating at cards; in favour of Mr. Cuming. .... 10 Feb. 1837

James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Brown; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported. .... 26 April, 1837

Dolan, for murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter. .... 30 July.

John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high treason; guilty; sentence committed to transportation (see Newport). .... 1 Jan. 1839

Benjamin Courvoisier, for murder of lord William Russell; hanged. .... 16 June, 1830

Gould, for murder of Mr. Templeman; transported. .... 24 June.

Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen; insane, and confined in Bethlehem. .... 23 July.

Madame Lefarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty. .... 18 July.

Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France (see France). .... 1832.

Captain J. W. Reynolds, 114 Hussars, by court martial; guilty; the sentence executed great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan, in consequence. .... 25 Oct.

Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, charged with killing captain Harvey Tuckett in a duel; acquitted. .... 1834.

The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship Dryad at sea; transported. .... 14 March, 1836

Josiah Miser, for attempting the life of Rear-Adm. Mackrell; guilty. .... 23 March.

Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mr. Cook. .... 5 April.

Earl Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an armed assault on a police constable; guilty; judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 40l. each. .... 5 May.

Madame Lefarge for robbery of diamonds. .... 2 Aug.

The great cause, Allen Bogue v. Mr. Lawson, publisher of the Times newspaper, for an alleged libel in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, bankers of London, by fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. .... 16 Aug.
Mr. MacLeod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the disturbance of the Constitution: acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days, 4 Oct., 1841.

Robert Blakeley, for murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap: hanged.

Mr. Rees, for manner of forbears of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life, 4 Dec.


Mr. John Levick and Antonio Matti, principal and second in the duel in which Bent. Adams was killed and died, 29 Feb., 1848.

Vivian, corner of the Morning Herald, at Bordeaux, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations, 1 April.

Daniel Goss, for murder of Jane Jones: the Richmond murder: guilty; hanged, 1 May.

John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen: 17 June.

Thomas Cooper, for murder of policeman: 4 July.

Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquis of Hertford, charged with enormous frauds: acquitted, 6 July.

McGill and others, for abduction of Miss Creed: guilty.

Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted, 24 Aug.

Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen: 15 months' imprisonment.

The robbers in the provinces, under a special commission, at Scarborough, 26 Aug.

The Cheshire robbers, under a special commission, before lord Abinger: 6 Oct.

The Lancashire robbers, also under a special commission: 10 Oct.

Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort: acquitted.

Mr. Howard, attorney, v. sir William Goss, for joint at arms: 3 Dec.

Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel: acquitted.

Richard Walsh, J. P., for forgery: guilty, transportation for life.

MacNaughton, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel: hanged, 4 March.


S. S. Smith, for forgery: transportation, 29 Nov.

Mr. Holt, of the 1st., libel on the duke of Bruns-wick: guilty.

Lord Grant: second to hunt. Munroe, in his deed with edward: acquitted.

Fraser v. Bagley, for crim con.; verdict for the defendant.

Lord William Paget c. Earl of Cardigan, for crim con.; verdict for defendant.

The will forgers, William Henry Barlow (since deceased), Georgia Firth, and William Sanders, and Susannah his wife; all found guilty, 15 April: sentenced 22 April.

In 1843 Mr. Barlow returned to England with a few pounds, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his executors: he was re-admitted to practising as an attorney; and on the 9th of August, 1845, in conformity with the report of a select committee of the house of commons; the sum of £200 was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from injurious prosecution;" which, for the benefit of his wife's found guilty, 15 May: hanged.

Messrs. McConnell, son. McConnell, son. Stodol, Ray. Barroll, N. Rehur, and Rev. Thomas Torney at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan., and lasted twenty four days; all the traversers were found guilty, 22 Feb., and sentence was pronounced upon all but the elder, who on judgment was remitted, 22 May.

Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Missen: hanged.

Win. Burton Newham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham: guilty.

Belamy, for wife murder: acquitted.

John Tawell, for murder of Sarah Hart: hanged.

T. H. Hooker, for murder of James Delaurie: 11 April.

Joseph Connor, for murder of Mary Brothers, 16 May, 1845.

The Spanish pirates, in the murder of ten Englishmen at sea: 26 July.

Rev. Dr. Webster, for crim con. with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter: 8 Oct.

Captain Johnstone, of the ship Toye, for the murder of several of his crew.

Miss M. A. Smith v. Earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage: 25 Feb., 1846.

Lient. Hawley, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel: acquitted.

Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Messrs. Burdick and Dale: 1 March, 1847.

Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years (see Ireland): 26 May, 1848.

Win. Smith O'Brien, Magher, and other confederates, sentenced to transportation: 9 April.

Towards committed to transportation (pardon in 1850): 9 Oct.


Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff: 2 Aug.

Manning and his wife, for murder of O'Connor: guilty, death, 27 Oct.

Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c: 10 May, 1850.

Robert Tate, for an assault on the queen, 11 July.

The Shute family, for wife, and for starving their servant Jane Wilbrod: 5 Feb., 1851.

The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; virtual acquittance.

Sarah Chesham, for murder of husband, by poisoning; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means: hanged, 6 March.

T. Henry, for murder of Jael Denny: hanged, 7 March.

Ducie v. Wells, for conspiracy to defraud the person and estate of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of chancery, before the lord chancellor: proscribed case.


The murderers of the rev. George Edward, Lord Bishop of Elgin, and Lord of the manor; acquitted.

Miller v. A., ab. Salomonus, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict for the defendant.

The case of Bishop of London v. the rev. Mr. Gladstone: "being adjudged against defendant: 8, 9, 10 Aug.

Lord Frankfort, for libels: guilty.

R. B. Kirwan, for the murder of wife: guilty: 10 Dec.

ElLot Bower, for murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Falmouth: sentenced 28 Dec.

Henry Horler, murder of wife: hanged, 10 Jan.

James Barbour, for murder of Robinson: hanged at York.

G. Sporck and J. Hitchen, for the murder of W. Blackmore at Exeter: guilty.

Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Falmouth: verdict, mineslaughtering the personal body of the said Frenchman, four months' imprisonment, for the benefit of his wife; found guilty.

May: hanged.

Messrs. O'Connell, son, O'Connell, son. holy, Ray. Barroll, N. Rehur, and Rev. Thomas Torney at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan., and lasted twenty four days; all the traversers were found guilty, 22 Feb., and sentenced was pronounced upon all but the elder, who on judgment was remitted.

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Belamy, for wife murder: acquitted.

John Tawell, for murder of Sarah Hart: hanged.

T. H. Hooker, for murder of James Delaurie: 11 April.
The trials

Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a possession, proved illegitimate Aug. 31, 1854. [Court martial on Sir F. Becher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted.]

Emerson v. defendant for murder of Charles Colard and Mr. Moore (executed) 4 Jan. 1855.

Earl of Selton v. Hopwood (will set aside) 4 April.

Luigi Baranelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); executed 30 April 1856. [King, a thief-trader; transported 13 April; Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham gaol; acquitted.]

Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of £120,000) 27 Oct.

J. Wooler, wife poisoning, acquitted 7 Nov.

Westerton v. Liddell (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) 5 Dec.

Celestina Sommers, for murder of her child; convicted (and untried) 6 March 1857.

Wm. Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook, 14 May; Wm. Dove, for murder of wife (executed) 10 July; Ditchee, a archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the enchant; defendant depreed, and appeal disallowed [verdict set aside by House of Lords] 22 Oct.


Wm. Rolson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about £20,000.) transported for life 1 Nov.


Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of £150,000.) upon Great Northern railway company; transported for life 1 Jan. 1858.

Jim Saward, a barrister (called the Peinam, Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgeries of bankers' cheques 13 March.

Miss Madeline Smith, poisoning Emile Lapiger, not proven 30 June-9 July 1859.

T. F. Bacon, for poisoning his mother, convicted 25 July 1859.

J. Spollen, murderer of Mr. Little, acquitted 7-11 Aug.

W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the contents of Ellesmere's jewels (value £15,000.) from the top of a cab 20 April 1860.

Stevens v. Campbell, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages £60 31 Dec.


Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted 6 July 1862.

Edw. Aarchintry Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. 5 April.

Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon, acquitted 12-17 May 1862.

The cardinal of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot, claimant allowed 1 June 1862.

James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted 1 June 1862.

Patience Syweny v. F. H. Syweny, a will case; the will affirmed 27 July 1862.

Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds 19 Nov. 1862.

Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun 30 Nov. 1862.

W. H. Gurnsey, for stealing linen despatches at Troon; discharges appeal 15 Dec. 1862.


Black v. Newton; to sheep poisoning by a shep- wash sold by defendant; damages £400 23 Feb. 1863.

Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted 23 Feb. 1863.

Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates 3 June 1863.

Thelusson will case decided 9 June 1863.


T. Snethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, convicted 1859 Aug. 29 June 1863.

[He was reprieved on the ground of insanity but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, 16 Nov. 1859. On 11 Nov. 1862, he proved Miss Bankes' will, and obtained her property]

Oakeby v. the queen (including, "an executor of king of Oube."

Verdict for defendant, 17 Dec.

David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients 27 Jan. 1864.

George Pullinger, cashier of the Union Bank of London, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for fraud 1860 (see Banks, foot-note) 15 May 1864.

Enguina Thummer, aged 12 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hale 14 May 1864.

W. M. H. Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield 15 July 1864.


Nuttidge v. Prince (see Aggravated 25 July 1864.


James Mallen, convicted for the murder of his mother (Elenisey; by endeavouring to implicate one Emsley, he led to his own conviction) 25 Oct. 1864.

Miss Sholend v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her case; the case was decided in her favor, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained) 30 Nov. et seq.


Constance Kent inquiry; trial refused 1 Jan. 1865.


Brook v. Brook; see Marriage with Wife's Sister. The house of lords on appeal decided against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country 13 March 1865.

Reade v. Lucy; the dramatising a novel restrained 17 April 1865.

Bennish v. Beanish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself 22 April 1865.

Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff 12 May 1865.

The defendant had printed 100 million florin notes on the bank of Hungary for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month; 6 May; judgment affirmed 12 June 1865.

Continas case. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct. The case was one of the cases where the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporal power), and held that the assembly had only spiritual authority 12 June 1865.

W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant 8-10 July 1865.

J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election 20 July 1865.

Baron de Vidi; convicted of wounding his son; who refused to give evidence 21 July 1865.

Vincent Colliar; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnston 23 Oct. 1865.

John Curran, a Dublin criminal; convicted of a violent assault on Miss O'Dwyer 27 Oct. 1865.


Inquiry into sanity of Wm. D. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of determining an injurious marriage; trial lasted 24 days; 140 witnesses; verdict sane mind 30 Jan. 1866.

Curt Robertson, by court-martial, convicted of submitting the Colonies of the United States to the conduct of their brother-officers; 39 days' inquiry 24 March 1866.

Romell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Romell, M. P., a witness, accused himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds 19 Aug. 1866.

Jessie McLaughlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson; confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 60 or 90 years old. [Resipted 27 Oct. 1866] 17-20 Sept. 1866.
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Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession (his case reported 24 Sept., 1862. 24 Sept., 1862. Catherine Wilson, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856. 25-27 Sept., 1862. Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., for butchering, with intent to convict, for fraudulently forging a receipt, 1 Dec. Hall & Semple, convicted, 1 Dec. George Buncheer, Wm. Barnett, Richd. Brewer, and James Griffiths, for forging bank notes, printed at a paper mill at Laver-stoke; convicted. 7-12 Jan., 1863. Clare v. The Queen; petition for right of infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant. 26 Feb., 1863. Re c. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in Saturday Review); verdict for plaintiff. 27 Feb., 1863. Queen on appeal of oath of Carligan v. Col. Cathorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaklava. 28 Oct., 1854; verdict for defendant. 29 Oct., 1854. Attorney-general v. Silliman and others, for having built the Irregular for the Confederates; verdict for defendants. 31 Dec., 1863. [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords. 6 April, 1864.] Col. Bethell v. His Maj's Visit. Commerbe, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from office; verdict for defendants. 27 June, 1863. Morrison v. Sir Edward Bolcher; libel. 16 June, 1863. Richard Roupell v. Haws; arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict. 16-24 July, 1863. Woodgate v. Pyle, for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, who claimed 29,000l. for his insurance of Cumbshank's house. 28 Aug. George Victor Townley, for murder of Miss Goodman, through jealousy; convicted. 12 Dec. Lieutenant v. Adbershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to sergeant-major John Liley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mouw, in India; acquitted. 23 Dec. Franz Muller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, 5 July; convicted. 27-29 Oct., 1864. Gedney v. Smith, a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property. 19 Nov. E. K. Hoill, for murder of Mr. Fullico; convicted. 11, 12 Jan., 1865. Queen v. Wm. Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment act, in equipping the Raggipogeeg for the Confederate government, acquitted. 4 Feb. Woodgate v. Robort (for Maccot Feast), for libel respecting the great war case of the earl of Egmont's sons, and plaintiff, 10 Feb. Bishop Colenso's appeal to peer council against decision of bishop of Capetown, depositing him, which is annulled. 23 March. Roberts, Jeffery, Carey, and others, for jewel rob- ries in London; convicted. 11 April. J. W. Terry and Thea. Burch, for misdemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank, acquitted. 4 April. Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.B., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty. 3 July, 1857. Constance Kent tried. Trials of Fenians for treason felony; Thos. Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 28 Nov.-Dec.; O'Leary and others convicted. 24 Dec. Donovan, Ross (previously convicted of receiving and unimprovement for life), 13 Dec.; other convicts convicted at Cork. Oct. Other Fenians convicted at Dublin. Jan., 1866. Breadalbane peerage; succession decided in favour of Carrington. 26 Jan. Ryves and Ryves v. the attorney-general; an endeavour to prove the marriage of king George III. with Hannah Wilmet; and that of his brother Henry, with Charlotte Wilmet, with Oliphant Wilmet; the jury declared that the claim was not made out, and that Oliver Seres, the alleged mother of Mrs. Ryves, was the legitimate daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and that the 22 documents brought in evidence were forged (Mrs. Ryves died 7 Dec., 1871). 13 June, 1863. Banda and Kircwey prize case (Indian mutiny); court of admiralty decide that 200,000l. are to be divided between the soldiers commanded by generals Welbecke, Rose, Roberts, and others, 26 Sept., 1862. Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others, trustees of colonial bishopric fund (for withholding his stipend); verdict for plaintiff, with costs 6 Nov. Hunter v. Staff (for Mart) Geog. France (charging him with quackery); one farthing damages gained by plaintiff. 1 Dec. James F. Wilkinson, manager of joint stock discount company, convicted of fraud, 22 Nov. [Liberated with free pardon, after investigation, July, 1863.] Bryant v. Foot; decision against prescriptive right to a rector to claim a marriage-fee. 27 Jan. C.W. Lee Webb, Lionel Holdsworth, and others, convicted of fraud (scuttling a ship, and claiming insurance). 4 Feb. C. Anderson, a Swede; convicted of murdering a mariner, from superstition. 12 April. Breadalbane peerage; Wm. J. Campbell declared heir, on appeal to house of lords. 16 July. Smith v. Topham and another; case, disposed of upwards of 400,000l.; verdict for defendants, annulling the will of Ann Thwaites, who is declared of unsound mind, after a long trial, in which Sir R. Brodie and Mr. Brougham were judges. 6 Dec. Oakes v. Turquand, and others; appeal case, house of lords; decision affirming liability of share-holders of the company of Ovenden, Gurney, and Co. (limited) 13 Aug. Geo: Drumt, M. Lawrence, and John Anderson, leaders of the operative tailors' association, convicted of a misdemeanor (organising the system of "picketing," or watching men on strike; and intimidating non-unionists; which began 21 April, 1867). 28 Aug. 2nd tailors convicted of "picketing." Fenian trials at Manchester, Allen, &c. (see Fenians). 30 Oct.-12 Nov. Frederick Baker convicted of brutal murder of a child. 4 March. Mr. Rigby Wason v. Walter (for publication of an alleged libel in the Times; viz., a correct report of a debate in the house of lords, &c.); verdict for defendant, settling that such a report is privileged. 18-30 Dec. [Verdict affirmed again, 25 Nov. 1868. Mr. Wa- son died July, 1875.] Martin v. MacTavish (for ritualistic practices); before dean of arches, 4 Dec., 1869, and 14 days; recommenced; closed. 13 Jan. 1869. Flannan v. Simpson; similar case; begun 5 Feb.; verdict convicting elevation of use of mixture, and increase of water with the wine in the communion service. 28 March. Crossley v. Exworthy for fraudulent misrepresentation; verdict for plaintiff, damages 25,000l. 13 Feb. Trial of Fenians for Clerkenwell outrage (see Fenians), begun 29 April; all acquitted except Michael Barrett. 20-27 April. Richard Barke (alias Geo. Berry, &c.), Theobald Casey, and Henry Shaw (alias Mullady), Fenians, for treason felony, at Old Bailey; Barke and Shaw convicted; Casey acquitted. 7 May Mornington v. Wellesley, and Wellesley v. Morning- ton, a year's suit in chancery, decided (costs above 30,000l.); 22,000l. awarded to the countess of Mornington. 7 May. Lyon v. Home (the spiritual medium). The plaintiff, a widow, sought to recover 60,000l. stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867; suit instituted 15 June, 1867; trial, 21 April to 1 May, 1868; verdict given for plaintiff, by the vice-chancellor, Sir G. M. Giffard, 22 May. Esmonde will case, Dublin; Lady Esmonde bequeathed property to support protestantism in Ireland, by endowing a college, &c.; will disputed by her brother, who commenced suit 13 June, 1868. [New trial; will affirmed, Aug. 1869.] Thomas Edgeley, convicted of fraud against Leeds Banking Company, 11-13 June.
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Risk Allih v. Whitehurst (for Daily Telegraph); libel case; damages for plaintiff, 96d., 16 June, 1863.

Attorney-general v. Bakin; appeal case; decision that privilege of the hoard from execution of legal process does not extend to Hampton Court palace. 20 June.

Madame Sarah Rachel Leterson convicted of conspiracy. 28 Sept.

[Note of error; new trial refused, 1 May, 1869.]

Chornford v. Lingo: female suffrage declared illegal. 7, 9 Nov.

Baxter v. Langley: Sunday evening lectures declared not illegal. 16 Nov.

Martin v. Mackonochie. 23 Dec.

Saurin v. Star and another (convict case; a sister sued her mother superior for ill usage and expulsion); verdict for plaintiff. 3-26 Feb, 1860.

James Thos. Gambier, admiralty clerk, and Wm. Rumble, procurator, convicted of fraud and seeking bribes from contractors. 4 April.

Cooper v. Gordon: verdict for plaintiff; the viceregal decides that the majority of a congregation of dissenters may administer their ministry for any cause. 28 May.

Major Frederick Beswick, consable of Birkenhead, convicted of forgery. 26 June.

Farrer (president of the Amalgamated Carpenters’ Society) v. Close (the secretary), for misappropriation. The jury dismissed the charge because the society had illegal rules. At the trial at the Queen’s bench the court was equally divided, and no verdict given. 5 July.

Familton v. Olliver: convicted of murdering the husband’s wife. 20 July.

Lyons v. Rev. N. Thomas and others, for abdication of Esther Lyons, a Jewish girl, a prosecte; discharged. 8 July.

E. Hinson convicted of murder of his paramour, Maria Death, and Wm. D. Boyd. 24 Nov.

Rev. J. J. Mercet, convicted of simony; deprived, 29 Nov.

Martin v. Mackonochie; before judicial committee of pray society, defendant censured for evading verdict and condemned in costs. 12-23 Dec.

Mrs. Kelly v. Rev. J. Kelly: judicial separation for ill usage (not violence) declared. 7 Dec.

Misses Garnery and others, for conspiring to defraud; acquitted. 21-23 Dec.

Smith v. Earl Brownlow; after long litigation decision against the claimant of common at Berkeleys. 20 July.

James Clifford, convicted of “sweating” sovereigns by the voltic battery. 1 Feb.

Jaco. Sillies, convicted of murder of Cecilia Albridge, an unfortunate. 3 March.

Dr. Kinglake convicted of bribery on behoof of his brother at Bridgewater. 26 March.

Wicklow yeoman case: claim for an indentured to be unbound by house of lords (remarkable evidence). 3 March.

Denziutus Pappa, a bank manager, sentenced to 5 years’ penal servitude for embezzlement. 6 May.

Sir Charles Mordaunt v. lady Mordaunt, and others, for divorce: preliminary trial of her sanity (declared insane on 30 April, 1863), 18-25 Feb. 1863. an appeal begun at 26 April, 1863; judgment at 26 March, 1863. Bishop Gloss (R.C.) v. Hill and Whittaker; will case; Mr. Morley’s will, bequeathing the chief of his property to his son, boiled in 1863. 13 July.

Bishop Gloss (R.C.) v. Hill and Whittaker; will case; Mr. Morley’s will, bequeathing the chief of his property to his son, boiled in 1863. 13 July.

Phillips v. Eyre, for imprisonment during Jamaica rebellion; verdict for defendant. 23 June.

Chelmsford Mutineer; Walter Miller convicted of murder of Rev. H. Huxley and Anne Rose, his housekeeper. 8 or 9 May, 1863. 14 July.

Michael Davitt and John Wilson, treason felony; see Freestone. 14 July.


Ebby v. McGowan; verdict against an architect (refused to give up the plans of a building) he was about to erect. 16 Nov.

Catch v. Shaner: for libel on master of Lambert workhouse; verdict for defendant; costs, 18d. damages; execution stayed. 15 Dec.

[Diamond Robbery: London and Ryder’s man made insensible and robbed of diamonds, 12 Jan.; Martha Torpey acquitted, 1 March; James Torpey pleaded guilty (sentenced to 8 years’ penal servitude) 1 May, 1871.

E. Boulton, L. C. Hurt, F. W. Park, and others (frequently dressed as women) tried for a conspiracy; acquitted on 24 May, 1871.]

Tichborne v. Lushington: the plaintiff declared himself to be sir Roger Charles Tichborne, supposed to have been lost at sea, and claimed the baronetcy and estates, worth about £2,000 a year.

Roger Charles Tichborne, son of sir James, born 1869.

Educated in France till 1843. Entered the army.

Proposed marriage to his cousin Kate Doughty; declined. 1852.

Sailed from Havre for Valparaiso (March), and arrived there. 1843.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro in the Belle, which foundered at sea. 20 April, 1854. [A Chancery suit was instituted, and his death legally proved.]

His mother advertised for his son 19 May, 1865.

The claimant (told by Gibson and Cubitt in Australia) asserted that Frederick, who was saved from the wreck of the Belle, that he went to Australia, and lived there, roughly 13 years under the name of Castro; married as Castro, Jan., as Tichborne, May, 1866. He set up his claim, and was accepted by the dowager Lady Tichborne as his son at Paris. Jan., 1866.

No others of the family accepted him; but sir F. Clifford (constable and some brother-officers) had his claim was resisted on behalf of sir Henry (a minor); son of sir Alfred Tichborne; and after Chancery proceedings (begun March, 1869), a trial began in the court of common pleas before chief Justice Bovill. 11 May, 1871.

The claimant was examined 27 days; the trial adjourned on 7 July, resumed, 7 July, for case for claimant closed 21 Dec.

Trial resumed, 15 Jan.; the attorney-general, sir J. D. Coleridge, spoke 26 days; on 4 March the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the claimant was not sir Roger; on the 13th day he was declared unsuited. 6 March, 1872.

The law proceedings are said to have cost the estate nearly £2,000.

He was lodged in Newgate to be tried for perjury, 7 March; indicted as Thos. Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery. 9 April.

The court of common pleas adjourned, he may not be admitted to bail, 23 April; released. 26 April.

The trial of the claimant for perjury and forgery began before chief justice Lockburn, and justices Miller and Lushington. 20 April, at bar; 24 April; case for defence resumed, 10 July; case for claimant closed 21 July.

Lady Doughty, mother of sir Henry Tichborne, died 25 Dec.

[Up to 27 June (47th day of the trial), out of 150 witnesses about 100 had testified that the claimant was not Tichborne; and about 40 that he was Arthur Orton.]

The claimant forbidden to attend public meetings. 9 Sept., 1873.

Case for the defence closed on 12th day, 27 June; adjourned from 31 Oct. to 17 Nov., then to 27 Nov.; rebuffing evidence heard, 27, 28 Nov. Dr. Kelly’s summing up, 2 Dec., 1874. Mr. Hawkins’s reply, 15 Jan., 1875. Mr. Whittle’s M.P., fined for contempt of court, 29th, 31 Jan.

The chief justice’s summing up, 29 Jan.; 28 Feb. Verdict: that the claimant did falsely swear—that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, that he seduced Catherine E. Doughty in 1853, and that he was not Arthur Orton, 12 years his senior; sentenced to 14 years’ imprisonment with hard labour. 28 Feb.

[Longest trial known in England.]

Mr. Guildford Osborn, who spent about £15,000, in support the claimant, died 20 Aug. 1882. See Englishman.

Charles Orton declared the claimant to be his brother Arthur, at the Globe office, 10 March, 1874.
New trial referred by the judges . . . 29 April, 1874

On appeal, sentence affirmed by the house of lords, 10, 11 March, 1874; released on ticket of leave, 20 Oct., 1884; his confession printed in the Irish Times, 1 April, 1876. 

Eltham Murders: F. W. Poole for murder of Jane Maria Consden; acquitted 12-15 July, 1871. 

Hannah Newington, or Flora Daze: convicted of murdering Samuel Frederick Moon; convicted of his mistress, and excised by insight . . . 15 July, Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish and others tried for standing the Agincourt (see May), 26 July: re-primed by the court, 8 Aug. 

Robert Kelly: for murder of Talbot (a police constable and informer against Fenians) on night of 12 July; acqu. (extraordinary verdict), 10 Nov. 

Park & others (Overend & others) plantiff's claim for loss incurred through misrepresentations in the company's prospectus; disallowed by master of rolls on account of his neglecting to verify the prospectus in an action late claim; costs refused to defendants . . . 6 Nov. 

Mr. Pigott condemned to imprisonment for illegal comments on a trial, in the Leicesters 12 Nov. 

Rev. John Selby Watson, eminent scholar, killed his wife in a fit of passion, 8 Oct.; convicted and imprisoned for life . . . 10-12 Jan, 1872. 

Christiana Elphinstone: convicted of poisoning at Brighton; she purchased chocolate creams, and returned poisoned ones to the confectioner, and thus caused death to one child and nearly killed another, who was received as insane . . . 16 Jan. 

The queen v. the Lords of the Treasury; for not repaying expenses for prosecutions to the county of Lancaster; mandamus refused . . . 29 Jan. 

Park v. Keats, a Belgian immigrant, murdered his mistress, Madame Riel, on Sunday, 7 April; escaped; taken at Paris; convicted, and sentenced to death in a quarrel; convicted, but recommended to mercy, 24 June; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life . . . 24 June. 

E. Kellie: charged with poisoning his husband's fish wife in order to marry him; acquitted, 25 Oct. 

Chas. Tongel: Hermann Nagel and Paul May, young Prussians, came to London to avoid conscription; their money being spent, they agreed to commit suicide; after wounding May, Nagel shot himself dead; May recovered, and was indicted for murder, tried, and acquitted, 21 Nov. 

He was arrested and punished for forgery at Berlin, Feb. 1873. 

Baker v. Leader: widow, to whom 1776 was bequeathed; in ten years is reduced to possession of the estate; she sued for the widow of her friend Leader and solicitors; verdict of vic. chancellor Malins, ordering deeds to Leader to be cancelled . . . 28 Nov. 

Mr. H. Power v. Hopkins & Co. (Poll-Moll & Co.), for libel; damages, one farthing . . . 24 Nov. 

Mr. Guildford Omowb and Mr. G. H. Wattleby, M. P., tried for contempt of court in speeches respecting the Tichborne case, 29 Jan.: Mr. Snowsmith, barrister, for some offence, condemned to three months imprisonment and fined; the claimant made to give securities for costs, for a similar offence . . . 26 Jan. 

Parke v. Harvey Lewis, sir Joseph McKenna, and others: for misuse of a company's funds whilst managing for Mr. Dungan; (motion Masster): (of Mr. Glass, 25 June, 1871); 

sub-instructs Montgomery tried; 1 day's; strong; evidence; jury not agreed . . . 19 March. 

Broughton v. Knight: will of Mr. Knight set aside on account of unsound mind 31 March. 

Andrews v. Salt: decision by lord chancellor that a child shall be educated as a protestant by grand mother, be Roman Catholic uncle; conducted on appeal 6 May. 

Rev. O'Keefe v. Cardinal Cullen (for libel, and for appealing the judgment rendered against him from the court of cons terror of demurrer); judges at Dublin in divided opinion: three decide that the papal ordinance on which the cardinal relied was proh. by the court at the present suit; one judgeował a demurrer set aside. 5 May; the trial began 12 May; verdict for plaintiff; the jury gave one farthing damages . . . 27 May. 

[Mr. O'Keefe submitted to the cardinal, May, 1876.]

Great jewellery frauds; Michael and Rebecca Goldsmith convicted . . . 8 July, 1873. 

Farrell v. Gordon, much property left to R. C. church; will affirmed 10 July; 

Todd v. Lynde (other Ignatius); son of the plaintiff refused from convent (where he had taken vows) by chancery . . . 27 July. 

Sub-instructs Montgomery, at his third trial for the brutality of Mr. Mordaunt, Ireland, on 25 June, 1871; convicted and confessed, 28 July [executed, Aug. 26]. 

Bank Forgery: Austin Biron Belwell, George Mac donnell, Mr. Biron Belwell, and others; Americans, forged bills for discounting at the Bank of England, West-Branch, and obtained 162,217.50; selected through not dating one bill; convicted; penal servitude for life [their plot to escape by bribing the warders failed] 18-26 Aug. 

Rev. John Herrington (after 30 years'swindling) sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude . . . 22 Aug. 

Cheltenham Chronicle fined 6d., for commenting on trial of the Tichborne claimant . . . 23 Sept. 

Marshall Bazaine; see France . . . 6 Oct. 

Gilbert v. Enoch (for Poll-Moll Gazette) for libel in critique on the Bank of England, 1870; tried for libel to defendant (both regarded harmless) 27 Nov. 


Miss Fairland gave her fortune to St. Mary's Dominian convent, Belfast; her trustees oppose the transfer; the gift affirmed 24 Feb. 

Dr. Hayman v. the governing body of a school; judgment for the defendants . . . 21 March. 

Jean Line (Lindgren) and "capt." Brown convicted of perjury in the Tichborne case (7 years' and 5 years' penal servitude) . . . 3, 4, 10 April. 

Mordaunt case (see 1870), divorce court; 3 judges held that insanity is no bar to suit for divorce; 2 judges held that it is May. 

Collan, M. P., v. O'Reilly Dease; for libel ('"wilful and malicious" by ch.-just. Whiteside), Dublin; damages one farthing . . . 2 July. 


Epping forest case; decision against the enclosures of the lords of the manors as illegal (see Commons). 

Frederick v. Attorney-General: col. Charles Edward Frederick declared heir to baronetcy; the validity of the marriage of his grandparents affirmed in divorce court . . . 20 Dec. 

Rubery v. Baron Albert Grant and M. B. Sampson (longcity editor of the Times) for libel; the article in Times, 18, 20 Nov. and 20 Dec. 1872, charged Rubery with connection with a fraudulent diamond mine in Colorado; 10 days' trial; Grant cleared; Sampson fined 500. . . 18 Jan. 1875. 

[By these articles the public were protected from a bad scheme.] 

Agreed False Prospecting Case: (Canadian Oil-Works Corporation), Charlotte v. Sir John Hay, Mr. Eastwick, and others grossly deceived; 17 days' trial; jury divided; discharged, no verdict 24 Feb. 

[Oil-wells in Ontario, Canada, property of Prince's company set up to buy them, by Longbottom; scheme not accepted in the city; taken up at west-end; Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Hay, Mr. Eastwick, and others induced to become directors; wells bought; company collapsed.] 

Dilipetis v. Boyd: see Rishos; settled by judicial committee, Mr. Mordaunt v. Mordaunt and viscount Cole (see above, May, 1874); divorce granted 11 March. 

Terry v. Brighton Aquarium Company, for opening on Sunday, 2 May 1873; as Riggs v. Jackson v. Grand Junction Canal Company (see Ganges Exploration, 2 Oct. 1874); company adjourned to 28 May 1874; court adjourned to 26 May 1875; 

C. M. Danton v. Proprietors of Athenaeum, for libel in criticism of an atlas; Edinburgh; damages; 1870; 24 March, new trial; damages reduced to £15 and costs. 

John Neave, Arthur Keen (or Murrell) and Annie Bolwell, convicted of coining and uttering false coin at railway stations . . . 12, 13 July.
Jenkins v. Rev. Flavel Cook (for excluding him from the communion for heresy (denying personal and eternal damnation): verdict for defendant in Court of Arches, 16 July, 1827.

Col. Valentine Baker sentenced to fine of 500, and removed from his office as auditor; verdict for plaintiff, 6 Aug.

Win. Theobald and others convicted of manslaughter for administering strychnia to Mrs. Hodgson (who died) and others, as a remedy for intoxication; 23 Sept.

Win. Haller and others convicted for dissuading a grand jury bound to prosecute from fulfiling his engagement; sentence: 1 year's imprisonment.

Sugden and others v. St. Leonards, will plea: "In St. Leonards' will missing; many collats left; verdict for plaintiffs, affirming the lost will on his daughter's, Miss Sugden's, recollection of its provisions.

[Verdict affirmed on appeal, 10 March, 1826.]

Henry Wainwright for murder of Harriet Lane, and his brother for being accessory before the fact: before chief justice Cockburn (nine days); Henry sentenced to death; Thomas, as accessory after fact, to 7 years' penal servitude, and to be acquitted, 6 Feb.

Jenkins v. Rev. F. S. Cook, appeal from the dean of Arches to the privy council judicial committee; verdict for plaintiff (Rev. F. Cook resigned), 16 Feb.

Eupion Gas Co. (1826): Queen v. Aspinall and others, directors, for fraud; long trial; verdict, Aspinall and another convicted of infamous obtaining settlement of quotation on Stock Exchange; acquitted of charge of fraud.

W. K. Vance and Ellen Snee, conspiracy to murder (ostensibly herself); singular case; sentenced to imprisonment.

Robert Buchanan, the poet, v. P. A. Taylor, M.P., proprietor of Examiner, libels in papers 27 Nov. and 1 Dec. (letter said to be by Mr. A. Wilson, the poet); damages, 150, 1 July.

Tawcross (representing many others) v. Baron Albert Grant and others, to recover money paid for shares in } Leaking Company, presumed, by defendant and others; long trial; able speech of Grant; verdict, 500, damages, 17 July.

[Judgment affirmed on appeal, 2 June, 1827.]

Buckingham v. John Doe, the bookseller, his brother, Mortimer Sackville-West; house of lords decide in favour of the earl, 15 July.

Buckingham v. Wm. Fish convicted of murder and violation of Emily Mary Holland, aged 2 (28 March); pleaded temporary insanity, 28 July.

Richard Banner Oakley, manager of Co-operative Credit Bank, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences; much credulity in victims; 5 years' penal servitude.

W. P. Ford v. Charles Howard (count von Howard, &c.) sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for obtaining 50l. from John Harvey, for a pretended will (other cases).

Frederick Henry Vane v. Sir Henry Ralph Vane (his nephew); verdict for defendant, maintaining his father's legitimacy.

Wm. Lewis v. Higgins, for alleged slander in speech as counsel; verdict for defendant, affirming privilege.

Coe (stage manager, Haymarket, dismissed as accused of receiving payments from actors engaged) v. Sotheron and Backstone; verdict for plaintiff; damages, 13 Dec.

Lord Longford v. Wellington Parson; will giving property to the plaintiff's young son set aside; the testator, Cooke, having been under the undue influence of Rev. Wm. Lyster (plaintiff not blamed); 25 days' trial.

Lyall v. Thomas v. the Queen (petition of right); for patent of cannon, &c.; verdict for plaintiff, 29 April, 1827.

Great Trout Fraud: forgery of cheques for 10,000l., &c.; about 13,000l. obtained; five sentenced to penal servitude: Heber, Doane, 15 years; and Fred. Ketty and Chas. Bates, 3 years; Ed- win Murray, accessory, 13 months.

Cresswell and others v. Walrond; will of Bethell Walrond set aside by arrangement (he had bequeathed his property to strangers and dogs, had been cruel to his children, decorated his bed with skulls and horse phumes, &c.) 13 June.

Queen v. Charles Bache, the publisher of "Fruits of Philosophy," by Dr. Knowlton; verdict, the book calculated to deprave, but not intended, 18-21 June; sentence (through the consent of defendants) 6 months' imprisonment, 200l. fine for both, 28 June.

Nathaniel Druscovitch, John Melch-John, and Wm. Palmer for public inspections, and Edward F. Nov., solicitor, charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in respect to trout frauds (see above, 12-23 April); examination began, 12 July; Freggott committed, 6 Sept.; William Clarke arrested, 3 Sept.; committed, 22 Sept.; trial began, 24 Oct.; all convicted except Clarke; sentence, 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour, 29 Nov.

Wm. Swinlehurst, secretary, and Dr. John Rutker Langley, director of Artisans' Dwelling Company, and Edward Saffrey, convicted of defrauding shareholders of about 24,320l.; sentence to 15 months, salary 6 months' imprisonment.

Penge Cause: Louis A. E. Stanton, Patrick L. Stanton his brother, and Eliz. Ann, his wife, and her sister, Alice Rhodes, mistress of Louis; tried for murder by service of Harriet, wife of Louis (a woman of weak intellect, married for her property, and soon deserted), 19 Sept.; all convicted, 28 Sept.; sentence, 12 months, and to be imprisoned, 1 Oct. Alice Rhodes pardoned; the others sentenced to penal servitude for life; announced, 30 Oct.

Coots (solicitovr) v. Kenelly; for payments; verdict for plaintiff.

Forged Leases: Frederick Dimshaw, solicitor, Chas. Burrall Moore, clerk, and others; forged leases, and borrowed money on them (above 300,000l.); many lenders did not appear; pleaded guilty; sentence, Burrall, 7 years' penal servitude; Moore, 7 years; others less.

16, 17 Jan., 1823

McKain Rachel (Levinson, or Levenson), convicted of obtaining 12,000l. from Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, for "beautifying" 5 years' penal servitude.

10, 11 April.

Engene Marie Chantelle, Frenchman, convicted of botching marriage that his children should not be subject to law; Will case, Dublin: Christopher Neville Bagot, made a fortune in Australia; made will, disinheriting his son as illegitimate; died, 21 May, 1857; trial, 23 days; painful disclosures; he will set aside (see below, 1829). 20 May.

Harrington v. Victoria Graving Dock Company; he claimed remainder of commission for obtaining an order from great Eastern railway company; nonsuited; such commissions declared illegal by queen's bench.

4 June.

Jas. T. Northcote, Geo. Thompson, Thos. G. Wood (of the Allion Life Insurance company); sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for conspiracy and obtaining money on false pretences; subordinates sentenced to less imprisonment.

8 June.

Charles Mask, convicted of writing a letter examined for copy of an Anglo-Russian agreement published in Globe, 14 June, 27 June; discharged.

12 July.

Taylor v. Gurney; claim for Jersey estates (see Jersey murders by Russ. Trials, 1829); claim denied; trial set aside by statute of limitations.

5 Aug.

In re Aker Ellis: the husband's promise before marriage that his children should be brought up Romans, permitted to be withdrawn by chancery.

6 Aug.
TRIALS.

The Board of Works r. rev. G. E. Lee, of All Saints, Lambeth; queen's bench division decide that the incumbent of a church is not its owner, and therefore not responsible for keeping it in repair.

11 Nov. 1879.

Annie Louisa lady Gooch (with Ann Walker); she tried to pass a child as her own and her husband's, committed for trial 30 Nov.; indictment ignored.

1 Dec.

Paul and others r. Summerhayes; alleged sentence against plaintiffs affirmed (tobacco hunters may not trespass), queen's bench.

16 Nov.

Queen v. Bannerman (for assault on Mrs. Bannerman, not guilty.

19 Nov.

Henry Surtail Marshall, ass't., see of cousins augmentation fund, convicted of embezlling about 7000l., confessed.

23 Oct.

Whiltzer r. Ruskin, for libellous criticism in "For Clarion," one farthing damages.

25, 26 Nov.

Hill and others r. manager of Metropolitan Asylums district 4 days, verdict that Hampstead small-pox hospital was a nuisance (verdict affirmed on appeal, 28 Jan., 1870).

29 Nov.

Muir and others; court of session, decides that trustees who have invested in the 'City of Glasgow bank,' are responsible (affirmed on appeal to house of lords, 4 April, 1873).

29 Dec.


City of Glasgow Bank directors and managers (see under Banks, note convicted, 20 Jan. 1st, Feb., 1879. Mr. Charles Peace (or John Ward), committed many bankruptcies, accused of attempting to blackmail policeman, 10 Nov.; convicted of murder of Arthur Dyson, at Rannacross near Shieldfield, 29 Nov. 1879.

3 Feb.

He jumped from a moving railway train near Shieldfield, and was nearly killed, 22 Jan.; convicted to murder, &c.; exonerated William Hahon, convicted as an accomplice in a number (therefore reconvicted, 23 Dec. 1879, exonerated at Leeds, 11 Feb.).


8 March.

Koroth Tappa murder, Thomas Perryman convicted of murder of his brother.

2 April.

Queens, R. Booker & Wynn (for libel in "truth," against Mr. Lambri, verdict against Wynn, long trial.

30 April.

Duke of Norfolk r. Arbuthnot, claiming ownership of Fitzwilliam in Arundel church, verdict for plaintiff, common pleas.

17 May.

[Decision affirmed on appeal, 7 June, 1878.]

Racot will case, appeal, new trial ordered 5 June.

Sheffield, F. (for libel on a review in the "Athenaeum," damage, 100l.]

16 June.

The Queen v. sir Charles Read; the queen's bench decide that the metropolitan school board have power to borrow money.

27 June.

Sturte, Freccia: Antonio Marchini, born 1757, convicted June 1775, committed June 1781, for theft.

18 Nov.

Judge, Young, born 1752, after a 16 years' contest established her disputed legitimacy, 1781; died intestate in London, aged 80, 1781, her property, after a trial, awarded to the Freccia family; the claim of Madame Marchini set aside by vice-chancellor.

24 June.

Richard murder, Katherine Webster, convicted of murder of Mr. John Martha Thomas (see Richard murder). July 8.

Edmund Galley convicted of murder, by error, and transposed; declared innocent by the house of commons.

28 July.

Pinnock, Ann, widow, &c., Hannah Dobbs, for sale of counterfeit notes; no. 4, Easton-square. Hannah Dobbs and man servant there. She published her autobiography, in which she attacked her former master, Seaverin Ford. After offering an action for libel, was convicted of perjury.

Dec.

(He was awarded by consent 500l. damages for the libel, 27 Jan. 1879.)

Rev. Christopher Newman Hall v. Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Richardboard, divorce granted.

15 Aug.

Jonathan Gaydon (or Gydron), for murder of Miss White at Chingford, 21 June, 1875, acquitted.

16 June.

Adolphus Rosenberg, for libel against Mrs. Landry and Mrs. West, in "Terra Talk," convicted, 16 months' imprisonment.

25, 27 Oct.

Trotman r. boys.-conviction suspened, Sirkent, John, and Catherine Barns, convicted of manslaughter; (they received illegitimate infants with premiums of 50l., &c.)

28, 29 Oct.

Dr. Arthur Hill, Newell r. George Williams (for placing him in a lunatic asylum, verdict for the deficient, medical men censured by the jury, 13 Nov.

Phillips, surgeon, r. C. W. railway company, for injury, awarded 700l. by jury, situs of the trial, awarded 16,000l. by lord ch. Justice Coke, common pleas, new trial refused.

6 Dec.

Swin r. Smee and corporation of Brighton, will set aside. Hilliard r. Rose & Todd, singular case.

12 Dec.

Edward Peggatt (see above, 26 Nov. 1877), sentenced to 7 years penal servitude for fraudulent conversion of estate property, &c.

1 Dec.

James L. Thomas, and Fanny Matthews, for murder of Miss Anne Maclean, aged 34, a deformed lady of property, her body was found on starting a railway carriage, and ill-usage, convicted 12 Dec.; Fanny Matthews acquitted, Paine sentenced to penal servitude for life.

24 Feb.

Railway commissioners, powers limited.

13 Jan.

Martin v. Mackonochie, new action for deprivation, first movement, see Public Worship.

13 Jan.

Alexander Schosser attempted to kill priests in the Italian chapel, Hatton garden, 10 Jan., tried, sentenced to imprisonment for life.

10, 11 Feb.

Wm. Henry Walter, forger by chemicals, &c., sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

23 March.

Dr. Caleb Charles Whiteford sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment and line of 50l. for forging letter to stop execution of C. Sherry, 24 March.

24 March.

West of England bank directors (Scone March and others) for publishing false balance-sheets, acquitted.

28 April-5 May.

Lambri v. Labourdier, for libel in Truth, verdict for defendant loses a free library.

15 May.

Tichborne case, writ of error before court of appeal, granted 13 Jan., sentence affirmed.

24, 25 June.

Northern Counties Insurance Company, James E. Crabtree, George Lewis, &c., convicted, 10-20 years' imprisonment.

18 July.

Henry Perry, for robbing the Lewis Tailor in a Mary- sington railway carriage, and attempting to throw him out of the carriage, &c.; whipping and 20 years' penal servitude.

3 Sept.


6, 8 Nov.

Sergeant Wm. Marshman (by court-martial), for allowed fraudulent marking at the volunteer rifle meetings at Wimborne, 1879, 1880, acquitted.

13 Aug.

George Pacey convicted of manslaughter, &c., convicted of murder of James Messenger in Finsbury park.

29 Nov.

Mr. P. Callan, M.P., convicted of libel against A. M. Sullivan, M.P. (see Sullinon).

30 Nov.

Pebdenham & Freethboy &c., Millon, accused, a husband is not responsible for wife's debts if he allow her insufficient means.

12 Nov.

Attorney-general v. Edison Telephone company, 29 Nov. 1877, verdict against company, establishing monopoly herein 700l. by new.

29 Nov.

Trial of Charles Stewart Parneil, Thomas Sexton, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, John Dillon, Joseph Gillia Biggar, all M.P.'s, Thomas Brennan, Patrick Egan, and Michael Costello, accused of breach of trust, treasurers, and assist. secretary of the land league,
Michael Boyton, Patrick Joseph Gordon, Matthew Harris, John W. Molly, John W. Walsh, and P. J. Sheridan, indicted for conspiracy to prevent tenants paying rent, &c. Queen's Bench, Dublin; Lord Justice Campbell sent them to New York May, 1882, having been alleged to have given an opinion on the case previously; trial began 22 Dec., 1882, jury disagreeing; disposed of 25 Jan. 

John Smith and others (trustees) v. rev. John Turner Stanard, nonconformist minister, and others, to dismiss him for doctrine contrary to trust deed; verdict for plaintiffs, chimney division 1 Feb. 

March, 1882, in London and vicinity, attempt to poison Mrs. Booth (whose son and daughter had died under doubtful circumstances), at Sheffield, strong case, acquitted 27 March. 

Hampstead small-pox hospital case (see above, 1879-9), on appeal, to the house of lords, proceeding reversed 7 March. 

Dr. John Manners claims by an English marriage of lord Huntingtower, Albert Edwin Tollefama by a Scotch marriage, which is declared not proved, house of lords (painful details) 7 March. 

Clarke v. Bradlaugh, suit for penalty of 50£, for sitting and voting as M.P., without taking the oath, on July 2, 1882; verdict for plaintiff; appeal, November term, 1882, reversed, 7 March. 

Edward Levi Lawson v. Labouchere, M.P., for libels in Truth, seven days' trial, jury disagree, no verdict. 

Spiritualist case, Susan Wills Fletcher (wife of a spiritualist doctor in America, who was concerned in the case), convicted of obtaining by false pretences about 6 £ (in jewellery, &c.), to Mrs. Hart-Davies, long trial, twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. 12 April. 

Johann Most, convicted of libel against Alexander H. of Russia, and indictment to number in the Freeth. for 19 March, 25 May; sentence affirmed on appeal, 12 June; 16 months' imprisonment with hard labour 26 June. 

Saunders v. Richardson, 5 judges decide, that 50£ rents must either pay board-school fees for child beforehand or apply for pecuniary help; coming without fee considered non-attendance 27 June. 

Read or Libel, Barrow v. Mr. T Rule, for accusation of doctoring the horse, verdict for plaintiff, damages £7, 50£. 27, 28 June. 

Big Ben libel, Stainbank (for Mears) v. Sir E. H. Clark, verdict for plaintiff, 200£ damages. 25 July. 

Percy Lefroy alias Mapleton, convicted for trial for murder of Goddard at E. London and Brighton railway (27 June, 1882), July; indicted Nov.; confessed; executed 29 Nov. 

Netting Hill Fire, William Nash and Maria Wright, for conspiracy to murder persons by house fire, 16 May; he sentenced to death reprieved, she acquitted. 3 April. 

Wm. Nash was convicted of murder for setting fire to his house at Notting hill, and causing six deaths, 30 May; sentenced to death (but reprieved) 3 April. 

Lois Rollin Reynolds, adventurer, with many aliases, convicted of remarkable frauds connected with the silver mine company, two years' penal servitude. 15 Sept. 

Mabel Wilberforce, an adventurer, convicted of gross perjury in action against Mr. Philip, 5 months' hard labour, 24 Oct. 

Kate Dover, for murder of Chas. Skinner, artist, at Barking, 5 months' hard labour, 7 Feb. 

Dr. G. H. Lawson, for murder of Percy M. John (see Winfield); convicted, 8—14 March; executed 3 April. 

Rodrick Maclean, for shooting at the queen, acquitted as insane 19 April. 

Esther Pay, for murder of Georgiana Moore (see Finlay), acquitted 27—29 April. 

Albert Young, for threatening to shoot at the queen, 10 years' penal servitude 29 May. 

Mr. Thomas Scrutton v. Miss Helen Taylor, a libel concerning St. Paul's industrial school; damages 100£. 30 June. 


Thomas Walsh, for treason felony (see Finlay), 7 years' penal servitude. 7—9 Aug. 

John Sammells, despicable ruffian, convicted of burglary and attempt to murder at Stanford-hall, 15 Oct. 

Charles Scott, for stealing the body of the Earl of Crawford; Edinburgh; 5 years' penal servitude 23, 24 Oct. 


Charles Brookshaw, for threatening to kill the prince of Wales, 10 years. 21 Nov. 


Thameside Murder, Louisa Jane Taylor, convicted of poisoning Mary Ann Tregillis, aged 81, 18 Dec. 

Richard Clancy, alias Stoll (sculptor), v. Charles James, for libel in Truth, 20 Aug., 1882, et seq.; (charges of fraudulent imposture, &c.) before Baron Hulbeholt, Exchequer division, 21 June et seq., 14 Nov. et seq. 2 verdicts; day for trial, 5 April; damages 500£. 28 Dec. 

Goodacre v. Watson, to restrain deposition of testimonial refusal on building ground, as a nuisance at Fulham; injunction granted 22 Feb. 

Bethell v. Sir Percy Shelley, for infringement of the Theatre act, verdict for defendant, 12 damages. 23 Feb. 

G. W. Foote, editor, W. J. Ramsey, printer, and H. A. Kemp, publisher, sentenced for blasphemous libels in the Freethinker, 3 March. 

Clarke v. Bradlaugh, verdict for defendant on appeal to lords 'see above, March, 1882' 5 April. 

C. Bradlaugh, for blasphemy in the Freethinker, 10 April, acquitted 11 April. 

Bradlaugh v. Newlegate, for supporting an action by a common informer, verdict for plaintiff, 200£ costs 23 April. 

Phoenix park murders, 28 May—1 June. 

Bell v. Lawes' appeal for new trial, 24 May—6 June, Dynamite Plot, argued by Mr. Bulwer London, 1883, Thomas Gallagher, Henry Wilson, John Curtin, and Alfred Whitehead, for treason-felony, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, William Ausburn and Bernard Gallagher, acquitted 11 June. 

Strome Ferry Case. Ten men were sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violently stopping the transmission of fish by Highland railway on Sunday, 3 June. 

Dynamite conspiracy, Timothy Featherstone, and three other Fenians, convicted at Liverpool, 7—9 Aug. 

Wm. Gouldstone convicted of murder of his five children at Wallhamstow on 6 Aug., 1 Sept.; respited as insane 6 Oct. 

Beechworth plot, Mrs. Miller, the last breach of promise; conflicting evidence; damages for plaintiff, 250£. 15 Nov. 

French Date Office Co. v. Behairs v. Haymen and others, promoters, unincorporated prospectus verdict for defendant. 22 Nov. 

London and River Plate Bank robbery, George Ward, pleaded guilty to robbery of securities (about £1,000), 27 Nov., and John Davis, for being convicted of receiving the same; both sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude. 27 Nov. 

Dobbs v. Grand Junction water works Co., on appeal the house of lords decides that horses to be rated for water on the rated, not the gross value. 30 Nov. 

Patrick O'Donnell, convicted of murder of James Carey, the informer. 1 Dec.
TRIALS.

Priston v. Thomas, Whalley will owe; incredibl
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TRIALS.

Thomas William Carroll convicted for atrocious murder of Lydia Green, at 8, Baches-street, Hoxton, 5 Feb., 30 March-2 April, 1837.

Mr. Dillon and other m.r.s. for conspiracy; jury discharged, 20 Feb., 1837.

Col. Sandowal sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined 50., for fiting out vessel against Venezuela, 24 March, 1837.

Mr. James Davis, proprietor of the Tat, convicted for libel against Mr. Robert Peck; three months' imprisonment, and fine of 50., 30 March, 1837.

Mr. Edward St. John Breton v. Messrs. Ridgway, proprietors of the Thacker, for assault and battery; directed to Irish republican brotherhood &c.; 50. awarded as damages, 3 May.

Professor Carol v. Syne (a bookseller), for uttering libel after finding a libel in the possession of defendant, to Irish republican brotherhood &c.; 50. awarded as damages, 3 May.

Police constable Endacott acquitted of perjury, as he was under Police Act, 17 Feb., 1837, [Sentence confirmed by court of appeal, 24 May, 1838; reversed by the House of Lords, 5 March, 1839.]

Mrs. Weldon v. M. Riviere and others; verdict for defendants, 15 Nov., 1837.

Charles Richardson and Edgell, who had confessed to burglary at Alnwick, on 7 Feb., 1837; sentenced to five years' penal servitude, 24 Nov., 1837.

[Michael Brannagh and Peter Murphy, who had been wrongfully convicted, and attempted to murder, had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, April, 1837; each received 50., as compensation, Dec., 1838; the police were acquitted of perjury, and doubts were thrown on the confession of Richardson and Edgell, Feb., 1839.]

Lyster, Burdet, and Clarke convicted of burglary and attempt to murder Mr. George Atherton; 18 Nov. Maxwell Hill; sentenced to penal servitude for life, 7 March, 1837.

Mrs. Sophia Irwin v. Bell Mill Gazette for libel; damages awarded, 1,000, 4 April.

Sir George Chetwynd v. the earl of Durham, for libel relating to certain transactions, the damages claimed, 2,000. After some litigation and much discussion, the case was referred to the arbitration of the stewards of the club, Mr. Jas. Lowther, m.p., the earl of March, and Prince Soltif; they awarded Sir George Chetwynd 4,000, each person to pay his own costs.

[After Sir George Chetwynd, who was exonerated from the graver, but consulmed for the lighter charges, quittecl the club, 5 July, 1837.]

W. O'Brien, m.r. v. the marquis of Salisbury for libel in a speech at Watford, 10 March; charging him with inciting to crime in a speech at Ballymade, near Clonmel, 30 Sept., 1833; damages claimed, 2,000; trial at Manchester; verdict for defendant, 29 June.

[New trial refused by the queen's bench, 21 Dec., 1835; appeal dismissed, 8 May, 1836.]

Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick charged with poisoning her husband, John Maybrick, 18 July, 1837; tried at Liverpool by Mr. justice Stephen; convicted, 5 July, 1837; sentence of death commuted to penal servitude for life (repealed for males, 1 July, 1843).

Gweloore trial, see Ireland, 3 Oct.

John Watson Laurie (at Edinburgh) convicted of the murder of Edwin Robert Rose, his fellow traveller, in the Island of Arran (on 1 July, 8, 9 Nov., 1834; respited as of unsound mind, 28 Nov.; penal servitude for life, about 1 Dec.; Rev. Percy G. Benson, vicar of How, Kent, sentenced from duty for one year, on 20 August; Mrs. Swayne from the communion, for schism, 25 Oct.; directed by the bishop of Rochester to receive her, yields, 27 Feb.]

Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone v. Colonel George B. Malleson, for libel in Allahabad Morning Post, damages awarded, 1,000, 16 Jan., 1838.

Mr. Ernest Parke sentenced to one year's imprisonment for libel against the earl of Dudley, in the North London Press, 16 Jan., 1836.

Parnell v. Walter (see under Parliaiment), 2 Feb., 1838.

Trial of the bp. of Lincoln, see Canterbury, 2 Feb., 1838.

Cree murder; of Richard and George Davies, youths, aged 12 and 16, convicted of the murder of their father, Richard Davies, a clothier, on 24 Jan., 1837; riding home in a coach in March; Richard executed, George reprieved (penal servitude for life), 8 April, 1838.

Miss Florence Jenkie Day v. Mr. Morris Roberts, for breach of promise of marriage; damages awarded, 2,000, 26 March.

Miss Emily Mary Hairs v. Sir George Elliot, m.r. (aged 35), for breach of promise of marriage; damages claimed, 5,000; jury disagree, 19 April.
Lord Dumlo (son of the Earl of Clancarty) & lady Dumlo and Mr. T. E. Werthourner, six days' trial; discharge reversed 13 Dec. 1890.

Miss Gladys Knowles v. Mr. Leslie Duncan, pro-

The petition of Mabel Edith, countess Russell, to the divorce court, for judicial separation from Earl Russell, on account of cruelty, defrauded, with costs. 14 Dec. 1891.

Mr. Alexander Jacob, a jeweller of Sindia, charged at Calcutta by the Siam of Hyderabad of criminally conspiring to appropriate 22,000 rupees (above 100,000) deposited by his highness as earnest money for the purchase of the gem known as the "imperial diamond," after a long trial, was acquitted 15-22 Dec.

Lord Lonsdale (limited), Birmingham screw-makers, v. Reynolds, an American agent, for alleged infringement of patent; 14 days' trial; verdict for defendant with costs. 27 Jan. 1892.

Mr. George W. Hastings, s.r., misappropriating to himself, a trustee, about 20,000, the property of the children of major John Brown, pleaded guilty; 5 years' penal servitude. 11 March.

Maitland Francis Merland, a law tutor at Cambridge, charged with sending threatening letters to extort money, pleaded guilty; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. 11 March.

Miss Mary Kirkwood v. Knox & co., contractors, for infringement of patent; for an appeal to be held 29 Dec.

Mr. Justice Hawkins and the jury urgently affirm the necessity of an amendment to the Act relating to the directors of public companies, 20 Jan.

Mr. Lane Fox v. Kensington Electric Lighting company for infringement of patent; verdict for defendants with costs.

Mr. Mitchell v. P. D. McCarney for assault and battery; 21 days' examination; committed for trial, 6 April, 1891.

Mr. Henry de Vere Vane's claim to the ancient Manor of Barnard in Durham, vacant by the death of the Smoke of Cleveland, granted by the house of lords. 30 May.

Mr. Bartlett, contractor, v. Corporation of York; the court of appeal decides (against the plaintiff) that the terms of a rumous contract must be fulfilled. 16 July.
TRIALS.

"International Society of Literature, Science and Art," started Dec. 1859, 4 days' trial for fraud; Mr. E. E. Canning sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for conspiracy; Wm. James Morgan and Joseph S. Tomkins, organizers, and 8 others, sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Margaret J. Smith sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for forgery of a deed, in which she claimed part of the property of the late Mr. Park; her accomplices: Wm. Micklethwait, 7 years; John Paul, 5 years; Thomas Allistone, 12 months; Smith, 9 months; Thomas Neil, alias Creane, M.D. Am., convicted of the murder of Matilda Glover (an unfortunate) by strychnine, 21 Oct.; executed 15 Nov.

[He was accused of the murder of another woman, and a report is current that it is known to the authorities that Cream was the perpetrator of the Whitechapel (Jack the Ripper) atrocities.] Mrs. Claudine Olivia Leader (wife of Lieut. H. P. Leader) v. Mrs. Eleanor C. Smyth (wife of major-general J. G. Smyth), for slander, in accusing her of fraudulent designs on Lieut. H. P. Leader, 21st March, Queen's bench; Mr. Lockwood for plaintiff; Sir Edward Clarke for defendant; verdict for plaintiff, 50l. damages 14 Nov. [For two years adverse to the plaintiff.]

Morning, Mr. Beckett, editor, was tried 10th, and Mr. Boyle, publisher, 9th, 2 Nov.

Man-shelter of Dr. Wm. F. Kirkman, 12 Oct., at Whitewick-st., S.E.; Edward Walker and Charles Beldos sentenced to 18 months' penal servitude for 10 years; John James Noble to 14 years 18-19 Nov.

Mr. Charlewood, registrar to the bishop of Manchester v. the rev. J. P. Foster, for libel; verdict for plaintiff, 50l. damages 22nd Nov.

Will of Miss Ellen Roe, sometimes a lunatic, sustained against medical opinions 9 Dec.

Mr. Harry Fairman (a promoter of the unsuccessful toy and caricature company) v. London stereoscopic company, for alleged slander; verdict for defendants, with costs 13 Jan.

Rosicky v. Canon Hayman and Mr. Fortescue Harrison (similar case to that of Miss M. E. T. Knox, 25 March, 1892); verdict for plaintiff, 50l., 13 Jan.

Messrs. Samuel Hope Morley and Arnold Morley (executors of their brother Henry Morley an epileptic, who, when insane, committed suicide) v. Mr. William H. Longmough, and his brothers, Alfred and Henry Longmough, members of the close order of the Plymouth brethren, and Mr. Charles Steeman, not called, to recover about 14,000l., alleged to have been obtained at various times by undue influence; 7 days' trial; painful evidence; verdict for the plaintiffs 27 Jan.

For the Velverton and Mosesey case, see Ethelma Ideas, 2 Feb., 1893.

Missing Word Competition, see Letters, 9 Feb., 1893.

Coxon (family) v. Mrs. Schoidel; the voluntary settlement in 1859 on a boy, falsely asserted by Mrs. Schoidel to be the son of herself and her late husband, E. C. Coxon (killed while hunting, March, 1877), set aside, and the money received by her ordered to be repaid to the Coxon family; County division, 28 Feb.

Charles Wells, engineer, a large winner at Monte Carlo, for fraudulently obtaining money (about 35,000l.) for legacies; sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude 21 March.

Liberator building society, see under railbuilding societies: trials, 17 March 17 sqq.; James W. Hobbs and Horace Granville Wright sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for forgery of bonds to 5 years (concurrent) for fraud; (J. Hobbs released on medical grounds, Jan., 1893); George Newman to 5 years for fraud 27 March.

The defendant ordered to pay a fine of 200l. and costs, and to be imprisoned for 6 weeks, for contempt of the probate division in burning a letter brought to him for inspection (on 12 April), 18 April; arrested 24 April.

Hansard publishing union (see above, April, 1892), trial closed.

Charles T. Gatty v. Henry R. Farquharson, m.r., for W. Dorset, for libel; queen's bench; damages awarded 200l., 20 June, 1892.

Aime H. Meunier convicted of the murder of Charlotte Pearcey, aged 71, at Longeye, near Bromsgrove, 1893.

Mr. Hornam Russell (see above, 1854, British Museum, 1854, 4th-6th, 1854) v. Mr. E. A. Budge, for libel and slander in 1894; verdict for plaintiff, 50l. damages 26 June.

Dr. Edwin W. Albone (American) v. Mr. Henry E. Morton, at first associates, afterwards rivals in professing to cure consumption by bogus remedies; verdict for plaintiff, 50l. damages 26 June.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, m.r., general secretary of the Seamen's and Fishermen's Friend Society pamphlet; verdict for the plaintiffs, 200l. 9 Aug.

Miss J. Mighell v. the sultan of Johore Nov. James Bathe Edwards (a trustee), 76, plead guilty of defrauding of 700l.; sentenced 7 years' penal servitude 21 Nov.

Paul Joly, aged 25, and Celestan Joly, aged 17 (French), sentenced for 1 year and 10 months' penal servitude respectively, for extorting 60l. from Mr. Fardor, of Brighton, by threats of false accusation 29 Nov.

Alfred John Monson tried at Elysham for the murder (or attempt) of lieut. W. C. Hambrough, at Ardlamint, Aylsham, in Aug.; a mysterious case connected with insurance; verdict, not guilty 1894.

Zierenberg v. Labouchere, for libel in Truth respecting St. James' house for female inmates, charging the plaintiffs with cruel tyranny; 20 days' trial; verdict for defendant 20 Dec.

The Nobel's Explosive company v. Dr. Anderson (see Corfield) 30 Jan.-14 Feb., 1894.

Martin and wife v. trustees of British museum (which see) 27 Feb.

Trial respecting the collision of the Isis and the Fortune; 6 days; verdict, not caused by wilful action of Henry Runnell or instrument of Henry Runnell 19 March.

Anarchists possessing explosives; Farrana sentenced to 30 years and Francis Polito to 10 years' penal servitude 4 May.

New Zealand loan and mercantile agency company (which see) in chancery April-May.

Buckley v. Edwards; see under judges 21 May.

Hopegood v. E. (false case); settled by arrangement 15 June.

The case of the duke of Sutherland and the dowager duchess in the probate division settled by arrangement 14 June.

Mr. Henry J. B. Montgomery (author of The British Navy, published in 1854) v. prof. Laughton and others, for libel; Mr. Montgomery's book is described in prof. Laughton's article in the Army and Navy Gazette, as "a mass of impudent and scurrilous falsehoods"; verdict for the defendants, with costs 12 June.

Ella Gillespie, nurse, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for cruelty to children in the Hackney workhouse school at Brentford 20 June.

Miss Treasure's trial for the Royal Academy of Music; Madame Treasure's will, bequeathing property to the academy, affirmed, with recommendations; 10 days' trial 25 June.

Paul Koczula and George Schaffer, accessory (rescued), sentenced to death for murder of Sophia F. M. Rasch, keeper of a restaurant in Shaftesbury avenue, 28 July; Koczula executed 14 Aug.

Trial of 20 anarchists begins 6 Aug.

James Cahill Read, for murder of Florence Dennis, adjourned 24 April, 21st March.

Mr. Geo. Edw. Brock, Mr. Geo. Dalley, Mr. Morrell Trenchard, major John Tinsley, Wright and Mr. Frank M. Coldwell (died 29 July), the "Balfour group" directors of Liberator building society and the Lands allotment company, &c.
prosecuted for conspiracy and fraud, 11 Feb., 1855; committed and bailed 4 April, 1855
Patrick A. Chance v. Wm. O'Brien, u.r., for debt; 6 May, 1854; on 24 Feb., 1855; Henry Freid. Nash, secretary of Bayswater and Kensington building society, pleads guilty of misappropriating £241. 17s. 6d.; sentenced to 5 months' servitude, 4 Feb., 1855; The markus of Queensberry charged with publishing a libel against Oscar Wilde, author; acquitted, the case being withdrawn, 3 May, 1855; Oscar Wilde and Alfred Elphick tried for misdemeanor, 19 April; partial acquittal; jury disagree; new trial ordered, 1 May; Alfred Taylor convicted, 21 May, and Oscar Wilde, 23 May; verdict returned to 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour, 25 May, 1855; Dunham v. Russell; claim for 40s., 13 May, 1855, property of Master L. Theobald, an intestate; wife of Mr. James Theobald, u.r., &c., an intricate case; verdict for the defendant, Miss Kate Russell, sister of Mrs. Theobald, 9 April; Contess Russell v. Earl Russell; verdict for defendant; judicial separation decreed, April, 1855; her appeal dismissed and separation annulled, 7 Aug.; Jabez Spencer Balfour, ex-m.p., prosecuted for conspiracy and fraud (see Building Societies) at Bow-street, 6 May; committed for trial, appeal set aside, 1 July; House of lords; appeal of Mr. Osgood Hamby Mackenzie for divorce from his wife, Minny Amy, for desertion (4 years); appeal dismissed, the desertion being justified by her husband's great real estate, 16 May; Georgina Priestly Salisbury, infant (born April, 1854), claiming property of alleged father, George Henry Salisbury (died 7 Jan., 1853) v. Rawson (chantry division, &c., &c.), at Embankment house, on 11th day a statement was read from Dr. Capan asserting that the claimant was the daughter of Miss Florence Warhead; Miss Allott, the Solicitor, gave way in her case, and Mr. Justice Hawkins adjourned the trial, 17 June; verdict for defendant (18th day), 7 Aug.; case dismissed, 30 Nov.; appeal rejected, 4 Dec.; Mr. W. T. Stead sued Lord Justice, Lord Chancellor, for contempt of court for an article in Burden of Evidence against Jabez Spencer Balfour; appeal set aside, 3 July; Michael Chery and others tried for murder (see Witchcraft) 3 July, 1855, John Lynch, bailiff, for attempt to murder his mistress, Mrs. Aznes McDowell, in Achill island, and for burning the bailiff's house and certain part of the building, &c., sentenced to penal servitude for life, 17 July; Moses Wright & Co. v. Mr. Daniel Hemmey, seer, of Nat. Association of plasterers, for interfering with their business and libel; verdict for plaintiffs, &c., damages, 26 July; Frances Rose, lady Gunning, sentenced to 1 year's hard labour for forgery, 10 Sept.; Bell A. Combes, &c., murderer of his mother, acquitted as insane, 17 Sept.; Jabez Spencer Balfour and four others (see above) 4 April, 1855, tried for fraud in relation to the Liberator building society, and the Lands allotment co. and other companies, &c., before Mr. Justice Coleridge, accused, Sir John Thelwall, Webster, the attorney-gen. and others, 25 Oct.; all convicted, except Deibley, on whom the jury disagreed, 20 Nov.; and trial of Balfour, 21 Nov.; convicted, 27 Nov.; sentences: imprisonment. Balfour, 14 years' penal servitude [public examination as to his affairs, 27 Jan., 1856]; Brock, 9 months' imprisonment; Kelly, 4 months; the other defendants discharged (Balfour released 14 April, 1856); 28 Nov.; Henry Wright, brazier, convicted, 4 Dec., of the murder of Mrs. Reynolds, her two sons, Wm. and Charles Reynolds, his brother-in-law and grandson, Wm. Perc (see above); 24 Dec.; Henry Bailey, sentenced to 1 year and 6 months' penal servitude, for stealing 31 pounds of silver, valued at £2, and 42 yards of the printed railway co., in Osborne-street, N.W., 19 Nov.; Alexander Edw. Sarti, sentenced to 1 year's penal servitude for robbing Messrs. Elkington & Co., silversmiths, his employers, and for complicity in the silver robbery, 20 Dec.; George Barratt sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, and Henry Gray to 18 months' hard labour for receiving the stolen money, 19 Feb., 1856; John Skates and others convicted of fraud (see Marriage) 5 March, 1856; John Havelock Wilson, m.p. v. Collinson and Rogers, for libel, 1 10,000 libel, 24th March, 14 March; Mr. Arthur Kibbin v. William S. Playfair and wife, for libel and slander; verdict for plaintiff, damages awarded by jury, 12,000; 7 days' trial, 21-27 March (execution stayed by consent; sum of 250 paid to plaintiff by the 26th March), Tower Hamlets (St. George's division) election petition; Mr. Marks retains his seat, 40 days' trial, 17 April; Albert Milson, 32, and Henry Fowler, 31, charged with the murder of Mr. Henry Smith, at Muswell-hill, on 13 Feb.; captured at Bath, after a desperate flight, 12 April; convicted, 21 May; executed, 9 June; Walter v. Central News, see Times 14 April, W. Seaman, convicted of the murder of J. G. Levy, 25, and S. Levy, 27, raised for May, 16 April, Amelia E. Dyer, convicted of infanticide (which occurs 25 May; executed, 16 June; Mrs. Langtry v. the Union Bank of London (see Juvres), Trollope and others v. the London Building Trades Federation and others, for posting a placard with a black border, containing a list of names of men charged with fraudulent working; "Trollope's black list," verdict, that the list is vindictive and malicious, and a perpetual injunction granted; damages, £100; 24 April—5 May, Dr. Jameson and others, see Times, Dec., 1855, July, 1856, fowlers; and Rhodese, Aug., 1856, Jan., 1857; Edlib Gally v. sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, for killing Mr. and Mrs. Illey, in a fit of passion, in North-street, Pentonville, on 4 July, 11 Sept. See Comp'ts Acts 15 Nov. 1856; Mary Selina Elizabeth, lady Scott, John Cockerton, Fred. Kast (died, 1 Dec.), and Wm. Ayblott, tried for libel (17 Sept), against Earl Russell, lady Scott's son-in-law, 23 Nov.; convicted, 7 Jan., 1857; sentenced, 6 months' imprisonment without hard labour, 8 Jan., 1857; Steven v. Welsford, medical slander, 7 days' trial, verdict for the plaintiff, 75/- damages, 17 Dec. Messers. Pals, by and through the officers of the brewers' Union for malicious interference with their trade by picketing with violence, verdict for plaintiffs, 600/- damages, 1857, 17 Jan., High Court of Chancery, mostyn and others, 6 days' trial, verdict for the plaintiff, sustaining the will of Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, an important judgment, 27 Feb., Maxim A. Anderson, see Cordile, 5 March, The will of Mr. E. Hunter, bequeathing between 3000, and £50,000, &c., for ecclesiastical purposes, set aside as indeterminate, 6 March, decision reversed by the court of appeal, 21 May; their finding reversed by the house of lords, and that of the court below restored, 14 May, 1859, Hawke v. Alford, &c., for libel, before Mr. Justice Bickerstaff, 27 May, 1859, Catherine Kempshall, 32, sentenced to death, 10 March, for the murder of Edward S. Holland, merchant, Liverpool (29 Oct., 1856), respected, 21 May, sentenced to life, 23 May, Mr. Sanborn Fox v. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome and others for alleged libels in To-Day, 31 March; 40 days' trial, verdict for plaintiff, nothing damages, 7 May, The will of Mr. T. P. Hounsell, of Chertsey, who died in 1854, set aside by the probate court, on account of certain portions of the will, decrees, described in papers found after his death, 1 April, Joseph Yates, solicitor, convicted of fraud, perjury, &c., penal servitude for life, 21 May, Capt. Hill v. the Queen, convicted to 5 years' penal servitude for perjury in a libel action, 2 June, Earl and contess Russell, judgment of court of appeal (see above, 1853) affirmed by the house of lords, 7 July,
TRIALS.

Charlton v. Phillips, disputed will, verdict for the plaintiff, 21 Nov., 1897.
Labouchere v. H. Hess, proprietor of the "African Critic," for an injunction to restrain the publication of his letters to the late G. A. Sala, granted, with costs in the defendant's favor, but plaintiff to bear costs in regard to Mrs. Sala, 27 Nov.
Flood and Taylor v. Allen, shipwrights, for malicious injuries done to the defendant's ship, verdict for plaintiffs in $15; verdict upheld in court of appeal, 1855; verdict reversed by the house of lords, 6 judges against 3 (much discussion), 21 Feb., 1857.
Lewis v. Clay 11, 157, 158, claimed by the plaintiff on two promissory notes, endorsed by defendant on assurances by lord Wm. Nevill that he was only doing duty to his master in signing them, but did not see; verdict for the defendant, 18 Dec.
Richard Archer Prince, 32, super, convicted of the wilful murder of Wm. Firriss (Lewis), the famous actor; detained as a criminal lunatic, 23 Jan.
Queen's bench: Jay (a money lender) v. sir Tatton Sykes, to recover $5,272, odi, advanced on 5 promissory notes, signed by sir Tatton and lady S. J. Sykes admitted her signature; verdict for the defendant, signatures to the other notes being forgeries; 5 days' trial, 13 Jan.
Vladimir Bontzoff, journalist, convicted at 16 months and a fine of $480, and of Clement Wierzolicki, printer, to 2 months' imprisonment for publishing incitements to kill the czar; 11 Feb.
Lord Wm. Tollemarch (37), sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for fraud with respect to securities (against Mr. Jas. Spencer Clay), 15 Feb.
Mr. Russell Spokes for the Grosvenor Hotel company v. the directors, manager, and Mr. R. C. Drew, for conspiracy; verdict for plaintiff, with arrangements (6 days' trial), 19 Feb.
Mrs. Camilla Nicholls convicted of the manslaughter of her serving maid, during her employment, by ill-treatment and starvation (5 days' trial); sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude, 2 May.
Thomas Edw. Brinsmead, and 5 other directors and managers of the Thomes Edw. Brinsmead & Sons (Ltd.), convicted of conspiracy to defraud, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 27 May.
Walter Horsford convicted of the murder of Annie Holmes, by strychnine, 6 June.
John Tread, bootmaker, charged with attempting to murder count Archibald, of the German embassy, and police constable Whitbread by shooting them at Carlton House terrace, 15 June; prisoner certificated to be a lunatic, 22 June.
Wm. Mauvell Collins, 45, surgeon, charged with the murder of Emily Eliza Lyndall, 27 June; convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude, 2 July.
The hypnotic will case—Kingsbury v. Howard. The will of Mrs. Howard (who died Dec. 1859), devising to Dr. Kingsbury, her medical attendant and friend (who had in her case applied for hypnotism up to 1894), her residenial estate (a vast sum), was declared to be valid by the probate court, 13-19 July.
Fred. Tomlinson, 34, sentenced to life imprisonment for attempts to wreck trains, 18 Nov.
John Lloyd Whitters, surgeon, murdered Alice Bayley, sentenced to death, 26 Oct.; commuted to 12 years' penal servitude, 25 Nov.
Albert Davies sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for fraud and forgery respecting estate of Shipway's cedar, &c., 23 Nov.
Mrs. Athalie Mills, Christian science "healer," and Kate Lyon charged with the manslaughter of the late Harold Frederic, author, by neglecting to provide the necessary medical treatment; both found not guilty and discharged, 5 Dec.
Robert John (sentry) Wark, tried for the murder of James Archer, sentenced by strong recommendation to mercy, 8 Dec. 1852; re-pleaded, 10 Dec.; petition to the Home Office, 54,000 signatures, 5 Jan., 1859; sentence commuted to 15 years' penal servitude, 2 Feb., 1859.
Miss Bertha Petersen charged with the murder of John Whibey (whom she shot at Biddenden), 5 Feb.; proved insane, 12 July.
George R. But charged with falsifying the half-yearly balance-sheets of the Millwall docks co., sentenced to 9 months' hard labour, 13 May, 1899.
Mrs. Keighley, palmist, v. Society newspaper, libel; trial, 7,000 damages for plaintiff; for libel; "opposite & misrepresentation," 30 June.
Jas. Ann Arnold charged with embezzlement, dehanced by numbering her sister (inmate of an asylum), by sending her by post poisoned cake, found guilty, after 2 hours' consultation, and sentenced to death, 30 June.
Arthur Kirby and Mary Chell, charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the Coolgardie mint and Iron King gold mines (limited), sentenced to 6 months hard labour for each, 14 July.
Walter v. Lane, Mr. Justice North grants an injunction restraining Mr. John Lane from further publication of an article "on the case of lord Rosebery," containing reports of speeches taken from the Times, to Aug. 1895; his decision reversed in the court of appeal, 9 Nov. (the last judgment reversed and Mr. Justice North's decision restored by the house of lords, 6 Aug. 1900).
Beall, Singleton, Lambert, and Wain tried (15 days) for conspiring to defraud in connection with the London and Southend electric and construction; Lambert acquitted; Beall sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; Singleton to 12 and Wain to 12 months' imprisonment, 15 Nov.
Sir Hold, Peel's solicitor, tried for leaving to solicit private dole. lady Peel and her child, granted, in court of appeal; lord Peel, on whose appeal against a former order the action took place, ordered to pay the costs, 4 Dec.
Louise Masset, 36, a governess, convicted of the murder of her legitimate son, aged 39, 25 Dec., sentenced to death, 18 Dec.
Wm. Chard Williams, 41, and Ada Chard Williams, 24, charged with the murder of Selina Ellen Jones, 21 months' solde and costs of the female prisoner, Aug. 1899; the woman sentenced to death, the man acquitted, 17 Feb.
Mr. E. Vizetelly, journalist, v. Muldoe's library (limited), for a libel in "Emin Pasha, his Life and Work"; plaintiff awarded 21 damages, 6 March (appeal dismissed with costs, 27 April).
Howard Gray charged with contempt of court in regard to a curious article on the "alleged" existence of fairies during in the Birmingham Daily Argus, fined 30, and 25 costs, 28 March.
Dumbell's bank trial, see May, 1st 4, 1899.
Dumbell, c. Stoddart and Mrs. Ada Stoddart and nel, with costs, under the Betting Act, 1854, for keeping or using a house or office for betting or receiving monies in lieu of payment of money dependent on a result of a race, 20 Nov.
Benjamin Green Lake, 62, solicitor of high standing, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for converting to his own use trust fund, amounting to $5,000, 19 Jan.
Thos. Sismey, 37, solicitor, pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud a Mrs. Clarke of $1,000, and J. Arnold, 39, solicitor, pleaded guilty to appropriating trust funds; Arnold sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and Sismey to 15 months' hard labour; James Greenfield, 56, solicitor, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for converting $600, his client's money, in his own use (pleaded guilty), 25 Jan.
Barnet Alabums, 41, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for the manslaughter of a constable, 26 Feb.
Mr. Justice Byrne's decision re the ownership of 7 tapestries in the late Mme. de Talles's drawing-room at Luton House referred in error to the ex-custodians' executors' appeal granted, as the tapestries were affixed as chattels and not for the improvement of the frehold, 7 Feb.
This decision upheld by the lords, appeal dismissed with costs 6 Feb, 1926.)
Chas. B. Smith pleads guilty to converting trust funds to his own use, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, 23 Feb.
Mr. J. B. Forster, barrister, of the Transvaal, v. A. B. Markham, M.P., for libel in a letter in the Times, 28 Feb. 1902; damages 2,000l.

12 Feb. 1902, eleven of the Hedges, Mr. Markham, and Mr. Markham, convicted of the murder of his wife on board the yacht, Yarmouth (32 Sept. 1900); sentenced to death. 2 March.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, sentenced to death for treason against the crown, for seditionary libel, and for saying words tending to stir up sedition, 2 March.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, v. the same defendants, for libel in the Morning Leader; apology, and 5,000l. accepted for damages and costs. 16 March.

Countess Tatr, v. Earl Chas. (2d. bogus or faked, and the plaintiff to pay costs of the action). 16 March.

Mr. Joseph Stockhart, proprietor of Sporting Life, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and costs for infringing the Betting Acts, 30 April. 6 Nov. (This appeal dismissed with costs 6 Nov.)

The Daily Mail (newspaper) ordered to pay 2,000l. damages to Miss Hettie Chatfield, for libel, 14 July (damages reduced on appeal, or a new trial ordered for 6 Dec.).

Earl Russell tried by the house of lords for bigamy; 3 months' imprisonment. 15 July.

La Vale Railway v. the Amalgamated Railway Set- vants' Society; the house of lords decide that a trade union can be sued in its registered name as a corporate body, restoring a judgment of Mr. Justice Farwell given in Sept. 1901 (reversed 15 July).

23 July.

The proprietor of Sporting Life fined 50l. and sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment for publishing an advertisement of a "Derby sweepstake". 23 July.

The house of lords upholds the decision of the court of appeal, allowing lord Cowley's late wife, who has been sentenced to divorce him, to style herself countess Cowley. 23 July.

Quinn v. Leatham (case of appeal), v. the Boycott case at Latham, and Belfast; verdict for the plaintiff in the first trial, with 50l. damages, and 50l. additional damages against others concerned in the publication of "blacklists"; the decision is the same as the Irish appeal court, and again by the house of lords. 23 July.

Aug.

George Stephens, alias Thompson, and Chas. M'Nelly, alias McDavid, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for conspiring to obtain money, and from Mrs. Annie Rawick, widow, 12 Sept.

Chas. Tidwell and Chas. Winder found guilty at Birkenhead of conspiring to prejudice the due course of justice by publishing certain articles in the Warr. Dispatch, 13 July; the convictions are confirmed by lord Alverstone and others, 5 Nov.

Rev. J. Norton v. Mr. Mercer of Holme Rushen, for another, for libel; damages 10l. 5 Nov.

Muris case: see Capan Colman, 12 Dec. 1900.

Charles Price pleaded guilty to setting fire to a shed in the Victoria Docks, sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. 13 Dec.

Frank and Laura Jackson, alias Hors, tried for offences under the Criminal Law Act; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. 14 Dec.

Samuel Stanton, ex-agent of a branch of Messrs. Foster, Bailey, and Davis (bankers), pleaded guilty to embezzling bank money, and was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. 15 Dec.

Dr. Fred. E. Krause, 14, barrister-at-law (special commissary of Johanneburg) when it was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for attempting to solicit Caroline Brockway to murder Mr. J. D. J. Lord, of Johannesburg, 16 Jan.


Chas. Bank Nelson, ex-director of Tumbull's bank, accused of being the owner of a bank, accused of wrong doing, which see, appeals against a conviction and sentence of 3 years' imprisonment for applying to his own use the money of the bank, granted by the lords, and 50l. of the conviction set aside. 17 Feb.

Philip Bernstein, Solomon and William Barmash sentenced respectively to 20, 15 and 20 years' imprisonment for forging bank of England notes (Solomon Barmash committed suicide in the cell, the same day)
"Col." Lynch (see High Travers) .... 23 Jan., 1903

PEASENHALL MURDER: Wm. Gardner, 35, carpenter, charged with the murder of Rose Hayson, on 1 June, 1902; the jury, unable to agree after 5 hours' deliberation, were discharged, 10 Nov.; and again at the second trial, after over 2 hours, 24 Jan., 1903; a were present was decided on 19 March, the jury finding the accused "not guilty." 28 Feb.

Annie Walters, 54, Amelia Sach, 28, sentenced to death for baby-farming murders, 16 Jan.; executed ..... 5 Feb.

Edgar Edwards, 44, convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Colle, and infant child, in Camden, sentenced to death, 13 Feb. (executed 3 March).

Court of Session, Edinburgh: the Spanish minister of marine and others v. the Clydebank engineering and shipping co., for failure to pay 4 terriers due, 12 Oct.; the defendants had contracted to build for the Spanish government; plaintiffs awarded 57,500l., with interest, 8 Feb.

Mr. S. H. Wallace sues Tennessee, lady cook, for remuneration for services, and damages for an alleged libel and slander; granted 500s. 3 March. (Application for new trial allowed by court of appeal, 15 June, 1903.)

Divorce suit, Gordon v. Gordon and Gordon, president of the court refers to vary previous order directing child to reside in England, and custody of her father, 10 March; writ of attachment and order for contempt of court against lady Granville Gordon, who had given an undertaking not to remove the child from her house in Hereford-square without leave of the court, but had taken her over to Dunkirk in a tug from Tilbury, 8 March.

Bathsheba Libbey v. Lord Lorniay was awarded 500l. damages in action for libel against Mr. W. J. Parry, formerly secretary of the quarrymen's union.

Southwark Poisoning Case: Severino Kolosovski (George Chapman) convicted of the murder, by antimonial poisoning, of Maud Marsh, 16, at the "Crown" public-house, High-street, Peckham, 29 Dec.; two other indictments for antimonial poisoning of Isabella Spink, 1897, and Elizabeth Taylor in 1901; (executed 7 April), 10 March.

The landlord of the "Royal Crescent" Hotel, Fiey, Yorks, fined 25s. for permitting a party of ladies and gentlemen to use a room in the hotel for a progressive whist drive, in which prizes were compounded for, 14 March.

Mr. Richard Ganthony recovered 500l. damages from proprietors of "Daily Express," owing to paragraph ascribing the success of his play "A Virgin from Paradise," to its alleged rewriting by Mr. G. Hawtrey.

Cavendish v. Strutt and others, to annul a voluntary settlement on the ground of improprity, through the medium of a "pianette," and Feb., judgment for plaintiff, 11 May.

Otto Monson, Gustav Run, and William Smith, found guilty of the murder of the captain and 5 of the crew of the large German steam-boat while on a voyage from Ship island, Mississippi to Montevideo, 14 May.

Henry George, private detective, sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for perjury and obtained 50l. of Worsley v. Worsley, 23 May.

Stewart v. Webber and others, the defendants (excluding Webber) found guilty of fraudulent representations to induce the public to buy "articles of Dutch" exploration company, 29 May, and fined 500l., judgment for plaintiff.

Head v. Morning Post, for alleged libel in connection with his candidature for a directorship of the Royal Steam Packet company; verdict for defendant, 22 May.

Mr. Hugh Wath nonsuit in action against Mr. Horatio Bottomley to recover 7,125l. interest on 65,000l.; both parties to pay own costs, 23 May.

Moore v. Melvile, Samuel Herbert, ev. soldier, convicted of the murder of Miss Camille Cecile Holland, with whom he had resided, at Moat Farm, Clavering, near Chelmsford. Miss Holland, misconducted on 19 May, 1900; the discovery of the murder was occasioned by the prosecution of Doolan on the charge of forging a cheque in the name of his victim; sentenced to death 23 June; executed 14 July, Rev. Chas. Curnett, a non-conformist minister, non-suit in his action against the Christian World for alleged libel, imputing that various degrees he held from the university of Harrison, Tennessee, U.S., were "fraudulent and worthless." 11 May.

Alfred Samuel Nelson, 25, a cabinet-maker, found guilty of the murder of Edith Alice Fitt, at Lakenham; sentenced to die on 1 May, of his mental condition, 1903; mid June.

Crown v. British Museum, to establish the right of the crown to certain gold articles as treasure-sequestered, discovered in the Gare foyle, Ireland, and bought by the trustees of the British museum; judgment in favour of the crown, 16 June.

Committee of privileges for petitioners, the Ponettior pagant presented by William Turnour T. Poulett, declaring him illegitimate, 1 July.

Springfield v. Eton College, for alleged infringement of copyright in a paragraph published in the Daily Mail; suit dismissed, 27 July.

Jewish committee of the privy council on appeal of Messrs. H. H. and F. Pol. M. All Mall, decided with the Canadian court that the Fine Art Copyright act of 1892 is limited to the United Kingdom, 25 July.

Resolution of the Royal Aquarium company, refusing that on its liquidation 5,500l. should be distributed among its officers and servants, set aside, 29 July.

Bunrattia v. Constantiubul having sought a divorce from his wife, Julia, a Bagali (from whom in 1899 he was judicially separated on the ground of her desertion), is awarded by the jury damages assessed at 25,000l.,Constantiubul in 1902 obtained a divorce in S. Dakota, U.S., and married the co-respondent, Dr. H. W. Lane, 29 July.

Injunction granted to Miss Edna Netherell to prevent Mr. and Mrs. Bell infringing her play Suppo, 30 July.

The purchase of certain gold mining shares in the British America corporation from the London and Globe finance corporation, declared not to be binding on the former corporation, 31 July.

Arthur Wilkes, 21, soldier, sentenced to death (afterwards reprieved) for the murder of John James, at Altrincham, on 16 May, 31 July.

Court of Appeal allows appeal of the Glasgow coal company against decision in favour of the North Wales miners' federation referred to for inducing the workmen in plaintiffs' collieries to break their contract of service, 1 Aug. 11 Aug. Judgment on appeal in favour of Messrs. G. H. Stockbankers, against the corporation of Sheffield to recover 11,427l. 17s. 6d., on loss by a forged transfer which the corporation had to make good, and sought to recover from Messrs. Barclay, 11 Aug.

Chancellor of the Consistory court refuses to grant a faculty to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Stephen's church, Dailly, to erect, to enlarge their schools on the ground that, although desirable, it would be a contravention of the Desised Burial Grounds act, 17 Aug.

Jacob Blit, 3, on a general trial for the attempted murder of John Lang, the prisoner having stabbed Lang with a knife, the point of which was penetrated by the heart; the wounded man was taken to the London hospital, his chest opened, and the wound in his heart sewn up, effecting a complete recovery, 18 Aug.

G. E. T. Edahi sentenced to 7 years penal servitude for maiming with a stone, 19 Aug.

Richard Palmer, 23, a labourer, guilty of murder of Esther Swinfom, whom he shot, 28 Oct.

The editor of Lloyd's Weekly News fined 50l. for contempt of court in publishing the case of G. L. James, charged with murder, 3 Nov.

Saghiti Sagoun, an Armenian, murdered at Numbad, 26 Oct.; two more Armenians shot at Peckham, the assassin, Dakran, commits suicide, 4 Nov.; inquest, verdict of murder and suicide, 9 Nov.
Mrs. C. W. Wallis, widow, v. maj. H. F. Woodgate
for libel in a novel, "The Unwritten Commandment"
plaintiff awarded 25d. damages 12 Nov. 1893

Dr. W. M. Baylies, assist. prof. of physiology at
University of London, v. Maj. A. J. M. Fairchild,
damages from hon. S. Colledge for libel and slander,
imputing cruelty to a dog on which Dr. Baylies was performing an operation 18 Nov.

W. James sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for murdering his sister-in-law 21 Nov.

Mr. F. W. Knight awarded damages, 25d., from Mrs. Ricardo for breach of promise 26 Nov.

Abducted murder: W. Brown and J. Dunbar, soldiers, and T. Cowdrey, labourer, were tried at
Windsor and charged with the murder of Edward Atkins, an unfortunate, on 6 Oct. Brown and Cowdrey
were sentenced to death; Dunbar was acquitted, 28 Nov.

H. Haywood, at Hertford assizes, charged with
the murder of his wife on 11 July, sentenced to death 28 Nov.

Miss Bertha Cave's application to be admitted to
Mr. G. E. Eye, his lawful husband, William Cave married her under the name of Atholbert Stuart de
Cadena, and was afterwards convicted of making a
false declaration when applying for the marriage
by a bond 2 Dec.

On appeal by the overseers of West Ham raising
the question whether, when part payment of a
rate has been tendered and refused, a magistrate
fails to issue a distress warrant for the whole
amount of the rate, their lordships held that a
magistrate is not bound to issue a warrant for the
whole amount of the rate 12 Dec.

A. J. Robinson, 27, a mining engineer, charged
with killing a workman at Mr. K. Graham, secretary
of the Bank of England, 24 Nov.; jury returned
verdict of insanity, Robinson ordered to be
detained in a lunatic asylum 3 Dec.

Anthony Young, engineer, pleaded guilty to
obtaining 143 2s. 6d. by forged share transfers, and
of misappropriating dividend, warrants; sentenced to
prison for 6 months 3 Dec.

Mrs. Marie Cordeli sentenced one farthing damages,
without costs, in an action for libel against Mr.
Winter, a tailor at Stratford-on-Avon 17 Dec.

Whaitaker Wright Case: Mr. Wright, formerly
the managing director of the London and Globe,
British and American, and Standard Exploration cor-
porations, was prosecuted by the official
receiver in companies liquidation (order granted 16
March) on the alleged charge of manipulating the
balance-sheets of those corporations so as to
show large profits and cash balances which had no
real existence, the total loss to the share-
holders being estimated at 150,000l. Mr. Wright, who had left England for America, was arrested at New York on
landing 15 March; extradition proceedings taken;
Mr. Wright voluntarily returned to England and
committed for trial 17 Sept; bail allowed, 2,000l. himself, two sureties 250l.; rule null
made absolute in King's Bench division for
removing the indictment from the Central Criminal
court to the crown side of the King's Bench
division, 17 Nov. 1893. Trial at the King's Bench
division by Mr. Justice Board and Jury, commended to his lordship Mr. Wright found guilty under
all the 26 counts of the indictment. Sentence, 7
years penal servitude. Within an hour after the
passing of the sentence the prisoner took poison
and died, aged 57 26 Jan. 1894

Mr. T. W. Crosland, author of "Lovely Woman,"
plaintiffs to the action of the St. James's Gazette for
an alleged libel in a review of the book; verdict for
defendants 30 Jan.

Dr. Dakbyl, an arcul specialist, obtains 1,000l.
damages in an action against the proprietor of
Truth for libel, contained in a paragraph in
which plaintiff was described as a quack; defendant
and his associate, 184l. damages 15 May 1894

Henry Jones, a collier, 55, sentenced to death for
the murder of Mary Elizabeth Gilbert, a married
woman with whom he had been cohabiting at
Hanley 12 March.

Chas. Showell, formerly chairman, and Frederick
Richards, formerly manager, of the Showell
Brewery, both sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment
respectively for conspiring to defraud shareholders
by falsifying the books and embezlling the money
(8,000l.) of his employers 21 March.

Jas. O. Whitaker Winter, engineer, and Messrs.
of Central Africa," for alleged libels contained in
passages of the book 22 March.

Rev. R. I. Long, vicar of All Saints, Rockhill Green,
Somerset, receives 25l. damages from the proprietors
of the Daily Mail for libel contained in a paragraph
which impugned the cigars and cigarettes which had
been given to the plaintiff's Sunday school by his
sanction; defendants had published an apology 14 April.

House of lords gives judgment on appeal, Collins r.
Humphry and others, for the murder of Michael
eSawyer at Cheltenham in 1883, for which the
accused was sentenced to death; the court
decided that the sentence, in the absence of any
evidence in the case showed the acquittal of all
persons of whom he was the head; the lordship's
take the general view that it was not
whether the owner of ancient lights is entitled to the whole amount of light which ever reached his windows, or only such an amount as is insufficient "sufficient to illuminate the ordinary
occupations of mankind"; their lordships held the latter
view 12 May.

William Kirwan, a sailor, 39, sentenced to death at
London for the murder of Mary Pike, his sister-in-
law, at Clitheroe on 26 Feb. (executed at
Walton, 31 May)

Slander action by Mr. R. S. Sievier against sir
James Duke results in a verdict for defendant,
and assesses the damages, in case plaintiff were
technically entitled to a verdict, at one farthing.

House of lords, on appeal Cannon Brewery v. Gas
Light & Coke Co., give judgment that an in-
coming tenant is not liable to be sued for arrears for
gas supplied to an outgoing tenant 17 May.

Frank Robb v. Cowdrey, contested by the
murder of his mother by shooting her with a
revolver at Meldreth, 1 April, but found to be
insane; ordered to be detained pending his
majesty's pleasure 3 June.

David Burzi, an Italian organ-grinder, 27, sentenced
to death at Oxford for the murder at Ewelme, 8 Feb., of Raphael de Guidicci, whose organ he
had been helping to take round; Burzi alleged
that he had been attacked by Guidicci; judge strongly
recommended prisoner to mercy (re-
proved) 17 May.

Henry Cooper, 47, sentenced to death for the
murder of Margaret Holmes, with whom he
cohabited, at Plainstow, E. (reproved) 20 June.

Sophia Anstead, sentenced to penal servitude for
perjury in an action for breach of promise brought by her against maj.-gen. H. T. Fitchett,
At Glasgow, Joseph Calabrese, an Italian, sen-
tenced to death for murdering his wife and 4
children at Kilhorne, Ayrshire (reproved) 20 June.

Those sentenced to death for the double
murder of Agnes Allan, his reputed wife (executed)
10 June.

House of lords decides in favour of the underwriters in
the case of the Company of Antwerp and Ghent gold
Mining Co., Ltd., v. Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.
14 July.

John Sullivan, a sailor, sentenced to death for
killing Lise Johnson, a ship's boy, on the high seas,
executed at Pentonville 12 July.

Samuel Rowland, carpenter, 37, sentenced at North-
ampton for the murder of his sweetheart, Alice
Parker, 13 March 13 July. 
Mr. Chas. Lowes, a well-known tradesman, member of the Durham town council, and a prominent Conservative, found murdered on his premises, 23 July, 1907. F. Allan, 29, his apprentice, indicted for the murder, which prisoner stated was the result of a violent struggle arising from a quarrel that they had fought about their letters, and sentenced to 22 years' penal servitude, July, 1904.

Judgment entered for 57,562l. assessed damages against the South Wales miners' federation in the House of Lords, in the case of the miners' strike. The property of the original Free Church, brought by the Free Church, claiming the property held by the old Free Church before the amalgamation with the United Presbyterians (see Church of Scotland). 1 Aug.

E. Breeze, miner, 21, executed at Durham for the murder of Margaret J. Chisholm, a young married woman, at Seaham harbour, 6 July, 1904.

Beck Case.—A man calling himself John Smith was convicted in 1877 at the Old Bailey for defrauding two persons of £166 8s. 6d., money obtained by pretending that he was the legitimate son of Lord Willoughby. Smith was sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, and released on licence, April, 1881. Complaints were then made by the police that a man had been defrauded in a similar manner by a man styling himself Lord Wilton, or Lord Winton, de Willoughby, and representing that he had an established interest at St. John's Wood. Meissonier, a woman who had been defrauded, Nov. 1895, chanced to meet Mr. Adolph Beck, a New York solicitor, and charged him with having robbed her, and Mr. Beck, who denied the accusation, was charged. Some of the women who had been victimised affirmed that Mr. Beck's name was John Smith, and gave evidence to that effect before Sir Shiel, magistrate at Westminster police court. The case being reported a gentleman who had been interested in the original charge against Smith informed the police that Mr. Beck was doubtless the ex-convict Smith, and an ex-policeman, Squirrel, swore positively that Mr. Beck was Smith, and that he had served with the police who had been connected in the original case. In March, 1896, Mr. Beck was tried at the Old Bailey before Sir Forrest Fulton, and on conviction sentenced to 2 years' penal servitude. For the defence it was contended that the real criminal was the man who had been convicted in 1877. Petitions from Mr. Beck after conviction to the home office that the case was one of mistaken identity were unavailing, and in prison his clothes were marked with D.W., as an indication that he had been previously convicted. In 1897, Mr. Beck's solicitor approached the home office with a view to reopen the case. Mr. Beck having discovered that Smith was a Jew, and that the police had evidence of his identity, this was admitted by the home office (Smith having in 1879 been examined by the prisoner doctor at Portland, who reported to the home office that Smith was a Jew), and it was decided that Mr. Beck and Smith were not identical. The D.W. was removed from Mr. Beck's clothing, but the authorities still regarded Mr. Beck as suspect of the charges for which he had been convicted. Mr. Beck was released on licence, July, 1901. In April, 1904, he was re-arrested on a similar charge to that of 1897. The same procedure as in 1897 was tried before Mr. Justice Grantham and again convicted, but sentence was postponed until the next session. In the interval the ex-convict Smith was re-arrested, and charged with burning a house. This led to further inquiries, with the result that Mr. Beck's innocence was proved and he received a "free pardon" in respect of the 1896 and 1904 convictions, with the offer of a grant of 2,000l. by the treasury. This was refused by Mr. Beck, who demanded an inquiry. A committee of inquiry was appointed by the home office, Sept. 1904. Report was in 23 Nov. 1904. Mr. R. Billingsley, a retail tobacconist, at Darlington, obtains $250 damages from Messrs. Ogden, Ltd., for alleged breach of agreement to distribute among his customers, from April, 1903, their entire net profits on goods sold in the United Kingdom; and also a bonus case similar to two others tried in the king's bench division of the court of king's bench in which tobacconists recovered damages against Messrs. Ogden. 1 Aug.

John Thos. Kay, labourer, 22, of Rotherham, executed at Leeds, for the murder, 15 May, of Jane Hirst, 16 Aug.; Samuel Holland, market porter, executed at Birmingham for the murder of Susan Humphries. 16 Aug.

Henry Scott, a clerk, sentenced to 18 months hard labour for stealing Indian bonds of the value of 6,000l. 1 Sept.

Mr. James Somervell, of Sorn, ex-MR., for the Ayr burghs, tried in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on charge of having shot at Mr. Francis More, an Edinburgh accountant, with a revolver, accused not guilty. Considered judgment given in favour of the East India Railway Co., which sought a declaration that they were entitled to recover from the secretary for the East India Co. £250 for deductions on account of income tax in respect of certain annual payments to the plaintiffs from 1883 to 1903.

Henry Davies, Thomas Price, and Smith, connected with Slater's detective agency, found guilty of conspiring to defeat justice in the Pollard divorce suit, were sentenced: Henry 12 months, Davies and Smith to 6 months, and Price to 3 months' imprisonment; the defendant Scott or Slater was discharged by the judge. 7 Nov.

King's bench divisional orders on the division of two revision barristers at Scarborough, that persons who refuse to pay the education rate are disqualified for the parochial franchise. 14 Nov.

Conrad Donovan, sailor, 34, and Chas. Wade, labourer, 22, were sentenced to death for the murder of Emily Farmer, a newsagent, in Commercial-road, E., on 12 Oct. (executed), 21 Nov.

Two actions brought by persons who had insured in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co. of New York, claiming rescission of their policy on grounds of misrepresentation of material facts, verdict for plaintiffs. 23 Nov.

Eric Lange, a Russian, sentenced to death at the Sessions house for the murder of Eliza, manager of a hotel at Peutre (executed), 28 Nov.

Court of appeal upholds the finding of Mr. Justice Warrington that the sum of about 51,000l. left in trust was legally vested in the Bishop at Westminster for the benefit of a police fund established by the late Mr. Henry Whiting, who left the money on trust, the income to be paid to his daughter Juliette, and to her children after her decease, if she married with the consent of the trustees—her mother and brothers—or their survivor; in the event of her marrying without their consent, the money was to be invested as stated above. Miss Whiting, in Aug., married sir Alfred Turner. 29 Nov.

D. Shepherd, accountant, sentenced at Cardiff to seven years' penal servitude for embezzlement 18,000l. from the Cardiff Intermediate school governors and local Star-Bowkett society. 14 Nov.

Special jury in king's bench divisional award 850l. damages to Mr. A. T. Bradley, a packing-case manufacturer, from Harrod's Stores, Ltd., for alleged malicious prosecution for libel. Defendants had accused plaintiff of conspiring to defraud them by supplying them with a smaller number of packing-cases than he charged for, and he had been in prison for some time; on trial he was released. 30 Nov.

John Burnett, labourer, 49, sentenced to death at the Winchester assizes for the murder of his wife on 8 Oct. . . . . . early Dec.
Mr. E. T. Housley and Mr. H. J. Lawson, indicted for various offences under the Companies acts, by which a Mr. Paine alleged that he had been defrauded; Lawson was found guilty of purchasing shares, which had been issued fraudulently, for the company, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, but was released on bail pending a decision of 3 points of law whether he was a party, as the defendant claimed, to the misrepresentation in the sense required by the statute. Mr. Housley was acquitted. The trial occupied 21 days. 17 Dec., 1901.

W. Hassall, coal dealer, 45, sentenced to death for the murder of H. Walden, his housekeeper, whose throat he cut in his house at Lytham-stone, 28 Oct. (respite during his minority). 17 Dec., 1901.

Drum Hall, housemaid, 20, executed at Armley for the murder of John Dalby at York on 7 July. 28 Dec., 1901.

Mr. Jackson, miner, 41, executed at Armley for the murder of a fellow pecker. 28 Dec.

Don Miranda, seaman, 32, a native of Manilla, convicted of the manslaughter of Alex MacIn- nery, first mate of the sailing ship Sarawak, on the high seas. It was shown that Miranda had behaved with great brutality to prisoner and officers of the crew, and the jury recommended him to mercy. Miranda, who had been in custody since Dec., 1901, was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment and discharged. 11 Jan., 1902.

Henry Jones, solicitor, Wandsworth, sentenced at the central criminal court to 10 months' imprisonment for defrauding the London and Wandsworth and Chapham union, to whom he was solicitor, by excessive and fraudulent charges in a bill of costs. 17 Jan.

Defence of H. J. Lawson for publishing libelous statements respecting a limited liability company continued. 31 Jan.

Window dressing scheme. In the chimney chase established by the chimney chase and window dressing company, Ltd., for ten merchants, was managed by Mr. Justice Hylton. His lordship stated his objections to the scheme which had been brought into existence to enable chimney and window dressing businesses to be conducted on a basis of production of the insurance contracts, 15 Feb.

Debenture committee of the privy council allow three appeals by the Assets company against New Zealand judgments, involving their title to land formerly possessed by the Maoris, 3 March.

Considered judgment given in an action in which the executrix Chang-Yen-Mau sought to have her husband's corporation and the corporation-condition relating to the transfer of mining property in China, a company entitled the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., was binding upon defendants, the sale or transfer of the company was not binding, for a declaration that the transfer of the property was obtained by fraud and sought to be set aside. Verdict for plaintiffs in the principal issue, as to the memorandum being binding, with costs. 1 March.

House of lords reverses a decision of the division of the court of session, Edinburgh, in deference to a bequest of £1,000, cl. for charitable and religious purposes by the late A. D. Girrond, of Prud'Homme, and declares the bequest void. 6 March.

Herbert, labourer, 57, sentenced to death at Chester for the murder of Hannah Williams at Birkhead, on 27 Jan. (rerieved). 11 March.

Capt. J. Fraser of the Indian army claimed an admission of the murder of a woman by Mr. G. Edwards, the theatrical manager, from presenting the "Gig" at Mr. J. Fraser's theatre, or producing it elsewhere, on the ground that it was an infringement of the plaintiff's patent in an unpublished play called the "Bunchings", or the Letter Girl, of which he was the author; plaintiff claimed damages; jury found for defendant. 27 March. 17 April, 1902.

Appeal dropped, Mr. G. Edwards agreeing to pay capt. Fraser £200. 14 July.

Col. H. G. Morgan, director of supplies during the war, accused of advantage taken of the indirect aid given by the emergency government and the government under the agelong. 15 May, 1902.

Frank Kauhanna, 27, sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, only 16 years of age, in Maryebone, 5 Apr., (rerieved); Alfred Bridgman, labourer, 22, convicted of the murder of Catherine Bowyer in Bloomsbury, sentenced to death. 6 April.

Henry Cobett Jones, ex-town clerk of Holborn, and formerly mayor of Herne Bay, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for the forgery and pretense of signing a deed, for 2,792l. and 6,397l. belonging to the Holborn borough council. 5 April.

Judgment given in an appeal of the Yorkshire miners' association against its executive against a decision of the court of appeal, to the effect that an action brought by one Howden, a member of the appellant association, to recover his property for giving strike pay to the colliers of the Denby and Cawthorpe collieries co., during a dispute with their employers, was maintainable. 5 April.

Judgment of the court of appeal holding that the South Wales miners' association was liable in damages for inducing workmen employed by South Wales coal owners to break their contracts of service by instituting "stop days," upheld by the house of lords on appeal. 17 Apr., 1902.

Chamley division gives judgment for the defendant in the action of Attorney-General v. Corbett concerning the enclosure of Stonehouse. 19 April.

A. Stratton, 22, and A. Stratton, 20, sentenced to death for the murder of Thomas and Ann Howar at Deptford, on 27 March (executed), 5 May.

Edwin Jas. Dalman, stoker, 41, for the number of Ada Mascen, on 13 March, at Sheffield, sentenced to death (rerieved). 5 May.

John Robert Boyle, ex-keeper of the Hull corporation records, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing 5 letters of Andrew Beatle and certain seals belonging to the corporation. 17 May.

On a case stated by the commissioners of inland revenue, Mr. Justice Channell decides that an incumbrance is not liable to assessment for income-tax on the sum derived by him from collections in church. 25 May.

Considered judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce delivered in the chimney chase division in the action in which the two step-daughters of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., claimed an account of the income received by the corporation and the amounts spent by the mother's will in respect of their shares in the estate. It was held that an account must be taken of the plaintiffs' income from their mother's death till the commencement of the corporation, and the undivided portions of the money paid to them, with a reasonable amount for their maintenance, parties to bear their own costs. 6 June.

Alfred Fossick, labourer, sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for misappropriation of trust funds amounting to 12,600l., entrusted to him by the executors of an estate. Mrs. Brown-Potter stated that Fossick had been her solicitor, and had said, in advancing money for the production of the "Bay Leaf" at the Savoy theatre, that he was acting for a syndicate. The court considered the reflection could be justly cast on Mrs. Brown-Potter. 7 June.

Henry Corson, solicitor, who had been responsible for shooting at Mr. C. H. Swan, solicitor, end June, House of lords rules, in the case of the lord mayor and others of Sheffield v. Barclay and others, that the petitioners should not have the corporation and the corporation not the loss of 10,471/., 58, 119, and certain costs caused by the transfer of forged stock. The case involved the question which of two innocent persons is to bear the cost of fraud of a third. A signature to a transfer of stock was forged, an innocent purchaser produced the forged transfer, and requested registration of the stock.
in his name; and the corporation, whose stock it was, acceded to the request, but were compelled to make good the value of the stock to the true owner. 27 July, 1905.

J. B. Sauzat, a clerk, 19, committed for extradition for the murder of an elderly man and woman at Maidstone. 31 Dec. M. Berthelot testified that the finger-prints of Sauzat corresponded with those found on a bottle in the house of the murdered woman. 17 Jan.

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., obtain judgment in the king's bench division in their action to recover damages from the Operative Printers' Assistants society and its secretary, Mr. Edwin Smith, for the injunctions obtained by the plaintiffs at their printing works to break their contract of service; damages assessed at £666.

30 Jan.

Mrs. Grant, an actress, whose real name was stated to be Gleeson, sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for stealing a valuable pearl necklace from Messrs. Christie's saleroom in Kingstreet, St. James's (Gleeson attempted to substitute an imitation necklace while stealing the more valuable article). 29 July.

M. Butler, a thief, aged 20, and a forger for permitting visible vapour to be emitted from a motor-car so as to interfere with the convenience of a person using St. James's park. This was the last case of the kind in July.

**TRIALS.** — Arthur Devery, a chemist's assistant, sentenced to 3 years and 6 months for the murder of his wife and two children by poison, on 31 Jan. Devery concealed the bodies under a brick which he filled with cement, and deposited at a reservoir in Edgeware-road (executed). 10 Aug.

William A. Henderson, executed at Knutsford gaol for the murder of a woman, on 8 Aug.

The king's bench division makes a rule calling upon Sir E. Russell, editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited upon the libels on 8 licensing justices of Liverpool; the alleged libels consisted of comments on the action of the justices in fixing the rate of levy on Liverpool licensed houses to form the compensation fund for extinguishing licenses under the act of 1893.

[Sir E. Russell acquitted on the charge at the trial of Dec. 1905.]

Two Italians sentenced respectively to 10 and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour for publishing a paper encouraging the assassination of foreign sovereigns. 8 Sept.

Edward Gurneyman and William Walker each sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for making counterfeit coins. 16 Oct.

King's bench division on appeal. Secretary for War v. Wyman and others, reverse a decision of the bench in refusing to pay 25l. and costs for contempt of court in respect of an article strongly condemning the proceedings instituted by the Liverpool justices against Sir E. Russell, editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, for the libel. 9 Dec.

George Wm. Butler, bootmaker, 47, executed at Pontonville prison for the murder of Mary Allen, with whom he lived. 7 Nov.

Liberty to apply for an injunction granted on the suit of Smith, Baker & Co., Ltd., against J. M. Dent & Co., to restrain them from publishing 26 letters by Chas. Lanub, written to Robt. Lloyd between 1875 and 1878. Mr. Justice K. Lewish, after a division of evidence under the Copyright act, 1842, the right to publication was in the owner of the manuscript, who had sold that right to the plaintiffs. 5 Dec.

At York assizes, Jas. T. Carlish was sentenced to death for the murder of const. R. Harris, at ss. Queen Alexandra on the w. coast of Ireland, 5 Oct. 1905; and Peter Williams for the murder of Ellen Pollard between 19 and 20 Aug. at Liverpool assizes. Wm. E. Hitchen, hanged, sentenced to death for the murder of Thos. E. Williams (repealed); at Maidstone assizes, Samuel Curtis, sentenced to death for the murder of Alice Clever at Wrotham, 23 July (executed at Maidstone, 20 Dec.); at Derby assizes, John Silk, hanged, sentenced to death for the murder of his mother, at Chesterfield, 25 Dec. (executed at Bakewell, 28 Dec.); at Liverpool assizes, Wm. Yarnold, reservist of the Worcestershire regt., executed at Worcester gaol for the murder of his wife, 5 Dec.; and Henry Perkins, shoemaker, 40, executed at Newcastle for the murder of Patrick Henry, a railway porter, on 10 Dec. (executed at Wansford, 12 Dec.); at Elliott assizes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd trial, Wm. T. D. F., of The Fleet, Wm. B., 55, and Wm. A., 47, charged at the central criminal court with attempting to procure persons to murder his wife, Julia T. Watt, by chloroform or other poison, with intent to defraud the woman of her property, and sentenced to five years penal servitude, 25 Dec. 1905; released. 13 Dec. Mr. T. C. Kenya, owner of the yacht *Pauken*, acquitted of importing prohibited articles, on 10 Dec. by the justices of Liverpool for printing books, tools, etc., entrusted to him by benevolent persons to deliver to the islands of Tristan d'Acumbar.

Samuel Pointon, 38, a butcher, wilful murder of his wife, sentenced to death (repealed). 16 Jan.

Charles Taylor, for the murder of Lillian Baker at Burnham, sentenced to death. 27 Feb.

John Shell, for the wilful murder of his sister, Martha Ann Shell, sentenced to death. 27 Feb.

Gerald Newman, for demanding money with threats, ten years' penal servitude. 15 March.

Edward McGuire, for the wilful murder of John Skinner, an official of St. Pancras workhouse; jury found prisoner guilty but not responsible for his actions, sentenced to the death of his majesty's pleasure. 14 March.

Dennis McNamee, for the murder of his child, sentenced to death, with jury's strong recommendation to mercy. 15 March.

Harry Walters, 30, hanged, charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Ann McCormell, sentenced to death (executed 14 April). 23 March.

Trigle C. A. Pearson, Ltd., to recover damages for alleged breach of contract; verdict for the defendants. 20 March.

Underwood and Son, Waverley and others, Plaintiffs, by hay and forage merchants, sue the proprietors of the Times and other defendants to recover wood imported in connection with a hay contract entered into by them with the war office during the South African war; verdict for defendants, 3 May.

Yarmouth election petition failed. 4 May.

**Charter of abductors case.** — Thomas Ingled and Esther Quayle for conspiring to decoy the two daughters of the hon. Mrs. Cheyne from custody of the parish; each sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment; Quayle acquitted, 28 Feb.; case stated and conviction confirmed. 29 March.

Maidstone election petition failed. 18 May.

Worcester election petition trial; election declared void. 22 May.

F. A. Lane, 63, and F. M. Peach, 32, for conspiring and attempting to cheat and dishonestly make use of a cheque for good; each sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude. 28 May.
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Woman suffrage.-15 women and 2 men fined amounts ranging from 4s. 6d. to £10, with the alternative of imprisonment; all defendants, with two or three exceptions, decided to be imprisoned.

24 Feb. 1897

George Garthwaite, driver of the N.W. train, involved in the collision near Arbourth, found guilty of culpable homicide, but recommended to mercy; sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment (sentence commuted 29 March).

22 Mar. 1897

Horace Geo. Rayner, 29, charged with the murder of Mr. W. Whiteley; found guilty and sentenced to death (sentence commuted to 7 years' penal servitude for life, 31 March).

23 Mar. 1897

Wagstaff v. Jalland, in which the question was whether Mrs. Jalland, who had gone through the ceremony of marriage with the late W. Jalland, her husband being then alive, was entitled to take the property left to her by him as his widow during her widowhood; judgment given that Mrs. Jalland was entitled to the income of the testator's residuary estate until and unless she contracted a marriage subsequent to the death of the testator.

26 Mar. 1897

The wife of Joost, one of the Ferrer's printers (see "Cap Colby", 20 Feb. 1907), sued for divorce on the ground that her husband had been sentenced to imprisonment for life; the petition was granted 1 May.

Edalji case.—As the result of the report of a commission, held to inquire into this case, the home secretary advises his majesty to grant Edalji a pardon, but without compensation.

17 May 1897

West Ham Guardians.—Six members and four officials of the West Ham board of guardians charged with conspiracy to defraud a warrant found not guilty and discharged, the others found guilty; Crump and Lewis Hill sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment with £100 fine and 8 months' with h.i.; Anderson and Skinner, 15 months' with h.i.; Riches and Watts, 9 months' with h.i.; Baird and Frank Hill, 6 months' with h.i.; Crump, Heneker and Alexander ineligible of holding any public office in future.

17 May 1897

Worthimer robbery, Feb. 4, John Smith, 31, waiter, convicted of having stolen small-boxes, miniatures, pictures, and other articles valued 35.000d., from the house of Mr. C. Worthimer; 7 years' penal servitude; Santi Crescenti, for having feloniously received or procured the property, 5 years' penal servitude; both sentenced to be deported on expiry of sentence.

31 May 1897

E. J. Morris, the receiver, sentenced to 5 years and 7 years, to run concurrently.

Henry Berny sentenced to death for murder of his illegitimate infant son.

1 June 1897

Spanish anarchist outrage, 31 May, 1905; 6 persons tried for conspiracy, 3 convicted and sentenced each to 5 years' imprisonment.

12 June 1897

Thomas Patrath, 18, for murder of a fellow servant, named Births, sentenced to death, 11 July; sentenced to penal servitude for life.

12 July 1897

"Soap trust" libel action: Messrs. Bres.<ref>
wer sentenced to 5 years' damages (reduced) in their action against The Daily Mail, Evening News, and Daily Mirror in respect of statements published in these newspapers regarding plaintiffs' methods in the conduct of their business; plea of justifi-
action unreservedly withdrawn and damages awarded to plaintiffs.

16 July 1897

"Poppall" Palmer, for the manslaughter of Robert Chest in a railway carriage, 5 years' penal servitude.

17 July 1897

Chas. Smith, 25, and May Churchill, 31, for attempt to murder Edward Gunn, by firing on him with a revolver. 2nd charge, for fire and Churchill to 15 years' penal servitude.

25 July 1897

Standard company; fines inflicted amounting to £15.00; court of summary for life and Churchill to 15 years' penal servitude.

1 Aug. 1897

"Credon poisoning case.—Richard Brinkley, 53, charged with the murder of Richard and
TRIALS.

Anne Beck, and with attempting to murder Daisy Kathleen Beck and R. Chiffole Parker, 12 Aug. 1867, was convicted of attempted murder with intent to cause death. Sentenced: 12 Aug. 1867.

De La Bere v. M. A. P., plaintiff gets judgment to recover 14,000. From A. Pearson, Ltd., in respect of alleged burglary, under which Brinkley obtained goods, and to which Parker was a witness, and the signature to which Brinkley had got by a trick; his object was to murder Parker; death sentence passed, 25 July; executed at Warrington. 13 Aug. 1867.

De la Berce v. M. A. P., 12 Aug. 1867.

The trial.—Harry Thaw, for the murder of Stanford White, on 30 June, 1906; after 64 days' hearing, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, 12 April, 1866; in the second trial a plea of insanity at the time the deed was committed was substituted for the plea of not guilty; verdict of not guilty, 20 May, and he was committed to an asylum. 1 Dec. 1867.

Arthur Hynce, who since 1895 had married and done "charivari" for their honeymoon, standing as surety for the immoral conduct of a woman, was sentenced to 12 months' penal servitude. 12 Feb. 1868.

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The Queen's miniatures.—Frederick Burt, 35, Joseph Hunter, 25, and Frederick Spring, pleaded guilty to assault and battery in the matter of the Queens' miniatures; all three miniatures, the property of Queen Alexander, and a number of tools: Burt and Spring were sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, and Phillips, receiver, to 12 months. Sentence on Hunter postponed.

Harry Nock murder.—Joseph William Noble murdered John Patterson in the Windy Nook co-operative stores, Gateshead, in Nov., 1867; sentenced to death. 3 March 1868.

Brodal Heath murder.—Arthur Robinson, charged with the murder of Edith Cranfield by cutting her throat at Brodal Heath on 20 Jan.; sentenced to death. 3 March 1868.

Herbert Jones, a washerman, murder of his wife at Chiswick on 20 Jan., sentenced to death (reprieved) 3 Mar., Mary Ann Robinson, who pleaded guilty to perjury in her evidence in the Chiswick case, sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude. 3 March 1868.

James Calcutt, contractor, on charge of having obtained sums from the Mile-end guardians by false pretences, sentenced to six months' imprisonment. 5 May 1868.

Murray, the proprietors of The Times, a libel action; plaintiff claimed damages for libel arising out of the publication of the "Letters of Queen Victoria," sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude. 8 May 1868.

Frankan v. the Berkeley Syndicate, proprietors of Almack's Club, and against H. Stewart, the secretary, and Mrs. A. Caldwell, the lion, claiming damages for breach of contract in excluding the plaintiff, Mr. G. Frankan, from the club. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs. 24 June 1869.

Bournemouth cliff murder trial.—Frank McGuire, tried in May for the murder of Miss Emma Sherlock, at Bournemouth, in May, 1869; the juror who had disagreed and McGuire was put back for retrial in November; representations were made by the Crown and to the Home office as to the unusual length of time having elapsed between the first and second trials, and the Treasury decided to enter a nolle prosequi in the case. 27 June 1869.

Mathew James Dobbs, 43, murder of his wife on 26 Feb., sentenced to death. 2 July 1869.

Joseph Cade, charged with defrauding the Mile-end guardians in connection with real contracts, was found by the jury not guilty of intent to defraud. 6 July 1869.

Martin Gargogian, 20, convicted of the murder of a woman named Amelia Wilcox, at Birmingham in March, sentenced to death. 27 July 1869.

Bridewell board of guardians.—The trial of ten men and women, on charges of conspiring with James Cade to defraud the guardianship, concluded; the trial had occupied the court for 22 days; verdict of guilty returned against all prisoners. Gibson sentenced to 15 months' hard labour, Kemp to 8 months, and labour, Loftus, Ridpath, Stammers, Trott, and Gilder to 9 months' hard labour—all being fined £5 in addition; Gibson fined £50; 1st sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, and Warren to a similar fine and 12 months' hard labour. 7 Aug. 1869.

James Philips, 21, convicted of the murder of a little girl, named Eliza Warrington, at Winstead, on 12 Oct., sentenced to death. 23 Oct. 1869.

Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, on a charge of outraging the peace by issuing a handbill calling the public to the House of Commons; Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond were bound over in the sum of £50, and two sureties in £50 each; to go to prison for three months; Mrs. Pankhurst was bound over in £10, and two sureties in £50 each, pending appeal and imprisonment in default; all defendants go to prison. 24 Oct. 1869.

E. Cook and Sons, Ltd., r. the Daily Mail and Evening News for libel; jury found for the plaintiff with costs of damages. In another action for libels in the Daily Mirror the parties come to terms. 27 Oct. 1869.

Goringe wood shooting case. Wm. Power, a master at Gravesend grammar school, 18 July, heath, he attempted murder of George Griggs, whom he shot with a revolver on 20 Sept., was found guilty of unlawfully wounding; sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment. 1 Nov. 1869.

Piper and Stephen sick ashen. Trial of persons charged with receiving gifts in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, charged with receiving £40 from Peacock and Albert Smith, sentenced to 12 months' hard labour; J. R. Smith and Poole to 6 months' hard labour; Finden to 6 months without the option of a fine, Bellingham to 6 months' hard labour; and Mrs. Goudry to 3 months in the second division. 4 Dec. 1869.

Daniel Burke, 42, murder at Isleworth, on 3 Nov., sentenced to death. 10 Dec. 1869.

Messrs. Lever Bros. r. the Leeds Mercury in connection with statements published in that paper in regard to the alleged "soap combine" in 1866; verdict for the plaintiffs with costs. 15 Dec. 1869.
James Macdonald, 21, murder of Julius Schlette in Shaftesbury-avenue on 7 Nov., and sentenced to death 13 Dec. 1908.

Cunin Lambert and his wife, charged with neglecting and ill-treating a child whom they had adopted, were found "not guilty." 2 Feb. 1909.

Thomas Mead, 33, labourer, sentenced to death for the manslaughter of Clara Howell on 28 Nov. 1908, executed 13 March 1909.

Pietro Costagna, 32, murder of Angelo Devito, at Stockport on 19 Jan., sentenced to death 19 Feb.

Caterina Ciccone, Grigg having neglected his wound, Wm. Power was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, to run concurrently with the sentence he was already serving, at York on 2 Feb.

Sufragist—28 women and a man, arrested in connection with a suffragist disturbance at Westminster on 24 Feb., were ordered to find sureties for good behaviour, and on refusing to do so, were, with one exception, committed for various terms of imprisonment 25 Feb.

Ernest Hutchison, 24, condemned for the murder of Hannah Matia Whiteley, by stabbing her on Christmas Eve at Halifax, was executed on 2 March.

Cross-actions for divorce: Mr. J. A. Stirling of Kirkcudbright, alleged misconduct of his wife with Lord Northland, and judgment was given in favour of the pursuer, Mr. Stirling; in the action brought by Mrs. Stirling, alleging misconduct on her husband's part, a lordship was found in favour of the defendant, 10 March.

Edmund Elliott, 19, convicted of the murder of Clara Hannah, a girl of 15, at Plymouth, sentenced to death 5 Dec., with afterwards the death penalty commuted to penal servitude. 30 Dec.

Smith, Smith and Wyse; Albert William Smith, solicitor, of Darlington, granted a divorce, with damages, against the correspondent, 3,000l. and costs, 4 March.

Morris Reuben, 25, and Mark Reuben, 22, brothers, charged with the murder of William Dodds, sentenced to death 22 April.

Oscar Slater, charged with the murder of Miss Gilchrist, in December 1908, was sentenced to death 6 May.

Culch bond.-Arthur Thomas Ellis, 27, dealer in works of art, was charged with obtaining large sums from Mr. Chas. John Dickins, of the firm of Messrs. Dickins and Jones, dealers. The prisoner had sold to Mr. Dickins goods and other china to the total amount of over 23,000l. On Mr. Dickins death, his executors instructed Messrs. Christie to hold a sale, which resulted in damage to the estate, and the executors are in a way against the prisoner claiming damages for fraudulent misrepresentation; they also claimed an injunction to restrain him from parting with articles bought at the sale, and a return of 14,000l. 23, 2d. The defendant was ordered to pay 14,175l. damages 25 May.

The defendant appealed and the Court of Criminal Appeal, having heard the case, twice argued, quashed the conviction. See also Trial's, 25 April, 1909.

Francis King, 29, cashier, and Bernard Robert, tried for hairs on the London and South-Western Railway, were found guilty; the former was sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude, and Robert to 12 months' hard labour 26 June.

Laundriee, for obtaining money from sir John Weir on the pretence that he possessed a secret for the manufacture of diamonds, was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of 400l. 27 July.

Makah Lil Dinaza, the murderer of sir Gurzon Wyllie at the Imperial institute on 1 July, sentenced to death 27 July.

Charles Gurzon and Charles Knight charged with being concerned with John Taylor, Wm. Crossley, and George Taylor, in breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. Mayes and Webb, Ltd., of Quaker- viene, Victoria-street, and stealing jewellery valued at 23,000l. Knight was acquitted; Gurzon was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude; the two Taylors and Russell were sentenced to 19 years' penal servitude, 22 Sept.

Sidney Bunyan, 22, barman, was sentenced to death for the murder of Lucy Smith, to whom he was engaged 13 Sept. 1909.

Harry Benson, found guilty on charges connected with the International Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Robinson's bank, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude 7 Oct.

Wm. Hy. Eardley and Beatrice Clarke, employed in the hairdressing department of Harrod's Stores, Ltd., were convicted of obtaining false money by false pretences in connection with the death of Miss Horn Ephrinnstone-Dalrymple on 12 July; the accused were discharged 11 Oct.

Thomas Stockall, 45, jeweller, who on 26 Nov. 1908, stole 300l. in watches and jewels, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division 13 Dec.

Arthur Saytey, motor-car driver, who ran into a company of territorials on Salisbury Plain, was tried for the manslaughter of gunner Snow and was found guilty of murder 7 Dec.

Iving v. Bodie. The plaintiff, Mr. C. H. Irving, a Keswick farmer's son, sought to recover the sum of 1,000l. paid by him to the defendant, "Dr." Bodie, to care for his broken limb and to prevent ill-treatment; medical electricity; the jury found for the plaintiff with 1,050l. damages 4 Nov.

M.ine, Steinhed was acquitted 14 Nov.

V. Thomas Allen, landlord of a policeman at Stockton, was reprieved Times 15 Nov.


Luke Brannan, 23, charged with the murder of Florence Staples by shooting her; guilty, and sentenced to death (repealed 24 Dec.) 8 Dec.

Livingston Thwaites, 25, painter, sentenced to death for the murder of Beatrice Cook, at Halifax, reprieved 9 Dec.

Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of railway servants.—The court of appeal decided that it was not within the powers of a trade union, restored under the Trade Unions Acts, 1871 and 1886, to maintain out of its funds members of parliament for the support of the interests of the union, 29 Nov. 1909; decision upheld by House of Lords 21 Dec.

Suckville-West Primary Ch. v. Mr. Ernest Henri Suckville-West petitioned for a declaration that the late lord Strange, the son of Mr. Charles Strange, deceased, was legally married to Joseph Duran de Ortega, and that the petitioner was the lawful son of the marriage; petition dismissed with costs 24 Feb. 1910.

William Murphy, condemned to death for the murder of Miss Ellen Jones, was sentenced to death for the murder of a little boy at Barnley 22 Feb.

Mrs. Wren v. Charlesworth, and her daughter, May otherwise Violet Charlesworth, on charges of conspiracy, fraud, and false pretences, were found guilty, and were each sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, 23 Feb., reduced to 3 years 25 Feb.

George Hy. Perry, exsoldier, sentenced to death on 21 Feb. for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Cutwell, of Elting, was executed 2 March.

Gray Hall v. Mr. George Hume, contractor of Gray Hall, near Dukinfield, was killed by a man who had gained access to the house, on 1 Nov. 1909. Cornelius Howard, 31, a pork butcher, was charged with the wilful killing, and, although he was identified by several witnesses as the man who committed the crime, it was proved that he was elsewhere at the time, and he was absolved on March 25.

Saybolt v. Astm.—Ostenson and Tennant, Ltd., v. Glasgow Daily Record; 25,000l. damages claimed; verdict for the pursuers, with 9,000l. damages. A second action by the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., was settled by the defendants agreeing to pay 4,500l. and certain costs 8 March.

John White, charged with the murder of his mother, by poisoning her with cyanide of
TRIBUNES.
potassium, was found guilty of attempted murder, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. 16 March, 1919.

Cole and others v. Christie, Munson and Woods.—The plaintiffs were the executors of Mr. Dickens, late partner of the firm of Dickens and Jones, to recover damages for negligently preparing a catalogue of china belonging to the late Mr. Dickens, widow of the firm; the defendants, but stated that they had not suffered any damage; his lordship gave judgment for the defendants, and the jury found in favour of the defendant with damages £80. 27 April.

Charles John Bower, aged 25, claimed damages for breach of promise of marriage against Mrs. Escomb, widow of the late Mr. Escomb, and the jury found in favour of the defendant with damages £10. 26 April.

Ferdinand Egena, Pansy Egena, his wife ("La Mibo"), and Percy Holland Easton, conspiring to obtain jewelry to the value of £5,828; Pansy Egena and Easton, not guilty; Ferdinand Egena, guilty, 21 months' hard labour, 2 May.

Frederick Beaton, murder of illegitimate daughter at Letchworth, not guilty. He afterwards pleaded guilty to secretly disposing of the body; 9 months imprisonment, 2 June.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (Tribunis Plebis), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent them, 494 B.C., when the peace of 496 B.C., which had restored to Mon Sacer. The first two tribunes were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. The office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 7th of the Ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. 1347, Robert di Renzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, 8 Sept. 1354.

TRICHINIASIS, a fatal disease, occasioned by eating raw or underdone pork containing a minute worm named Trichina spiralis. Professor Owen discovered these worms in evis, in human muscle, in 1832. The trichine are thoroughly destroyed by proper cooking, but the disease excited much attention in 1895, and Dr. Thudichum lectured on it at the Society of Arts on 18 April, 1896.

TRICOLOR FLAG (red, white, and blue, white representing the ancient monarchy; red and blue, Paris) invented by La Fayette, adopted by France, 1789.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended political meetings and executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

TRIDENTINE, see Trent, and Catechism.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. On 15 Feb. 1841, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a parliament at least once in three years. This law was broken by the Long Parliament, and was adopted by the new and revised bill, passed in 1691, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1776; see Parliaments, and Septennial Parliaments.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port by the emperor Charles VI., 1719, confirmed by Maria Theresia in 1759. It was held by the French in 1797 and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance. After various changes of rulers it was restored to Austria in 1814; see Lloyd's, note. The emperor and empress were warmly received here until Sept. 1882. Population of city and territory in 1900, 176,672.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, see Ordnance.

TRIMMER, a term applied to George Savile, marquis of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1803. See Opportunists.

TRINACRIA, a name of Sicily. The title "King of Trinacria," was temporarily assumed by Frederick II. (1102), and Frederick III. (1572).

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon), was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, 26 Aug. 1793, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802; see Ceylon. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between Sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffren, the former was fought 18 Feb. 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on 12 April following, they had eighteen ships to ten, and on 6 July, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1498, was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1565; by the French from the English in 1670. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, 18 Feb. 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred 4 Jan. 1832. Population in 1901, 535,275; 4,198 (est.), 5,290. The capital is Port of Spain. The seat of government is Trinidad, by fire, 5 March, 1895. Governor: Sir G. K. Lo Hunte, 4 Dec. 1908. Trinidad united with Tobago by parliament in 1887.

Port of Spain, nearly destroyed by fire 23 Jan., 1907; 134.

The Indian codee at San Fernandez forbidding to go in festival procession to cast their labours (small shillings) on the last day of Maharram, disobey, and are fined upon by the police and soldiers; 12 killed, and many wounded, 28 Oct.

This course was justified, after the investigation, by an Henry Norman, governor of Panama: a blue book published 14 April, 1855.

Reciprocity treaty (revised duties) with United States signed at Washington, 1854; great riot at Port of Spain, arising out of an organised struggle for right of public entry during proceedings of legislative council; popular feeling having been aroused by the denial of this right during debate by the legislative council on the second reading of a new waterworks ordinance, March 16; mob done council chamber, including law courts, and other public buildings, and set fire on fire. Despatched by police; 18 people killed, 4 wounded.

Commissioners appointed to inquire into the case, 2 March, 1903.

Arrival of Princess Alice, England, 14 June.


Rev. J. F. Welsh appointed bp. of Trinidad, July, 1904.
successively belonged to Portugal and Brazil.
To obtain a place for telegraph cables a party from H.M.S. Barrocastti landed on the island and formally annexed it to the British empire, Jan. 1852, the governor being nominated governor, as reported by Lieut. Ryan. The affair caused much indignation at Rio.

The death drew up to Brazil according to the award of Portugal.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead.
His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. "Watkins." An order of the Trinity, termed Mathurins, was founded about 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Vabres. See "Crutched Freres." The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813. "Trinitarian Bible Society founded, 1831.

TRINITY COLLEGES, see Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin, Glanmmond, &c. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustinian monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1541. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1543. New charter, 1547.
Made a barracks for soldiers, 1689. Burn's. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732. This college grants degrees upon examination without residence. The Roman Catholics desire exemption from mixed education and special privileges. Great changes were proposed by the Irish University bill, which was brought into parliament Feb. 1873, but withdrawn. Religious tests were abolished in the same year.

A proposal to establish a Roman Catholic college within the university was negatived by the senate (747.) 18 May, 1874.
The church choirs were incorporated as Trinity College, London, 1875.
Tercentenary festival held, 1882.
Report of Irish University commission, 15 March, 1893.
Degree granted to Rev. John Roberts, 12 May, 1893.
Letter from the king authorising Trinity College to admit and confer degrees on women, 19 Jan., 1894.
22 Jan., 1894.
Statue of the late Mr. Locke, historian, unveiled in the front square, Trinity College, Dublin. 8 Nov., 1894.
Royal commission appointed regarding Trinity college, Dublin, and the university of Dublin. 3 June, 1896.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1526, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1534, and reorganized about 1658, being called the "present Trinity House," was erected in 1795. By their charter the brethren of the Trinity House have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers. Sport, the first master, died 8 Sept. 1311. Present income about 3,000l. per annum, expended in the maintenance of lighthouses, &c.

TRINE MASTERS.

William Pitt
Earl Spencer
Duke of Portland
Earl Camden
Earl of Liverpool
Marquis Cornwallis
Duke of Clarence
Marquis Cornwallis

Duke of Wellington
The Prince Consort
Viscount Palmerston
Duke of Edinburgh
Prince of Wales, when Duke of York

TRINITY SUNDAY, the Sunday following Whitsunday. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an octave. The observance of the festivity was first conferred on the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XXII. in 1334.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which occupied Middlesex and Essex, and joined in opposing the invasion of Julius Cesar, 54 B.C., but soon submitted. They joined Boudicca and were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus near London, A.D. 61.

TRIPARTITE TREATY, name given to treaty of Paris, 1856.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, 23 Jan. 1668.—Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, Jan. 1717.—Another between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, 28 Sept. 1795. Another between Germany, Austria, and Italy, signed 13 March, 1887; to expire 1892; since renewed. Last renewal 28 June, 1902.

Exchange of telegrams between the sovereigns, 6 June, 1906.

TRIPOLI (three cities). L. in Syria, comprised three-quarters built by the Tyrians, Sidonians, and Arabsians; was taken by the Crusaders 1160, and made a county for Raymond of Toulouse. It was conquered by the Egyptians in 1822; restored to the Porte 1835; surrendered to the British 1811. II. a Turkish province, N. Africa, comprised the cities Sabruna, 0.e. (the present Tripoli, the capital), and Leptis (the ancient Tripolitana), after having been held by Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, was conquered and annexed by the Turks in 1551, and Hameer, 1741, made independent, and the government remained in his family till 1835, when Tripoli was restored to nominal subjugation to the sultan. Population (1907) about 1,000,000, chiefly Berbers. Panic through fear of insurrection about 20 July, 1882. In conflicts with the troops, about 100 natives were killed, reported 19 Dec. 1881, in severe drugh, 1882 of 8 sq. Arbitration treaty between France and Italy favourably affects Italian interests in Tripoli, 25 Dec. 1893. Torrential rains causing immense damage to property and great loss of life, Feb. 1864. Government, Ahmed Ressam, 1881; succeeded by Ismael Bey, Jan. 1895; Namyk Bey, June 1897. Governor Besch, 1886. Momeht, July 1899; held-marshall Rech Pasha, August, 1904; Messim Musni Pasha, 1909.
TRIPOLITZA. 1417

TROYES. 1314

TRIPOLITZA (Greece), was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, 5 Oct. 1820; retaken by the Egyptians, 30 June, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 or 700 B.C.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a small island in the S. Atlantic, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom it is named; inhabited by aboriginal persons. Before the opening of the Suez Canal, the island prospered, through the visits of ships, now very rare; the duke of Edinburgh was there in 1867, and showed great kindness to the people. Patriarchal government under Mr. Peter Green, who received a portrait from queen Victoria in 1897.

TRIUMPHS were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation; see Ovation.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. In 60 B.C., Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus formed a coalition to rule the state. This lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvate, 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute; see Rome. In Feb. 1839, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on 1 July, 1839, when the city was taken by the French.

TROCADERO, Paris, a mount on the right bank of the Seine, so named in memory of a fort near Cadiz, captured by the French while suppressing the insurrection in 1823. On this ground was erected the palace of the "Trocadéro," in connection with the international exhibition of 1878; see Paris.

TROGLODYTES, or "cave dwellers," the name given by the ancient Greeks to various savage races inhabiting natural caverns or holes in the earth which they had excavated. This term was more especially applied to the cave dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea, and along the banks of the Upper Nile in Nubia and Abyssinia, this district being called Troglodytika. The Troglodytes are mentioned by Herodotus, Aristotle, and Diodorus.

TROPICAL DISEASES. Medical schools for the study of these diseases founded, see Liverpool, 1846, and Nécra, Aug. 1851. One established at the Dreadnought Hospital, London.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia, met at Troppau, 20 Oct. 1820. The congress between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place to Nov.; and the conference was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, 17 Dec. 1820; see Laybach.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from troubar, trouver, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the 11th to the 13th century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oil (that is, ce for oui, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is, oïl for oil). The Troubadours produced romances, but excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the Brût d'Anglêterre, and the Ron, by Wace; the "Romance of the Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by jongleurs, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poet and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY (or Troja), the common name of ILIUM, capital of the Troes, Asia Minor; see Homer. Its history mythical, and dates conjectural.

Troyer succeeds his father

Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 11th of June, i.e., beginning of the month Thargelion. Parvin, Mirdhales. 483 years before the first Olympiad. Apollohuan, Holes, and Chabas, 1837; others. 1824

Mr. W. E. Gladstone dates the war. 1716-1717

Eneas arrives in Italy. 1184

Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favorable to Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. P. L. M. E. Thucydides, during his excavations at Hissarlik in the Troezen, discovered the remains of a very ancient city with temples, which he named "Noicum Ilium." A.D. 1824. Smith's "History of Troy and its Antiquities." Trans. by D. P. Smith. 1875

His Trojan antiquities arranged at South Kensington Museum, for exhibition Dec. 1877

Dr. Schliemann's researches at Hissarlik, discovered Trojan houses and many antiquities, a dagger, earrings, bracelets, idols, shells, &c.

Again with professor von both and M. Burnouf, March; makes fresh discoveries discovered in letter 5, June, 1877; desists investigation; published his book 1880, and Troy 1890

Excavations resumed by the Germans at Hissarlik, the city wall, buildings, &c. discovered Sept. 14, 1875

See Macdonald, 26 Dec. 1890

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans introduced their ounce, our avoirdupois ounce, into Britain. The present ounce was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095, and was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name. It is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy ounce was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618; see Standard.

TROYES (Central France), where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and, after the death of Charles, should inherit the crown, 21 May, 1420.
Troyes was taken by the allies, 7 Feb.; retaken by Napoleon, 23 Feb.; and again taken by the allies, 4 March, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (Fierre or Truaga Dei), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the middle ages all over Europe, said to have been strongly advocated by the bishop of Aquitaine, in 1032. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at noon) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar laws were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUCK SYSTEM of paying workmen's wages in goods (sold at "romosome/shops") instead of money, was prohibited by parliament in 1831. By the Truck Act a commission to inquire into its alleged prevalence was appointed; act passed 10 Aug., 1870; amended 1887 and 1896. Committee appointed by the home secretary to inquire into the working of the Truck Act; r. hon. Thos. Shaw, M.P., lord advocate for Scotland, chairman. April, 1899. Departmental committee on the Truck Acts appointed in April, 1897; issues its report, 4 Jan., 1899.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer. First torches, then shells of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. Peter. The Jewish feast of trumpets was appointed 1400 B.C. (Lev. xxiii. 24). Otho, king of Mercia, is said to have had trumpets sounded before him when travelling, about A.D. 700. The speaking trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C.; improved by Kircher in A.D. 1652; by Salland, 1652; and philosophically explained by Mordan, 1071.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, Bignonia candida, was brought hither from North America, about 1760. The Trumpet-Honeysuckle, Lonicera sempervirens, came from North America in 1856. The Bignonia also was brought to England from the Cape in 1825. The large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or Bignonia grandiflora, was brought from China in 1860.

TRURO, W. Cornwall. The town was founded by Richard de Lucy, chief justice in England in the 12th century, and chartered by Egmond, earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of Henry I. An act to provide for the foundation of a bishopric of Truro passed 11 Aug., 1879, and money sufficient for its endowment having been subscribed, the see was constituted by order in council, 9 Dec., same year. A. amended in 1887. Truro was made a city, Aug., 1877. Population, 1861, 21,392; 1871, 31,259.

Foundation of new cathedral 1851. William 1st Mary's Land by the prince of Wales, 29 May, 1852; it includes part of the old parish church; the eastern part erected, consecrated and opened for public worship in the presence of the prince of Wales and the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Nov., 1887; architect, Mr. Penson; died Dec., 1928; the first cathedral has been built. L. W. Bigs william. Canon Richard F. Wise, a munificent contributor to the cathedral, died, 1828, 1852. April, 1873. An anonymous gift of £700, for the cathedral, received.

TRUSE. A transverse spring-truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society to assist indigent persons was established in 1789; and many similar societies since.

TRUSTEES, see Frauds. Trustees' act passed, 1830, and Trust Funds' act. 1831. The Trustees' Appointment act (1850 to 1859) passed 25 July, 1892. The Trustees' and Executors' Association initiated, Aug., 1898. The Trustees (Consolidation) act, 1831; amended, 1854 and 1879.

TRUSTS and COMBINES. Terms applied in the United States to the union of the bodies of manufacturers and traders as corporate bodies for the purpose of creating and maintaining strict monopolies and thereby controlling the output and the prices of goods of all kinds and the wages of workmen, a system injurious to all classes of society.

In the autumn of 1889, legislation for the repressión of the evil was urgently demanded. The agitation has continued ever since. There is a petroleum trust, a cotton trust, a steel rail trust &c. (see Trusts). The proprietors of the salt mines in Cheshire combined to form a 'trust' in the autumn of 1838. Central Publichouse trust association (lord Grey, president; Mr. Chamberlain and the lord mayor, vice-president), to promote temperance, &c., formed, 1890.

U.S. supreme court decides the best trust to be in the restraint of trade: injunction against the trust maintained against Adlake, which speaks at Philadelphia on the necessity for the federal control of trusts and railway combinations, 30 Jan., 1903.

TSUNG-LI-YAMEN or YAMEN, the Chinese imperial parliament.

TUAM (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Locha, who lived about 503, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 477. The church was anciently called Tuam-de-Guelain. In 1152, Edan O'Hositin was the first archbishop, at least the first who received the pall, for some of his predecessors were sometimes called bishops. It speaks at Philadelphia on the necessity for the federal control of trusts and railway combinations. 30 Jan., 1903.

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TUBERCULOSIS, a disease caused by the development of tubercles, small masses of diseased matter in the lungs (phthisis or consumption), in the bones (tuberculous arthritis), as well as in other parts (lupus).

Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, discovered and isolated a minute organism, named bacillus tuberculosis, to whose action he attributed the disease, 15 Aug. 1882. In the autumn of 1882, he reported his invention of a lymp (see below, 15 Jan. 1891), by the injection of which into the system, as in vaccination, he hoped to cure the diseases. In Berlin he made many experiments of tubercle-giving to guinea-pigs and human beings, with some success in respect to lupus, but not to phthisis. Dr. Koch was much honoured by the emperor, and was aided by Dr. Robert Koch's full account of his method was published in the British Medical Journal, London, 15 Nov., and other papers.

Medical men flocked to Berlin from all parts of the world, to obtain the lymp. Exaggerated cases of successful application were published, and it soon appeared that time was required to test the efficacy of the remedy. Much discussion ensued. Dr. Koch, on 15 Jan. 1891, published the statement of his lymph, named tuberculin, was a glycerine extract from the pure culture of the bacillus. Royal commission on tuberculosis (Dr. Koch's methods, &c); report issued, April, 1893. Professor Badenheiser, of Ulm, asserted that out of 100 surgical cases no evidence of the disease had been effected by the lymph. Prof. Virchow, Berlin, in regard to 21 cases of infection of the lymph, reported unfavourable results 1 July. Dr. Koch appointed director of the Institute for Infections Diseases at Berlin 1 July. He acknowledges the failure of his remedy, and proposes an improvement by the addition of alcohol. 22 Oct.

National association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in branch societies opened at Belfast and Dublin April-May, 1899.

International congress at Berlin (180 delegates) 24-27 May, 1899; report issued, Times 15 July. Internal congress, over 1,000 delegates, opened at Naples, the king and queen present 24 April, 1900.

The light cure of lupus (discovered by Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, about 1895) started at the London hospital through the generosity of Canon Alexander, and proved successful May, 1901. National congress in London, opened 24 July; closed 10 Sept. Royal (scientific) commission appointed to inquire whether tuberculosis is the same disease in animals and man, whether it is communicable from animal to man, and if so, how the transmission occurs. Sir Ernest Cassel presents the king with 70,000, for charitable or utilitarian purposes, which the king desires to provide for additional sanatoria for tuberculosis patients, announced 6 Jan. 1902.

Internal congress at Berlin 23-26 Oct. Meeting held at Vienna to found an Austrian anti-tuberculosis union 31 Jan. 1903.

Foundation-stone of the King Edward VII Sanatorium, near Midhurst, Sussex, for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis, laid by the king 1 Nov. 1903.

Sanatorium near Camberley, for Brompton hospital, opened by the prince of Wales 26 May, 1904. Royal commission of inquiry report published, which states, as the result of experiments made on bovine animals by feeding or inoculating tuberculosis material derived from human beings and cattle, that tuberculosis of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis 3 June. Lord Ashley addresses the meeting devoted to sanitary dairy cattle suspected of tuberculosis of the holder on payment of compensation of the full value of the animal if found to be sound, and at three-fourths if discovered to be affected by tuberculosis, by their General Powers act of 1895 9 Oct. 1915.

Memorial on the control of consumption, by Sir William Bruce, of Scotland, presented to the metropolitan asylum board, urges that the board should constitute itself the tuberculosis authority for the metropolis, and thus acquire power to deal with all the healing cases of pulmonary consumption in such a manner as to reduce the risks of infection to a minimum; memorial considered by the board 12 Feb. 1906.

Metropolitan asylum board approves a report of a committee on the subject of the provision in the metropolitan area of sanatoria for consumptive workers, and requests the lord lieutenant to convey the report to the government. 17 Feb. 1907. Women's national health association of Ireland, started by lady Aberdeen. Tuberculosis exhibition opened in Dublin by the women's national health association 12 Oct. 1906. Mr. T. Bulstrode, medical inspector of the L.G.B., issues his report on consumption at the Royal National Sanatorium, stating that the tuberculosis question is of great importance, and that the tuberculosis act, as amended, is not efficient 23 June Yugoslavia."
TUDELA.

1820

May, 1840, and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty, three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was a most gigantic operation, successfully performed.

27 June, 1842

The Conway tunnel bridge, a miniature copy of the Britannia (principal engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn) erected.

At the end of the year tunnel bridge opened.

1842

A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, opened by the prince consort.

2 May, 1859

TUDELA (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, 23 Nov. 1808; see Ebro.

TUDOR SOVEREIGNS: see England, 1485-1603.

TUDOR EXHIBITION, New Gallery, Regent street; patron, the queen; committee, the prince of Wales, and other eminent persons. The collection included portraits and miniatures by Holbein and others, armour and weapons, personal relics, plate, bibles, prayerbooks, Shakespeare's and other books. It opened 1 Jan., 1859, and continued several months. A similar exhibition was opened at the British Museum about 3 Jan., 1859.

Another opened by the duke of Devonshire at Manchester.

23 April, 1857

TUESDAY, in Latin Dies Mortis, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from Tuisto, Tin, or Tusco, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. Tuisto is mentioned by Tacitus; see Week Days.

TUGENDBUND ("league of Virtue"), formed in Prussia soon after the peace of Tilsit, June, 1807, ostensibly for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and for the revival of morality and patriotism. Its head-quarters were at Königsberg. It excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who demanded its suppression in 1809. It was dissolved at the peace in 1815.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1550; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, 10 Aug., 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of July, 1830, and Feb., 1838. Louis Napoleon made it his residence in 1851, and greatly renovated it. The restoration of the Tuileries (much injured by fire by the communists, May 1871) was determined on, Oct., 1872; not proceeded with. The ruins were sold for 32,200/. to M. Picard, 4 Dec., 1882.

TULCHAN BISHOPS: a mere nominal episcopacy set up in Scotland by the regent Morton, who, with other nobles, absorbed the larger portion of the revenue, 1572-5. (Tulchan) was a stuffed calf's skin set before a cow to facilitate milking.

TULIPS, indigenous in the east of Europe, came to England from Vienna about 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaar in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one, called the Viceroy, sold for 4283 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The tulip tree, Liriodendron tulipifera, was brought to England from America, about 1643.

TUMUT, New South Wales, a small town on the Tumut river, a tributary of the Murraybridge, 261 miles S.W. of Sydney. It is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and mines are worked. Tumut was placed first on the list of places by the committee appointed to consider the choice of a site for the federal capital of Australia. Committee's selection rejected by the senate, Oct., 1893.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, when very ill, was restored to health by the use of the waters, 1666. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II., and by queen Anne, and soon became fashionable. Population, 1901, 15,000; 1909 (est.), 37,000.

The town was incorporated by royal charter early in.......

The famous Nelson memorandum lent to the corporation by Mr. H. M. Woolham, the purchaser.

29 Oct., 1870

TUNGSTEN (also called wolfram and scheelium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheide in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers de Luyart and in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS (N. Africa) stands nearly on the site of Carthage. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX., of France, who died near it 25 Aug., 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solyma the Magnificent, 1531. Barbarossa was expelled by the emperor Charles V., when 1600 Christian slaves were set at liberty, June, 1535. The country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. 1575. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1574; Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1665. The Hussien dynasty was founded 1705. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make constitutional reforms. He died 22 Sept., 1859; and his brother and successor Mohamed-es-Sadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution. He died, and was succeeded by his brother Süli Ali, 28 Oct., 1882; died, 11 June, 1902; succeeded by his son Mohamed; succeeded by Mohamed en Nasr, 1906. Tunis made a French protectorate, 1882. Estimated total population, 1,400,000 (about 80,000 Europeans). Chief town Tunis (pop. 250,000, including 160,000 moslems, 50,000 Jews, 52,150 Italians, 18,000 French). Revenue, 1901, 1,240,000; expenditure, 1,300,000; revenue (est.), 1,400, 1,888,000; expenditure, 1,488,130; debt, 9,287,200; imports, 1,533,572; exports, 307,527,476; imports, 1,537,421,183; exports, 357,650,000.

Insurrection, 23 April; ships of war sent to protect European interests.

May, 1864

Tunis deemed to be an integral part of the Turkish empire.

25 Oct., 1873

Commercial treaty with Great Britain, 1873, of seq.

Dispute with France set off by suspension of the bey.

1879.

Jan., 1879

The bey, embarrassed by debt (5,000,000), places his finances in hands of an international commission.

1882.

Disputes between France and Italy respecting rail-
way concessions.

Aug.

Dispute with France; predatory incursions of the Kroumats, nomadic shepherds tribes, on Algerian territory.

March; the bey appeals to Turkey, 11 April; and the Great Powers, 29 April; military expedition sent from France; lands in Tabarka, bombard fortress, and occupies Bizerta, 29 April, 1883.

The Kroumats told to be encamped by French; the bey's army retreats.

early May.

The French approach Tunis, alleging the object to be to restrain warlike tribes and protect their frontier.

11 May.
TUNNELS, for drainage, are ancient. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Bugeat, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Beziers in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, near Manchester, about 1766. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1860—see the report upon it, 1861. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, March, 1843; see Thames Tunnel. Immemorial tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. See Alp [Mont Cenis, etc.] and Thames.

Tunnel between Dover and Calais, suggested by M. Mathieu in 1802.

Tunnel for a railway beneath the channel from Dover to Calais, proposed by Messrs. J. F. Bateman and J. Revy in 1828. Proposed tunnel, 1829. Meeting of Channel Tunnel Company 2 Feb., 1828. Channel Tunnel near Dover; about 1 mile excavated; visited by Mr. Gladstone and others, 11 March.

The Channel Tunnel disapproved of by sir G. Wolseley, and other officers, March, et seq. The Channel Tunnel bill rejected, 14 May, by order of Mr. Jusstce Kay, 6 July.

Two channel tunnel bills discharged in the commons, 17 June. Report of a commission on the channel tunnel unmanageable of the political issues, 18 July. The question referred to a committee of both and commons 4, 6 April, which meets 24 April; decide against the tunnel (54—5). Bill rejected by commons 14 May, 1824; 12 May, 1825. Boring of the Channel tunnel still continued, 1 Feb., 1827. The Channel tunnel bill again rejected, 3 Aug. Sir E. Watkin's bill for experimental works rejected in the commons 27 June, 1828; again 5 June, 1829; withdrawn 20 July, 1833. Mersey tunnel, between Liverpool and Birkenhead, opened 18 April, 1846, executed; frequently suspended; boring renewed by the energy of major Samuel Isaac, 1838, bored completed under his superintendence, 17 Jan., 1834, the died, 22 Nov. 1833. Tunnel opened, 25 Dec., 1836, the passenger train run through, 25 Dec., 1835; formally opened by the prince of Wales, 26 Jan., 1836. The Severn tunnel near Bristol, constructed by W. C. Richardson, for the Western company's railway began, March, 1839; official train passed through, 5 Sept., 1838; opened for traffic, 1 Sept., 1839, for passengers, 1 Feb., 1840. The Channel Tunnel was projected by Mr. F. Budden, at the Society of Arts.

TUNNELS.

TUNNEL AND POUNDAGE. 1421

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 1346, and were granted to the kings for the benefit of the English. With Edward IV. Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority, 1628. They were granted to Charles II. for his lifetime, 24 June, 1660. By the act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, these and other duties were repealed, 1787, and a new arrangement of excise and customs was introduced.
TURAN.

Tunnel between Blackwall and Charlton reaches, on the Thames; length, 6,881 ft., 19 ft. wide, 8 ft. depth from high water level, with road and footpath. The end of the tunnel was opened on June 23, 1897.

Central London (tube) railway, Shepherd's Bush to the Bank, opened for traffic, June 27, 1900.

Tunnel between Millwall and Greenwich opened April 14, 1922.

Simplon Tunnel, (3,576 yds.) in course of construction by the Jura-Simplon company, at the estimated cost of 50,000,000 francs, to which the Swiss government, the Swiss cantons and the Italian government contributed, was opened at Iselle, Aug. 31, 1899; its passing completed Feb. 24, 1900.

Here the second of the two tunnels under the river Hudson in connection with the New York and Jersey railway was completed Sept. 17. The first part of tunnels bored under the Hudson river, connecting Recherthe with the Thames, connecting Recherthe and Steppen, opened by the Prince of Wales, June 12.

The Thames, Andine tunnel completed Nov. 27, 1909.

TURAN. TURKEY.

TURKESTAN, see TURKESTAN.

TURKISH. See Buchan.

TURKEY. See Buchan.

TURKISH.

The first steam turbine-driven vessel, the Tihmara, was constructed by the hon. C. A. Parsons at his works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Tihmara, a small vessel, 100 ft. in length, underwent her first trial 4 Nov. 1894. The system rapidly developed, owing to the increased speed of the vessels fitted with turbine engines, and the economy effected in coal by their use; improving methods being made in turbine construction and the application of the system to various types of ships, including liners and vessels of the royal navy. The turbine-driven torpedo-boat destroyer Viper was lost off the Channel Islands in 1896; and the I. & B., after suffering a similar fate in the North Sea in 1897. The first Clyde passenger ship, King Edward, was built in 1882, followed by the Queen Alexandra and the Princess Royal, 1893. The first turbine steamer, for the Atlantic passenger service, the Allan line Victoria, 10,000 tons gross, was launched in 1894; and in the same year a sister ship, owned by the same line, the Victoria, 11,000 tons gross, was also launched. The Atlantic, which had the Atlantic cable line between 1854 and 1866, for the purpose of conveying intelligence between this country and the United States; and on her trial trips attained a speed of 105 knots in a prolonged run. Other large liners and war vessels driven by turbines have since been constructed. See also Shipping, Steam Engine, and Navigation, Navy, and Addison.

New American Scout Crusing. The Parma, in a short time, set out to determine the relative efficiency and coal consumption of varying types of engines, by running, maintaining an average speed of 25 knots, over a distance of 1,000 miles between Block Island and Sandy Hook.

14 April, 1899.

TURKISH, see Buchan.

TURKISH, see Buchan.

TURIN. The ancient Augusta Taurinorum in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1861, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city; but prince Eugene

defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege, 7 Sept. 1756. In 1758, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but the city and all Piedmont surrendered June 1800. In May 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia; see Italy, 1864. Here prince Humbert was married to his cousin Margherita amidst great rejoicing, 22 April, 1868. The monument to Cavour was inaugurated, 8 Nov. 1873. An exhibition opened by the king, 24 April, 1881; another opened by the king, July, 1899; a third opened by the king, and to prince Amadeus of Savoy (see king of Spain) and to king Humbert, inaugurated, 5 May. Internat. art exhibition opened by the king, 10 May; closed, 12 Nov. 1902. Fire in the library (founded by king Victor Amadeus II.) of the university; several rooms destroyed, one containing valuable Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyro-palpal monuments, books burnt or destroyed by water, 25 Jan., 1904. See Trattati, and Italy, 1884. Population, 1885, 335,531; 1910 (est.) 375,000.

Trial of 5 persons, Tullio Murri, son of a professor of the university of Bologna; his sister, the countess Bonmartini; Dr. Nardi, the judge, and the chief oyerseer of the countess; Rosina Bonetti, Tullio's mistress and the countess's maid; and a doctor, D'Inaudi, for the murder of count Bonmartini of Bologna, began 7 Oct., 1903. Trial ended; sentences, Tullio Murri and Dr. Nardi, guilty of murder with premeditation, each 20 years' solitary confinement and 10 years' police supervision; others found guilty of complicity, committed by Bonmartini sentenced to 10 years, Dr. Sechi to 10 years, and the maid Rosina Bonetti to 7 years imprisonment.

26 May, 1905. Cotton weavers' strike ends.


14 Oct., 1907. Motor car accident in Piazza dello Stato, a killed and 5 injured.

13 March, 1908.

TURKESTAN, called by the Persians Turan, formerly Independent Tartary (which see), the original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C., and has since undergone many changes, forming successively part of the empires of Genghis Khan and Timur-lan (see Tartars); for Eastern or Chinese Turkestan, see Koshgirdz, or Western, see Bekhara and Khita. The Russians gradually encroached on this country; on 14 Feb. 1865, a new province, Turkestan, was created by decree, and gen. Kaufmann made governor, 26 July, 1867; died 16 May, 1882. The rule of the czar accepted by the chief tribes at Merx (which see), announced 8 Feb., 1884. Gen. Dukhovski appointed governor of Turkestan and the Transasian territory, April, 1884. Explorations and discoveries by Dr. Sven Hedin in 1895, and by Dr. Stein, June-Dec. 1900. Severe earthquake shocks at Audijin, in Pershina, 10,000 deaths, 15,000 houses destroyed, 16 Dec. 1912.

TURKEY. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but, by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, they have formed a mixed race. About 750, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They gradually extended their power; but in the 13th century, being harassed by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. The Turkish empire till 1878 comprehended the almost independent principalities, the states of the Morea, of Montenegro, the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt, and Tunis. The Turkish quadrilateral for-
TURKEY.

1423

Great battle of Lepanto (which see).

Great fire in Constantinople

War with the Cossacks, who take Azof

The Turks defeat the Persians and the city of Bagdad

Candia (Crete) taken from Venice, after a 24 years' siege

Vermilia besieged by Mahomet IV, but relieved by John of Poland.

Peace of Carlowitz

Mustapha II. deposed by Janissaries

The Mora rebelled in 1726

The Turks defeated at Peterwalden

They lose Belgrade; and their power declines

Peace of Eryan (with Persia)

Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof.

The Turks defeated at Kars

Insurrection of Wallahbics

Great sea-fight in the channel of Sinos; the Russian fleet defeats the Turkish

The Crimean ceded to Russia

Disastrous war with Russia and Austria; the Turks lose more than 200,000 men

Cession of Oczakow

War with the French, who invade Egypt

Insurrection of the Dones

War against Russia and England

Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles, by the British fleet, but with great loss; see Dardanelles.

Execution of Pasha, 1791.

Murder of Hali Aga

The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops

The Russians defeated at Siliistra

Treaty of Bucharest (which see)

A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 28 saved

Slewigation of the Wallahbics (which see)

Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent

Insurrection in Moldavia and Walachia

Persian war with Christians, 1822; the Greek patriach killed at Constantinople

For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see Greece.

Horrible massacre at Seina (see China).

Sea-fight near Mitylene; Turkish defeats

For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see Greece.

Russian settlers from the empire.

War with Russia

Capitulation of Brabloon

Surrender of Ambo

Emimences of Shumla taken by Russians

Our Nicholas arrives before Varna

Battle of Akhalzic.

Fortress of Bajazet taken

The sultan proceeds to the camp with the socalled standard

Dardanelles blockaded

Surrender of Varna

Russians retreat from Shumla

Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the Turks

Siege of Silistria raised by Russians

Victory of the Russians at Kuffitza

Battle near Agios-Philippion

Adrianople is entered by the Russians.

Treaty of peace at Adrianople

The pasha acknowledges the independence of Greece

Great fire at Pera; British embassy destroyed

New military "order of glory" (Nishman) founded

St. Jean d'Are taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mahomet Ali.
TURKEY.

He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh, 21 Dec. 1852.

Jaffar Pasha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan asks the aid of Russia. Jan. 1853.
The Russians enter Constantinople, 3 April.

Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, 8 July.


[For the events of 1851 and 1852 in relation to Syria, see vol. viii.

Treaty concluded with Russia by the sultan on the 13th of February, suspending the work of the Russo-Turkish convention, and resuming the conflict.

On the 5th of Oct., the Greek government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria, 10 Sept.

The ports (conquered by England) firmly resist this demand.

Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte, 12 Nov. 1852.

The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchored off Benika bay, 11 Nov. 1852.

Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, 13 Dec.; the latter sending the refugees back to Turkey, 15 Jan. 1853.

Turkish treaty in a state of revolution, Jan. 1853.

Treaty with France respecting the holy places (see above).

Imperial order of Medjide founded, 13 Feb. 1853.

Prince Menschikoff remonstrates with Constantinople as Russian negotiator, 28 Feb.; his peremptory demands rejected, 13 April 1853.

Re-establishment of the port during the Porte's foreign minister. The ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople, 21 May 1853.

Hatti-sher Redic, confirming the rights of the Armenian Christians, 6 June 1854.

Russian manifesto to Austria, 26 June 1854.

Russian army crosses the Pruth, 2 July 1854.

Grand national convention to be declared if the Austrian empire not evacuated, 26 Sept. 1854.

War declared against Austria, 5 Oct. 1854.

[See Russo-Turkish War]

Commencement of national debt (see above, 1852).

Incorporation in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens, Hellenic empire proclaimed, 27 Jan. 1854.

Volunteers from Athens join it, 13 March 1854.

Rupture between Greece and Turkey, 28 March 1854.

[Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]

Osmang Pasha storms Petra, the central point of the Turkish empire, 25 April 1854.

English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piraeus, the king of Greece desiring, and promising strict neutrality; the Greek volunteers are recalled, 25 and 26 May 1854.

Adel Pasha and Fethi Effendi take the entrenched camp at Kolomaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases, 18 June 1854.

Convention between Turkey and Austria, 14 June 1854.

The Russians retire from the principalities, which are then occupied by the Austrians, Sept. 1854.

Turkish fleet. Aug. 1855.

[See above 1854.]

Sultan allows free exercise of religion, 18 Feb. 1856.

Peace with Russia by treaty of Paris, 20 March 1856.

Great Britain, France, and Austria guarantee integrity of Turkish empire, 15 April 1856.

Austrians quit the principalities, March 1857.

Massacre of persons among the allied powers respecting Mahomedan elections, which are annulled, July 1857.

Massacre of Christians at Joppa (which see), Aug. 1855.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; arrives 12 July 1857.

Diplomatic conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks, July 1858.

Turkish financial reforms begun, Aug. 1858.

The first Turkish railway opened from Adrianople to Smyrna... 9 Sept. 1858.

Rise coinage called in, a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Karakoyne was suppressed, Oct. 1859.

The allied powers determine the Montenegrine boundaries, May 1859.

Prince Alexander Cunca elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia, 3 and 7 Feb. 1859.

(Turkey arrests his object, but afterwards accedes to the double election.)

Telegram completed between Adrian and Smyrne, May 1859.

Great fire at Constantinople; 1,000 houses destroyed, 17 July 1859.

Conspiracy against the sultan, 17 Sept.; his brother implicated; several condemned to die; reprieved 28 Sept. and Oct. 1859.

Great agitation for financial reform, 30 Sept. 1859.

Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, 5 May 1859.

The Turkish government promises investigation and redress, 21 July; again, 25 May; all the powers satisfied, except Russia, June 1859.

War between the Druzes and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres (see above), June 1859.

Massacre of Christians at Damascns (see above), June 1859.

Injunctions at Galatz: loss about 175,000, 9-11 July 1860.

Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins, 24 Feb. 1860.

Great need of financial reform; the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton Bulwer, proposes a scheme, 31 May 1860.

Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases, 3 June 1860.

Death of the sultan, Abdul Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his nephew, 25 June 1861.

Economical reforms begun; Fadl Pasha made president of the council, 12 July 1861.

Imperial order of knighthood (Osmanlu) to include civil as well as military persons, founded, Sept. 1861.

Imperial guard reorganized, Oct. 1861.

He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Syria, and Montenegro, March 1862.

A Turkish loan (5,000,000/.), taken up in London, May 1862.

Secularisation of the property of the mosques, (value about 3,000,000/,) to be determined in, Oct. 1862.

Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro, 27 Sept. 1862.

Dispute with Servia (which see) settled, 2 Oct. 1862.

A new bank established, 28 Jan. 1863.

Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes, April 1864.

Financial reforms; conversion and verification of the Turkish debts, 28 Aug. 1865.

Cholera rages at Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.: cholera subsides, Sept.; great fire there, about 2,500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, &c.) destroyed, 6 Sept. 1865.

Fadl Pasha proposes confiscation of the property of the mosques; opposition of the Sheik-ul-Islam; 28 Sept. 1865.

Revolt of the Maronites under Joseph Karam, 30 Dec. 1865.

Revolution in Bucharest (see Danubian Provinces), 21 Mar. 1866.

Insurrection in Condia (which see), Aug. 1866.

European Turkey very unsettled, Jan. 1867.

Maronite revolt, under Joseph Karam, suppressed, his flight, 28 March; Turks leave, 22 March; The recommendation of the European powers to the sultan to give up Condia finally declined, 17 May 1867.

Destruction of the dockyards in the Golden Horn by fire, 2 April 1867.

The sultan, with his son and nephew, visits Paris, 1-12 July 1867.

Buckingham Palace, London, 12 July, entertained by queen Victoria at Windsor, 13 July; by the lord mayor, 15 July; at a ball at New India House, 15 July; gives 2,000/. to the poor of London, 22 July; sails from Dover, 23 July; at Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug. returns to Constantinople, 7 Aug. 1867.

The sultan declines the proposition of Russia for the suspension of hostilities in Crete, and an international commission, 4 Sept. 1867.
Meeting of the new council of state (including Jews and Christians), with legislative, but not executive functions. May 18, 1853.

Dispute with Greece for intervention in the Cretan insurrection. March 19, 1853.

Feud Pacha (formerly grand vizier) dies. Feb. 18, 1853.

The prince and princess of Wales visit April.

Memorial of the porte to the European powers desiring continuance of the consular jurisprudence termed "capitulations". June.

The khedive or viceroy of Egypt censured for assuming sovereign powers encroaching on those of the sultan. May 4.


The khedive submits to the sultan. Dec.


Great fire at Pera; British embassy and about 7,000 houses destroyed; great loss of life. May 5.

Another fire at Constantinople; about 1,500 houses burnt.

Reported treaty between Turkey and Greece to resist European aggression in the East. Oct. 27.

Russia regulates the treaty of Paris, May 31.

A note, diverged to the porte (see above), another to the sultan. Nov. 1, 1853.

The sultan agrees to a conference on the Black Sea question alone. May 31.

The Black Sea question settled by the conference at London (see Russia). March 13, 1854.

Omar Pacha, general, dies. April 20.

Insurrection in Yemen, subdued May.

Tunis made an integral part of the empire, by decree of June 30.

Mahmoud Pacha, grand vizier, having made enemies through dismissing foreign employees, is dismissed and replaced by Midhat Pacha. Aug. 8.


The Romanian railway connecting Constantinople, Athos, &c. commenced June 17, 1854.

The sultan's jewels, 

Instituted at Vienna 20,000,000 takas. May 31.

Inability to raise a loan; the sultan gives up a large sum; great financial reforms proposed. July.

Turkish aggressions on South Arabia checked by Great Britain. Nov.

The sultan ill; he recognizes his nephew Murad as successor. August 4.

Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they consider they have the right to conclude separate treaties with Romania. Sept. 29.

Mongulder or Mongolide, Turkish ironclad, launched at Blackwall. Oct. 28.

Turkish debt 3,000,000, in 1854; 130,000,000, 1855.

Budget: estimated receipts, 21,711,768. 1855. June.

Insurrection in Herzegovina (see above); great evacuation in Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro. July-Aug.

Decree (in consequence of the deficit of 200,000,000, in the budget) that for 5 years half the deficiency of the debt be paid in cash and half in 5 per cent. bonds. June 29.

Circular note remitting taxes and promising economical and commercial reforms. Oct. 27.

Circular note stating object of the government to stop emigrant loans, develop the resources of the empire, &c. Oct. 29.

Benevolences of British and Russian ambassadresses with the government respecting expenditure and treatment of Christian subjects. Sept.-Nov.

Firman issued ordering great reforms, equality of occupations, &c. April 20.

Note of Andrasy, Austrian minister, respecting reforms, March 26, adopted by Germany and Russia, Jan.; by Great Britain, Aug. 15; transmitted to the porte, about July 29, agreed to. Oct. 19.

Insurrection in Bulgaria, promoted by foreign agents, 1, May; quickly suppressed by troops sent 7 May; about 65 villages burnt by the Bashibazouks and other Turkish troops; several towns destroyed. Certain cruelties to women and children; a few Turks killed by Bulgarians in self-defense (report by Mr. Schuyler, see below). May.

Riots at Constantinople; the softas, fanatical students, and others, demand reforms, their cry, "Turkey for the Turks!" ministerial changes.

Europeans much alarmed. May 6, 1856.

British fleet arrives in Bosphorus. May 4.

Meeting at Berlin of ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia; they agree to a note to Turkey, requiring an armistice of two months, and other measures. May 18. The note is signed by France and Italy, not by Great Britain, 15 May; not presented through the revolution. May 39.

The grand vizier Memhet Rouch, Hussein Avni, and Midhat Pacha popular resolutions to give up some of his treasure to save the nation from ruin; he refuses and is deposed. May 22; his nephew proclaimed as Murad V.; joyfully accepted by the people, and recognized by all the western powers. May 30. May 18.

Abdul-Aziz recognizes Murad; said to have committed suicide by cutting arteries in the arm; said to be insane; (deceived, by trial, to have been murdered; see below, June, 1856.

June.

Assassination of Hussein Avni, the war minister. May, 1856.

Roumelian Pacha, the foreign minister, and others, now Hassan, a grandee of the Ottoman line, 15 June, who is hanged.

July.

Declaration of war by Servia, 4 July; by Montenegro, 6 July; by Turkey, 25 July; by Teheran, 7 July; and Servia, 25 July.

Free entry of the Turks to Servia, 17 July.

Additional sums of paper money announced. July 22.

Several days' conflict; the Turks enter Servia, and capture Gorgosavatz; Servia retreat. Aug. 7.

Turkish barbarities in Servia. Aug. 12. "Turkey News" correspondent, substantiated by report of Mr. Schuyler, the American commissioner from Constantinople, dated Aug. 15.

Assistance to prince Nikita at Medun. Sept.

Advance of the Turks under Abdul-Kerim Pacha upon Alikoza; siege fighting. Aug.

Sept.

Servia invites the mediation of the guaranteeing powers. Aug.

Sept.

Murad V. deposed on account of his uncle, his brother Abdul Hamid II. proclaimed Sept. 31.

The great powers propose an immediate armistice, the restoration of the Greek and Albanian allies, payment of an indemnity by Servia, &c. Sept. 28. Memorandum presented. Sept. 29.

Servia said to be severely beaten before Alikoza. Aug. 2, 1856; continued indecisive fighting.

Armistice till 29 Sept. agreed to. Sept.

Prince Mikhail proclaimed king by the army at Deligrad; disapproved. Sept. 15.


(Establishes the facts "that a ferocious Mussulman soldiery, in revenge for a feeble and abortive insurrection, were act on the inhabitants of a large province, that the population were barbarously massacred, men, women, and children included; and that during the storm of savagery came all descriptions and outrages, so mentionable were perpetrated on the inhabitants." - Times.)


The porte receives the propositions of the six great powers. Sept. 26.

Lord Derby informs the departure from the city of London that, in regard to the Eastern position, the government is labouring for local self-government for the Turkish provinces in Europe, equal treatment of all classes, and secure administration for both, security for life and property, and effectual guarantees against repetition of outrages.

Servia rejects the renewal of the armistice; Teheran, 26, 27 Sept.

4
Arrival of Mr. Layard as ambassador, at Constantinople: he affirms the neutrality of Great Britain, about 24 April, 1877:

War declared by Russia (see Russo-Turkish war, 1877), 28 Feb.

A jihad or holy war against Russia proposed by the sheikh-i-bashin, about 16 March.

Sułtan Pacha successful in Montenegro, May, 28 May.

Nicholas, declared to be a holy war. June.

Meditate leaders captured, July.

Protests against alleged Russian atrocities, July.

Russian troops reported withdrawn, August.

Proclamation for increase of army by 150,000 Christians and others to serve, 26 Nov.

The sultan issues a rather vague proclamation of amnesty to take effect on 27 Nov.

Surrender of Plejna, 19 Dec.: circular note to the great powers requesting mediation, 12 Dec.

The ministry censured, resigns; still holds office, 20 Dec.

British fleet enter the Dardanelles without permission of the sultan, 13 Feb.

Insurrection in Crete, Thessaly, Epirus, &c. (see Greece), 12 Feb., March, April.

Treaty of peace with Russia signed at San Stefano, 3 March; ratified at St. Petersburg, 17 March.

Insurrection near Rhodope, in Roumelia, against Russians going on; see Rhodes, 7 April.

Insurrection (said doubtfully to be in favour of the ex-sultan Murad) in Constantinople, suppressed; see Albania, 14, 24 April.

Ali Suval, feudatario and fanatical reformer of the south, killed, 29 May.

Secret agreement between the marquis of Salisbury and count Schonvald, Russian ambassador, 24 May, 29 May.

Secret British convention with Turkey (defensive alliance); if by the treaty of Berlin, Russia acquires Kars, Ardahan, or Batum, Great Britain is to join Turkey in reasserting his dominions, he engaging to reform his government; Cyprus to be held by Great Britain till Turkey returns its acquisitions, 8 June.

Cyprus ceded to Great Britain, 9 June, July.

Berlin conference meets, 13 June.

Ratification of the treaty of Berlin, 4 Aug.

Trial of Sultan Pacha for misconduct during the war begun, 24 June.

The Turks said to be grossly ill-treated in Bulgaria, and other surrendered places, Aug.

Safvet Pacha's circular to foreign powers referring to recognition Greek proposition for annexation of Candia, Thessaly, &c., 8 Aug.

Murder of Menevet Ali Pasha at Ipek, near Sentan, by Albanian rioters, 6 Sept.

Albanian leader with 40,000 men said to be ruling from Janina to Montenegro, 12 Sept.

The sultan accepts the reforms proposed by the British government, announced, 24 June.

Sulman Pasha sentenced to degradation and imprisonment, 2 Dec.; absolved by the sultan 4 Dec.

Definitive treaty of peace with Russia, signed, 8 Feb., 1878.

British fleet leaves the sea of Marmora, March.

Definitive treaty with Austria, published 26 May.

The Russians evacuate Turkey by July, 1878.

Pressure for reforms put upon the government by the British; admiralty Hornby and the fleet enter Turkish waters; quit early in Nov.

Baker Pasha appointed inspector-general for commerce in Asia Minor, announced 18 Nov.

Official relations with Great Britain temporarily suspended on account of the imprisonment of Dr. Kirk, a Scottish missionary, and Ahmed Taskin, who assisted him in translations, 31 Dec.

Successful intervention of sir A. H. Layard, 19 Dec.

Note of Savas Pacha to the powers acknowledging corruptions in judicial affairs and promising efficient reforms in Times, 10 Jan., 25 Jan.

Col. and Mrs. Songer distribute plans of relief to the sailors captured by Greek brigades, near Salonica, about 19 Feb., released for 10,000, about 24 May.

Identical note from European powers, 23 May, given in, 12 June.

Osman Pacha, war minister, dismissed, 10 July.

Naval demonstration by the European powers at Dupleix, suggested by earl Granville, July,
Hassan Felmy Pasha sent to London to confer on the Egyptian question; his proposals received, ended of Jan. 1835.

Turkey protests against Italian occupation of Mosaic on the Red Sea; about 23 Feb.

New tariff with Spanish signature.

Revolution in Roumelia (which see), 18 Sept.; from Turkish note to the powers about 22 Sept.

Conference of ambassadors, 4 Oct.; the ambassadors present a convention recommending the settlement in Roumelia as breaking the treaty of Berlin, 14 Oct.

Turkey asks assistance of the powers to settle the Roumellian affair; 19 Oct.

Conference of ambassadors at Constantinople, 5 Nov.; collective declaration for maintenance of status ante, about 7 Nov.; about of opinion as to enforcement; 11 Nov.

The Sultan ratifies the treaty between Bulgaria and Servia.

Robert Pasha, Turkish admiral, dies, 13 March 1835.

Four English gentlemen captured near Smyrna by brigands who demand 3,000 L. J. 24 Sept., released by payment of ransom, 29 Feb. 1837. Reported deficit of 1,000,000/. in the budget; increase of brigandage.

Direct railway communication between London and Constantinople via Dover and Calais in 44 hours; first train from Vienna, 12-14 Aug. 1838.

The government contracts a loan for 1,350,000/. from the "German" bank; correspondence with the Ottoman bank, its usual financial agent, 18 Oct.

The Ottoman bank, Sir Edgar Vincent, director, lends the sultan 150,000 L. reported, 18 Oct.

Trial of Monsees Bay, see Armenis, 29 Nov., 1837.

The German emperor and empress warmly received by the sultan at Constantinople, 2 Nov.; a review, &c. 1 Nov. 1838.

New 5 per cent. conversion loan at 93, successfully effected by the grand vizier, aided by Sir Edgar Vincent; agreement signed 29 April 1839.

The Russian government demands payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity; about 15 May.

Troubles in Old Servia by bands of Armenians; seven killed, with much slaughter.

During June, Turkey defers payment of indemnity till Nov., Russia demands immediate payment; note sent, 27 Aug. 1838.

British cotton and woollen yarn-spinning factory opened at Constantinople, 28 June.

For Armenian troubles see Armenis, 1837-38.

The government of France recognizes the S. coast of Japan, during a gale; out of 648 persons perish, including vice-admiral Osman Pasha, 18 Sept.

Sir Edgar Vincent thanked by the leading merchants of Constantinople for his services to them, 17 Aug.

Armen revolt in Old Servia; the government buildings in Pernia burnt, reported, 1839.

Death of Mounius Pasha, diplomatist, aged 84; 33 years ambassador in London, 12 Feb. 1839.

The Armenians again attack the Christians of Old Servia, who bravely resist, but are defeated with loss.

Railway train at Tiberias; the line complete to that town, attacked by brigands; two persons killed, five carried off for ransom, 1 June; active measures taken by the French, 13 June; captured liberated, 17 Aug.

M. Eugene de Raymond, sub-manager of a vineyard company captured by brigands at Ormoujia, 7 Aug.; ransomed by the sultan, 12 Aug.

Payment of Mounius indemnity, 15 Sept. 1839.

The Russian government resists the acceptance of the Mouschtoff, the Bulgarian premier, 18 Aug. of seq. The portes replies carefully that this is not a violation of the sovereignty of Berlin; 18 Oct.

Russia again demands payment of war indemnity, 9 Oct.

The retreat of the rolders of the railway train in June, 1839, discovered; about 2,000 L. recovered by the police, reported, 14 April 1839.

Y 2
Earthquake at Constantinople, &c., 10, 11 July, 1894
Diplomatic relations with the powers suspended in relation to Armenia (which see) 9 Dec.
The great powers demand the disarmament of the Hessians and indemnity for the attack at Zetlin (which see) 10 June, 1895
Reply of the Porte accepting in principle the proposed reforms, but objecting to supervision of the powers thereon; of the 17 June
A commission appointed for reforms in Armenia; Turkish pasha to be inspector of certain provinces 29 June
Shakir pasha appointed to supervise the carrying out of reforms in Armenia 29 July
Approved by the powers 31 July
The Porte gives control of the powers in the administration of Armenia, reported, 19 Aug.; and appeals to France and Russia against England, without effect, about 29 Aug.; the Porte communicates some concessions 30 Sept.
An Armenian demonstration at Constantinople resisted by the mob and police with much cruelty; 12 killed, 30 Sept., 1 Oct.; churches filled with Armenian destitute refugees; a fierce fight at Sutari; massacre of Armenians at Pera; the ambassadors of 5 powers demonstrate with the Porte; 40 corpses delivered up to the patriarchate; confiscation of all Armenian lands at Trebizond, by Turkish soldiery, 3 Oct.; refugees quit the churches, under protection of Dragomans, 15-16 Oct.; over 7,000 killed, including some of the Porte's officials; British fleet at Lemnos, reported 29 Oct.
Arménians attacked by Mahometans at Ak Hissar, 4,000 killed, 29 Oct.
Armenian reform scheme accepted and decreed by the Porte 17, 29 Oct.
Decree authorizing the conversion of the 3 per cent. loan into 4 per cent. 3 Oct.
The ambassadors urgently demand that immediate measures be taken to suppress anarchy and bloodshed 2 Nov.
Imposition of the Constitutiounal party; deposing reform, rational government, &c.; their views published 5 Nov.
Extra powers and forces granted by the powers to their ambassadors, for the defence of Christians 12 Nov.

Resignation in Arabia
The Sultan, after delay, proceeds to the entrance of Cairo to depopulate it; 1 May; martial law decreed 14 Nov.
Many Armenians in Constantinople released, 21 Dec.; 160 arrested for disaffection to the Sultan, reported, Jan., 1896
Contract for a loan of 5,000,000£, sanctioned by the Porte 18 Feb.
Scheme of administrative reform in European provinces, published 28 April
Despatches of vice-consul Hitzelmans describing the atrocities and massacre at Otre, and other places, in Armenia, received at Constantinople, April
Successful intervention of Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, and the other ambassadors regarding the treatment of Armenians at Bursah, and elsewhere 7, 10 May
Circulation of British journals prohibited 16 May
First record of persecution of Armenians in Constantinople; many Turkish students sentenced to 1 years' penal servitude for aiding the Armenians at Zetlin, Dec.
Conference of ambassadors respecting Crete, 29 June; the Porte accedes to all their recommendations, conditionally, 3 July; again 29 Aug.
The ambassador's circular on the matter of inviting the ambassadors to more active measures on behalf of the Armenians, take possession of the Ottoman bank at Constantinople, 20 Oct.
British bank and bonds were secretly introduced into the building by a band of about 25 armed men; and at 1.30 p.m. revolver were fired and bombs thrown. many wounded and 3 of the conspirators were killed; the first took refuge in the upper rooms, fromwhich sir Edward Vincent, the governor, and several directors, escaped by a balcony. The conspirators, after threatening to destroy the building if their demands were not granted, sent a message to the palace, where sir Edward Vincent and others were consulting, offering to surrender, if permitted to do so. The Porte thereupon agreed to; and 15 of them were taken on board sir Edward Vincent's yacht at night, 26 Aug. Hence they were conveyed to Marseilles
A great masses of Armenians (estimating between 5,000 and 6,000) by Mahometans ensnared, 26-30 Aug. 1896
Remonstrance of the ambassadors to the Sultan respecting the conduct of the troops in promoting the massacres; British and foreign embassies despatched to protect the embassies, 16 Aug.

Armenian Commons of March 1897, some Mahometan murderers acquitted
Bomb factory discovered at Scutari, 2 leaders and 14 of the Armenian revolutionaries arrested, Sept.
Disorder and panics at Constantinople; trade paralyzed; the Porte places a tax of 10 per cent. on exports; a note from the embassies to the Porte; good sent to Sir Philip Currie from England for Armenian relief, 15 Sept.
Repression of the "Young Turkey" party, assassinations, and deportation in Constantinople, 16 Sept.
7,000 Armenian refugees leave under consular assistance up to 19 Sept.; exodus of all races continues 26 Sept. 27 Sept.

Extraordinary tribunal condemns Mahometan murderers to 14 years imprisonment; Armenians suspected of having taken part in the Armenian coup at the bank sentenced to death, 29 Sept.
Armenian circular letter of complaint received by the embassies 1 Oct.
Continued massacre and injustice to Armenians; the Porte demands the right to search foreign vessels for Armenians, 6 Oct.; rejected by the embassies, 9 Oct.
The ambassadors complain to the Porte of the non-execution of its promises to Crete 10 Oct.
Note from the Italian embassy to the Porte demanding an indemnity for the massacre of Armenians at Constantinople and other places in a convent near Marash in 1895, early Oct.
The Austrian embassy demands the punishment of those in command of the soldiers who murdered M. Zlatko and an indemnity of 6,000,000; 12 Oct.; paid 22 Oct.
Decree ordering the return of Armenian emigrants under pain of imprisonment, property, &c. Poll tax, etc., on Mahometans decreed 21 Oct.
French intervention; release of innocent Armenians in Constantinople and provinces ordered; the vall of Harbour dismissed; execution of reforms in Armenia, accepted, 7 Nov.; deoyed 19 Nov.
Total, 82,674, from the Armenian relief fund, hurried to Sir Peter Currie 15 Nov.
London newspapers of 29 Nov. refused entry, 1 Dec.

Manifesto issued by the Ottoman liberal committee denounces the sultan, and demands the restoration of the constitution of 1876 6 Dec.
Anglo-Russian agreement concerning the execution of reforms in Turkey, announced 10 Dec.
Recall of Sandelinia pasha from Crete, granted on demand of the ambassadors 15 Dec.
Amnesty to Armenians and Mahometans; death sentences on 4,000 Armenians commuted to imprisonment 21 Dec.
Sir Edward Vincent's financial report to the sultan on the revenue and expenditure (with recommendation) shows a yearly deficit since 1897, 30 Dec.
Col. Mazhar Bey acquitted at Marsh of the murder of Father Salvatore; not acquitted by the summer court of the bank; but took refuge in the upper rooms, from which sir Edward Vincent, the governor, and several directors, escaped by a balcony. The conspirators, 3, 13, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 trade issued accepting the demands of the Armenian patriach with certain modifications, 20 Jan.
Arrests of Armenians in Constantinople recommended. 6 Feb., 1897.

Collective note from the six powers presented to the port, and the porte calls on the powers to abide by the treaty of Paris, 1878. 2 March. The porte agrees to the establishment of Cretan autonomy. 15 March.

Disturbed condition of Asia Minor, bloodshed at Evrek and Tokat. 27 March. Mobilization of the fleet in the Dardanelles. 30 March. The powers desire the adequate garrison of the Greek frontier in case of conflict shall be held responsible and shall derive no advantage. 5 April. War declared against Greece by the Turks. 27 Oct., 1896. Peace preliminaries signed at Constantinople. 15 Sept.


Peace conferences with the Ottoman and Turkish authorities agreed to, 23 Oct.; the Turkish protocol accepted. 2 Dec. Rupture between Austria and Turkey concerning the severe ill-treatment of Herr Braunsfield, agent for the Austrian-Lloyd at Messina, Asia Minor, Oct.; repARATION promised by the porte but delayed; ultimatum 15-18 Nov. Full submission of Oct. 19 Nov.

Indemnities claimed by the powers for injuries to their subjects during the troubles in Anatolia and Constantinople. 22 Nov.

Treaty of peace signed at Constantinople. 2 Dec. (Unterh. 11 Dec., 1897) ratified by the sultan. 16 Dec. Memorial presented by the Armenian patriarh to the sultan. 24 Dec.

Sir Vincent Caillard’s special report on the Ottoman public debt (1892-95 to 1896-97, Theres, 20 Dec., 1897); he is decorated by the sultan. 24 April, 1898.

The sultan demands the application of autonomy to Crete, existing in Lebanon and Syria, with a Christian governor (Ottoman subject). 27 Mar.

Collective note from the powers notifying the evacuation of Thessaly by 6 May, the Greek war indemnity to be completed after the evacuation; presented to the porte. 6 May.

Russian note demanding payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, presented May; 300,000 roubles paid, the rest guaranteed by the Ottoman bank. 13 June.

Note to the porte from the British embassy complaining of grievances of British mail chas, &c., by the Ottoman government; presented to the sultan, July.

Force-Greek frontier settled, the foreign delegates return to Volo. 31 May.

Russian note demanding the porte to ratify the agreement of 23,000 Armenians in the Caucasus. 13 June.

The porto refused compensation for losses suffered by British, French and Italian subjects during the massacres in Constantinople, 18 July.

Visit of the emperor of Germany and the Empress to Constantinople, 23 Oct.

Visit of the grand duke Nicholas of Russia, accompanied by Russian soldiers who fell in 1878 unenvied at Galataca, 17-18 Dec.

Ghazi Bey, Albanian emir, and the sultan’s bodyguard, shot at Pera by Hafiz Pasha, 22 Dec.

Kurdish outrages, the superior of the Parnnacha monastery and 2 monks assassinated, Serenik and 5 villages burned by the Turks, 18 June.

Russian note demanding cessation of frontier raids, often assisted by Hamidian cavalry, 29 July.

Sir Nicholas O’Connor’s (British ambassador) proposals regarding the quay arrangement agreed to by the porto, 26 Oct.

Malometean officials banished to Yemen for sedition, and many young Turks arrested. 27 Nov.

British railway concession granted to Sa’id Abdulkerim, 28 Nov.


Italian ultimatum to the porto, demanding the restoration of a kidnapped Italian girl, promptly acceded to. 30, 31 Jan.

Russian demands for railway concessions in Asia Minor; accepted by the porto, 1 March.

Death of Onum Pasha. 27 March.

The powers protest against proposed increase of the customs duties. 27 May, and 18 April.

Manifesto by the Young Turks, urging the powers to put an end to the sultan’s regime, presented to the embassy, 25 June, 1899.

The sultan’s jubilee, adm. Sir John Fisher received with honours, the British fleet illuminated, in Constantiopol. 11 Aug., 1899.

Armenian relief agents pardoned, due to British intervention. 27 Sept.

Major Mannell, British vice-consul at Van, attacked and robbed by Turks. 15 Oct.

Kurds defeated by Turks at Elid, reported, 6 Sept.

Armenian persecution continues, arrests daily, many released through Russian intervention. 22 Nov.

Russian note demands punishment of Kurds who attacked their vice-consul at Erzerum. 3 Oct.

Greek notes respecting the frequent murders of Greeks in Macedonia, indemnity demanded. 22 Dec.

The porte seizes foreign mail-bags. 5 May; regular service resumed after negotiations. 23 May, 1899.

Money scarce, financial trouble. 6 June, July, Aug., 1899.

Anarchy claims 55,000 dols. for losses in Armenia. April; again, 23 June; paid, reported, 19 July. Settlement of monetary claims demanded by French bankers in the quays company. 5 Aug.

French ultimatum presented. 5 Nov.

Adén, Caillard’s fleet seizes the custom-houses at Mytilene. 7 Nov.

French demands conceded by the porto, ratified by the sultan; Ottoman vessels resumed, 26 Nov.

Death of Halil Hifi pasha, aged 54. 9 Nov.

Austro-Hungarian affairs settled, 10 Nov.

British claim for 16,000 roubles, respecting the Sarayi mines, paid. 11 Dec.

Mahmoud, sheikh of Kowiet in the Persian Gulf, shoves off the Turkish yoke. 23 Dec.

Miss Stone, an American missionary, and Miss Tsika kidnapped by brigands in Macedonia, Dec. 1900; ransomed by subscription and released. 23 Feb., 1901.

Collective note (British, French, Russian, and Italian) protesting against hindrances to commerce, &c., in Crete. 6 March.

Marshal Faure pasha (loyal and honourable) charged with conspiracy, March; sentenced to life imprisonment by made issued (fate unknown). 5 June.

Sir M. Bonviller’s project for the unification of the Ottoman debt with British, French, and German syndicates, adopted. 2 July; made issued, 2 Aug.

The Porte demands the suppression of Cetim上汽, with prince George’s help. 28 July.

Budget statement: advance of about 3 millions needed. 15 July.

Commission appointed to consider reforms in Macedonia report issued. 24 July.

Avien Karthias, a commercial town in Anatolia, nearly destroyed by fire, reported. 30 Aug.

Circular note to the powers asserting the bad frontier supervision by Bulgaria, 12 Oct.; satisfactory replies received. 13 Oct.

Frequent violations of the Alien frontier, sir Nicholas O’Connor’s demand for the withdrawal of Turkish troops agreed to. 30 Oct.

The powers urge effective reforms in Macedonia, Nov. 10, 13 Dec.; sir Nicholas O’Connor again calls attention to the reports of murder of Turks. 18 Dec.

Italian indemnity, 120,000, for losses, in Aug., paid. 22 Aug.

British embassy protests against the passage of Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles; afterwards dropped. 1 Jan., 1903.

Treaty-German convention for Konis-Bagdad railway made concluded. 23 Dec.

Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia accepted by the powers, mid Feb.; presented to the porte, and agreed to by the sultan, 21, 27 Feb.; ordered to be applied also to 6 Rumelian vilayets. 25 Feb.

Sultan orders the application of the Austro-Russian reforms to all 6 Rumelian vilayets. March.

Violent revolt of Albanians against the reform scheme; sultan promises to deal firmly with the revolutionaries. 27 March.
TURKEY.

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TURKEY.

New scheme drawn up by the foreign powers communicated to the portes, 29 Feb.; rejected by the portes on the ground that it violated the sovereign rights of the sultan.

3 March, 1904

Counter-proposals made by the portes to Austria-Hungary, 17 March; rejected; 19 March, 25 March, 1 April, Austria-Hungary and Russia declare their intention of increasing the number of the gendarmerie officers, to which the portes objects; gen. di Giorgis orders the increase.

Death of the ex-sultan Amurath V. (Murad), disposed for bad health, 31 Aug., 1876, after a reign of three months.

Macedonian League Organisation issues a memorial on the situation, stating that they would continue the struggle with Turkey until international military intervention had settled the Turkish rule in Macedonia, early Oct.

The portes subsequently consent to admit 13 new officers, in addition to the 25 previously appointed, on certain conditions.

Scheme for financial reform in the three vilayets of Macedonia promulgated by Austria-Hungary and Russia, to be carried out under the supervision of the two powers; objections urged by the other powers, including Gt. Britain, to the control proposed to be vested in the representatives of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

21 Jan., 1903

Terrible executions committed by the Kuklichen; search for arms at Kuklich, 10 Feb., Rising in Yemen; defeat of Turkish troops Feb.; insurgents capture Sana, 20 April.

Austro-Bulgarian dispute between Turkey and Gt. Britain settled.

26 April.

Cretan agitation for union with Greece during March of '03, (see Cret). Cretan assembly proclaims its union with Greece, 20 April; Greek flag hoisted on Government house at Canea, but lowered by British troops.

2 May.

The powers insist on the international control of the finances of Macedonia.

2 May.

Bulgarians attacked and massacred by Greek bands in the southern district of Sabunika and Monastir, 22 May.

Attempted assassination of the sultan in Constantinople, by means of a bomb; several persons killed and injured.

21 July.

Representatives of the six powers sign a note to the portes demanding the adoption of the scheme of international financial control.

31 July.

Sana captured by the insurgents by Turkish troops, and rebellion quelled.

21 July.

Diplomatic note to the portes informing the government that the international financial commissioners would not continue their investigation until the portes undertake the financial control of the three vilayets: 22 Sept.

strained relations between the sultan and the powers, the latter pressing to replace the financial commissioners, on the ground that their appointment was a violation of the sovereign rights of the sultan; the sultan still remaining
The Turkish force defeated by Arabs near Sama, reported 9 June.

The increase of customs duties from 3 to 11 per cent, commenced 25 June.

Death of Mustafa Pasha, Turkish ambassador in London, 21 Dec.

Sadik Bey evacuated by the Turkish troops 22 Feb. 1910.

A fire in the Jewish quarter of Constantinople destroys 400 houses, and leaves 3,000 persons homeless, 14 March.


The ports yield to the demands of Italy, and consent to the opening of Italian post-offices within the Ottoman territory, 20 March.

General Scemisi pasha shot at Monastir 7 July.

The sultan issues an order restoring the constitution, 24 July.

General amnesty proclaimed in Constantinople, 25 July.

Eulogies austic welcome given to Sir Gerard Lowther, the new British ambassador, 30 July.

Death of Felten pasha while trying to avoid arrest, 5 Aug.

New ministry formed with Kiamil pasha as grand vizier, 12 July.

Sudden death of Redjib pasha, minister of interior, 17 Aug.

Opening of the Hedjaz railway from Damascus to the Holy city, 6 July.

Death of Ibrahim pasha, Turkish rebel leader, reported, 10 Oct.

Strikers at the Smyrna-Aidin railway, derailed a train, 25 Sept., collision with the troops, 27 Oct.

Bulgaria proclaims its independence, 5 Oct.

Kurdish riot reported from Vranosheh; 26 per cent, of the population which is Christian massacred by troops and Kurds, 13 Sept.

Mutiny of the officers of the 7th grand regiment on being ordered to Jedda, 28 Sept.

General Kamil Maher pasha assassinated, 9 Dec.

The Sultan offers a new parliament, 14 Nov.

Fall of Kiamil pasha; Hussein Hilmi pasha appointed grand vizier, 13 Feb. 1909.

Hassan Felten Effendi, editor of the Nekhbi, assassinated, 6 April.

Turco-Bulgarian protocol, (See Bulgarii), 15 April.

Military revolt in Constantinople; fall of the ministry and the committee of union and progress; the first of the army corps, the Jemhcd-i-Mohammed (league of Mahomed) sieze the parliament-house and the telegraph offices; general massacre of Mohammedans, committed by the troops and Nasim Pasha, minister of justice, killed on his way to Pera, 13 April.

Hilmi pasha resigns; Abdul Hamid accepts the resignation of the cabinet and grants amnesty to the troops; new cabinet formed with Tewfik pasha as grand vizier, 14 April.

Mahmud Shevket, commander of the third army corps, mobilizes the troops at Salonika and advances on Constantinople to re-establishing order, 14 April.

Nasim pasha appointed commander of the first army corps and assistant minister of war, 15 April.

Mahmud Shevket issues a proclamation promising pardon to all soldiers guilty of mutiny during the recent events, on condition that they make their submission; otherwise they should be mercilessly punished, 23 April.

Constantinople taken; Shevket pasha enters the city, only the mutinous troops at Tashkisha, and other barracks in Pera, offer resistance to the army of occupation; these barracks were bombarded and repressed, and forced to surrender—Galata, Pera, and Stamboul occupied by the Macedonian army, 24 April.

Abdul Hamid II., deposed; his younger brother succeeds under the name of Mahomed, 27 April.

The ex-sultan departs for Salonika, 28 April.

Tewfik pasha reappointed to the grand vizierate, with Ferid pasha as minister of the interior and Salih pasha as minister of war, 1 May.
1432

TURKEY.

Turkish Sultans.

1. Othman (or Osman), son, took the title "sultan." May, 1566.

2. Murad II., brother; deposed by his brother, October, 1574.

3. Selim I., nephew; deposed by his brother, May, 1575.

4. Murad III., son; killed his five brothers; died, imprisoned, May, 1578.

5. Selim II., brother; deposed by his brother, February, 1579.

6. Ahmed (or Ameel) I., son.

7. Mustapha I., brother; deposed by the Janissaries and imprisoned.

8. Osman, nephew; deposed by the Janissaries.

9. Mustapha I., again; again deposed, sent to the island of Chios, and died there, 1676.

10. Ahmed II., brother; deposed, 1677.

11. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mustapha I.; deposed, 1678.

12. Ahmed (or Ameel) III., brother; deposed, and died in prison, 1679.

13. Mahomed I. (or Mahomet I.), son of Mustapha II.


15. Mustapha III., brother.

16. Abdil-Ahmed (or Hamid I.) (or Ameel IV.), brother.

17. Selim III., son of Mustapha III.; deposed by the Janissaries.

18. Mustapha IV., son of Abdil-Ahmed; deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.


20. Abdil Medjid (son), 2 July (born 23 April, 1682); died 25 June; 1683.


22. Selim IV. (Murad) son of Abdil Medjid, born 21 Sept., 1705; proclaimed 30 May; deposed for being a Jacobite, Aug., 1706.


24. Mahomed V., brother, born 1444; succeeded, 27 April, 1467.

TURKEY TRADE, commenced in the year 1530. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS, first brought to England about 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkey is native of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients.

TURKEHIM (E. France). Here the elector of Brandenburg and the Imperialists were defeated by the French under Turenne, 5 Jan., 1675.

TURKISH BATHS, see Baths.

TURKISH COMPASSIONATE FUND, instituted by the Daily Telegraph, and supported by lady Burdett-Coutts, the abp. of Canterbury, and others, to relieve sufferers by the war, Aug., 1877.

TURKOMANS, see White Sheep, and Turkistan.

TURNER'S ACT, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35 (1859), relates to the court of chancery.

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, a great landscape painter, was born in April, 1775, and died 10 Dec., 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne's Court, London, on condition that a national gallery should be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1,400) were obtained by purchase, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough-house for exhibition. In 1861, many of the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery, others in 1880. The sketches, plates, &c., of Turner's Liber Studiorum, were sold for about 20,000l., 28 March, 1873.

TURNING, see Lathe. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for ships are now produced by the庆典 and instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards Sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (died 1849); see Blocks.

TURNPIKES, see Tolls.

TURPENTINE TREE, Puspicia Terbinthus, come from Barbary, before 1693. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772.

TURRET SHIPS, see Navy of England.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, 5 deduced Doric, used in Tuscany for buildings in which strength is chiefly required. Wotton.

TUSCANY, formerly a grand-duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (which see). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom, after the conquest of which by Charles I., 1725, it was made a marquisate for Boniface about 1828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domain to the pope (1115). In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Lucca, &c.
gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family; see Florence. The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medici in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (married to Maria Theresa of Austria in 1730), who had ceded his hereditary estates to France. Population in 1852, 2,226,265; 1861, 2,543,154; 1870 (est.), 2,705,500.

The French enter Florence, 28 March, 1799

The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria. 1801

Tuscany incorporated with the French empire. 1807

The grand-duke given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon. 1808

Ferdinand III. restored. 1814

Lucca united to Tuscany. 1847

Leopold II. grants a free constitution. 13 Feb., 1848

Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the grand-duke fly. 18 Feb., 1849

He is restored by the Austrians. July, 1859

Rigorous imprisonment of the Medici husband and wife, converts to protestantism, for posing the Bible. May, 1852

They are released after the intervention of the British government. 18 March, 1853

[An amnesty was provided for them by subscription.]

The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Florence. The king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator. 27 April, 1859

The king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship. 29 April.

The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested, with the powers of government. 11 May.

Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscan, and effects his standard. 22 May.

The grand-duke (Leopold II.) abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand. 24 July.

Tuscan constituent assembly meets. 14 Aug.

It declares against the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia. Sept.

Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines; but recommends Buoncompagni; who is accepted, 8 Dec.

Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage. 11, 12 March; decreed. 22 March, 1860

Florence made the capital of Italy. 11 Dec., 1861

(See Italy, and Florence.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

Dukes.

1531. Alexander I.

1537. Cosimo I. GRAND-DUKES.


1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).

1737. Francis II. (died at Frascati), became emperor of Germany in 1715.

1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).

1769. Fernando III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1769.

Kings of Etruria.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.

1823. Louis II.

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.


1859. Ferdinand IV., 21 July (born 16 June, 1819); protested against the annexation of his grand-duchy, 26 March, 1860.

TUSCULUM (now Frascati), a city of Latium (S. Italy). The Tusculans supported Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans, by whom they were totally defeated, 436 B.C. The Tusculans, on account of their friendship with the Carthaginians, the last of the other Latinis, who took their city, 356, but were severely chastised for it. Here Cicero during his retirement wrote his “Tusculane Disputations,” about 46 B.C.

TWELFTH-DAY, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, 6 Jan.; see Epiphany.

TWELVE TABLES, see Decemviri.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MILLION GUINEAS FUND, see under Wesleyan Methodists.

TWINS, joined together, have been born frequently, but seldom lived long. Helen-Judith, joined Hungarian twins, were born in 1715, and died in 1723. Millicent-Christine, negro twins, born in North Carolina in 1851, were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but one in the lower part of the spinal column and pelvis, the four legs obeying nerves from a common centre. They sang and danced well, and were named the “Two-headed Nightingale.” The will, understanding, and conscience were distinct. Exhibited in London 17 Aug., 1855. See Siamese Twins.

TWIN-SHIP, see under Steam.

“TWO PENNY TRASH,” a term given to W. Cobbett’s Weekly Political Register, after 2 Nov., 1814, when he reduced the price from 12 d. to 2d.

TYBURN (W. London), at the west end of Oxford-road (now street), the chief place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant, who died 1788, remembered Oxford-street as “a deep, hollow road, and full of boughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of out- thieves.”

In conformity with an act passed in 1667, a so-called “Tyburn ticket” was given to the prosecution of a criminal executed at Tyburn. The ticket gave exemption from serving on juries and parish officers. The act was repealed in 1812.

TYBURN TREE, -Exact site of the gallows at Tyburn marked by a stone table, bearing a representation in brass, of the ancient triangular gallows, and fixed in the carriage-way at the junction of Edgewan-road, Oxford-street, and Hayswater-road, by the London county council, 10 April, 1909.

“TYBURNIA” (formerly known as a N.W. suburb of London) was built between 1839 and 1850, on the green fields and nursery grounds in Paddington belonging to the see of London.

TYLER’S INSURRECTION, in opposition to the poll-tax imposed on all persons above 15 Nov., 1838. One of the collectors, acting with incredible rudeness to Watt Tyler’s daughter, was struck dead by the father, June, 1381. His neighbours took arms, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties rose, exerting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On 12 June, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 10,000 men, and on 13 June murdered Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Robert Hales, the royal treasur- er. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a
TYRRENIA.

Until 15th at Smithfield, where the latter offered the king a menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights named Cavendish, dispatched him. Richard tempered with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when Sir K. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYNDALE MEMORIAL. A statue of William Tyndale, protestant martyr, translator of the new testament, published 1525, was set up on the Thames Embankment in 1883. Sculptor, Mr. J. E. Bochum.

TYMENSHOUTH, Northumberland. Here are remains of a monastery built by king Edwin, 625; destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt by king Egfrid, 671-85; often ravaged by Danes, 795-99; re-founded and made a castle, by Rob. de Mowbray, 1493; plundered by Scots, 1316 and 1380; fortified for Charles I, 1642; taken by Scots, 1644; finally ruined, 1665; and made a depot, 1783. The chapel has been restored. Tymemouth was made a borough, returning one member to parliament, 1832. An aquarium, winter-garden, &c., was opened, 27 Aug. 1878. Population, 1881, 44,118; 1911, 51,514; 1919 (est.), 55,808.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES, see under Printing.

TYPE-FOUNDING, see under Printing, 1452; 1720.

TYPE-WRITERS. M. Forceault sent to the Paris exhibition of 1873, a writing-machine for the blind; and several were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements, Messrs. Remington, in America, in 1875, contracted to construct 25,000. The standard speed is between 60 and 70 words per minute, the record 208. Many other types are in existence, including the Yost, Hammond, Oliver, Simplex, Bar-look and Smith-Premier.

TYRIAN. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archon (ruler), 504 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicyon, beginning with Cleisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 391 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.; see Thirty Tyrants.

TYRE (Phoenicia), a great city, said to have been first built by Agaeus. Another city was built 1257 (about 2207, Hades) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, who retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, July, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. Strabo. Tyre was captured by the Crusaders, 7 July, 1124; by the French, 3 April, 1799; and by the allied fleet, during the war against Mehemet Ali, 1841.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on 19 Oct. 1235 B.C., with the month of Hyperberetha. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125; and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhaetia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1363 by Margaret, the heiress of the last count. It became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andreas Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government, 20 Feb. 1810. The Austrian emperor commended his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Innsbruck in 1834; another statue on the Iselberg was unveiled in the presence of the emperor Francis Joseph, 28 Sept. 1893. The Tyrolese riders were very effective in the Italian war in 1859. The Arlberg tunnel railway from Innsbruck to Bregenz inaugurated by the emperor 20 Sept. 1881. Population in 1890, 812,696; 1900, 850,962; 1910 (est.), 901,750.

Mr. Proctor, of the British museum, lost on the Turkeishforther about 8 Sept. 1913 Violent storm and floods; all traffic stopped, 2 Nov. 1909. Path-German and Italian disturbances in the neighbourhood of Trent . . . 30 July, 1917. The emperor Francis Joseph attends the Hofer centenary celebrations in memory of the war of independence between the Tyrolese, Bavarians and French in 1859, at Innsbruck . . . 28 Aug. 1919.

TYRONE, near Ulster, N. Ireland, formerly the territories of the O'Neills, and the seat of the insurrection in 1641.

TYRRHENI, included the ancient Etruscans, and other tribes, said to have come from Lydia, Asia Minor.
UBIQUITARIANS, or UBIQUITARIANS, a small African sect, originated by John Brentius about 1860, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (ubiique).

UGANDA. A kingdom in Equatorial Africa, near the head of the Nile; population 1910, estimated 3,550,000. Revenue, 1909, 102,572£; expenditure, 256,337£; imports, 1908, 37,150£; exports, 147,929£. Capital, Murgeon.

The king, M'wanga, friendly to Grant, Stanley, and other travellers and missionaries, dies. 10 Oct. 1894

His son M'wanga, kills bishop Hannington, for advancing by a new route, about 29 Oct. 1895

Revolution with bloodshed. Sept. 1883; M'wanga deposed and replaced by his brother Kaweia (Oct.), whose attempts to revive his father's policy are frustrated by the Arab slave-dealers; much persecution ensues; the Europeans leave and their settlements are destroyed Nov. 1883. King Kaweia resists the Arabs, and is expelled, they set up his brother Kabena; civil war. Nov. 1883

M'wanga severely defeats the Arabs, 4 Oct., and re-establishes his power. 11 Oct. 1895

M'wanga professes himself a Christian, and appoints Catholic officials, reported. 5 March 1896.

He places Uganda under the influence of the British East African company, by treaty with Mr. Jackson, reported. 30 April 1896.

Uganda placed within the sphere of British influence by the Anglo-German treaty, 1 July, Capt. (att. sir) F. D. Lugard and capt. W. H. Williams, sent by the British war-office to assist the company; they arrive. 31 Dec. 1896

They strenuously endeavour to maintain peace between the French Catholics and British Protestant missionaries and their converts; they hold Kampala, a fortified station near Mungo; capt. Lugard constructs and garrisons several forts in the country; about 1450 Soudanese placed (sent among Africans), who afterwards, under Selim bey, join capt. Lugard, Jan. 1897

Revival of religious feuds and outrages; a Protestant murdered in the street, 20 Jan.; capt. Lugard demands redress, the king refuses it, and threatens him and his party; fruitless negotiations; other murders of Protestants; the Catholics arm and attack Kampala, and are repulsed with severe loss by capt. Williams, who is compelled to use Maxim guns, 24 Jan.; the Catholic houses wrecked; bishop Hirth and the priests taken to Kampala, 24 Jan.; the king, with 300 of the Catholic party, flees to the isle of Bugemuge, where he is joined by the bishop; the isle is taken by capt. Williams, with bloodshed; the king and bishop flee to Sesheke. 30 Jan. 1892

Letters received from bishop Hirth by the French government, accusing the British of outrages, and claiming compensation; the British government promises investigation. June, July, 1892.

The king rejoins the Protestants; the company demands redress, reported. 27 July 1892.

The Imperial East Africa company accepts the offered support of the government in postponing the evacuation of Uganda from 31 Dec. 1892, to 31 March, 1893.

King M'wanga and the native Christians in Uganda petition against British evacuation. 16 June, 1893.

Capt. Lugard's reply to French charges. 13 Dec. 1893.

Bishop Hannington's remains found and interred in the new church, bishop Tucker present; 31 Dec. 1893.

British commission, headed by Sir Gerald Portal, starts for Uganda via Mombasa, 1 Jan. 1893; he arrives at Mungo, 17 March, and is received by the king, M'wanga; engages the Soudanese troops and leaves capt. Macdonald in command at Kampala... early April, 1893.

The Imperial East Africa company evacuates Uganda, 31 March; the company's officers and stores taken over by the British. 30 March 1893.

Insurrection of Mahomedan, joined by Selim bey; the Catholics and Protestants united under capt. Macdonald defeat and expel the insurgents from Uganda. 17 June, 1894.

Selim bey dies in exile. 28 Aug.

Col. Colville (administr. arrives in Uganda 4 Nov.

Kabarega, king of Uonyoro, an aggressive slave raider, severely defeated about 13 Dec.

Wudela taken by Major Owen 4 Feb.; he leaves for Mombasa 24 March; in London 5 June, 1894.

Death of Sir Gerald Portal, 25 Jan.; his report published. 1 April 1895.

Lord Rosebery announces a future British protectorate. 12 April 1895

The protectorate formally announced, 19 June; proclaimed at Mungo.

Kabarega's assault on Fort Holma repulsed by capt. Thurlow and garrison, end Sept.

Mr. (knt.) E. L. Berkeley (from Zanzibar) appointed commissioner of Uganda, &c., on 11 May; arrives at Kampala 14 Aug.

Kabarega's forces annihilated, reported. 13 Aug

Slaughter of a government caravan party (250) in the Elboma ravine by the Masai; Mr. Andrew Dick killed. 26 Nov.

Uganda railway act passed, 14 Aug. 1895; progressing; station at Mombasa. 1 Sept.

Uonyoro made a British protectorate; the road to Victoria Nyanza completed. March 1896.

Revolts in the Budhia district, 20 July; kin M'wanga defeated by major Ternan at Kiangwe, 24 July; again at Marongo, 28 July; Mr. Grant's forces attacked, driven off, 23 Aug.; M'wanga surrenders to the Germans, about 26 Aug.

Chowa, infant son of M'wanga, made king with a regency at Mungo, 31 Oct.

Soudanese troops (Sudanis) refuse to go on an expedition, under major Macdonald, to explore and define the boundary near the Italian sphere fixed by treaty (1885); mutiny ensues. 23 Sept.

Fort Lubwaj, in Soudan, betrayed by the Soudanis, Jan. 1896.


M'wanga escapes from the Germans and attacks Koki, missions, &c., burnt, Jan.; his force routed by major Macdonald in Ankoli. 19 Jan. 1897.

The mutineers escape from Fort Lubwaj, 15 Jan., and cross the Nile, Feb.; overtaken by major Macdonald and capt. Harrison, their stockades at Kabazuma, lake Kioga, captured after severe fighting, capt. Maloney killed, British loss 14, rebels' loss about 55, survivors dispersed, 22 Feb.

New railway (60 miles) opened in mid-May.

Revolts in the Soudan; king M'wanga takes the west of Uganda, churches burnt, &c., March.

Mr. Berkeley, British commissioner, enters Kampala fort with great ceremony, country settling down. 14 April 1896.

Major Macdonald reports 260 killed (30 Europeans) 1,150 rebels in 7 months' fighting. 30 May, 1896.
ULHANS, the German invaders, very effective in the war in 1870.

UKRAINE. (Polish for a frontier, a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1652, and obtained by Russia in 1862. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.)

ULM, in Wurttemberg, S. Germany, where a peace was signed, 3 July, 1820, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1794. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, 17-20 Oct. 1805. The cathedral was built 1777-1474: the spire, 250 feet high, said to be the loftiest in the world, was completed Aug. 1841, with great rejoicings. Pop. 1895, 51,820.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE, see under Bible.

ULSTER, the N. division of Ireland. After the death of Strongbow, 1176, John de Courcy was made earl of Ulster; Hugh de Lacy was earl, 1213; (see Walter de Burgh, 1214), and his son, Geoffrey, who married Elizabeth, married Lionel, son of Edward III, 1352. He thus became earl of Ulster. In 1641, the British colonisation of the forfeited lands (named the Ulster settlements or plantations) began, much land being granted to the corporation of London; see Irish Society. The consequent rebellion of the Irish chiefs, Roger More, Phelim O'Neill, McGuire, Earl of Inniskillen, and others, broke out on 23 Oct. 1641 (see Ireland).—Ulster King of Arms appointed for Ireland, 1553. By the ancient “Ulster tenant-right,” the outgoing tenant of a farm received from his successor a sum of money for the privilege of occupancy. A modified form of this right was adopted in the Irish land act, passed 8 July, 1870.

The Ulster Convention, proposed 8 April, met at Belfast 17 June, 1852, in a large pavilion erected for the purpose. 12,000 delegates of various classes and opinions, from all parts of the province, with many other persons, were present, the duke of Abercorn being in the chair. The proceedings, which were of a grave, earnest character, began with a prayer and the singing of part of psalm xlv. Five resolutions for firmly maintaining the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in opposition to the scheme for home rule were passed unanimously.

Ulster Convention League formed (4,000, subscribed) (annual subscriptions) 2 Aug., 1872. Manifesto of the Ulster Defence Union, signed by the Duke of Abercorn, Marquis of Londonderry, and others, issued 16 March, 1870; 12,920 signatures up to June, 1873. Joyful demonstrations at the rejection of the home rule bill by the lords. 9 Sept.

Great unionist demonstration under the auspices of the Ulster unionist council; speech of the Duke of Abercorn on the home rule bill “dangerous.” 2 Jan., 1876.

ULTRAMONTANISTS (from ultra montes, beyond the mountains), a term originally applied in France to those who upheld the extreme authority of the pope in opposition to the freedom of the Gallican church, which had been secured by various bulls, and especially by the concordat of 15 July, 1801. Ultramontanists now are those who maintain the official infallibility of the bishop of Rome.

ULUNDI, Zululand, South Africa. On 4 July, 1879, the Zulus, commanded by their king, Cetewayo, who had refused the conditions of peace, were totally defeated near here by lord Chelmsford, after a severe conflict. Capt. Wyatt-Edgell, 17 Lancers, and 4 men were killed, and about 53 wounded. The British were attacked in the open country by the Zulus, who enveloped our hollow square and charged on all sides up to within 60 yards, when they broke and fled under the heavy fire. They were pursued and routed by cavalry. About 23,000 Zulus engaged, 1,500 killed. The British lost only 80 men, and the Zulus exposed great courage. The royal kaal at Ulundi and other military kraals were burnt.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable tent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat."
UMBRIA.

UNIFICATION.

Umbrellas appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr saw a great Arabian prince returning from a mosque, he and each of his family having a large umbrella carried by his side. Old chinaware shows the Chinese decorated by umbrellas. It is said then the first person who generally used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he bought because he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, "Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?"" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen were chauvinists against their rival. The footman says, he "permitted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs; and then the English." 1778.

UMBRIA, an ancient division of Italy, west of Etruria, finally subjugated by the Romans at Sentinum (which see), 295 B.C. For the steamer Umbria, see Steam Engine, 1819-23.

UNCLAIMED MONEY, &c., a pamphlet with this title, by Mr. Edward Preston, was published in 1883, describes six classes and recommends legislation to facilitate publication for the benefit of claimants.

1. Dividends on government, East India and Colonial stocks (government stocks 4 Jan., 1827, 537,581l.).
2. Dividends of companies, surplus assets in bankrupt, &c.
3. Army and navy prize-money.
4. Funds in chancery (28 Feb., 1836, 77,077l. 10s.),
5. Intestates' estates in the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies.
6. Deposits in banks (including plate, jewellery, &c.).

List of missing heirs and kindred are published quarterly in the press. List of cases concerning unclaimed money in chancery published triennially for the government.

UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT; supposes a progressive wave-like motion between the eye and the luminous body seen. It is said to have been suggested by Francesco Grimaldi about 1655, and was propounded by Robert Hooke and Huyghens, about 1672; opposed by Newton; but confirmed by Thomas Young by experiments in 1801, and now generally accepted. Die Weilenleber (Experiments gepriigt)," by Ernst and Wilhelm Weber, published in 1825; see Emission, and Light.

UNEMPLOYED, see under Roots, 1880-7, and Mansion House Funds, 1886.

A plan for providing work proposed by the bishops of London, Rochester and Belford, cardinal Manning, Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Roomy Nov., 1886. A conference of poor-law guardians at Exeter Hall declare that there is no exceptional distress in the country 3 Dec. 1886.

Disorderly demonstrations of so-called unemployed in London early Oct., 1887.
Deputation (not unemployed) to lord Salisbury recommending public works, inquiry, and registration, state-aided emigration and repression of alien poor immigrants 1. Feb. 1883.
The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds Fund started (see under Mansion House) about 24 Dec. 1882.
The scheme in action reported partially successful Aug. 1883.
Meeting of the unemployed at Tower hill, led by Mr. Power (after an attempt at the Royal Exchange), 4 Oct. 1882.


Circular issued to local authorities, by the local government board, recommending the setting up relief works, 2 Oct. 1893.

Manifesto issued by the central unemployed organisation committee, stating that there are nearly two million unemployed in the United Kingdom, demanding legislation for the inclusion of foreigners, prevention of swearing, amendment of the poor laws, grants for public works, &c., 26 Oct. 1893.

Conference relating to the unemployed, at the Mansion house; a committee for relief appointed, 31 Oct. 1893.

Disorderly procession and meeting at Trafalgar square;
Mr. J. Williams the leader, 5 Feb. 1894.

The works at the Abbey mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, of 1893, resumed through liberal subscriptions, Feb.; reported successful, Dec. 1894; work resumed, March, 1895.

Select committee of the commons appointed on the unemployed; a committee, 11 March; interim report, 11 March; final report issued, Feb. 1896; committee reappointed, 17 April, 1896.

Metropolitan visiting and relief association largely supported, Feb. 1895.

Demonstration of about 5,000 unemployed in Hyde-park, 23 Jan.; another in Trafalgar-square, 14 Feb. 1895.

Conferences of the guides, the guilds, and the lords of manor, immigration, labour bureaux, &c., recommended, 27, 28 Feb. 1895.

Mansion house meeting; system of relief and scheme for employment proposed, 3 Dec.; got from the prince and princess of Wales; Mansion house fund started, 31 Dec. 1893.

London unemployed fund opened by the lord mayor, Dec. 12, 1894.

135 men march from Rannals, Northamptonshire, to London, under councillor Gribble, to ask the home secretary to have a fair-wage clause inserted in government contracts for army works, May, 1895.

592 unemployed, mostly shoemakers, tramped from Leicester to London and back again, June, 1895.

Procession of several thousand unemployed, wives of unemployed, headed by the mayoress of Poplar and Mrs. William Crooks, marched to Local Government offices, where deputation interviewed Mr. Balfour, 8 Nov. 1895.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom, into the various means which have been adopted outside of the poor laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression, and to consider a report whether any, and if any what, modification of those means of relief is advisable in their administration, or fresh legislation for dealing with distress, are advisable, 22 Nov. 1895.

Collections in churches and chapels on behalf of the queen's unemployed fund. Close of the queen's unemployed fund, 31 Jan. 1866.

Lady Strathearn gives 10,000 guineas to the queen's unemployed fund, 3 Feb. 1867.

Report of the committee of the queen's unemployed fund issued: 91,567l. subscribed for relief of distress during the winter of 1894-5, the distribution among the different parts of the kingdom being: England and Wales (outside London), 44,372l.; London, 22,000l.; Scotland, 9,575l.; Ireland, 5,275l.; of the balance, 62,597l., a grant of 32,597l., was made to maintain the West Ham colony through the summer; 12,390l. to the central body for London; 1,175l. for administration expenses; 3,559l. in addition was received by the committee for special distribution in London and other metropolises thus receiving in all 64,445l., 17 July 1896.

King Edward's reply to the petition from Woolwich arsenal workmen read to a gathering of 1000 workmen and sympathizers in Trafalgar-square, 15 May, 1897.

Disturbance among the unemployed of Glasgow on the occasion of prince Arthur of Connaught visiting the city. 3 June, 1897.

The unemployed workmen's fund put in force in Coventry; relief fund started in Liverpool; the "hunger marchers" reach London. Mr. Stewart Gray arrested, 19 Sept. 1898. See Labour Exchanges.

UNIFICATION, see London, March, 1885, et seq., Mr. John Leighton's ingenious plan published, 1895.
UNIFORMITARIANS.

UNIFORMITY ACTS. That of 2 & 3 Edward VI., 15 Jan., 1547, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after 20 May. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was confirmed in 1552, repented by Mary, 1554; and re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined a uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on 24 Aug., 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused, it is said, upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England. This day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862. The Act of Uniformity Amendment act, whereby shortened services were authorised, and other changes made, was passed 18 July, 1872. The Uniformity of Process act, which made many law changes, was passed 23 May, 1832.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner" by Louis XIV. about 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. See under Navy.

UNUGNITUS, see Bull.

UNIFLAMMABLE SALTS. At the British Association, 15 Sept., 1859, MM. Versmann and Oppenheim announced their discovery that fabrics steeped in solutions of tunzstate of sika, or sulphate of phosphat of ammonia, burn without flame.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1357; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, 23 March, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms (as Great Britain) was attempted, but failed in 1603 and 1671; in the reign of queen Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, 22 July, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, 16 Jan., 1707; and became law, 1 May, same year.

UNION GENERALE, see France, Dec., 1882.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND effected, 1 Jan., 1801.

Proposed in the Irish parliament, 22 Jan., 1775. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, the votes being 135 for, to 17 against the union, 24 Jan., 1775. Passed 7 June, 1775. The English house of commons in the same question divided, 149, 141, and 14, for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 27 respectively.

Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, 5 Feb. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 71 in favour of 39 against, on 15, 17 Feb., and again, 15 against, on 12, 21 Feb. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord-bailiff of Irish towns with the articles of union, 27 March.

The act passed in the Irish parliament, 23 June, and in the British parliament, 2 July, 1800.

The imperial national standard first displayed at the tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, on the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, 1 Jan., 1801.

For attempts to dissolve this union, see Repeal, Ireland, 1829.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, i.e., white with a red cross, which, 12 April, 1666 (three years after James I. ascended the throne) was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, i.e., blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union of Scotland, and the word Jack is considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques, or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, 1 Jan., 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, i.e., white with a diagonal red cross, was amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag. A Mansion house meeting in aid of a "Union Jack" club in memory of the soldiers and sailors who died in the S. African war, 25 Feb., 1903. This club has been largely subscribed to, rooms and cats being endowed by various regiments.

UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo-road, S.E. The club founded by subscription at a cost of £4000, for the use of soldiers, sailors and marines, and as a national memorial to those men of the services who had lost their lives in the South African and Chinese wars, was opened by king Edward, accompanied by queen Alexandra, 1 July, 1907.

UNION RELIEF ACT, passed in 1862, continued in 1863, to enable boards of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet the extraordinary expenditure for relief occasioned by the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND, see Repeal of the Union.

UNIONIST LIBERALS, opposed to Mr. Gladstone, see Liberals, 1880, et seq.; Ireland and Ulster, 1892; Salisbury Administration, 1895, et seq.

UNIONISTS. A Spanish political party, long headed by marshal Serrano. In 1863 they advocated the election of the due de Montpensier as king. See Progressist and Spain, Home Rule, Ireland, &c.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20s., issued by James I. in 1601.

UNITARIANS, termed Socinians from Ladius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy about 1546. They profess to believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man: and do not admit the use of an atonement, or of the complete inspiration of the Scriptures. Michael Servetus printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrate to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, 27 May, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey estab-
lished that doctrine. Matthew Hamont was burnt at Norwich for asserting Christ not to be the Son of God, 1700. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarian about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. Their tenets resemble those of the Arminians and Socinians (which see). The Great Bible passed 1625, Dune, 1626. In Dec., 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842. British and Foreign Unitarian Association founded, to promote Unitarianism, 1825. There were 229 congregations in England in 1841. Returns for 1800 show 372 Unitarian churches and places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland; in England, 203 places of worship; in Wales, 34; in Scotland, 7; and in Ireland 38. The total number of recognised ministers is 573. The rev. Dr. Martineau, LL.D., an eminent preacher and writer, died, aged 91, 11 Jan. 1890. The internal Unitarian council met in Geneva, 1875. Ninth triennial general conference at Oxford, 17 April, 1890.

UNITED BRETHREN, see Moravians.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society founded in 1791, was at first loyal, but afterwards met secretly, to establish a republic, became active in 1795. Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder, was captured by sir John Warren in the Bower, one of six frigates destined to support the rebellion, in Oct. 1798. He anticipated his punishment by suicide in prison Nov. 1798.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union of Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801; see Union and article Population—The United Kingdom Alliance, for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded, 1 June, 1853. See Permissive Bill. The subscribers' manifesto of this alliance occupied a page of the Times, 11 Dec. 1851. Annual reports, United Kingdom Benevolent Association, founded 1835, grants annuities to poor persons of a better class.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Scotland, was formed 13 May, 1817, see Burghers and Relief Church. The United Presbyterians formed a union with the Free Church of Scotland (which see), 31 Oct. 1860, the two bodies now being designated the United Free Church of Scotland.

THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM was founded by His Majesty King William IV., on 23 June, 1831, as "The Naval and Military Library and Museum." In 1893 the Museum was transferred to its present building, which is the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, and the scene of the execution of King Charles I. The ceiling of the building was painted by Rubens, and is very fine. The Museum contains many interesting models and also possesses complete models of the naval and military relics, models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods, and various other exhibits.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were so styled by the congress of the revolted British provinces, 9 Sept. 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, 20 June, 1777. There are now (1910) 46 states, i.e., 13 original states, 7 which were admitted without having previously been organized as territories, and 26 which had been territories; the territory of Alaska and the island of Hawaii. Area, 3,022,000 square miles. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate, elected for six years, and the house of representatives (391 in 1910) elected for two years, to which delegations are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. He and his ministers have no seat in the legislative assemblies. His veto may be nullified by the vote of two-thirds of the house. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on 4 Nov. 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great civil war, 1861-5; see Confederates, English Language, Cuba, 1898.

The thirteen states of the union at the declaration of independence in 1776: the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a * preceded seceded from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and were subdued in 1865.

- New Hampshire.
- Massachusetts.
- Rhode Island.
- Connecticut.
- New York.
- New Jersey.
- Pennsylvania.
- Delaware.
- Maryland.
- *Virginia.
- *North Carolina.
- *South Carolina.
- *Georgia.

See separate articles.

The following have been added:

- Vermont (from New York)
- Tennessee (from North Carolina)
- Kentucky (from Virginia)
- Indiana (created)
- Illinois (created)
- Louisiana (created)
- Maine (from Massachusetts)
- Arkansas
- Michigan
- Florida (ceded by Spain, 1821); made a state 1845
- Texas
- Iowa
- Wisconsin
- California
- New Mexico (state)
- Minnesota (territory, 1849; state 1858)
- Oregon (territory, 1848); state 1859
- Kansas (territory, 1854); state 1861
- Utah (territory, 1850); state 1896
- Washington (territory 1853); state 1889
- Nevada (territory, 1861); state 1876
- Colorado (territory 1876); state 1876
- Idaho (territory 1863; north and south state 1863
- Arizona (state) 1912
- Ariz and New Mexico, federal state 1896
- Idaho, state 1863
- West Virginia (from Virginia) state 1863.
MONTANA (TERRITORY).—

United States. 1859.

NEBRASKA (TERRITORY).—

New York. 1860.

WYOMING (TERRITORY).—

New York. 1861.

Oklahoma and Indian territory: Federal State.

1870.

1880.

1890.

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Population. New slavery in America.

Militia. 1860.

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UNITED STATES.


Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th president. 4 March, 1841. Died. 4 April. Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the recall of Mr. MacLeod. 12 March. John Tyler, 10th president. April. A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off 100 prisoners, 19 March. Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster. 11 Sep. President's policy against illegal attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret clubs and associations. 20 March. Grogan restored to the Americans. 25 Sept. Trial of MacLeod at Utica, 4 Oct.; acquitted, 12 Oct. Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington. 25 Oct. Affair of the Crooks; dispute with England. 1 Dec. First American vessel was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau. New Providence, where the governor, considering them passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty. 12 Feb. Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the Carolina affair. 2 Feb. 1817. Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive slaves from criminal societies. 1818. Treaty between the British and the United States, by which the island of Ceylon is ceded to the United States; signed at London, by Lord Ashburnham and Mr. Webster, 9 Aug. The tariff bill is passed, 30 Aug. Death of Dr. Channing. 2 Oct. Treaty between France and Spain, 24 March, 1818. War declared against the United States by Mexico, over the proposed annexation of Texas, 4 June. Annexation of New Mexico to the United States. 10 June, 1846. Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U.S. at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, 3 Aug. Treaty of peace with Mexico, by which the navigation of the Columbia river, &c., 12 June. Treaty with Columbia guaranteeing neutrality of the isthmus of Panama. The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Buena Vista. 22, 23 Feb. 1847. Vera Cruz taken by storm, 29 March; battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexican seigneur defeated by general Scott, 25 May. Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified. 15 May, 1848. Zachary Taylor, 12th president. 14 March, 1849. Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready. 8, 10 May. Proclamation of the president against the murderous expedition to Cuba. 11 Aug. Lopez, a Spanish adventurer, landed 6,000 men at Cuba; after a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and soon after had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others embarked with Lopez in the Crooks steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the Pisaro, May, 1850. 18 April. Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama (see below). 19 April; ratified, 1 July, 1853. Zachary Taylor dies. 1 July, 1850. Millard Fillmore, 14th president. 10 March, 1850. California admitted as a state. 19 Sept. Fugitive slave bill passed. 24 Aug. President Fillmore issues a proclamation against the promiscuous incursions of Spaniards and the ship Crooks, freighted with military stores for that island, is seized. 25 April, 1836. Census of the United States taken, the population amounting to 5,308,483, on 1 Dec. 1850. Henry Clay, American statesman, dies 26 June. Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot the next day. López is gutted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see Cuba). Aug.-Sept. J. Fenimore Cooper, novelist, dies. 18 Sept.
Daniel Sickles, a government official, killed Philip Barton Key for adultery with his wife; Key was acquitted of murder.

The American commodore Tattnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, May 9.

Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" mediation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; governor Douglas also sends troops.

Gen. Harney superseded by Gen. Scott at San Juan, who made satisfactory overtures of acquiescence to governor Douglas.

Death of Washington Irving.


Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1852, no speaker elected till 1853.

The national republican convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency.

Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington, May 17.

President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts.

William Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies May.

The national democratic convention at Baltimore; a number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Franklin Pierce by acclamation.


Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected 20th president, Feb. 1861.

123 electors are appointed to vote for a president; 125 to be a majority. The numbers were for A. Lincoln, 180; J. C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Hannibal Hamlin, 11.

Delegates from South Carolina secedes from the union.

President Davis prepares for war.

Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina.

New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on May 3.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortifled.

Kansas admitted a state.

Secession (by convention) of Mississippi, 8 Jan.; Alabama, 11 Jan.; Florida, 20 Jan.; Georgia, 20 Jan.; Louisiana, 26 Jan.; Texas (by legislature), 1 Feb.

Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, 1 Feb.; is inaugurated president of the "confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama, 18 Feb.

New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England).

President Davis prepares for war.

Abn. Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the treachery of slavery;" 4 March.

Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington.

Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill act, which begins April 15.

The new hosts: Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, 11 April; taken by the secessionists, 13 April; President Lincoln issues a proclamation, calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states responded, with armaments. Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked.

The mob of Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed.

President Lincoln issues letters of marque 17 April; President Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states 25 April.
U.S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, 18 April; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burned to prevent them falling into the hands of the Southern confederates, who occupy the place... 24 April, 1861

Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state) 25 April

Lincoln calls for 45,000 volunteers for three months, 3 May, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union by war... 4 May, The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Newbern, Tennessee, are joined by the federals under Generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan... 21 May.

The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginius, 27 May, June.

Formal secession of Arkansas, 6 May; North Carolina, 20 May; Tennessee, 26 May; June.

Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade.

Missouri.—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, 17 June; the federals successful at Carthage, 5 July; Fremont takes command in West Missouri, 26 July; 21,000 federal, victorious at Athens, 5 Aug.; at Wilson's Creek (Gen. Lyon killed), 10 Aug.; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, 31 Aug.; takes prisoner Governor of Missouri, 29 Sept.; Fremont blundered, retires; succeeded by Hunter... 2 Nov.

Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethel, 10 June; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, 16 June; Gen. Fremont and 5,000 confederates surrender at Beverly... 13 July.

McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, 11 July; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, 15 July; who are repulsed at Blackburn's Ford, near Centreville... 18 July.

Battle of Bull Run (aka Manassas) or Manassas, Virginia, the federals, seized with panic, flee into their works, 18 July.

Meeting of U.S. Congress, 4 July; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised... 17 July.

Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted... 18 July.

The charges in the Merrick tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton exported by southern ports... 19 July.

Battle of Wilson's Creek; confederates defeated, 10 Aug.

McClellan assumes command of the army of the Potomac... 20 Aug.

Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N Carolina (200 prisoners and 5000 stand of arms), 20 Aug.

Garibaldi declines command in the federal army... 21 July.

Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned... 25 Oct.

The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor proclaims many skirmishes, Sept., Dec.


The general Sherman takes Port Royal forts, S. Carolina... 7, 8 Nov.

Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer St. Joe, demands evacuation of the British mail packet Trent, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, 8 Nov., and conveys them to Boston... 19 Nov.

Capt. Perry of confederate steamer Nashville, burns the federal ship Harboe Rice, 19 Nov., and brings the crew on to Southampton... 21 Nov.

A secession ordinance passed by a party in Mississippi... 16 Nov., and countenanced by the federal authorities... 18 Nov.

Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years... 28 Nov.

President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,000 men... 2 Dec.

Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, 2 Dec.; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act... 2 Dec.

The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour (S. Carolina) (much indignation in England), 21 Dec. 1861

Banks at New York, &c., suspend cash payments, 13 Dec.

A firm despatch from the British government arrives, 18 Dec. 1861; Mason, &c., surrendered, sail for Europe... 1 Jan. 1862

Fords' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound... 2 Dec. 1861

Confederate general Zollicoffer defeated by Thomas and slain at Mill Springs, Kentucky... 19 Jan.

Tennessee.—The federals (Grant) take Fort Henry, 6 Feb.; Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, 16 Feb.; and at Nashville, 28 Feb.; Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, 6, 7, & 8 March.

Confederate unopposed ship Merrimac destroys federal vessels at Hampton roads, Norfolk, 8 March; is repulsed by federal ironclad floating battery Monitor... 9 March.

McClellan and his army (200,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated, 30 March.

McClellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the mountain department; and Halleck that of the Missouri department.

Burnside's expedition sails, 11 Jan.; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, 7, 8 Feb.; Newbern, 13 March.

Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, Emily St. Peter's, a merchantman... 21 March.

[She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while under the command of the British Royal George the ship existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on his voyage to Philadelphia.]

McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges Yorktown, held by 30,000 confederates... 5 April.

Correspondence of English newspapers extensively extracted from federal army... 5 April.

Great battles of Suffolk or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but Gen. A. Johnston, who resists, in Hamp- ton roads, 8 March... 11 April.

Federals take Fort Pulaska on the Savannah, 11 April; and New Orleans, 25 April.

Yorktown evacuated by confederates, 8 May.

The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed 7 April; ratified 20 May.

Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, and capture major naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, 10 May; they burn the Merrimac... 11 May.

Commodore Farragut with a fleet sails ascends the Mississippi River... 15 May.

Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals... 29 May.

Jackson defeats Banks at Winchester, 18 May.

McClellan takes Hanover court house, 27 May.

Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, 30 May; pursued by Halleck and the federals... June.

Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken, 6 June.

Federal forces defeated near Charleston... 16 June.

Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns... 27 June.

Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia... 28 June.

General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigours at New Orleans... May and June...
Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the Confederate army retires and Burnside moves into the city.

John McClellan and his staff are captured.

The Confederate army retires from Richmond.

Lincoln issues a proclamation for the abolition of slavery in the states of the Confederacy.

McClellan is superseded by General Burnside.

The Union army conquers the Confederates at Gettysburg.

The Federal government issues a call for 300,000 volunteer soldiers.

The Confederate army retreats from Washington.

Lincoln issues a proclamation for the abolition of slavery in the states of the Confederacy.

The Union army advances towards Richmond.

The Confederate army surrenders at Appomattox Court House.

The Union army occupies the state of Virginia.

The Confederate army surrenders at Lee's new army.

The Union army occupies the state of Pennsylvania.

The Confederate army surrenders at Lee's new army.

The Union army occupies the state of Maryland.

The Confederate army surrenders at Lee's new army.

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The Union army occupies the state of Maryland.

The Confederate army surrenders at Lee's new army.

The Union army occupies the state of Pennsylvania.
St. Albon's Raid—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Albons, Vermont; rob the bank and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons and flee to Canada, 19 Oct.; where 13 of them are arrested 21 Oct. 1864

Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U.S. army 8 Nov.

Sherman destroys Atlanta and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah 13 Nov.

Hood's attack on Thomas (federal), at Franklin, repulsed with severe loss 30 Nov.

The St. Albon's raiders discharged by Judge Cooper; general issue of indemnity paper for reprisals (disannulled by the president) 14 Dec.

Hood defeated near Nashville 14 Dec.

Sherman storms fort M'Allister, 13 Dec.; captures Savannah 22 Dec.

Wilmington bombarded; the attack of general Butler and admiral Porter repulsed 24, 25 Dec.

The St. Albon's raiders recaptured and committed for trial 27 Dec. et seq.

The federal Congress abolishes slavery in the United States 1 Feb. 1865

Fruitless meeting of president Lincoln and secretaries of war and the treasury with the confederate secretary Stephens and 2 commissioners to treat for peace at Fort Monroe 27, 28 Feb.

Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies 28, 29 Feb.

Wilmington captured by S. Rodfield; Charleston evacuated by the confederates; retreat of Beauregard 22 Feb.

The confederate congress declare the armed negroes to be slaves 22 Feb.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson inaugurated as president and vice-president 4 March.

New stringent tariff comes into operation 1 April.

Three days' sanguinary conflict at Five Forks, began 31 March; Sheridan turns Lee's front, and defeats him, 1 April; Lee retires to Richmond and Petersburg, evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant 2, 3 April.

Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Sailor's Creek, 6 April; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia to Grant, at Appomattox court-house 9 April.

Mobile evacuated by the confederates 12 April.

The Union flag re-erected at Fort Samter, Charleston, 14 April.

President Lincoln shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock, p.m., 14 April, by Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin at about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7:30 a.m., 15 April; Andrew Johnson, vice-president, swears in as 17th president, 15 April.

The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favourable to confederates), 17 April, disavowed by the government, 21 April; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee 28 April.

Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harrod captured, in a farmhouse 26 April.

The confederate general Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders 4 May.

President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, Georgia; imprisoned 11 May.

The confederate general Kirby Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war 26 May.

President Johnson proclaims the opening of southern ports, 22 May; and an amnesty with certain exemptions 29 May.

Last observed for death of president Johnson 1 June.

The armies on both sides disbanded; riots at New York between blacks and whites 10 June.

[Register lost by the Federals 150,467; of which officers 5,484.]

Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the south, surrendered by Kirby Smith 25 June.

President Johnson, meeting with the democrats, and acting leniently towards the south; reorganization of the state governments 1 March.
Death of Martin Van Buren, ex-president Oct. 1866

Bills to provide territorial governments in southern states; and restriction of president's appointing powers passed, June 27

The president charged with being "silent and motionless;" congress absolves all the power Dec.

A bill admitting negroes to the suffrage in district of Columbia passed and Aug. 13

Veto of president set aside Jan. 1867

Supreme court decides that congress has not power to appoint military tribunals Jan.

Impeachment of president by a judicial committee agreed to Jan.

Division among the radicals; Stevens successfully opposed by Ashley 29 Jan.

Debt of the United States reported 3,534,000,000 dollars 4 Feb.

Nebraska admitted as th 37th state over president's veto 9 Feb.

Bill for establishing military government in the southern states, divided into five districts, passed, 20 Feb.; vetoed by the president 28 Feb.

Mr. Pending gives 1,000,000 dollars to promote education in the south passed

Supplementary reconstruction bill for the south passed

Tenable of office act passed 20 March.

Russian American purchase for 3,000,000 dollars; treaty ratified by the senate 9 April.

"Protection" rifle; taxation on British manufactures 7 per cent.; much smuggling. April

Jefferson Davis released on bail, 13 May; proceeded to Canada 20 May.

Supplementary reconstruction bill adopted over the president's veto 15 July.

Long trial of John H. Suratt, for conspiracy in assassination of president Lincoln; jury disagree... (discharged, 6 Nov. 1865) 10 Aug.

Insurrection of gen. Sheridan, favored by E. B. Stanton, the secretary of war, who refuses to resign at the requisition of the president, 5 Aug.; suspended; succeeded by gen. Grant 12 Aug.

General amnesty proclaimed by the president 8 Sept.

Removal of gen. Sheridan from the government of Louisiana, and of Sicklefs from N. Carolina, for insubordination to the president Aug.-Sept.

National cemetery at Antietam (which see) dedicated in presence of the president 17 Sept.

Elections in the south give supremacy to the negroes; in the north, great majorities for the democrats Oct.-Nov.

Revenue of the states fallen off; public debt about 2900,000,000 Dec.

Proposed impeachment of the president negative in congress (60 to 57) 3 Dec.

Treaty for purchase the Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, for 7,500,000 dollars, signed Dec.

President Johnson censured; and gen. Sheridan thanked for his services Dec.

General Grant replaced by Stanton (by the senate) 4 Jan. 1868

14. 15 Jan.

The house of representatives declare that there is no valid government in the south; and transfer the jurisdiction from president Johnson to Stanton, as general of the army 21 Jan.

The inland cotton tax repealed 24 Jan.

Angry correspondence between the president and Gen. Grant 28 Jan.

President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton, and appoints gen. Thomas secretary of war 21 Feb. declared illegal by the senate 22 Feb.

The impeachment of the president, voted by the house of representatives (42 to 47), 24 Feb.; reported at the bar of the senate by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham 25 Feb.

Nine articles of impeachment (for issuing orders for removal of E. M. Stanton from war-office, and following proceedings) adopted by representatives (125 to 47) 2 March.

Bill of impeachment of Johnson sent up to the senate by the house of representatives 4 March.

Trial of president Johnson comes before the senate, 23 March.

Impeachment opened by gen. Butler 30 March.
Great loss of life and property through floods in Virginia and Maryland, end of Sept. 2—Oct. 1879. Total public debt increased $2,641,032.572.

Great reduction of the heavy internal taxation begins, 1 Oct.

Movement against the Mormons, 1 Oct.

Meeting of the southern convention at Cincinnati for political and commercial affairs, 4 Oct.


President Grant issues a proclamation against Fenianism, 13 Oct.

The republican majority in the congress greatly reduced by the "fall" election (the first in which all races are duly registered), Buttes, 25 Oct.

Population: 33,589,650 whites: 4,539,332 coloured; Indians, 25,733; Chinese, 63,646; Japanese, 55; total, 38,549,707.

New tariff in operation, 20 Nov.


Proclamation against the Ku Klux in N. Carolina, 5 March.

Commission to settle disputes with Great Britain respecting the Alabama, &c., fishery question, and the San Juan boundary, for the British Empire and the State of Oregon, appointed by Lord Grey (since marquis of Ripon), sir Stafford Northcote, and others; for the Americans, secretary Fish, gen. Schenck, and others; announced to Feb. 2; meet at Washington, 2 Feb., signifying, agreeing to arbitration at Genoa, &c. (see Alabama and San Juan), 5 May; ratified 26 May.

An American party accompanied by English and French naval ships, arrives at Corea to conclude a treaty for protection of marines; on attempting to explore the island the Europeans are assailed from masked batteries, the Corean forts are then attacked and destroyed; and negotiations renewed, 1 June.

Chicago destroyed by fire; great exertions to relieve the sufferers; see Chicago; about 200,000 lives lost by fires in N. W. forests, 3-4 Oct.

Col. Hodge, paymaster of the regular army, confesses great defalcations since 10 Sept. 1864; condemned to be imprisoned for life; the American, European and North American railway opened at Ringey, by lord Lisgar and gen. Grant, 18 Oct.

Dispute between the U. S. foreign minister, Hamilton Fish, and the Russian envoy Katskazy (for undue interference); Katskazy dismissed. Nov.

Formal meeting of the Alabama arbitration commission at Genoa (adjourned to 15 June), 18 Dec.


General amnesty bill passed, 16 Jan.

American case under the treaty of Washington, claims indemnity for damages done to British vessels; much excitement in England, 1 Jan.

Despatch from the British minister sent 2 Feb.; reply received not divulged to parliament, 14 March; further correspondence (see Alabama), March, April.

Formation of Yellowstone National Park (see) authorised by congress, March.

New tariff, reduced duties to begin from 1 Aug.; passed, 4 June.

Dispute with Spain respecting unjust imprisonment of Dr. Hoxard, an American citizen, in Cuba since 15 Dec. 1872, settled; Dr. Hoxard released, 16 June.

Trial of Edward S. Stokes for murder of James Fisk of the Erie King (see New York, 1872), 24 April.

United States squadron at Southampton, England, visited by the prince of Wales, 12 Aug.; judge Barnard overthrown by revolution, and removed from office and disarmed, 14 Aug.

Announcement of the award of the Geneva arbitral commission on the Alabama, &c. (see above), 16 Sept.

War; Henry Sewall, jr., died, 27 Dec.

The emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the island to the United States, 21 Oct.

Total debt of the States, 2,641,032.572 dollars; New York has 402,032.

Gen. Grant re-elected president (by 200 electoral votes); 68 for Greeley, 5 Nov.

Death of Horace Greeley, aged 63, 27 Nov.

Sergeant William Butts walked from Gettysburg to London, carrying the American flag; warmly
receiving everywhere (the heat originating in a waxer); arrived 20 Nov., rode through London to Guildhall.

Mohawk Indians, near Oregon, defeat troops sent to expel them; 17 Jan. 1872.

Vice-president Celso accused of perjury; Feb.

Civil war in Louisiana; Feb.

Great Credit Mobiler scandal, members of congress accused; 22 March.

Death of chief justice Chase; 7 May.

General Canby and others massacred (see Mobes); 11 April; Capt. Jack and others captured; end of hostilities, 30 June.

Hiram Powers, sculptor of "the Greek Slave," died at Florence; 27 June.

Stoner Knowles takes fire on the Potomac; about 2 & Aug.

Cash payments (in silver) resumed; 28 Oct.

Great excitement through the execution of Americans taken in the Virginian (see Cuba); Nov.

Great deficiency in the revenue (about 17,000,000). 1874.

Women's gradual war in S. Ohio; endeavours to suppress effusion of blood by prayers, singing, &c. 11 pipes the whole of the New York; 27 Feb. 1874.

Ex-president Fillmore died; 8 March.

Charles Sumner, senator, died; 11 March.

President Grant's veto of the currency bill; creating an insolvent paper money, advocated by the Butler party; 22 April.

White and black riots at Austin, Mississippi, quelled by military (after loss of 15 lives); 12 Aug.

The rev. H. Becher, a great preacher, accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, July; acquitted by a committee of his church; 22 Aug.

Insurrection of negroes at Trenton, Tennessee; suppressed; 24 Aug.

Centenary of the meeting of delegates at Philadephia celebrated; 24 Sept.

Insurrection of whites at New Orleans against R. D. Kellogg, the governor of Louisiana, whom they depose, 15 Sept.; they submit to the president; and Kellogg is restored; 18 Sept.

Great fire at Fall River cotton mills, Mass., about 20 lives lost; 19 Sept.

The Republic, new government paper, started; Oct.


The senate passes a bill for the resumption of cash payment, 1 Jan. 1875; Dec.

Disturbances in New Orleans: government troops elect conservative members from the legislative assembly; 4 Jan.

New York, Boston, and other cities protest; the president's excuse in his message; Jan.

Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada; 4 Feb.

Colorado and New Mexico to be made states; Feb.

Civil rights of negroes bill passed; Feb.

Centenary of battle of Lexington celebrated; 19 April.

Trial of Tilton & Becher ends; jury disagreeing; discharged; 20 July.

Andrew Johnson, ex-president, dies; 3 July.

John McCleesey, R. C. archbishop of New York, made the first North American cardinal, received in his church a canonization; 10 Sept.

President Grant, in addressing the Tennessee army in Iowa, protests against Roman Catholic aggression; 30 Sept.

Virginia city destroyed by fire (see Nevada); 25 Oct.

Centennial year began with great demonstrations at Philadelphia, &c.; 1 Jan. 1876.

General Buckner, secretary to president, acquitted of complicity in "Whisky frauds"; 24 Feb.

Mr. Belknap, secretary at war, accused of selling official places; resigns; impeached by congress; 2 March.

General Schenck, minister in London, charged with complicity in "Emma Mine frauds"; resigns and proceeds to America; March.

Salary of next president proposed to be reduced from 80,000 to 25,000 dollars; March.

Lincoln monument, Washington (erected by coloured people), unveiled; 14 April, 1866.

The president vetoes the bill for reduction of president's salary; 19 April.

Dispute with Great Britain respecting the extradition of Winslow, an American forger; March-May.

International exhibition opened (see Philadelphia); 1876.

The arrangements for surrendering fugitive criminals in the treaty of 1842 nullified by the release of Winslow and Brent (see Extradition); June.

General Custer and canvas June.

Insurrection of negroes in Louisiana, fall into an ambuscade on Little Horn river, and are nearly all killed; 25 June.

Centenary of the foundation of the republic 4 July.

Massacre of negro militiamen by whites at Charleston, S. Carolina, 9 July; 53 whites indicted for murder; Aug.

Mr. Belknap's case in the senate; 35 vote him guilty of official corruption; 25 not; amendment 1 Aug.

Death of Gen. Braxton Bragg; Sept.

The president's proclamation against unlawful combinations (of whites) in S. Carolina; 17 Oct.

He declines to receive a centennial address from Irish home-rulers; Oct.

President Grant's message: he declares the electoral system of the country has failed; 1877.

Election for president by delegates; Mr. Tilden, 1876; Mr. Hayes, 1877; (some votes challenged) Dec.

End of dispute with the British Government announced (see Extradition); Dec.

Election tribunal (to settle the election for president chosen in congress) 30 Jan. 1877.

Mr. R. B. Hayes' election confirmed; Mr. Win. A. Wheeler, vice-president, 2 March; Hayes inaugurated, in his message he professes impartial devotion to the public good, 5 March; and forms an impartial ministry; March.

General Butler, murder of the terrorist in Pennsylvania coal-fields; 2nd; several executed; June.

Strike of railway servants on Baltimore and Ohio railway through reduced pay; violent riots in West Virginia; reign of terror; successful resistance to the military; many killed and wounded at Pittsburg; held by rioters; sheriff killed; cannon used; 16-22 July.

Strike extending to New York railways (not in New England); 24 July.

Mob (many foreign communists) beaten by military at Chicago, killed, about 26 July; 26 July.

Gen. Sheridan sent to Pittsburg, 22 July; damage about 8,000,000; tranquility restored, 4 Aug.

Formation of a Cuban league on behalf of insurgents, announced; Sept.

Many suspicious failures of commercial companies and others; Sept.

Reduction of the federal army from 25,000 to 20,000 voted by congress, refused by senate; Oct. Nov.

The government defeated in the senate by Conkling and party, opposing civil service reform, cash payments, &c.; 12 Dec.

Bland's "silver bill," making silver the standard instead of gold (unanimous for founders), passed by senate, veto of the president, (special payments in silver to be resumed 1 Jan. 1879;) dollar 42% coined said to be 8 per cent, less value than gold; 16 Feb. 1878.

Committee appointed to investigate charges of corruption against boards returning delegates to elect the president; June.

Gen. Butler's replies from the Republicans, and joins a new "National party" connected with Kearney, a violent agitator from California; (they were popularly termed "Greenbackers," contending for silver, and opposed to paper money, and opposed to high (cash payments); Aug. et seq.

Gold at par (1st time since 1885); 18 Dec.

Resumption of cash payments; 25 Dec. 1879.

Great emigration of negroes from the southern to the western states; March, April.

30,000,000: 5 per cent, converted into 4 per cent; at par; March, April.
The Chinese expelled from California; indemnity to be claimed by their government. Feb. 23, 1855

County of a visitor at Washington, 555 miles, at Washington, inaugurated 21 Feb.

Currency crisis; the banks oppose the Bland Act, and the compulsory coinage of silver. July.

Death of Gen. Grant; he libered the body.

for New York; Conkling resigns. May, 1881

Assassination of President Garfield by Charles Jules Guiteau, a lawyer of Chicago, at railway station, Washington; two pistol shots; bullet enter the body.

2 July.

Destructive forest fires in Michigan; about 5,000 persons perish. 10,000 homeless. 5 Sept.

Garnet's trial begins. 14 Nov.

Queen Victoria's message to Mrs. Garfield: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you as He alone can."

After lying in state at Washington the general is buried at Cleveland, in Ohio. 23 Sept.

Court mourning in Great Britain. 21-22 Sept.

334,000 dollars collected for Mrs. Garfield. 30 Sept.

Centenary of the capture of Yorktown celebrated (English flag saluted). 15 Sept.

Mr. Garfield's letter to European powers asserting the treaty respecting neutrality at Panama in 1856 to be sufficient, and protesting against their interference. 29 Sept.

Guiteau's trial begins. 14 Nov.

Guiteau in the prison van shot at by Wm. Jones; his head grazed. 19 Nov. 2181; verdict, guilty.

Chinese immigration suspended for 20 years; bill passed by senate about 18 March; vetoed by representatives, March; by the president, April. 25 May.

Bill abolishing polygamy passed 23 March.

Great floods in the west (see Mississippi) March.

Representatives pass immigration bill excluding Chinese for ten years 17 April.

Great strike of iron-workers (about 150,000) in Pennsylvania begun 1 June; going on 13 July.

Meeting of masters at Pittsburg to organise resistance. 7 June.

Guiteau executed. 6 June.

The Chinese exclusion act comes into operation 4 Aug.

Act imposing a tax of $1 per head (opposed by government) comes into operation. 4 Aug.

One of only two copies of a life of general Garfield presented to queen Victoria; the other to Mrs. Garfield.

End of the iron-workers' strike. about 12 Sept.

Robert E. Lee steamer burned on the Mississippi; about 20 deaths.

Death of March Weed, politician and journalist, aged about 55.

Civil service reform bill adopted by the senate, 25 Jan.

Presidential succession bill passed. 5 Jan.

Reduction in internal revenue and revision of the tariff by the senate and congress. 3 March.

Great East River bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, opened. 24 May.

Great strike of telegraph clerks in various states.

July, ends about 15 Aug.


Death of Wendell Phillips, abolitionist, aged 72.

Feb. 1864

Financial embarrassment of gen. Grant through endeavouring to support his son [relieved by government, 1855].

May.

Colossal statue of Liberty, by Bartholdi, the gift of the French, unveiled at Paris by M. Jules Ferry, 4 July [received at New York, 10 June, 1885].

Great strike of miners in Hocking valley, Ohio; on account of foreigners. 8 Sept. 1884.

Grover Cleveland, president, and Mr. Hendricks, vice-president, elected.

Roman Catholic plenary council at Baltimore (about 1,200 bishops and archbishops) opened 9 Nov.

Cattle men's convention at St. Louis (see under Cattle). 18-22 Nov.

Supply of 56,000 acres on the border of the Kansas act of 1862, up to 1866; announced Jan. 1885

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UNITED STATES.
UNITED STATES.

United States, 1850

Locust out of about 30,000 ironworkers near New York

14th June, 1850

President Cleveland at New York declares for armed irruptions and fiscal reform; 5 July.

American Tariff Bill passed; him of a bill in Cincinnati - 14 July.


Treaty with China to prohibit Chinese immigration for 20 years 24 March; bill passed 20 Aug.

The senate refuses to ratify the fisheries treaty.

20 Aug.

The president in a message censures this, but declares for a policy of retaliation against Canada.

23 Aug.

Ratification Bill passed by the House.

23 Aug.

Actuation against “Trusts and Combinations” (which see) autumn.

26 Sept.

Chinese Exclusion Bill approved by president Cleveland.

Chinese Exclusion Act vigorously carried out at San Francisco and at other places middle Oct.

Lord Sackville, British minister at Washington, dismissed by the president; refused for conversation with a reporter, and for writing a private “reply to an allegedly naturalised Englishman in California respecting the presidential election 30 Oct.; lord Sackville admitted admission but repudiated other charges.

26 Oct.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison elected President. Mr. Field, his choice, found to be a great defeat of the Democrats.

5 Nov.

Resolution introduced into the House proposing negotiations for the annexation of Canada, 13 Dec.

Defensive barriers in the Eastern states (see Status).

9 Jan., 1859

Bill introduced in the House for stringent repression of immigration, especially laborers and criminals.

14 Jan.

New Tariff Bill passed by the Senate.

22 Jan.

The Anglo-American Extradition Treaty rejected by the Senate (see Status), 15 Feb.

The Senate and House pass the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

7 Feb.

Exposition at Park Central Hotel in Hartford, Conn.

About 42 persons killed.

13 Feb.

Demonstrations and subscriptions in favour of Mr. Parnell at Philadelphia (see Ireland), March.

Settled at San Francisco (see Status), 16 March.

Objection to the government land (see Status) near Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, proclaimed open to settlers; thousands migrate thither; robotics proceeding with bloodshed and proceeds and action continued.

2 April, 23 April, and two other towns founded 23 April, order maintained by the military and Lynch law.

18 April.

Celebration at New York of the centenary of gen. Washington's inauguration as first president, 24 April 1849.

Navy procession; 50 vessels sail round the harbor.

23 April; military procession.

2 April; civic and industrial procession.

1 May.

A convention met at Columbia, Tennessee, and organized an American Southern Irish association to perpetuate remembrance and history 2 May.

Cyclone from Maryland to Connecticut, much damage.

12 May.


2 May.

The case became the murder case, the result of a conspiracy of which Alexander Sullivan, P. J. Sullivan, Daniel Connelly and Frank Williams were the principals. Alex. Sullivan and others arrested 12 June; Alexander Sullivan released on bail high bail 14 June.

Mr. Woodruff arrested at Winnipeg, Canada, selected about 20 June. The grand jury at Chicago after 15 days instigation presents an indictment against Martin Burke, John E. Beige, Daniel Connelly, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Woodruff, Patrick Conney, and John Kunz, with others unknown, of conspiracy and of the number of Patrick Henry Cronin.

29 June, 1859

About 6,000 persons perish by the overflow of the Ohio River.

Death of Simon Cameron, aged 50, war secretary during the civil war.

24 June.

Great public meeting at Chicago impeaching the Gen. Grant, as he was at Cincinnati 24 July.

Existing under the protection of the United States.

24 July.

A meeting of Irish Americans in Chicago proposes the formation of an Irish-American Republican Association, to be settled in lower California 30 July.

Initation in Molokai Valley, New York, 14 persons driven out.

Martin Burke (otherwise Frank Williams) at Minneapolis ordered for extradition 10 July; given up.

The British sealer, Bark Diamond, seized by the U.S. revenue cutter Rock (Capt. Shepard), in Bering sea (see Bering Strait.)

20 July.

The national monument at New Plymouth, Massachusetts, commemorating the landing of the “Pilgrims Fathers” (which see) dedicated 1 Aug.

The Sioux and the Chippewa Indians sell a large part of their reservations, which are to be opened for settlement.

23 Aug.

David Terry, formerly a judge, shot dead at La- thorpe, California, by Marshal Nagle, for striking Judge Field.

14 Aug.

[Nagle was executed, 17 Sept.]

Parliament Congress (which see), meeting of delegates at Washington.

30 Sept.

Maritime conference (which see) at Washington.

6 Oct.

Death of Mr. Jefferson Davis, aged 51, late president of the Confederate States, 6 Dec.; solemnly buried at New Orleans.

11 Dec.

[Re-interred at Richmond, Virginia, 31 May, 1859.]

The new Anglo-American extradition treaty ratified by the Senate.

13 Feb., 1859.

Mr. Blaine and Sir J. Pumford agree to refer the Bering sea affair to arbitration.

25 Feb.

A national convention of the delegates of the colored citizens of the U.S., at Washington, issues an address.

7 Feb.

[Constitutional rights].

The case called on 26 Aug., 1859; 1,415 men were examined before a jury of 12 could be discovered a plot to destroy a barge having been discovered, 4 persons pleaded guilty, one convicted, Feb. 1859.

23 Oct., 1859.

The trial began at Chicago before ed. McConnel; the jury acquitted John P. Beggard, Mr. Cronin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Burke, guilty of murder, and sentenced them to imprisonment for life; John Kunz, as accessory, to 10 years' imprisonment.

15 Dec.

[Frank Woodruff discharged, April, 1859.]

A new trial granted to John Kunz, the other sentences confirmed.

14 Jan., 1859.

Bills introduced for greatly raising the minimum of the coinage of silver, fixed by the Bank Act of 1851; bills dropped through disagreement, reported 19 April.

25 April.

The World's Fair bill passed; signed by the President.

25 April.

Naval Supply bill passed by the Senate three bills to be built.

27 May.

The bill to prohibit the Bering sea closed to underwritten seal-fishing.

28 May.

The president approves of the new silver bill passed to enlarge the currency.

14 July.

John C. Fremont, the scientific explorer, stated as dies, aged 37.

13 July.

The British sealing schooners, George E. White and Aired, seized in Bering sea, were condemned for contraband of war.

silver parcels issued by the secretary of the treasury, offering to sell silver bullion in lots, not under 1,000 $10, to mints, on and after 15 Aug.

28 Aug.

Signs of workmen, railway men, &c., in New York, Chicago, &c., Aug.

Mr. McKinley's tariff bill, highly protectionist, to encourage home manufactures, after long discus-
sion and opposition from the democrats, passed by the congress, 30 Sept.; approved by the president, Oct. 1890. [The bill greatly affected Great Britain, Canada, France, Austria, and other states; the act includes a policy of retaliation and reciprocity.]

Conventional party. A new political party to be named the National Union party, to include the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labour and similar bodies, early Dec.

A free silver coinage bill hastily passed by the senate, 15 Jan. 1891.

Great distress in the west attributed to the McKinley act. Jan.

Death of George Bancroft, historian and diplomatist, aged 90, 17 Jan.

Destructive storm on the Atlantic coast, starting from Alabama (see New York) 24, 25 Jan.

Death of admiral David Dixon Porter, eminent commander in the civil war, aged 79, 18 Feb.

Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, commander-in-chief (1859-64), dies, aged nearly 71, 14 Feb.; funeral ceremony at New York; present, president Harrison and state officials, chief army officers with about 30,000 troops, 14 Feb., court of St. Louis, Missouri, 21 Feb.

The senate’s free coinage bill defeated by the house, 22 Feb.; end of the great speculation in Wall-street, New York, termed the “silver pool,” or syndicate, 24 Feb.


The Farmers' Alliance form a “third party” to oppose the republican and democratic candidates, 29 May.

Mr. John Burdick, city treasurer of Philadelphia, sentenced to 15 years’ solitary confinement, and heavy fine, for deceptions, 2 July.

Threatened revolt of the Indians, 12 July.

James Russell Lowell, statesman and popular writer, dies, aged 72, 12 Aug.

Dispute with Chili (which see) 27 Aug.

Fight between supporters of the Farmers' Alliance and their opponents, 5 deaths at Bucksport, Arkansas, 10 Oct.

Destructive storm over the city of Washington and a waterspout, much damage done at Baltimore, and along the coast, 23 Nov.

A new “reciprocity” party formed, headed by Mr. Blaine, about 50,000 members, 3 Jan. 1892.

The arbitration treaty respecting the Behring sea signed at Washington, (see calling-study) 29 Feb.

Death of poet, aged 73, 14 March.

Destructive tornado in the N.W. states; about 37 persons killed, 3 March.

The war with the Italian government closed (see New Orleans) 28 March.

The corner stone of General Grant’s monument in Riverside-park, New York, laid by president Harrison, 27 April.

The invitation to an international conference on the silver question, accepted by Great Britain and other powers (see Monarchy Conferences) June.

The National Bi-metallic League formed in Washington, May.

President Harrison nominated for re-election by the republican convention at Minneapolis, Mr. Whitelaw Reid as vice-presidential, 19 June.

Mr. Grover Cleveland (presidential, 1885) nominated for election as president at Chicago, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson as vice-presidential, 23 June.

The “Prohibition” (temperance) Convention at Cincinnati nominates gen. John Bidwell for president, July.

Sen.ator W. M. Stewart’s Free-Silver bill passed the senate, 1 July; rejected by the house, 11 July.


Great heat throughout the greater part of the United States, about 23 July; many deaths, 99°-102°, 28 July; the hottest day for 21 years, 29 July; traffic impeded by death of horses, 29 July; 139°, 224 deaths at New York, 29 July; 129 deaths, 30 July; 296 deaths, 31 July.

Great strike on several railways in New York State, 15 Aug.; severe conflicts between strikers and non-strikers; some armed encounters, 14 Aug.; the Buffalo railway guarded by troops; traffic suspended; troops massed; more strikes, with conflicts like civil war, 17 Aug., end of strike reported, 24 Aug.

Rising of miners in Tracy City, Tennessee, against the employment of convicts in state labor, 11 Aug.; conflicts and attacks durinig the miners, 21 Miners, and their stockades demolished; fighting between the convict guard and the strikers; the strikers victors at Cool Creek; much slaughter; progress of troops on the track temporarily stopped; the miners surrender to Gen. Carnes after severe fighting; order restored at Cool Creek, 19 Aug.

Western Reserve, steamer, wrecked on Lake Superior, 26 lives lost, 30 Aug.

Buttie, U.S. fishing schooner, seized by the Canadian cruiser Curlew, while unlawfully fishing in the Bay of Fundy, reported 8 Sept.

Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, aged 84, 7 Sept.

Cherokee panic at Long Island, New York State, 16 Sept.

Grand celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus (12 Oct., 1492) at New York, Philadelphia, and throughout the union, 12 Oct., 1492.

General dedication of the building of the Monticello Columbian exposition at Chicago, 21 Oct.

General drought throughout the country, Aug.-Oct.

Grover Cleveland re-elected president, 277; Harris son, 145; Weaver, 22; total, 444; Mr. Arthur B. Stevenson vice-president, 3 Nov.

Coinage in year 1891-2: gold, value 35,956,973 dollars; silver dollars, 8,339,657; total coinage, 44,296,630; dollar, 15,732,976 dollars; total coinage, 50,033,607; silver dollars, 15,732,976.


Death of gen. B. Franklin Butler, aged 73, Jan. 1893.


James Gillespie Blaine, statesman and orator; born in 1815, 1893.

The treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich islands proposed.

Gen. Pierre G. T. de Beauregard, confederate (see 1861), dies, aged 75, 30 Oct.

Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as president; he declares for justice and humanity to the Indians, 4 March.

Grand international naval review at New York; 2 columns of war-ships, extensively armed, present; president Cleveland and his cabinet, American superior officials, diplomatic body, &c., the duke of Veragua, and many eminent persons; many present officers of the fleet; vessels brightly illuminated in the evening, illuminations and fireworks and parade of troops and women in the city, 27 April.

New immigration law comes into effect, 3 May; the Chinese exclusion act much opposed, 5 May.

Fall of price of silver through the New York currency act, end of June; silver mining and works suspended in Colorado and other places, 29 June.

Two compulsory silver purchase repeal bills; Mr. Vosehers' before the senate, 28 Aug.; Mr. Wilson’s passed by the house, 25 Aug.; prolonged discussion in the senate, Oct.

Cherokee Strip, near Arkansas (which see), given up for settlement, 1893.

The world’s fair closed (see Chicago), 29 Oct.

The silver purchase repeal bill passed by the senate (victory of pres. Cleveland) 43, 52, 30 Oct.; signed by him 17 Nov.

The Chinese exclusion bill passed, 2 Nov.

Death of Francis Parkman, historian of French in America, aged 74, 9 Nov.

Out of work in New York, 54,000; Chicago, 11,000, Philadelphia, 11,000, reported, 21 Dec.

The tardil bill, with internal revenue bill and income-tax clause, passed by the house, 1 Feb. 1894.

The Kearney (battle-ship) wrecked at the Cunard steamer, on Roncadore reef; all saved, 2 Feb.
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Mr. Bland's silver sedgewise coinage bill, author-
tizing the use of silver, vetoed by the house, 1 March; by the senate, 15 March; vetoed by pres. Cleveland.

24 March, 1894

Decline of the democratic party through ministerial mismanagement, respecting the finances and currency.

Feb., March.

The Behring sea treaty bill passed.

3 April.

Great strike of colliers (about 21,600) in Pennsyl-
vania, Maryland, and Kentucky districts, reported, April; rioting, with bloodshed, in Illinois and other places, May; troops called out, 27 May, 300,000; subsidence of the coal strike through compromise, reported, 10 June, Mr. Coxey's commerical and other "industrial armies," formed by Mr. Coxey, of Ohio, throughout the late commercial depression, proceeded to Washington to demand legislation for work and better pay; conflict with the railway authorities at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska, 28 April; 1st section arrives, 21 April; trains seized and successfully held against the authorities in Montana and Indiana; some recaptured by troops in Dakota, etc.; total of Coxeyite troops, 7,250; the main body of Coxeyites (about 400) arrive at Washington, April 29.

Messrs. Coxey, Browne and Jones committed for illegal acts, 2 May; imprisoned and fined, about 500,000, the amount composing.

11 May.

Railway strikes: "Pullman car," reported, 28 June; above 60,000 men out; service partially blocked throughout the states, 29 June; the government orders the railways to raise the blockade of the railways and quell rioting; Mr. Edward Pl€han, strike leader, arrested at Cincinnati, 3 July; conflicts ensued, reported, 6 July.

See 3d stock.

Martial law proclaimed in Illinois.

6-10 July.

Strike subsidies.

13 July.

Collapse of the railway union.

15 July.

Senator Gorman's new tariff bill passed by the senate, 3 July.

Disagreement between the senate and house respect-
ing tariff bill, 19 July; long conference of dele-
gates fruitless, 2 Aug.; compromise; the senate's tariff bill, favouring free trade, passed by the house, 13 Aug.; comes into force, 27 Aug.

New treaty between United States and China ratified, reported, 28 Aug.

Nine weeks drought leads to great forest fires in Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan; 15 towns and many villages destroyed, 14 Aug.; 3,000 deaths, reported, 4 Sept., 40,000 deaths, reported, 12 Sept.; 500,000 dollars.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.A., poet and novelist, aged 74, died, Aug., 6th; 8 Aug.; 4 Sept.; 15,000,000.

Gen. Schofield advocates increase of the army to support the authority of the federal government, 2 Oct.

Message from the president to the congress, re-
specting the withdrawal of gold, 26 Jan., 1895.

Gold received from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc., 12 Jan.

The national board of trade convened in pres. Cleveland's financial proposals, 31 Jan.

Pres. Cleveland's bond bill for the relief of the Treasury rejected by the house, 2 Feb.

The president orders the military to handle arrangements to issue a 2 per cent. gold bond at par in place of the 4 per cent., 8 Feb.

The 3 per cent. gold bill rejected by the house.

The bond syndicate deposits in the treasury over 30,000,000 dollars in gold, 4 (some 20,000,000 from Canada), 26 Feb.

Death of Frederick Douglass, at Washington, aged 72, 22 Feb.

half-interest; abolitionist orator.

29 Feb.

The supreme court at Washington decides that the imposition of an income-tax (2 per cent.) on rents, estates, etc., to meet the deficit is unconstitutional.

2 Apr.

General opposition to the tax increasing; collection.

12 Apr., 1895.

Mr. James Dwight Dana, born 12 Feb., eminent naturalist, geologist and writer; Silliman professor at Yale university; attached to

the U.S. exploring voyage under capt. Wilkes to the South Pole, 1439.

A silver convention of 17 states W. of the Missis-
ippi to increase the use of silver, held at Salt Lake city; formation of a bimetallic union proposed, 15 May.

The supreme court denies the entire income tax to be unconstitutional.

20 May.

A sound money convention at Memphis, Tennessee, opposing unlimited silver coinage, opened.

23 May.

Agitation in favour of bimetallism.

May.

Proclamation of strict neutrality in regard to Cuba, May 13.

Much agitation throughout the states on the silver

question.

June.

The bond syndicate complete the transfer of gold to the treasury; gold balance, 207,555,774 dollars; cash balance, 126,360,422 dollars, reported, 28 June.

Death of Howell Edmund Jackson, eminent judge, aged 63, reported, 19 Aug.

The Irish-American convention to promote complete Irish independence, John F. Finerty, pres., held at Chicago, 24 Sept.

Chicago Freeans adopt the name of "Irish-American alliance of the world." 26 Sept.

Wm. Wetmore Story, sculptor and author, died in Italy, aged 67, Aug. 22; Oct.

Congress meets, 2 Dec.; the president's message, relating to finance (new measures), Argentine, China, Hawaii, Japanese treaty, Mosquito strip, Nicaragua, Rousso, Armenia, Behring Sea dispute, Venezuela, &c., 3 Dec.

For dispute with Great Britain see varia, 1895.

The president's view on the Monroe doctrine much censured; heavy falls in the New York stock

market.

20 Dec.

Message of peace and goodwill to the American people from the prince of Wales and the duke of York in response to an appeal of the New York World, 24 Dec.; cordially received.

26 Dec.

New tariff bill increasing the revenue passed by the house of representatives.

26 Dec.

The president's policy severely censured by the New York chamber of commerce.

2 Jan., 1896.

Resolution of the senate and the house deprecating the civil war in Cuba, asserting the rights of the insurgents to good civil government and to be regarded as belligerents.

29 Jan.

State loan (100,000,000 dollars) fully taken up; an

annual interest.

2 Feb.

The free silver bill of the senate rejected by the house (236-91) 14 Feb.

Arbitration conference held at Philadelphia, an

approving letter from pres. Cleveland.

20 Feb.; 20 April.

Concurrent resolution in the senate recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents and re-
questing the Spanish government to recognise the independence of the south, reported.

10 May.

The Washington arbitration conference appoint a permanent committee, and urge action in favour of arbitration between the U.S. and other countries.

23 April.

Presidential campaign: candidates — Mr. Win.

McKinley, republican, Mr. Reed, and others, May.

The senate passes Mr. Butler's bill prohibiting the further issue of interest-bearing bonds at a gold standard and favouring the silver party.

2 June.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, born 1811, died 1 July.

Law enforcement at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; six

men of lord Russell, chief justice of England, on international arbitration.

20 Aug.

Mr. William McKinley elected president, over

7,132,574, against 7,100,000.

5 Nov.

General revival of trade.

5 Nov.

Senate committee on foreign relations report their report on the recognition of the independence of the Cuba, and the United States' friendly offices to close the war between Spain and Cuba.

12 Dec.

Many bank failures in the west.

Dec. 1895-6.

Arbitration treaty (5 years) between Great Britain and United States signed by Mr. Olney and
Commodore George Dewey thanked by congress, and pronounced for the victory at Manila Bay, 1898.

International commission to settle differences between Canada and United States agreed on, 31 May; see Debates, and Canada, June.

War revenue bill (increased tonnage dues) passed by congress, 29 May, 1893.

Thanks of congress voted to Lieut. Hobson and his crew, 29 June; and message of thanks to adm. Sampson on the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, 25 July, 1898.

Mr. John Hay nominated secretary of state, 16 Aug.

Controversy respecting the conduct of the war; gen. Miles publishes his statement, criticizing the war office, 13 June.

Elections: republican majority.

Spanish-American treaty signed at Paris, see Spanish-American War.

Congress meets; the president's message, proposed increase of the army and navy, and occupation of Cuba, 5 Dec, 1898; debate on expansion policy, 9, 10 Jan., 1899.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, appointed ambassador to Great Britain, 11 Jan.

Mr. N. Dingley, supporter of a protective tariff policy, died, aged 85, 13 Jan.

The Nicaraguan canal bill (U.S. control and neutrality guaranteed) passed by the senate, 21 June.

Army reorganization (increase) bill passed by the house, 30 June; amended temporary increase bill 1901, passed by Senate.

Peace treaty with Spain ratified (57-27), 6 Feb.; bill passed by the house for payment of 25,000,000 dollars to Spain for the Philippines, 21 Feb.

Destructive storm and heavy snow-fall, 34 deg. of frost, 5-14 Feb.

War commission appointed (Sept.) to investigate alleged abuses in report of sec. of war, and all officials, 12 Feb.

Lrd. Charles Beresford, in New York, advocates the co-operation of the powers for keeping the "open door," which sec. in China, 19 Feb.

Diplomatic relations with Spain resumed, 21 June.

Reciprocity treaties with Great Britain and France signed, 16 June and July.

Mr. Sec. of war, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Elihu Root.

Capt. McKinley presents him with a sword of honour at the capitol, 5 Aug.

Mr. Garret Hobart, vice-pres., died, 21 Nov.

The president's message to congress; prosperity reported; the existing gold standard, a canal uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and a cable to Manila, advocated, 8 Dec.

The currency bill passed by the house, 15 Dec.

Maintenance of the "open door" policy in China; negotiations with the powers successful, concluded by Mr. Hay, reported, 2 Jan., 1900.

Death of Mr. R. B. Osborne, aged 53, an eminent civil engineer, and author, 12 Dec.

Convention rejecting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 respecting a canal across the Central American isthmus, signed by Lrd. Pauncefote and Mr. Hay at Washington, 7 Feb.

Gold standard bill, favouring bimetallism, passed by the senate, 15 Feb.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to Great Britain, 1839-53, born 1822, died, 9 March.

Financial bill signed by pres. McKinley, 14 March.Letters from congress addressed to pres. McKinley, the commission fails; neutrality maintained, 22 May.

Congress adjourns sine die, 7 June.

Presidential campaign: Mr. McKinley nominated republican candidate at Philadelphia; col. Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president; Mr. W. J. Bryan, democratic candidate, nominated, 5 July.
Russian government, in reply to Mr. Hay's note, 1 Feb., said that the Moncada treaty would be open to U.S. trade, etc. 23 Feb., 1902.

Philippines tariff bill passed by senate, 25 Feb., signed.

Pres. Roosevelt informs the Ho-Delegations that the United States cannot interfere in the South African war.

Prince Henry of Prussia visits New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara; made L&D. of Harvard University, 1 March.

Gen. Wade Hampton, died, aged 64, 11 April.

Memorial gifts to universities from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, and others, March-April.

The Rev. Dr. Talman, eminent Presbyterian preacher, died, aged 72, 13 April.

Democratic victory in the house of representatives; the Cuba reciprocity bill, with amendments removing the differential duty on sugar, passed (majority 150).

Major Gardner, civil governor of Tayakas, reports erudite and courtesy of American troops, 16 Dec., 1901; investigation ordered, 19 Feb., and 2 April; see: Philippines.

Mr. W. H. Moody appointed naval secretary in succession of Mr. Long, resigned, 29 April.

Chinese exclusion bill ratified.

Ahn, Sampson, died, aged 62, 6 May.

Mr. E. G. Godkin, eminent publicist and editor, died, aged 70, 21 May.

Lord Pauncefote (British minister, 1899; ambassador, 1897-1902) died, much regretted, aged 74, 24 May; state funeral at Washington, 28 May (his body conveyed on the U.S. mail packet, U.S. mail-of-war, interred at Stoke, 15 July); hon. (after) Sir Michael Herbert appointed British ambassador.

The president's message to congress, recapitulating reciprocity to Cuba (on the sugar question), failed, 4 June.

Mr. Spooner's Panama canal bill passed by congress, 26 June; signed, 28 June.

Philippines civil government bill passed, 26 June; signed.

Pres. Roosevelt tours in New England; he strongly advocates the suppression of "trusts," 23 Aug.; declares the Monroe doctrine to be the belief of Americans that "the nations on that continent must be left to work out their own destinies, and that America was not to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power," 26 Aug.

Narrow escape of the president; two men killed in his coach by collision with an electric car near Pittsfield, 3 Sept.

Forest fires in Oregon and Washington; about 36 deaths, more than 400 homes burned, 15 Sept.

Death of Mr. Horace Gray, eminent judge, aged 74, reported, 27 Sept.

Coal famine due to the strike; colliers near Mt. Carmel, New York, attacked by strikers, troops called out, repeated.

Conferences between pres. Roosevelt and Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Mitchell, the miners' leader, 23-27 Oct.

Coal strike (137 days) ends; arbitration commission appointed, 16 Oct.; miners' convention accepts pres. Roosevelt's proposals, 23, 21 Oct.

California constitutional convention, 5 Nov.

Elections; republican majority over 20, 4 Nov.

Mr. Moody's British industrial commission received by pres. Roosevelt, 26 Nov.

Congress meets, 2 Dec.

Death of Mr. T. B. Reed, statesman, aged 63, reported, 7 Dec.

Commercial treaty with Cuba, signed.

Pres. Roosevelt declines to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute; arbitration by the Hague tribunal agreed to by the powers, 25 Dec.

Bill passing rekindling the duties on anthracite coal, and reducing other coal duties, for a year, 14 Jan., 1903.

Panama canal treaty, between U.S. and Colombia, signed, 23 Jan.

Coal miners' convention accepts 12½ per cent average increase in wages in Illinois and elsewhere, reported, 8 Feb.

Alaska boundary treaty signed; ratified, 11 Feb.
Venezuela dispute settled; foreign protocols signed.
Washington 13-17 Feb. 1903
Mr. Root, secretary for war, and Sen. Lodge, and Turner selected as U.S. members of the Alaska boundary arbitration tribunal. Mr. Cortelyou officially appointed to the new post of secretary of commerce.
The supreme court's decision in the lottery cases virtually settles the power of congress to exercise control over inter-state commerce.
Philippine currency bill passed.
The president defends his negro policy in a letter to Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, reported.
Navy bill, $1,000,000 dollars credit, agreed on, early March.
Extra session of the senate, president's message, urging the ratification of the Cuban and Panama treaties.
Coal strike commission appointed by president Roosevelt awards anthracite miners increase of 10 per cent. from Nov. 1902, decree working day of nine hours, and fixes a sliding-scale award; to remain in force until March, 1906, reported.
Labor troubles, strikes among employees of the American bridge co. extending; great cotton mills at Lowell (Mass.), closed, Apr. 1.
President Roosevelt begins his great journey through the Panama isthmus April 9th. On the way Monroe doctrine (which see), makes an appeal for a strong navy on the ground that it is necessary to support the doctrine by force; recall of course of recent events in Venezuela acknowledging fully the loyal conduct of the Powers to the U.S., 2 April; speaks on trusts at Milwaukee, 3 April; at Minneapolis on the tariff, practically abandoning the trust policy, 4 April.
Anthracite miners' unions refuse to work nine hours daily as ordered by the commission, rejected the plan, 6 April.
Ex-president Cleveland declares against president Roosevelt on the negro question, April.
Lock-out at most of the collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading coal company, reported, 30,000 men, reported.
Strike of some 30,000 labourers employed on the Rapid transit railway, New York, leave employ; strikes among the millwrights, ironworkers, and teamsters, reported.
A May, reported.
Attempt to blow up the Cumnard liner Umbria with dynamite at New York, about 1 May.
Sir James H. Beresford, the British ambassador entertained by Society of Pilgrims, 22 May.
250th anniversary of the foundation of the civic government of New York.
26 May.
President sends note with Cuba signed.
May.
90,000 textile workers strike in Philadelphia for shorter hours and increased wages, ended, reported.
Tornado at Gainesville, Georgia, 64 persons killed, great damage.
Fire in the town especially at 5 Myers St., May, reported.
Cloud-burst in Oregon, the greater part of the town of Hopper destroyed, about 300 lives lost; forest fires in New England, early June.
95 per cent. of building operations in New York at a standstill owing to strikes, 10,000 mechanics and 10,000 labourers unemployed; building operations estimated at $200,000,000 dol., reported.
June.
Explosion at Hanna, Wyoming, at Union Pacific coal company's mine, about 200 killed, 30 June.
Trial of landlords, constables, and others charged with cruelties in connection with the "peonage" system of virtual slavery in Georgia and Alabama, April.
Russian government refuses to receive from president Roosevelt the Jewish petition of the executive council of the Manchurian Jewish community for better treatment for Russian Jews; also refuses to recognise American passports to American Jews, June.
Lynching at Evansville and elsewhere, early July.
Negotiations for opening the ports demanded by United States and Japain reported successful; preliminary agreement to open towns in Manchuria for foreign trade; American treaty negotiations opened by Chang Chi-tung, who asks for modifications of articles relating to mining rights.
1903.
Brodhead's lock-out at Pittsburg, 25,000 men affected, July, end, July.
Collision between two sections of a circus train on the Grand trunk railway, 19 killed, 30 injured.
7 Aug.
Judge Taft to become secretary of war on the retirement of Mr. Root in Jan. 1904, reported.
Attempt by Wellbrenner, a lunatic, to shoot president Roosevelt at Oyster bay.
Sir Thos. Lipton ill with appendicitis at Chicago, early Sept.
President Roosevelt at the State fair at Syracuse, reviews a great labour parade.
7 Sept.
Hurricane in New York, Florida, and the southern states.
The period during which the congress of Columbia might decide to affirmatively respecting the Panama canal treaty having expired, 29 Sept.; the treaty becomes dead.
23 Sept.
The United States government denounces the action of the Dominican government in sending a project to congress for publishing the records of the Dominican waters and making certain ports free, and refuses to permit the establishment of coaling ports in San Domingo, or cession of any of its territory to the United States.
4 Sept.
President Roosevelt denounces the proposal of the German government to establish a territory to be classed as "neutral," end Sept.
Death of sir Michael Herbert, 29 Sept.; memorial service at Washington, president Roosevelt and members of his cabinet present.
Greatest rainfall recorded by the New York weather bureau since its foundation in 1877; streets flooded, traffic disarranged, 50 homes swept away at Paterson, many bridges on the Delaware river carried away, great damage on the east from Virginia to Rhode Island by hurricanes and high tides, beginning, 7 Oct.
Delegation of the artificers company of London arrive at Boston; city elaborately decorated, British flag seen for the first time on Bunker's hill monument, and observed by president Roosevelt at the White House.
10 Oct.
Special reception in honor of the Mostly educational commission at the White House.
20 Oct.
Tumultuous victory in the New York municipal elections, Mr. McClellan elected mayor, 3 Nov.
Mr. A. H. "Green," the father of Greater New York, fatally shot by a negro.
13 Nov.
Labour riots and disorder in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Denver, reported.
21 Nov.
Sir M. Durand, new British ambassador, received by president Roosevelt.
2 Dec.
Great excitement and speculation in the wheat market, early Dec. 1903.
Report of Mr. Shaw, secretary of the Treasury, shows a surplus of over $3,300,000,000 dol., for the fiscal year 1903; treaty with Sump, 649,611,177 dol., increase, 69,594,873 dol., expenditure, 649,620,350 dol., increase, 69,594,873 dol., surplus, 54,927,037 dol., estimates for 1904-5; revenue, 674,979,664 dol., expenditure, 607,357,865 dol., surplus, 67,621,799 dol., estimates for 1905; revenue, 704,475,860 dol., expenditure (not including sinking fund), 702,475,000 dol., deficit, 2,000,000 dol., submitted to congress.
7 Dec.
Presidential message deals with trusts and the relations of capital and labour.
7 Dec.
Martial law proclaimed in connection with Colorado coal strike (see Strikers).
10 Dec.
Cuban reciprocity treaty passes the senate, 17 Dec.
Fire at Cuyapo theatre, Chicago, 30 Dec.
Treaty signed with the Colombian government.
13 Dec.
Great fire in Baltimore, estimated damage, $10,000,000.
14 Dec.
Panama treaty ratified.
17, 18 Dec.
Steamer General Sherman burnt in New York harbour, 1,200 lives lost.
15 June.
St. Louis, exhibition to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase completed.
15 Sept.
Senator Hearst of Mass., one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the U.S. senate, died, aged 72 years.
30 Sept.
Arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed at Washington, 12 Dec.
Great fire at Minneapolis 14 Dec., 1901
Ultimatum to President Castro of Venezuela 6 Jan., 1902
United States and Venezuela: negotiations 1 Jan., 1902
President Roosevelt inaugurated 4 March, 1902
President Castro refused to submit American claims to arbitration 27 March, 1902
Serious rioting in Chicago 3 May, 1902
The seventh international railway congress opened at Washington 4 May, 1902
P. S. Cutts and Bennington blew up in the harbour of San Diego, great loss of life 21 June, 1902
Railway disaster between New York and Chicago, 43 killed, many injured 22 June, 1902
Mr. Hay, secretary of state and former ambassador in London, died; Mr. Elihu Root appointed successor 2 July, 1902
President Roosevelt received the Russo-Japanese peace plenipotentiaries on the U.S. yacht Mar-
more in Oyster Bay 2 Aug., 1902
Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia signed at Portsmouth, U. S. A. 8 Sept., 1902
Prince Leopold of Battenberg and the captains of the British second cruiser squadron received at
White House by President Roosevelt 2 Nov., 1902
Mr. M. O. Chelan, Tammany candidate for New York mayor 7 Nov., 1902
Warm welcome given British cruiser squadron under prince Louis of Hattenberg, New York, 9 Nov., 1902
Vice-Admiral Askip appointed Japanese ambassador 9 Jan., 1903
Death of Dr. William Harper, president of Chicago university 16 Jan., 1903
International commission arrive at Washington to study American affairs 21 Jan., 1903
Loss of the steamer Bolivar on the Pacific coast; 125 persons out of 154 saved, reported 25 Jan., 1903
House of representatives adopts a bill for the admission of the territories of Arizona and New
Mexico to the rank of a federal state; also the admissions of Oklahoma and the Indian territory,
signed 31 Jan., 1903
Marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, an Ohio
member of Congress, at the White House, Washington 17 Feb., 1903
Tornado at Meridian, Mississippi, 2 March, 1903
Earthquake at San Francisco (see Earthquakes), 17 April, 1903
Alaska boundary treaty ratified by the senate 28 April, 1903
Chicago meat-packing scandal; press Roosevelt under the microscope rapidly changing the
present conditions 18 May, 1903
Congress ends its session after passing the meat inspection bill without the clause requiring the
date of inspection to be stamped on canned products until 30 June, 1903
San-American congress declares to submit the
Brago doctrine to the Senate conference 16 Aug., 1903
Pres. Roosevelt directs that all documents emanating from White House shall be printed in accordance with the recommendations of the
spelling reform committee 24 Aug., 1903
Review of 45 vessels at Oyster bay; largest fleet of fighting ships ever assembled under the
American flag 26 Aug., 1903
Passenger train falls into the Cumaron river near End 29 Aug., 1903
Anti negro riots in Georgia; several negroes killed 22 Sept., 1903
Soler de Quesada, Cuban minister to U. S. tenders his resignation 29 Sept., 1903
Standard oil company found guilty at oil of concurrence against trade in violation of the Ohio
antitrust law; company given notice of a new trial 30 Sept., 1903
Anti-Japanese manifestations in San Francisco started by the Japanese and Korean exclusion league and fostered by the general attitude of the
people of California towards all strangers; woundings reported in Tokyo 23 Oct., 1903
Greatest snowstorm experienced for many years occurred in Kansas city, Aberdeen, S. Dakota and Denver; over 1200 persons drowned; sulphur
water thrown out by the Chile volcano inundated the town of Panchana, killing most of the
inhabitants; Pimentel and other towns swept away; schooner Augusta and all on board lost, reported 22 Oct., 1903
Penny postage established between U. S. and New Zealand 22 Oct., 1903
Railway accident in Atlantic city; 24 persons killed 22 Oct., 1903
Mr. Hearst's candidature for the governorship announced at Utica, New York State, by Mr. Root, secretary of state, in the name of President
Roosevelt 26 Oct., 1903
Sir Mortimer Durand's retirement as British ambassador to the U. S. announced 28 Nov., 1903
Railway accident at Woonsocket, near Valley, Mass.; 10 killed, 35 injured 22 Nov., 1903
Monetary commission of the bankers association, sitting in Washington, unanimously agree on the
outlines of a plan for emergency currency 13 Nov., 1903; plan receives approval of Mr. Shaw, secretary of the treasury 18 Nov., 1903
Thanksgiving day proclaimed 29 Nov., 1903
Congress opened 3 Dec., 1903
Annual report of the secretary for the treasury states that the revenue for the last year was
$15,477,358, and the expenditure $147,343,366; public debt amounts to $125,031,526, reported 5 Dec., 1903
Nobel peace prize awarded, by the Norwegian storting, to pres. Roosevelt 16 Dec., 1903
American sugar refining company fined $75,000, and the Brooklyn cooperage company $4,000,
for accepting rebates from railroads, 11 Dec., 1903
Senate ratifies the Algeciras convention 16 Dec., 1903
Racial conflict in Kanipe county, Mississippi, 12 persons, nearly all negroes, killed 26 Dec., 1903
Harriman investigation into matters concerning railways and traffic opened in Chicago 2 Jan., 1904
Explosion at Pittsburg steel works; 33 killed, 9 Jan., 1904
President Roosevelt, speaking at Washington, gives strong support to the ship subsidy bill, which is modelled on the recent Cunard contract with
the British government and devotes over 4,900,000 annually to building 20 fast steamers for S. American trade and half that amount annually
to building 15 steamers for the Pacific Ocean 16 Jan., 1904
Navy committee of the house of representatives agree to report in favour of the construction of
two 26,000 ton battleships; the total amount of the naval appropriations sanctioned by the committee amounts to 14,800,000 24 Jan., 1904
Inter-state commerce commission presents a report to congress on the control of railway
rates and proposes that the companies should be forbidden to own real properties, beyond what is necessary for fuel supply, 26 Jan.,
Gilt by Mr. J. B. Rockefeller, to the general education board, of 2,400,000 7 Feb., 1904
Wreck of the American steamer Larchmont, in collision off Rhode island coast; 19 lives lost, 7 Feb., 1904
Senate in Washington passes a measure for the promotion of Japanese education; Californian authorities agree to admit Japanese children to
white schools as soon as the exclusion of Chinese becomes effective 15 Feb., 1904
Immigration bill, excluding Asiatic labourers from the U. S., signed by president Roosevelt, 20 Feb.,
Accident to the New York-Chicago express; about 20 persons injured 22 Feb., 1904
Mr. Bryce presents his credentials at White House, 25 Feb., 1904
Confessions of bribery made by the members of the San Francisco board of supervisors, reported 26 Mar., 1904
Indictments against Ruff, the labour "boss," and 10 against the former agent of the Pacific states
telephone and telegraph company, on charges of briking the supervisors, returned by the San Francisco grand jury; Ruff's bail fixed at
$35,000 26 March, 1904
Train derailed in California; 25 killed, 100 injured, 29 March, 1904
Jamestown tercentennial exhibition at Norfolk, April 8, 1457. 
Mr. McKinley, widow of president McKinley, b. 1822. 
Disastrous accident on the U.S. battleship "Battleship" at Mass. 16 men injured. 
Wreck of an excursion train near Detroit; nearly 42 persons killed. 
Great fire at Coney Island; 2,290,000, damage. 
Fire in a New York tenement house, 19 lives lost; Long Beach hotel, Long Island, destroyed. 
Standard oil company fined 5,000,000, for violations of the anti-trust law. 
Fire, by which half of Old Orchard (Maine) was destroyed, occurred. 
Collision of the Quebec-Boston Express with a freight train, 20 killed and 43 injured, 12th. 
Steamship "Cypress" founders in Lake Superior; 22 lives lost. 
E. J. Goslin & Co.'s mills near Fontana, Ill, burned; 6,000 persons injured. 
Congress opened. 
The Pacific fleet sails from Hampton roads after being inspected by president Roosevelt, for a world's cruise. 
(See Albany (W. A.), Madrid, Melbourne, Sydney, Tokyo, Manila, Barcelona.) 
Panic in a theatre in Bayswater, Pen., in consequence of an explosion during a cinematograph exhibition; 167 persons killed and 75 injured. 
Portland city hall destroyed by fire. 
The Franco-American tariff agreement signed at Washington. 
Baron Takahara, New Japanese ambassador, arrives in Washington. 
The first pair of tunnels, bored under the Hudson river, and affording through railway communication between New Jersey and Manhattan island, opened. 
An anarchist gains entrance to the home of Mr. Shippy, chief of police at Chicago, and after wounding Mr. Shippy, his son, and his house policeman, is shot dead by Mr. Shippy. 
Fire at a public school in a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio; 173 lives lost. 
Engene Schmitt sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment in connection with the San Francisco great earthquake, was released on bail (50,000). 
Arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed at Washington. 
Great fire at Boston, 10,000,000, damage; 260 buildings consumed; 4 lives were lost and 90 persons injured. 
Treaty with Great Britain, regulating the fisheries on the Canadian-American boundary, ratified by the senate, April 12. 
Destructive cyclones occur in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. 
Two conventions with Japan, concerning "the protection of inventions, designs, trademarks, and copyrights of American citizens and Japanese subjects" in China and Korea respectively, signed. 
Currency bill passed. 
Penny postage established in Great Britain to come into force on Oct. 1. 
Bill prohibiting gambling on race-courses passed. 
Republican national convention at Chicago. 
Death of Mr. Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, 8, 1837. 
Death of Mr. J. C. Harris, author, b. 1823 (Times). 
Fire at the Cunard company's docks at Boston; damage 1,000,000. 
Race riot in Illinois. 
Death of baron Speck von Steinburg, German ambassador, aged 77. 
Forest fires owing to the great drought; several large fires, mid Sept. 
Convict leasing in Georgia terminated by bill prohibiting the leasing of felons except by consent of the governor and the prison commissioners, signed. 
Mr. Taft elected president. 
Murdered ex-senator Carnack in the street at Nashville. 
Mr. Henry, chief prosecutor of the "geffers" shot in open street; 3 Nov.; the man who shot him committed suicide in jail. 
Several towns in north-western Arkansas destroyed by two tornadoes. 
Agreement between Japan and the United States to encourage the development of commerce in the Pacific between the two countries, signed. 
B oss Ruf sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in connection with San Francisco "great sand." 
Waterways treaty with Canada signed. 
Railway collision near Denver, Colorado; 2 killed, 40 injured. 
Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman formally elected president and vice-president, Dec. 14. 
Centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln celebrated. 
Darwin centenary celebrated. 
The United States fleet, the first battleship fleet that had circumnavigated the globe, reviewed by president Roosevelt on its return off Virginia Cap. 
Waterways treaty ratified by the senate, 4 March. 
Mr. Taft enters office. 
Patent treaty with Germany, so that the obligation of manufacture in either country where the patent is obtained is abolished, ratified by the senate. 
15 April, 16,000 members of the Lake Seamen's union go out on strike, 4 March. 
Lake Champlain; tercentenary of the discovery celebrated at Fort Ticonderoga. 
The second pair of tubes under the river Hudson, connecting Manhattan with Jersey city, opened. 
14 July, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gives 2,000,000, to the general education board which he founded in 1907 in celebration of his 75th birthday. 
July, The senate passes the Tariff bill, as amended by conference. 
The first squadron of the Pacific fleet leaves for a six months' cruise in the Far East. 
9 Sept., Death of Mr. E. H. Harriman, financier, b. 1849. 
9 Sept., The Hudson-Fulton celebrations (great procession on the river), 22 Sept., concluded. 
Oct., Snowstorm in Boston and Philadelphia; 1,500,000, damage done in Boston. 
25 Dec., Five persons killed and 9 injured in a railway accident at Trenton (Missouri). 
31 Dec., 35 men killed and 20 injured by an explosion in the Kentucky mines. 
Feb. 1908, Two avalanches in Idaho; the town of Mc neck wiped out and nearly 200 lives lost. 
28 Feb., An avalanche on the Cascade mountains near Wellington (Washington State) burned two Great Northern trains; 66 lives lost. 
March, The postal savings bank bill passed by the senate. 
March, Mr. William Howard Taft, son of the late, Alphonso Taft, attorney-gen. in president Grant's cabinet, was born at Cincinnati, 15 Sept. 1857; 1880 admitted to the Bar; 1887 appointed judge of the superior court of Cincinnati; 1892 solicitor-general of the United States; 1897, sent as head of a mission to the Philippines; appointed first civil governor in the following year; 1904 secretary of war in the Roosevelt administration.
**UNITED STATES.**

**UNIVERSITIES.**

1877. Rutherford Birchard Hayes. 4 March.
1885. Grover Cleveland. Term. 4 March.
1896. William McKinley. Republican; re-elected 6 Nov., 1898; shot 6 Sept.; died 14 Sept., 1901; succeeded by

1904. Theodore Roosevelt.
1909. William Howard Taft.

**UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men. This doctrine, declared in the Talmud, and ascribed to Origen, about 230, was advocated by other early fathers, but opposed by St. Augustine, about 420, and condemned by the 5th general council at Constantinople, May, June, 553. It was received by the Unitarians in the 17th century, and avowed by numerous clergymen of the church of England. James Kelly, who published his "Union" in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect flourishes in America.

**UNIVERSITY REVIEW,** edited by Mr. Harry Quilter, devoted to fine art, literature, &c., first published 15 May, 1888. Publication ceased Dec. 1890.

**UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE (Plebeiscitum), one of the six points of the charter (see Chartists), was adopted by the French in their constitution of 1871; and used in the election of their president in 1871, and of their emperor in 1852; and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860, 1864, 1866, and 1870.**

**UNIVERSITIES.** The most ancient in Europe are said to be those of Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Salamanca. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the university and King's College were founded; see Aberdeen. The following dates are generally given, many traditional:

1322. Jena, or Sala, Thuringia
1347. Holstein
1365. King's College, London (which see)
1377. Lyons, France
1390. Leuven
1404. Melbourne, Victoria
1420. Mantua
1424. Marburg
1440. Mechlin, Flanders
1455. Pavia (which see)
1459. Mentz
1470. Milan
1475. Montpellier
1514. Moscow, 1724; again 1780
1528. Munich
1580. Nantes
1580. Naples
1580. Paris
1589. Orleans, France
**UNIVERSITIES.**

| Oxford (see Oxford) | 1795 | Queensland, Australia |
| Faderborn | 1592 | Rheims, 1145; enlarged |
| Padua, Italy | 1228 | Bologna, 1156; removed to Salamanca |
| Palencia, 1502; removed to Salamanca | 1749 | Salamanca |
| Palermo | 1447 | Palermo |
| Paris, 75; renovated. | 2000 | Paris |
| Parma | 1482 | Saragossa, Aragon |
| Pan | 1722 | Seville |
| Pavia, 1560; enlarged | 1590 | Sienna |
| Perugia, Italy | 1307 | Perugia, Italy |
| Petersburg, St., 1747; again | 1819 | Petersburg |
| Pisa, 1343; enlarged | 1559 | Pisa |
| Paddington | 1433 | Southampton, N. W. |
| Prague | 1748 | Prague |
| Queen's University (Ireland) | 1850 | Toulouse |

**UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.** Royal commission appointed to inquire into their income and property, in 1872; reported in Oct. 1874, that the united income for 1871, was £54,405. 5s. 13d.; see Cambridge and Oxford. The Universities Act passed, 10 Aug. 1877, appoints commissioners with power to make statutes and other provisions.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGES (London), see London University, and Oxford.**

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (Ireland) Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 85, passed 15 Aug. 1879.** It provides for the dissolution of the "University of Ireland," and the foundation of the "Royal University of Ireland," the charter of which was signed by the queen, 19 April, 1880.

**UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS, see Dodson's Act.**

**UNIVERSITY TEACHING.** Society for its extension formed in London about 1875, and supported by Cambridge, Oxford, and London universities, was continued until 1902, when the work was transferred to the newly constituted teaching University of London; great meeting for its support at the Mansion-house, 19 Feb. 1879. Courses of lectures given in various parts of London, first in Oct. 1879, and annually since that date. Proposed establishment of a settlement in east London, by university men of Oxford and Cambridge, to improve social and intellectual condition, May, 1883; at Townhall Hall, Whitechapel, voluntarily devoted to this science, and in May, 1883, instruction in music, athletic sports, &c.; and a social club formed. The hall was organized by the Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett and others as a memorial of Arthur Tocque, an earnest supporter of the movement, who died in 1883, aged about 51.

**Oxford House, at Bethnal Green; a kind of club for social and intellectual improvement, and for the extension of university teaching, opened by the archbishop of Canterbury.**

The site of buildings, founded 30 Nov. 1894, were opened by the duke of Connaught, 4 June, 1892. Congress of University Extension workers from all parts of the world held at the university of London, established the scheme of study for diplomas in history, literature and economics and social science. [SeePassmore and Edkins, Settlements.]

**UNIVERSITY TESTS (Religious).** A bill for their abolition was rejected by the lords, 19 July, 1869, and 14 July, 1870; passed, and received royal assent, 16 June, 1871. A similar act for Trinity College, Dublin, was passed in March, 1873. In April, 1878, on trial it was affirmed, that an endowment with a religious test at Hertford college, Oxford, was valid.

**URTILINE NUNS.**

| 1910 | Treves, Germany |
| 1548 | Tubingen, Wurttemberg |
| 2245 | Vienna |
| 1470 | Upsal, Sweden |
| 1236 | Utrecht, Holland |
| 1833 | Valence, Dauphine |
| 1583 | Valencia |
| 1474 | Valahalla |
| 1504 | Venice |
| 1260 | Victoria, N. England |
| 1497 | Vienna |
| 1523 | Wales |
| 1538 | Wittenburg |
| 1775 | Wurzburg |
| 1833 | York |
| 1499 | Yale, United States |
| 1294 | Zurich |

**UNKNOWN TONGUES, see Irvingites, note.**

**UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT, see Parliament, 1404.**

**UNSEWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION, see Steam and Merchant Shipping Act.**

**UPPSAL (Sweden).** The Swedish rulers were kings of Upsal till 1001. The university was founded in 1476, by Sten Sture, the "protector," and opened 21 Sept. 1477. Celebration of foundation of university, Sept. 1877; Population, 1010 (est.), 30,000.

**URANIUM, a brittle grey metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.**

The discovery of a new bode in the Union mine, Giampound of Cornwall, Sept. 1879, and improvements in treating the ore, have greatly cheapened the metal. Feb. 1879.

**URANUS, a planet discovered by sir William Herschel, 13 March, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III., next Herschel; and finally, Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on 20 March, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune, in 1830. Uranus has 4 satellites; 2 discovered by Herschel in 1781, and 2 by Lassell, 1 of which almost simultaneously by Struve, in 1843. Herschel was mistaken in supposing that he had discovered other satellites, 2 in 1790 and 2 in 1794; they were probably faint stars.**

**URBINO, the ancient Urbium Hortense, central Italy, capital of a duchy created for Malatesta, 1474. It was treacherously seized by Cesar Borgia, 1502; captured by Julius II., 1503; and given to Borgia, 1504; given to Lorenzo de' Medici by Leo X, 1519; and many vicissitudes recovered by the duke Francesco, 1522; on the duke's resignation annexed to the papal states, 1651; annexed to Italy, 1860.**

**URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION (Kerutha xxviii. 30), words connected with the breastplate worn by the high priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1490 111.).**

**URSULINE NUNS.** (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela of Brescia, about 1537. The community still exists in the United Kingdom.

5 a 2
URUGUAY.

URUGUAY, BANDE ORIENTAL, a republic in South America, formerly part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; area 72,210 sq. miles; declared its independence in 1825. P. Bergro. 4 Oct. 1825, constitution proclaimed 18 July, 1830. Capital, Montevideo. Population in 1906, 1,939,678. Revenue, 1910 (est.), £5,071,494; expenditure, £7,041,526; debt, £20,000,295. imports, 1908, £8,753,706; exports, 7,932,026.

5-6

The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected by the Senate, 1860. Civil war broke out in consequence of the insurrection of general Venancio Flores . . . 26 June, 1863

The vice-president Aguirre became president, 1 March, 1864

He refused to modify his ministry according to the desire of general Flores, who marched towards the capital. Flores became provisional president, 1 March, 1862.

F. A. Vidal elected president, 1 March, 1862

Two opposing parties in the state, Blancos and Colorados. During the insurrection of the Blanco party headed by Berro, at Montevideo, general Flores was assassinated; the troops remained faithful; insurrection suppressed; Berro shot, 19 Feb., 1863

Getúlio de Paula, a president, 1 March, 1863

Blanco insurrection ended, Jan., 1872

Revolution at Montevideo; Elizalde's government overthrown; Pedro Varela provisional president, 1 March, 1873

Col. de L. Tatro, president, 11 March, 1875

Dr. F. A. Vidal, president, died, 17 March 1880

Gen. Maximo Santos, president, 1 March, 1882

Revolution by general Arrechea, 24 March, 1882; reported defeat of government troops, 32 May, 1882

Flight of general Arrechea to Brazil, March-April

Insurgents completely defeated, 4 April

Designation of general Santa, 18 Nov.; general Maximo Yates as president, 12 Nov.

Dr. Herrera y Otis, president, 1 March, 1892

Disastrous adventures; paper currency authorised, not accepted 8-9, July

Conversion of the state debt and reduction of interest proposed by the government, accepted by the creditors in London 27 Aug., 1894

Attempted revolution at Montevideo by the Blanco party suppressed with bloodshed; martial law from 11 Oct.

Don Juan Edmundo Borda (a Colorado, and desidero) elected president, 21 March, 1894

Revolt of the Blancos; state of siege in Montevideo, proclaimed, 1 March, 1897

Severe fighting at Paysandú, much slaughter; revolt of government troops, 17 March

Desertory fighting; insurgents routed in engagements by general Minz, March-April; and again, by gen. Viera, near San Francisco, 26 May.

War loan authorized, 6 per cent., 4,000,000 pesos, 18 May.

Government troops repulsed, at Rivera, in May, and at Chacabuco in July; Pres. Borda assassinated in Montevideo, by Antrimo Arrechea (previously on public appeal, Aug., 1892.

Gen. Juan Cuestas becomes president (till March, 1895)

Compromise concluded with the insurgents; peace signed, 14 Sept.; ratified by chambers, 17 Sept.

Dr. Herrera, and Aguirre, and gen. Yates, recalled.

Argentina, on a charge of conspiracy, 30 Nov., recognised 4 Dec. 1894.

Gen. Cuestas, assumes a dictatorship, 8 Jan. 1895

New council of states; important administrative changes, 12 Feb.; favourable report 13 Feb.

Revolutionary conspiracy suppressed; col. Lamas, the leader, killed; reported 14 May

Defence of the city in favour of ex-prcs. Herrera; the arsenal seized, and lighting in Montevideo, about 60 killed; British marines landed; defence of the capital, 3 April

The ringleaders submit on condition of an indemnity being granted, and are deported to Buenos Ayres, under restored

5-6

Revolt quelled, country tranquil . . . early Feb., 1899

Sod. Juan Cuestas elected president, 1 March, 1895

Amnesty granted to political offenders, 18 July

Treaty of commerce, Â£ (1885) renewed with Great Britain 15 July, 1899

Chambers meet, good report . . . 15 June, 1899

Arbitration treaty with Argentina . . . March, 1901

First stone of the new port works laid at Montevideo . . . 18 July, 1902

Parliament opened by the president . . . 18 Feb., 1903

Alleged plot against pres. Cuestas; 2 senators dismissed, but withdrawn 15 July

Chambers meet, sound financial and administrative proposals for the future, 18 April, reported, Oct.

Competition and dispersal of rebel troops under gen. Saravia officially announced, about 27 Jan., 1904

Disarmament of rebel forces completed; chambers sanction second, and abolish the interdictions and all restrictive measures, 17 Oct.

General election, giving a large majority to the government, takes place . . . 23 Jan., 1905

Customs revenue for 1905 amounts to 2,145,000, an increase of 527,546, compared with 1904, 18 Jan., 1906

Dr. Francisco Soca elected president of the senate, and vice-president of the republic for one year, 3 Feb.

Bill for the regulation of labour introduced by the government . . . 26 Dec.

Dr. Canovas Villanueva elected president, 1 March, 1907 Capital punishment abolished, 22 Sept.

Customs revenue for 1907 amounts to 2,627,492, an increase of 70,556, over the preceding year, 23 June, 1908

Protocol signed with Argentina, settling a long-standing difference as to the navigation of the river Plate.

Contra opened by president Villanueva, 15 Feb., 1909

USES, STATUTE OF, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535–6); see Charitable Uses.

USHIANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

1. On 27 July, 1728, after an indecisive action of three hours, the French, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. Admiral Kingel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to admiral sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "manifestly false and groundless."

2. Lord Howe with 25 ships signally defeated the French fleet (66 ships, under Villaret-Joyeuse), taking six ships of the line, and sinking one (the Vengeur) 1 June, 1794. While the two toasts proposed in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of preventing the war, got safely into Brest.

Various French histories, on the authority of the French demagogue Barrie, state that the English had 25 ships of the line, and the French only 26, and that the crew of the Vengeur (400) fought the crow's nest of the ship's sail, displaying the tri-colour flag. All this was denied in 1839, and disproved by rear-admiral Griffith in Nov., 1837. The Vengeur surrendered to the British, who (to the fury of the French) hoisted the white ensign, and afterwards contradicted by both.
harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great. The day was long termed in England the "glorious first of June."

**USURY.**

USURY from a stranger was permitted to the Jews, but forbidden from their brethren, 1491 B.C. (Ecod. xxii. 25. Dcut. xxxiii. 13.) This law was enforced by Nehemiah, 445 B.C. (Neh. v.) Usury was prohibited by the English parliament, 1341. Until the 15th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted; see Jews. By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI., but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570. For later legislation, see Interest.

**UTOPIA.** The name given by sir Thomas More to an imaginary island, representing the "best state of a public weale," described in a book written in Latin, published 1518. The work is considered to be an ironical satire on the state of Europe at the time, Utopia signifying "Nowhere." An English translation was published in 1551; the rev. J. H. Luton's edition was published by the Clarendon Press, Nov. 1805. For the loss of the Utopian emigrant steamer, see Wrecks, 17 March, 1891.

**UTRECHT** (the Roman Trajectum ad Rhenum) became the seat of an independent bishopric about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see United Provinces); signed 23 Jan. 1579; 300th anniversary celebrated 23 Jan. 1879. The Treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, 11 April, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of the works of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, 9 May, 1757; was acquired by the French, 18 Jan. 1795; and restored at the peace, 1814. Population, 1807, 81,398; 1900, 104,104; 1910 (est.), 120,500.

**UXBRIDGE** (W. Middlesex). On 30 Jan. 1645, commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the parliament; they separated without effect. 22 Feb. The latter required absolute control of the army and navy, the abolition of the episcopacy, liturgy, &c.
V. VACCINATIONS, see Terms.

VACCINATION (from Variola Vaccina, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who had had the cow-pox never took the small-pox, he, about 1786, conceived the idea of vaccination. He made the first experiment to a healthy child on 14 May, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination, begun 21 Jan. 1799, soon became general, after much opposition. For this Dr. Jenner received 10,000l. from parliament, 2 June, 1802, and 20,000l. in 1807. The first national institution for vaccination, the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded 19 Jan. 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued Dr. Jenner so highly, that he libered Dr. Wiickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died suddenly, 26 Jan. 1823.

Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, founded 1803.
The Vaccination act, 1 & 4 Vict. passed 23 July, 1846.
A statute, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to Jenner's memory in Trafalgar square 30 April, 1838.
It was removed to Kensington in 1862.
Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1855, and in Ireland and Scotland 1864.
A statute to Jenner was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated 14 Sept, 1865.
Vaccination laws were consolidated and amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, 12 Aug, 1857 (see Smallpox and Vaccination), and amended in 1871.

Much opposition to vaccination; an anti-vaccination society formed, 1870-71; a parliamentary commission appointed 23 Feb., 1877.

Vaccination act passed respecting punishment for compulsory vaccination dropped, 1870.

Vaccination direct from the cow or calf advocated and practised in Brussels, &c., 1877 (see above).

Successful vaccination of 65,000 sheep by M. Pasteur of Paris, up to 3 Oct., 1881.

The Groves company of London offer prize of 1000l. for a plan for propagating vaccine contagium apart from the animal body, 30 May, 1883.

Great anti-vaccination demonstration at Leicester (many persons had been fumigated), 24 March, 1883.

London society for abolition of compulsory vaccination, held 5th annual meeting, 11 May, 1887.

Estimated 50000 infants vaccinated annually which was considered to give of disease in consequence; stated 1887.

Royal commission of inquiry appointed 21 May, 1887.

Interim report issued 27 June; and 12 Sept. Amendment bill read 1st time, commoners, 1 May; withdrawn, Sept. 1887.

Increase of small-pox, especially in parts of London, attributed to anti-vaccination, 1 June-Aug. 1894.

Report presented 13 Aug.; the delay said to have been injurious, see Smallpox, 1894, and Jennerian Institution; final report issued 11 Nov., 1897.

Vaccination act passed (experimental for 5 years).

Exemptions from vaccination confirmed by 12 Aug., 1893.

Nat. anti-vaccination league meets at Eastbourne, 1899.

Imperial vaccination league formed, 30 June, 1902, first meeting, London, duke of Northumberland, president, 12 Dec. 1902; report issued with recommendations.

Deputations by the Imperial vaccination league on president of the Local government board to ensure more efficient primary vaccination, to require revaccination at school age, and to make better provision for the supply of pure lymph, 14 Jan. 1917.

New vaccination order in regard to fees issued by the Local government board, 21 May, 1917.

Another in regard to vaccination of children issued 1 Oct. 1917.

VACUUM, is produced by reducing the pressure of the atmosphere, whereby its power of absorbing moisture is greatly increased. The Aristotelian philosophers asserted that "nature abhors a vacuum." It has been proved that an absolute vacuum cannot be obtained by the air pump, a small residuum of gaseous matter remains after extreme exhaustion. To study the effects of the projection of an electric discharge upon this matter, Prof. W. Crookes (int. June, 1897) invented his celebrated vacuum tubes, which he exhibited with interesting experiments at the Royal Institution, 4 April, 1879. At the same place, on 21 Jan. 1881, Dr. Warren De La Rue exhibited splendid results which he had obtained with the assistance of Dr. Hugo Müller, by means of an electric discharge from a battery of 14,400 chloride of silver cells into vacuum tubes. See Königs Ray. 32 forms of vacuum tubes are described in Natur., 28 Jan. 1897. The power of absorbing moisture possessed by a vacuum has been utilised by M. Emil Passburg, of Breslau, in his drying apparatus which has been successfully employed for drying grains by Messrs. Guinness, of Dublin, since the spring of 1888.

VADMONIS LACUS, the Vadimonian lake, Umbria, central Italy, near which the Etruscans were totally defeated in two severe engagements by the Roman consuls: 1, by Fabius Maximus, 399 B.c.; 2, by Cornelius Dolabella, 283.

VAGRANTS. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be branded with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1547. If he absconded and was caught, he was to be branded with S, and be a slave for life. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II: 32, 33, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83) was passed in 1821; amendment act passed, 12 Aug., 1898. See under Poor.

VALENÇAY, a château near Châteauroux, central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed 2 Dec. 1813.
VALENCIA. 1463  

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the Valenti,a Eledtornum of the Romans, became the capital of a Moorish kingdom, 1000; annexed to Aragon 1238. Its university, founded, it is said, in the 13th century, was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbon after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Moncey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, 9 Jan. 1812. Population of the city, 1887, 1,570,763; 1897, 204,768; 1910 (est.), 224,503.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (the Roman Valencianum), after many changes, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677, and annexed 1678. It was besieged from 23 May to 28 July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, 27-30 Aug. 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1,100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

VALENTIA, a Roman province, including the country between the walls of Severus and Adrian, was reconquered from the Picts and Scots by Theodosius, and named after Valentinian I., the reigning emperor, 368.

VALENTINE'S DAY (14 Feb.). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on 14 Feb. 1856. 530,300 was the estimated number of valentines delivered in 1864; in 1870, 1,545,755. The custom has now almost ceased. See Post.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsok the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called Zones, or Ages. He taught in the 2d century, and published a gospel and psalms; his followers added other errors.

VALLA DOLID (Spain), the Roman Pintia and the Moorish Belad Wald : was recovered from the Christians by Orsino II., the first king of Leon, 914-23. It became capital of Castile in the 15th century. It was taken by the French Jan. 1808; and captured by the English, 4 June, 1813. Here died Christopher Columbus, 20 May, 1506. Population, 1887, 62,012; 1910 (est.), 80,060.

VALLOMBROSA (Central Italy). A Benedictine abbey was founded here by John Guibert, about 1053. The monks were termed Val Lombroso.

VALMY (N. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellermann, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, 20 Sept. 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the republicans; and Kellermann was made duke of Valmy in 1808.

VALOIS, a county (N. France) given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles, whose son Philip became king as Philip IV. in 1328; see France.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, a report of the annual value of church property, made by order in 1534, was published by the Record Commission in 1810-34.

VALPARAISO, principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, on 31 March, 1806, when much property was destroyed. It suffered by earthquakes in 1822, 1829, and 1857. Population 1870, 122,447; 1910 (est.), 287,500. See Chile, 1891.

Large part of the city reduced to ruins by an earthquake followed by fires; several thousand persons killed . . . 16 Aug. 1906

Chamber at Santiago approves bill for reconstruction of the city, and authorizes loan of 1,000,000 for the purpose; reported . . . 15 Nov.

VALTELLINE (N. Italy), a district near the Rhaetian Alps, seized by the Grison league, 1312, and ceded to it, 1539. At the instigation of Spain, the catholics rose and massacred the protestants, 10-21 July, 1620. After much contention between the French and Austrians, the neutrality of the Vallentine was assured in 1639. It was annexed to the Cisalpine republic in 1797; to Italy, 1807; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1860.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY ACT, to provide for the uniform assessment of rateable property in the metropolis, was passed 9 Aug. 1866.

VALVASOR (or "Vavasor"). Camden holds that the "Vavasor" was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors: the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called "valvasini," who held of the former, such as vassals holding land under a nobleman himself a vassal. Vavasors are mentioned in the Domesday book, 1086.

VANADIM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), metal discovered by Cefström, in 1839, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named Erythronium, was proved by Wöhler to be Vanadium. Vanadium was discovered in the copper-bearing beds in Cheshire, in 1865, by Mr. (Capt. Sir) H. E. Roseoe, by whom its peculiarities were further studied, and published in 1867-8. It is useful in photography and dyeing.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1778, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1780, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (which see). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857. The island was united with British Columbia by act passed in Aug. 1866; and on 24 May, 1868, Victoria was declared the capital. See Juan, San. Chinese immigrants are virtually excluded by a poll-tax, 1878.

Vancouver nearly destroyed by fire, about 14 June; again 1875. Wellington colliery explosion; 76 lives lost, Jan. 1888. Visit of the duke and duchess of Cornwall, 30 Sept. 1901. Visit of prince Arthur of Connaught, 31 May, 1906. 30 men, mostly English, killed by an explosion in the Wellington mine, reported . . . 6 Oct. 1909

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed 7 Jan. 1791. 
and returned 23 Sept. 1715. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1748.

VANDALS. a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the 3rd century, and began to ravage Germany and Gaul, 406-14; their kingdom in 410 was founded in Italy under Gevisius; they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 429, and took Carthage, Oct. 430. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors. The dukes of Mecklenburg style themselves princes of the Vandals.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

420. Genseric (see Mecklenburg).—Thrasamund. 424-49.


454. Gunamund.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (called Tasmania since 1853), was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, 24 Nov. 1642, and named after the governor of the Dutch East Indies. Area, 20,214,814, miles. Capital, Hobart Town, now Hobart. Population, 1904, 314,489.

Population, 1857, 81,402; 1865, 56,201 (only four remained of the aborigines); 1870, 99,328; 1880, 114,719; 1891, 141,667; 1901, 172,475; 1906, 260,652. Revenue, 1877-26, 294,726; expenditure, 465,836; imports, 526,817; exports, 526,817. 1891: revenue, 3,646,261; expenditure, 3,646,261. Imports, 1,332,845; exports, 1,332,845. Revenue, 1903-4, 1,310,271; expenditure, 1,310,271. Public debt, 1904, 10,000/. Imports, 7,321,612; exports, 4,906,704.

Visited by Furneaux, 1775; Cook 1777.

Proved to be an island by Flinders, who explored it 1798-9.

Taken possession of by Lieut. Hovsey 1802.

Arrival of Col. Collins, the first governor, with convicts. Hobart Town founded 1804.

Bishops of Tasmania established 1844.

Transportation abolished 1853.

Representative government granted 1853.


Discovery of gold at Mount Lyell, 3 July, 1852.

Silver-lead discovered in the Zetland country about 1860-5; in 1870, by George Metcalfe, 2 miners; about 3600 miners employed; tin mining companies established in the Zetland; about 1000 people settled in the district.

Loss of 4 vessels, authorized by Government.

The Tasmanian Exhibition, Launceston, the line and portion of which was opened by Sir Robert Peel, 29 Nov. 1861, exhibition closed 29 March, 1862.

Resignation of Mr. Fysh, 12 Aug.; Mr. Henry Dobson forms a new ministry; reinforcements promised to meet deficit, 6 Oct.

Great disease in the Maro island of carboniferous lime-stone, from which Portland cement is made, reported 16 June.

An income-tax bill rejected 6 Oct.

Protests duties passed by vote 16 Oct.

Budget, 1828, 1,824. Debtor 2 March, 1829.

The Right Hon. Mr. Dobson, defeated on the land-tax proposals by 1 vote; resigned, 14 April.

Sir Edward Bullock forms a ministry 12 April.

A conference of Australian premiers (Sir E. C. Baudin, agent-general) meets at Hobart (see Australia).

29 Jan., 1863.

Weather observatory erected on Mount Wellington, reported 22 May.

General enabling bill passed 9 Jan., 1867.

Bush fire near Mountam, Penguana nearly destroyed, many homeless 15 Dec.

Diamond jubilee celebrations June 9, 1867.

Serious bush fires in many parts 1867.

Referendum on the commonwealth (bill 10,000 for and 7,576 against the bill) 27 July, 1869.

General election: strong government majority, returned 13 May, 1869.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall visit Hobart (see Australia).

Budget : deficit for 1901, 97,000. 25 July, 1902.

Expenditure reduced by 500,000.; revenue and expenditure equalised at about 265,000, for 1903, reported 13 Dec.

New ministry formed by Mr. Evans 17 July, 1904.

Death of Sir Adgie Douglas, a former premier, 6 Aug. 1904.


Death of the late Mr. W. Brown, of Tasmania, aged 62 14 April, 1907.


New ministry formed; sir W. E. Lewis premier and treasurer 18 June, 1909.


VARANGIONS, or VARAGIANS, a name given to northern pirates, who invaded Flanders, about 813; France, about 820; Italy, 852. Their leader, Ruric, invited by the Novgorodians to help them, founded the Russian monarchy, 862.

VARENNES, a town in N. E. France, is celebrated for the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuileries on 21 June, 1791; were taken here the next day, and conducted hence to Paris mainly through Drouet, the postmaster, who, at an intermediate town, recognised the king.

VARNA, a fortified seaport in Bulgaria, formerly European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, 10 Nov. 1444, between the Turks under Amurath H. and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus and John Huniadea. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Huniadea made prisoner, who had opposed the Christians breaking the truce for ten years, recently made at Nevegim. The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the headquarters of his army, then besieging the place, 5 Aug. 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, 7 Aug.; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, 11 Oct. 1828.

It was restored to the Turks in 1829, but its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored. The allied armies disembarked at Varna, 20 May, 1854, and sailed for the Crimea, 3 Sept. They suffered severely from cholera. In conformity with the treaty of Berlin, Varna was evacuated by the Turks, and occupied by Russians, autumn, 1878.

Population, 1888, 25,256; 1900, 35,413; 1910, 37,864.

New port of Varna, which took eight years to complete, was opened in the presence of Prince Ferdinand 31 May, 1906.

VASSAR COLLEGE (on the east bank of the Hudson, United States), for the higher education of women, was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861.

VASSY (N. E. France). The massacre of the protestants at this place by the duke of Guise on 1 March, 1562, led to desecrating civil wars.

VATICAN (Rome), the ancient Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome. The commencement of the palace is ascribed to Constantine, Liberius, and Symmachus, and also to pope Eugenius III., 1149. It became the residence of the pope at his return from Avignon, 1377. The palace is
VAUD, a Swiss canton, after having been successfully held by the Franks, the kings of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, dukes of Austria, and dukes of Savoy, was conquered by the Bernese, Jan 1536, and annexed, 1539. Vaud, made independent in 1798, joined the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was obtained in 1830, after agitation.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, constructed of iron under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of 150,000l. (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid 9 May, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on 4 June, 1816; freed from toll, 23 May, 1859. Design for a new bridge to be built of granite backed with concrete approved by London County Council, Feb. 1898; parliamentary estimate of cost, 380,000l. Owing to difficulties, revealed by boring, due to softer clay, the council adopted, 25 Nov. 1902, the design of a steel elliptical-arch bridge with ornamental facings. London County Council decided upon a steel segmental-arch structure, 16 May, 1913; tender for superstructure, 142,642l., accepted 20 Oct. 1913; heavy work of structure completed Sept. 1915. The new bridge was opened by Mr. Evan Speirs, of the London County Council (erected at cost of 600,000l.), 26 May, 1916.

VAUXHALL GARDENS (London), were so denominated from the manner of Vauxhall, Falkeshall, Fox-hall, or Fawkeshall, said to have been the property of Fulke de Breauté about 1252. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux, in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockton's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1732. The New Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned by John Evelyn in his diary 2 July, 1661, Pepys 29 May, 1662, Wycherley 1711, and in the Spectator 1711, as a place of great resort. The gardens were opened at last for a "riding and fishing," 1717, by Jonathan Tyers. The greatest season was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590l. The number on the then supposed last night, 5 Sept. 1830, was 16,689 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, 9 Sept. 1831, for 20,200l., and again, Aug. 1835. The last operations at Vauxhall took place on 25 July, 1859. The ground was sold for building purposes. Six persons killed and many injured by fall of stack of wood at Buckley's saw-mills, 25 Feb. 1880. Vauxhall park (formerly the lawn, &c., including the residence of Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P., purchased for 45,000l.) opened by the prime of Wales 7 July, 1890. The statue of professor Fawcett, by Mr. T. Haworth, the gift of sir Henry Doniton, was unveiled by the archbishop of Canterbury. 7 June, 1893.

VELMAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about the sixth or seventh century B.C. They are marvellous monuments of the ancient literature of India. The Vedic hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulae. The edition by professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1849-74. Four volumes of a translation by H. H. Wilson appeared in 1850-67. Vols. V. & VI., edited by professor Cowell & W. F. Webster, completing the work, appeared in 1858. In 1857 the Maharajah of Travancore proposed to bear the expense of a new edition of the text, edited by professor Max Müller. Two vols. of this edition, printed at Oxford, appeared in 1857.

VEGETABLES. The table were brought from Flanders about 1520; see Gardening.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, founded 1847, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet. A federation of societies throughout the world known as the Vegetarian Federal Union is active in the propaganda of the doctrines of vegetarianism. "Fratetnari," a settlement of vegetarians, existed in California in 1853. See Chion. Aug. 1854.

The London vegetarian association (founded 1839) hold annual meetings. International congresses are held.

VENIFIC TRIBUNALS: Vehmgerichte, Fehmgerichte, or Freigerichte, secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance in 182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Their last court, it is said, was held in 1588. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Gerstein." A remnant of these tribunals was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

VEIL, an independent Etruscan city near Rome. There were frequent wars between Veii and Rome, for above three centuries; see Pilate. Veii was taken by the dictator Camillus, it is said, after a siege of ten years, 396 B.C. When Rome was destroyed by the Gauls in 390, the Romans, who had fled to Veii, desired to remain there, and make it their capital, but were dissuaded from it by the entreaties of Camillus, and Veii was abandoned. It was restored by the Emperor Augustus, but had fallen into decay, at the time of Hadrian.

VELDRE (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dectroned sultan of Mysores, and strongly rescued by English troops, 1799. The revolt of the sepoys, in which the family of Tippoo took an active part, took place 10 July, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillopie, and mostly put to the sword; about 800 sepoys were killed.

VELVET. The manufacture, long confined to Genoa, Lucca, and other places in Italy, was carried to France, and thence to England, about 1855.
VENEZUELA.

Dec.

about

diplomatic

1887.

Jerry Lanier in

London patented his "velvet paper" in 1834.

VENEAISIN COMAT.

or COMAT (S.

France, after various changes, was ceded to pope

Gregory X. 1274, and retained by his successors

until 1701, when, with Avignon, it was re-united to

France.

VENDÉE, see La Vendée.

VENDÉMAIRE, 12. 13. 14 (3. 4. 5 Oct.), 1795, Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte suppress a royalist revolt against the convention.

VENDÔME COLUMN (132 feet 2 inches high), erected in the Place Vendôme, Paris, by Napoleon I. in 1806, to commemorate his successful campaign in Germany in 1805. On its side were bas-reliefs by Lanuary. It was pulled down by the communists "in the name of international fraternity," 16 May, 1871; restored by the national assembly, 31 Aug., 1874; statue of Napoleon I. on the top, replaced 28 Dec. 1875.

VENETI, maritime Gauls inhabiting Armoric, N.W. France. They rose against the Romans 57 B.C., and were quelled by Julius Caesар, who defeated their fleet, 10 May, 56, and cruelly exterminated an active commercial race.

VENETIA, see Venice.

VENEZUELA, a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1524, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognized in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till it separated from the federal union, Nov. (1821). Area, about 430,000 square miles. The population in 1881, 2,675,215; 1890 (est. 2,670,000; capital, Caracas; population, 85,000. Revenue, 1918, 1,765,705/; debt, 1,194,926/; total debt, 7,544,576/; imports, 2,054,279/; exports, 1,907,957/.

Its independence was recognized by Spain, 1815

General H. T. Monagas was elected president, 1815.

A new constitution promulgated Dec. 1818.

Revolution; José Castro became president, March, 1822; compelled to resign in Aug., 1824, and his Pedro Guad assumed the government, Aug., 1828.

General José.Ezpe elected president, 8 Sept, 1840.

He resigned, J. E. Falson succeeded, 17 June, 1843.

General Felix Carreño protested, and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello, Oct.

Martial Falson proclaimed president, 13 March, 1865.

A revolution in Caracas; president Falson fled, and Guzman Blanco, generals, became provisional president. The president Monagas dies, 18 Nov., and Pulgar becomes provisional president, Dec.

Caracas captured by General Guzman Blanco, after three days' conflict, 22 April, 1826.

He is made president, virtually dictator, 13 July.

A rebel general, Salazar, tried and shot about 17 May, 1827.

General pilot succeeded president, 22 Feb., 1829.

Guzman Blanco captured, 14 Sept., 1835.

Guzman Blanco elected president (died, 25 July, 1839).

Dr. J. J. Rivas Paul elected president, 29 June, 1839.

The dictatorship of Don G. Blanco (envoy at Paris) set aside by the congress, 17 June, 1882.

General Calzadilla, president, shot by Bolivar, 22 Feb., 1883.

Surgeon General Well 1882, and returned by his successors till 1701, when, with Avignon, it was re-united to France.

The government general, Juan Quevedo, killed by the people at Los Teques, 24 Feb., 1882.

Valencia besieged by the insurgents; sorties defeated, about 5 May.

Outbreaks in Caracas against the president, about 12 May; his troops join the insurgents in Bolivia, after several conflicts.

May, Gen. Crespo's army increased by desertions from the president's army, near Caracas.

June, several conflicts; president Palacio resigns, and leaves the country; sen. Villegas provisional president, reported.

Gen. Crespo defeats the government troops and advances towards Caracas, reported, 11-14 Aug.

Gen. Crespo defeats the government army at Los Teques, and army at Caracas, with 6,000 men, reported.


Gen. Mendoza's attempted confiscations resisted by the foreign consuls at La Guayra; he resigns the dictatorship and proclaims sen. Guzman Blanco president, reported 11 Sept.


Troupes of gen. Urbana board British brig Chealed, carry off passengers, and imprison several merchants reported, 26 Sept.


Gen. Crespo lists his army, about 5 Nov.


Government army defeated by republicans at Bolivar, reported, 11 Aug.

Rupture with France, Germany, and other powers respecting claims of subjects for losses 

tained during the war of the British government.

9 March, 1893.

Lord Salisbury's ultimatum demanding reparation for

insults to British officials at Caracas, in British

Grievance, Dec. 1893, indemnity paid, Jan. 1894.

A United States commission of inquiry on the boundary question: chief justice Alver, justice

flower, Mr. Andrew D. White, and others, ap

pointed, 1 Jan., 1894; the British government supplies information, Feb. 1896.


during a bull-fight; the assassin killed, 2 Feb.

Resignation of general Bouix, the British envoy, at

Caracas, announced, 18 Feb.

Conciliatory message to congress by pres. Crespo, reported, 26 Feb.

Blue book containing diplomatic correspondence on the Venezuelan case since 1832, presented to the commission at Washington, 26 March; commission at New York, 14 April, 1897.

The Martian Ateneo warship, burnt, off Margarita, 8 deaths, 22 March.

The British and American governments agree to a

form of arbitration, announced, 26 Feb.; to the government, 15 June; a colonial force despatched to protect the surveyors, on the Guyana river, at Acrasina, 24 June.

Negotiations resumed, between Mr. Julian Paunisse

fete and Mr. Olney, 29 Oct.
VENICE.

Lord Herschel and Mr. justice (att. sir R.) Henn Collins, British members of the tribunal to decide the boundary between Brazil and Peru, by sir Julian Pamecole and sen. Andrade at Washington, 2 Feb. 1897; ratified by congress, 3 April, 1897

Diplomatic relations with Gt. Britain suspended Jan. in 1877; restored, announced 2 March.


Revolutionary crisis; trade paralyzed, etc., 31 Oct.; end of the crisis 11 Dec.


Ex-president Crespo killed in a skirmish with rebels, under gen. Hernandez, Feb. 18 April; Hernandez captured, end of the rising, 12 June.

Lands ceded by the government for 15 yrs. to an Italian colonization society, 6 June, 1899.


British Guiana boundary dispute, as above; arbitration tribunal meets at Paris, 25 Jan. 1899.

Lord Russell of Killowen succeeds lord Russell of Shelseld (died March), April; case opened, prof. Martens (Russia) president, 15 June et seq.; British case ably stated by sir Richard Webster ( bart. Nov. 1902), 13 July-19 Sept.; 32 days occupied by the Venezuelan and 23 by the British case, closed 27 Sept.; goldfields, &c., settled within British territory; Barinas Bengal Island and mouth of the Orinoco given to Venezuela 3 Oct.


Mr. James Lyall, British consul, assassinated at Bolivar, 26 Feb. 1900.

Rebels defeated near Bolivar city, 22 March.

Peace proclaimed; political prisoners released, 24 July.

The British and the British Guiana boundary commission meets at Paramaribo, demarcation of the boundary begins 26 Oct.

Government's troops defeated near Guaira, Jan. 5; Rebels defeated near Caripano, reported 30 Jan.

Tachira district invaded from Colombia, rebels defeated at San Cristobal, 25 July.

Further fighting, the Venezuelans invade Colombia and are severely routed at La Hacha, 14 Sept.


[By concession by the treaty of Jan. 1897, ratified by congress, 6 years, Feb. 1903:]


Convention (customs) settled with France, Feb. 1902. Colombian invaders severely repulsed near Llanos, reported 1 March.

Revolutionary rising 4 April-13 Sept.

Two bridges blown up on the English railway at La Guayra by the insurgents, 13 Sept.


Rebels attack Caripano, and retreat, 27 Oct.

Four British merchant ships seized, Nov.

British and German cruisers arrive, early Dec.

British ships report enemy forces on Caripano, and prepare to go down (report and property, Dec. 1902), presented, July, Aug., and 2 Dec.

British and German ultimatums presented, the ultimatum of Havana, 1 Dec.

5 Venezuelan gubanente seized 9 Dec.


Tropes, British x.x, seized at Puerto Cabello, 23 Dec.; released, the fort and custom-houses bombarded 13 Dec.

Pres. Castro forbids reprisals on foreigners, 14 Dec, 1902

Claims urged by other powers, 13-19 Dec.

Blockade of ports raised 20 Dec.

Armistice with insurgents ends 24 Dec.

Severe fighting at Barquisimeto 27 Dec.

Arbitration by the Hague tribunal agreed by the powers, 25 Dec.; by pres. Castro, 26 Dec. 1903.

Insurgents defeated at Guatire and at Cumana, 4, 6 Jan.

Mr. Bowen, U.S. minister, leaves to act for Venezuela at Washington, 13 Jan.

Insurgents attack Coro, but eventually retire with heavy loss, 17, 21, 23 Jan.

Fort San Carlos shielded by German cruisers, the village burnt, many killed 17, 21, 23 Jan.

Insurgents defeated near Camatagua, 250 captured, reported 3 Feb.

Guatire captured by the troops, 9 Feb.

Settlement of British and German first-class claims agreed to, other questions referred to the Hague; protocols signed at Washington, 13 Feb.

Blockade of ports raised, 14, 15 Feb.

Insurgents capture Caripano, reported 28 Feb.

Other foreign protocols signed, Feb.-March.

Venezuelan warships returned by the British, 26 March.

British minister protests against the closing of ports on the Orinoco; government troops recapture Ciudad Bolivar from insurgents after three days fighting, mid June.

Formal presentation of the claims of the Powers against Venezuela: United States, 16,000,000 dols.; Great Britain, 2,500,000 dols.; Germany, 1,471,000 dols.; France, 16,040,000 dols.; Italy, 3,300,000 dols.; Belgium, 3,300,000 dols.; Holland, 1,205,400 dols.; Spain, 9,900,000 dols.; Sweden, 260,000 dols.; Mexico, 500,000 dols., mid Sept.


The arbitration court decided that the powers were entitled to certain preferential payments, 2 Feb. 1904.

President Castro became constitutional president for six years, May, 1905.

Diplomatic relations with France broken off, reported 19 Jan.

Indignity offered by president Castro to M. Taizny, French charge d'affaires in Venezuela 14 Jan.

Pres. Castro "temporarily retires" from the presidencë, and gen. Gomez takes his place, 16 April.

Vice-pres. Gomez transfers the executive power to pres. Castro, 8 July.

General Mata, governor of the capital, surpriea a secret political meeting in the yard of the residence of gen. Mata, and orders fifty-one persons, including gen. Mata and several others are killed, 27 Jan. 1907.


Holland begins a policy of reprisal by capturing the Venezuelan coastguard ship Novus, 12 Dec.


Protocol of settlement recording the desirability for the early conclusion of a treaty with Holland of friendship, navigation, commerce, and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations signed at the Hague, 15 April 1907.

Senor Juan Vicente Gomez assumes office as pres. 13 Aug.

(Venezuela: Tribes 21 March, 1887.)

VENICE (N. Italy). The province of Venetia, held by the Veneti, of uncertain origin, was invaded by the Gauls about 350 B.C. The Veneti made an alliance with the Romans, 215 B.C., who founded Aquileia, 181, and gradually acquired the whole country. Under the empire, Venetia included Padus, Verona, and other important places. Population of the city of Venice in 1890, 148,841; in 1901 (est.), 165,000; of the province Venetia, 1891, 2,985,505; in 1910 (est.), 3,500,000.

Venice, founded by families from Aquilea and Padua fleeing from Attila, 442 about a.d.

First doge (or duke) chosen, Maffeo Pando, 697

Bishops founded, 733
VENICE.
1468

VENUS.

The doge Orso slays an annual magistrate (maestro di milizia, master of the militia) appointed.

Dandolo, son of Orso, made doge.

The doge regn.

Giovanni

The Rialto made the seat of government.

Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istra.

The Venetians aid at the capture of Tyre and acquire the third part of Jerusalem, and ravage the Greek possessions.

Bank of Venice established.

Ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, instituted.

Zara captured by the Venetians.

The Venetians aid the crusaders with men, horses, and ships.

Orse purchased.

Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople and obtains power in the East.

The four bronze horses by Lysippus, brought from Constantinople, placed at St. Mark's by the doge Pietro Ziani, who died.

The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont.

War with Genoa.

The Venetian fleet severely defeated by the Genoese in the Adriatic, 8 Sept., 1493; peace between them.

Leaves of Hungary defeated at Zara.

Victory of Venice on the Passage of the Straits of S. Maria.

The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia.

War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended.

The Genoese fleet is captured at Chioggia.

And peace concluded.

Venice finances under Antonio Venier.

War with Padua; conquest of Padua and Verona.

War against Milan; conquest of Brescia 1495; of Bergamo.

The city suffers in the plague.

War against Milan, 1496; conquest of Ravenna.

War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its possessions.

The Venetians take Athos, 1496; and Cyprus, 1475.

Venice excommunicated, 1491; joins league against Naples, 1493; helps to overcome Charles VIII of France.

Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies.

The Venetians nearly ruined by the league of Cambrai formed against them.

They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto, 7 Oct., 1571.

The Turks take Cyprus.

Destructive fire at Venice.

The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected.

Paul V's interdict on Venice (1606) contumaciously disregarded.

Navy of victuellers over the Turks; at Sein, 1651; and in the Barbaralese.

The Turks take Candia, after 2 years' siege.

Venice receives part of the Morea, 1656; loses it, 1718-39.

Venice occupied by Hapsburg, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic.

The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg.

26 Dec., 1805.

All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria.

Venice declared a free port.

Invasion begins 22 March, 1848; the city, defended by Daniel Manin, surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege.

22 Aug., 1849.

[During the Italian war in 1859, the country was much disorganised, and many persons emigrated in 1850-1.]

Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna. May 25.

Venetia surrendered to France, by the treaty of Vienna, signed 3 Oct., and transferred by Italy. July 14.

Presidential: 651,528 votes for annexation to Italy; 99 against.

Result reported by Venetian deputies, and the iron crown given to the King at Turin.

4 Nov.

He enters Venice.

7 Nov., 1866.

Masterpiece of Titian ("Death of Peter Martyr") destroyed at the burning of a chapel.

15 Aug., 1867.

The remains of Daniel Manin (brought from Paris) buried in St. Mark's.

23 March, 1868.

His statue unveiled.

22 March, 1875.

The bronze equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel II. by Ferrari unveiled in the presence of the king and queen of Italy; great festivities.

1 May, 1877.

Art exhibition opened by the king.

2 May.

The restoration of the palace of the Doges was completed, and the building exposed to view in Nov.

1889.

Launch of the ironclad Stelvio, the royal family present.

6 July, 1894.

Visit of the Emperor of Germany; received by King Humbert, 8 April, 1895; again in April, 1896.

International art exhibition, opened by the king and queen, 30 April, 1895; another opened by the prince of Naples.

28 April, 1897.

Sanitary convention signed, see Florence. 19 March.

The king and queen of Italy arrive to visit the exhibition.


International art exhibition opened by the duke of Abruzzi.

27 April, 1901.

Fall of the campanile (bell tower) of St. Mark's.

233 ft. high, 47 ft. wide at base.

14 July, 1902.

50,000 votes by the municipality for its reconstruction; also 40,000, for repairing monuments of the city; crack in two arches of the Procuratie Vecchie in the Piazza of St. Mark; occasions alarm.

3 Jan., 1913.

Meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and the emperor William.

25 March, 1914.

Visit of queen Alexandra 22-23 May, 1909.

3 May, 1910.

Completion of the new campanile; the bells first pealed.

22 June.

[Venice has had 122 doges; Anastasio, 657, to Luigi Marini, 1797.]

VENI, VIDI, VICI. — "I came, I saw, I conquered." — see Zola.

VENLOO (Holland), surrendered to the allies, under Marlborough, 23 Sept., 1702; and to the French, under Pichegru, 26 Oct., 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION, see Anabaptists, 1601.

VENTILATORS were invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquis of Charnell's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London about 1810. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1834) and others followed, with much controversy. Dr. Arnold's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1850.

Bell-driven and electric volume fans largely in use, 1912.

VENTRILIOQUISM (speaking from the stomach), was known to the Greeks, who termed ventrilouquists "belly-prophets." The name is a misnomer, as the sounds are produced by regulating the breathing and organs of voice, without motion of the lips. Among eminent ventrilouquists were Baron Mengen and M. Saint Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Mathews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1822); others since.

VENUS, the Roman goddess of love and beauty (the Greek Aphrodite). Status: Venus de Medicis, found near Tivoli, and removed to France, 1680; Venus found at Milo or Melos, 1820, placed in the Louvre, Paris, 1834. The transit of the planet over the sun was predicted by Kepler to take place.
VERA CRUZ.

6 Dec. 1631, but was not observed; he died 15 Nov. 1630. The first transit observed, was by the rev. Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, and his friend, Wm. Crabtree, on 24 Nov. 1630, as predicted by Horrocks in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, 6 June, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the Endeavor, to Otahite, to observe a transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769; see Cook's Voyages. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. This is contested by Schiaparelli and others, who assert her rotation to be as long as her revolution in her orbit. See Sun, note.

Halley suggested the observation of the transit as a means of estimating the distance of the earth from the sun, and devised a method for this purpose.

1716

Another method was invented by Delisle about 1743.

Both plans were used in.

Dec. 1774.

Expeditions for the accurate observation of the place of the transits of the astronomic day; ordinary day, 5 Dec. 1824, were sent to different parts of the globe by all the great powers, and favourable results were reported.

1875.

The transit, on 5 Dec. 1828, was observed at Bath, Penzance, Cork, Cape Town, Washington, Melbourne, and many other places. The next transit will take place 8 June, 2004, and 6 June, 2023.

Venus was both a morning and evening star, rising at 4.5 min. before the sun, and setting 4.5 min. after the sun.

14 Feb. 1894.

Dr. W. R. Brooks obtained some good photographs by the light of Venus when a morning star, Sept. 1900.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico), built about 1600; was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies on 17 Dec. 1861, during the intervention; retaken by the liberals, under Juarez, 27 June, 1867.

VERCELLI, the ancient Vercellae, Piedmont, near which Marius defeated the Umbri, 101 B.C. It was the seat of a republic in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1630; French, 1748; and allies, 1796; and afterwards par took of the fortunes of Piedmont.

VERDEN (Hanover). Here Charlemagne massacred about 3500 Saxons, who had rebelled and relapsed into idolatry, 782.

VERDUN (the ancient Verdunum), a first-class fortress on the Meuse, N.E. France, made a magazine for his legions by Julius Caesar. It was acquired by the Franks in the 6th century, and formed part of the dominions of Lothaire by the treaty of Verdun, 843, when the empire was divided between the sons of Louis I. It was taken and annexed to the empire by Odo in about 959. It surrendered to France in 1552; and was formally ceded in 1648. It was taken and held by the Prussians 43 days, Sept.—Oct. 1792. Gen. Beaumont, the commandant, committed suicide before the surrender, and 14 ladies were executed on 28 May, 1794, for going to the king of Prussia to solicit his clemency for the town. Verdun surrendered to the Germans 8 Nov. 1879, after a brave defence; two vigorous sallies being made 28 Oct. About 4000 men were captured, with a large number of arms and ammunition. It was the last place held by the Germans; and was given up 15, 16 Sept. 1879.

VERGARA, N. SPAIN. Here the Carlist general, Maroto, made a treaty, termed "The pacification of Vergara," with Espartero, 31 Aug. 1839. The monument to celebrate it was destroyed by the Carlists in Aug. 1873.

VERMAMANDIS (N. France), a county given by Charlemagne to his second son Pepin, whose family held it till the 11th century; in 1156 it came, by marriage, to the counts of Flanders; and in 1185 it was seized by Philip II., and incorporated with the monarchy in 1215.

VERMONT, a northern state in New America, was settled by the French, 1724-31; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763. It was freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the union in 1791. Population, 1880, 332,286; 1900, 343,641; 1910 (est.), 356,759; capital, Montpelier.

VERNEUIL (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought 17 Aug. 1424, between the Burgundians and English, under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847, by the munificent present to the nation, by Mr. Robert Vernon, of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough house, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example; see Sheepshanks' Donations.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Eruscan; see Campus Raudus. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. It was taken by Constantine 312; and on 27 Sept. 496 Théodoric defeated Odoacer, king of the Ostrogoths. Verona was taken by Charlemagne 774. About 1260 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà, and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan, 1387. Verona was conquered by the Venetians 1305, and held by them with some interruptions till its capture by the French general Mascena, 3 June, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians in May, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral (which see), and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on 12 July, 1859, in an order of the day, announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support. It was surrendered to the Italian government, 16 Oct. 1866; and the king was received by 70,000 persons in the amphitheatre, 18 Nov. 1866. Above 50,000 coins of Galleons and other emperors, chiefly bronze, discovered near Verona, Jan. 1857. Population, 1881, 60,788; 1901, 74,201; 1910 (est.), 89,759.

VERSAILLES (near Paris) was a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; where Louis XIII. built a hunting-seat about 1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the treaty between Great Britain and the revolted colonies of British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 3
VERSE.

1470

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

"VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION," a work which upholds the doctrine of progressive development as a hypothetic history of organic creation, ascribed to Robert Chambers, and other persons, first appeared in 1844, and occasioned much controversy. See Origin of Species.

VESUVIUS. MOUNT. S. ITALY. Near it, the Latin confederacy were totally defeated by the Romans, whose general, P. Decius Mus, had devoted himself to death, 330 B.C. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (which see) were overwhelmed 24 Aug., 79 A.D., and more than 200,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, was destroyed, 17 Dec., 1631. There was a dreadful eruption, which took place suddenly, 24 Nov., 1759, and another 8 Aug., 1766. The violent burst in 1767 was the 33th from the time of Titus. One in June, 1794, was most destructive; the lava flowed over 3000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land. Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater was nearly two miles in circumference. A great eruption in Oct., 1822, and others in May, 1855, May and June, 1858, caused great destruction. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec., 1861, and in Feb., 1865. Torre del Greco again destroyed, 1867. Another eruption began 12 Sept., 1897, and continued increasing in grandeur and danger, March, 1868. A great eruption began 8 Oct., 1868, and continued, causing much destruction, 19, 20 Nov. A severe eruption began 23 April and ended about 3 May, 1872; above 60 lives were lost. The mountain was disturbed in 1876; and another eruption began about 20 Sept., 1878; lava was ejected to the height of 300 feet; an eruption began 11 June, 1879; an intermittent eruption 2 May, 1885. A new crater formed 7 June; continued flowing of lava, 11 June; ceased 16 June, renewed; a Brazilian tourist fell into the crater, July, 1891. Increasing eruptions, 9 June et seq.; active, 13 Sept., 1892.

VESUVIUS was ascended by the princess of Wales and her family 25 March, 1893; a fissure on the N.W. side of the great cone, increased activity, reported (Nature, 8 Aug.) 7 July, 1895; active eruptions of lava streams, 2 Nov., 1895; again, 4 Aug.: violent eruption, 7 new craters, 15-17 Sept.; again, 31 Dec. 1896-Jan., 1897; and again 4 July. New eruptive cone formed, 24 July, 1897.A new crater formed, 24 Sept., 1899; vigorous activity, 2 May, 1900-28 April, 1901; VESUVIUS increasingly active; masses of igneous matter hurled to great heights; large fissures in the great cone 31 July, 1905.

Many explosions heard April-May; lateral outlets for ejected lava formed, followed by flow of lava streams. 25 May, violent eruption Jan.; one village destroyed by 8 April; much damage; notes of Spain's visit of sympathy; church collapses at San Giuseppe, about 200 killed; village of Ottano completely destroyed, 250 lives lost; king Edward VII, and queen Alexandra visit Naples, 27 April, and gave 8000l. towards relief fund; leave for England.

Krivar opened in side of mountain, 28 March; strong active; new crater formed; observatory and Cook's railway destroyed, 7-8 April; port of on crater falls in, causing eruption of cinders and sand 20 Dec.

Slight eruption 21 Oct., 1899.

VESUVIUS. MOUNT. S. ITALY. See also. Albans, St. VEVERNS (N. France). Here was concluded the peace between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France, with mutual concessions, 2 May, 1589.

VESERONCE (S. E. France), near Vienne. Here Gondemar, king of the Burgundians, defeated and killed Clodomer, king of Orleans, and revenged the murder of his brother Sigismund and his family, 524. This conflict is called also the battle of Voreon.

VESPER, see Sicilian Vespers. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the Fatal Vespers, occurred 26 Oct., 1623. Sour.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Others, of Bremen, 29 March, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS, virgin priests, took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to Vesta. The mother of Romulus and Numa is said to have pointed four, 710 B.C., and Tarquin added two. Minuitia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextilia, 273 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92. It is said that only eighteen vestals had been condemned since the time of Numa. The order was abolished by Theodosius, 389.
The Veterinary Surgeons act, 44 & 45 Vict. sec. 62, passed 27 Aug. 1851, deals only with this college; amendment act passed, 30 July, 1890. The Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town, London, N.W., was founded in 1791, and was a part of the University of London, 13 Dec., 1852. There are veterinary colleges in Edinburgh and Glasgow; new one opened at Ballsbridge, Dublin, 1 Oct. 1902, and at Liverpool in connection with the Liverpool University, 13 Dec. 1904. All these are affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

VETO. See Permissive Bill.


VICE, an instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C. "Society for the Suppression of Vice," established 1882. Internat. federation congress for the abolition of statute regulation of vice, meets in London, 12-15 July, 1898.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS ACT, 1863, was extended and amended in 1897.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took his seat 5 May, 1813. A new court was erected for him about 1816 contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict. c. 5 Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled lords justices, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, 13 April.
1818. Sir John Leach, 13 Jan.
1822. Sir Anthony Hart, 4 May.
1827-50. Sir Lanceolot Shadwell, 1 Nov. the last.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1850. Sir John Stuart, sat last, 27 March, 1871.
1866. Sir Geo. Markham Giffard, died 1870.
1869. Sir Wm. M. James, Jan.; made a lord justice of appeal, June, 1870.
1871. Sir John Wickens, April; died, 23 Oct. 1873.
1879. Sir James Bacon, the last of the vice-chancellors, resigned to Nov. 1866; now included in the chancellor division.

VICENZA (the ancient Vicentia, N. Italy) was the seat of a republic in the 12th century. It greatly suffered by the ravages of Alaric, 401, and Attila, 452. Having joined the Lombard league, it was sacked by Frederic II. 1230. After many changes it was subjected to Venice, and with it fell under the French domination, 1796; and was given to Austria in 1814. Having revolted, it was re-taken by Radowitz, 11 June, 1818. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 1866.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. This office was abolished in 1807, and a secretary with a seat in parliament substituted.

VICKSBURG. See United States, 1865.

VICTORIA. formerly PORT PHILIP (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia. Area 87,834 sq. miles. In 1788, Base, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1846, 32,975; in 1851, 203,475; and in 1871, 759,654; in 1881, 858,582; in 1891, 1,145,411; in 1901, 1,290,514. 1910 (est.), 1,275,000. 1837, revenue, 6,733,867; expenditure, 6,669,862. 1850, revenue, 8,319,586; expenditure, 8,321,253: imports, 22,954,019; exports, 13,266,221. 1899, revenue, 7,345,670; expenditure, 7,316,436 (war, 3,060,000); 1901, revenue, 8,067,274; expenditure, 7,709,035; revenue $2,444,826; expenditure, 7,862,426; debt, 51,180,471; imports, 27,137,666; exports, 27,046,204.

Colonel Codrington visits a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land.

Messtis, Huine and Howell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages.

1824. Mr. Edward Henty (of a Sussex family), comes from Tasmania with cattle, sheep, and horses, and settles in Portland Bay; his brothers, Stephen George and John, follow soon after.

1837. Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets: he shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobart Town, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Goulburn county.

1837. The Launceston associates and Mr. John Pascoe Falkiner ascend the Yarra Yarra (or overflowing) river, and camp on the site of Melbourne.

1837. The colony named Victoria. Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassed and insolvent. The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 200l. offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked Aug. 1852 75,000 persons arrived at Ballarat, Oct.; 130,000 bold.

Mount Alexander. Nov., from 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1851, 30,341 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from 23 Oct. to 30 Dec., 1852, 44,574 ounces from Mount Alexander; total 124,915 ounces. Immense immigration to Melbourne (see Melbourne) 1852.

A representative and constitution granted 1855.

1855. Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor.

Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back Oct. 1864.

Important land act passed 28 March, 1865.

The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jun., which is rejected by the liberal council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly.

July, the crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed.

Parliament prorogued Dec.

Mr. M'Culloch becomes premier April.

The assembly votes 20,000l. to lady Darling; sir Charles deports.

Intercolonial Exhibition opened May.

Vote of 20,000l. to lady Darling rejected by legislative council.


1866. Duke of Edinburgh arrives; great rejoicings 27 Nov.

An address presented to him by Mr. Edward Henty, the first settler, and others.

New parliament: ministry resigned because the governor objected to insertion of the Darling grant in the appropriation bill 19 March, 1868.

First woolen and paper manufactures established May.

M'Culloch ministry arrange Darling affair July.
The M'Pherson ministry announced. Oct., 1869

Mr. M'Culloch forms a ministry including Mr. M'Pherson, April; is knighted May, 1870

Mr. M'Culloch resigns. June

Ministers-in-Queen's.assertFalse. Mr. Ronald Loder, premier; Mr. Service's budget; expenditure, 14,500,000.; deficit, about 3,400,000.; he proposes a moderate free-trade policy, reduction of taxation and a loan; rejects the partial measures of Mr. M'Culloch as, says, as Sir Wm. Stewart, the acting governor, would not dissolve Aug., 1875

Mr. Graham Berry, premier; would continue protection and tax the richer colonists heavily (a financial coup d'etat); defeated; resigns Oct., 1875

Sir James M'Culloch forms a cabinet ministry, Oct.; proposing tax on income, land, and realised property in Nov.

Passes his income-tax bill; majority 3, June, 1876

Dispute of government with Messrs. Stevenses, who demand the budget be removed for payment of duties; their letters opened June; Elections; triumph of protectionists; Sir James M'Culloch resigns; Mr. Berry again premier, May 3, 1877

Legislative council rejects Mr. Berry's appropriations, defence, and exhibition bills, end of Oct.

County court and other judges dismissed by the cabinet; Sir G. Bowen, the governor, supports the ministry Jan., 1878

The lower house overrules the council; orders creditors to be paid on its sole vote Feb., 1878

Berry minis ters-in-Queen's. March

Mr. Berry's fruitless visit to England Feb., 1879

He introduces a reform bill; withdrawn Dec.

Parliament dissolves about 9 Feb.; elections give majority to Mr. Berry, 22 Feb.; his cabinet resigns 2 March; new ministry under Mr. James Service

Mr. Service's reform bill rejected, 24 June; dissolution of the assembly, 25 June; the ministry resigns

Mr. Berry forms a cabinet July 24, 1878

Noel Kelly and some of his gang of bush-rangers after committing many murders and robberies (since autumn of 1878) captured and sent to Melbourne 27, 28 June

International exhibition at Melbourne, opened Oct

Kelly hanged Nov

Vote of confidence in Mr. Berry in parliament lost; sir Brian O'Loughlin forms a ministry July, 1881

Mr. Service, premier, promises a constitution bill about 39 June, 1881

Chinese immigrants are now virtually excluded 1885

Prosperity budgets; surplus 32,000,000., 22 July, 1885; 24 July, 1888

New ministry under hon. Duncan tellies, 18 Feb., 1886

Naval defence act passed 21, 25 Nov., 1887

The government submits to the protectionists; the import duties increased, and new ones imposed about 13 Sept., 1885

The irrigation works of Messrs. Chailey Bros., an American firm who the Murray river, reported successful; sir Henry Parkes protests, claiming the river for New South Wales 13 Sept.

Large subscriptions for the dock labourers of London subscribed, 23,000,000., up to 23 Oct.

The new tariff bill passed by the council, under precedent about 31 Oct.

The protectionist budget passed 3 Nov.

Irrigation department of Melbourne (35 trusts established, 25,000,000., advanced by the state). 25 March, 1879

Mr. B. Gillies' prosperous budget 24, 25 Dec., 1887

His ministry defeated by a majority of 26, 30 Oct.

Mr. James Muir forms a ministry 4 Nov.

Failure of the British Bank of Australia at Melbourne (re-established April, 1859), reports liabilities, 1,250,000.

The loan bill for 6,000,000., passed 30 Oct.

Banking crisis at Melbourne, early Dec.

Resignation of Mr. James Muir; new ministry; hon. William Sturt, premier 3 Feb., 1892

Parliament dissolved, 7 April; new parliament supports the ministry; the labour party defeated, 23 April; April 26: passed 31 May.

Failure of the Mercantile bank of Australia (Melbourne); about 1,000,000.; due to English creditors; 3 liquidators appointed 5 Oct.

Deadlock; a department is re-opened for the purpose of expediting new stamp duties, about 19 Oct.; terminated Nov.

Death of Sir James MacKinnon, president of the council 14 Jan.

Death of chief justice George Higgins, statesman, &c., aged 65, reported 2 Jan.; succeeded by Mr. Malshon, 6 Jan., 1893

The ministerial party defeated (45-47), 18 March; resigns 19 Jan.; Mr. J. B. Patterson forms a ministry, 20 Jan.; policy of retrenchment, 1 Feb.

Messrs. Charles Staples and Sydney Allbright, directors of the Anglo-Australian bank, and others, sentenced to imprisonment (Staples, 5 years; Allbright six months; Robert Dwyer, 2 years)

Directors, manager, and auditors of the Mercantile bank of Australia charged with conspiracy to defraud, 5 March; all acquitted, except sir Matthew Hume, the managing director; these are committed for trial, 11 May; prosecution stopped, 26 May

Suspension of London Chartered bank of Australia, 2 land-tax, 15 May

5 bank holidays proclaimed, 20 April; disregarded by some banks May, 1893

The City of Melbourne bank stopped payment 28 May

[Sae Australia, May, 1893.]

Sir M. Davies escapes; Mr. Millidge detained 31 May; sir M. Davies arrested at Colonobo, 16 June; both committed for trial 18 June

Estimated financial deficit in 1892-3 about 1,100,000.; balance of debt, 950,000. 30 June

The bank of Victoria and the City of Melbourne bank re-open 19 July

Other banks re-open 29 June and July

The annual budget shows a deficit of 690,238.; 19 July; the issue of 1,250,000 treasury bonds authorized 17 Oct.

The trial of sir Matthew Davies, Mr. F. Millidge, and Mr. Mumt, on charges of fraud, begun, 19 Feb., 1894; acquitted 19 Feb., 1894

Annual budget; revenue, 6,719,000.; expenditure, 7,334,000. 31 July

General election; opposition majority; defeat of protectionist free-trailers 17 Oct.

Resignation of sir James Patterson; ministry formed by Mr. George Turner 29 Sept.

Mr. (att. sir) G. Turner's budget; 326,000. deficit on the revenue; to be met by direct taxation on land and incomes, &c. 7 Nov.

The government defeated on a motion for reduction of salaries of members and others 8 Jan., 1895

The proposed land and income tax bill rejected 10 Jan.

Salary of future governors reduced to 7,000. 24 Jan.

The income-tax bill passed, 23 Jan.; by the council, 23 Jan.

Revenue for 1894, 6,719,151., reported 30 June

Immediate liquidation of the Melbourne bank ordered 6 Aug.

Tariff reform bill passed (new duties and some reductions) 15 Oct.

Death of Sir James Patterson, statesman 25 Oct.

One man one vote and woman's suffrage bill passed for the legislative assembly 28 May

Women's suffrage bill rejected by the legislative council 12 Dec.

Federal enabling bill passed by both houses, 28 Feb., 1896

Parliament opened by Lord Beaconsfield 28 Feb., 1896

Deficit for 1895-6, 76,800.; reported 16 Sept.

Constitution amendment bill (female suffrage and one man one vote read 2nd time, after all-night sitting 29 Oct., bill passed by the assembly, 29 Oct.; suspended by the council 31 Oct.

Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, born June, 1825, explorer died 9 Oct.
Sudden death of sir Wm. John Clarke, benefactor, aged 65, at Melbourne, 15 May, 1897.

Long drought relieved by rain, announced 5 July.

Anti-gambling bill passed the assembly by 61 to 20 Aug.

Several towns in the Wimmera district wrecked by a cyclone, 19 Nov.

A conference of premier ministers held at Melbourne, 27 Jan., 1908.

Acute distress on account of bush fires, relief fund opened 16 Jan.

Graziers, renewed bush fires. 29 Feb.

General rains, end of the drought, 25 May.

Sir J. Service, ex-premier, died, aged 76, 12 April.

Sir George Turner, geologist, scientist (founded the Melbourne museum), born, 1823, died, 16 May.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into technical education, 6 June.

Parliament opened by the governor; federal enabling bill passed by the assembly, 29 June; by the council, 3 July.

The referendum on the Commonwealth bill results in 153,000 for and 9,000 against federation, about 27 July.

Sir G. Turner's budget, surplus 331,427£, income-tax to be reduced one-eight, all round. 9 Aug.

The ministry defeated after an all-night sitting; lord Brassey declines to dissolve parliament; sir G. Turner, premier, resigns. 19 Aug.

Bush fires in the west; great destruction of sheep, reported 29 Jan., 1909.

Victoria subscribes 67,000£ to the S.A. war funds. 21 March.


Parliament prolonged, 17 Oct.; sir G. Turner's vote of want of confidence carried (31-42), 14 Nov.; he forms a cabinet. 17 Nov.

Old-age Pension bill (1st weekly to the indigent, over 65 years passed by both houses. 29 Dec.

Federal cabinet meets in Melbourne. 11 April.

The duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrive in Melbourne, 8 May et seq.

Death of late gen., sir Andrew Clarke, eminent for his services to the colony, 29 March.

State meeting 250 delegates, urges economy in parliamentary and other expenditure, 18 April.

Mr. Irvine forms a cabinet, 9 June.

Railway strike averted by the premier, 15 Aug.

Mr. Mawson defeated on the Retrenchment bill, 24 March; parliament dissolved. 9 Sept.

Mr. B. Malley (defected) 30Dec. 1908. 20 Dec.

Reform bill passed by the assembly; budget deficit 356,28/£; increase of income-tax, probable duties, £, proposed, 13 Dec.

Ministry reconstruct; Mr. Irvine, premier, all gen., and sol. gen. 7 Feb, 1909.

Official statistics show population of Victoria on 31 Dec., 1902, to be 1,295,513, a decrease in 12 months of 3,362, chiefly due to the emigration of young men of the farming class; efforts being made by the minister of lands to stop the exodus by opening up crown lands, for selection, 29 April.

Parliament opened by sir George Clarke, who re- ported the inferior financial position of the colony; irrigation work on a large scale to be pushed forward 7 Sept.

Retrenchment defeated by the royal assent. 7 Sept.

Death of sir Graham Berry, formerly premier of Victoria, aged 81, 24 Jan, 1904.

Mr. Irvine, premier, resigned, owing to ill-health, 25 Feb.

Mr. Thomas Bent, minister of public works, formed new ministry 18 Feb.

Death of Mr. Geo. Chesterston, Cornwall, a pioneer of Athelhampton, 1875, 19 May.

Parliament opened by sir Reginald Talbot, the governor, 27 June.

Revenue for past year shows an increase of £85,000, 27 June.

Mr. Bent, premier and treasurer, makes his budget statement in the legislative assembly showing a surplus of £65,528£ on the estimated expenditure of the last year, 11 Sept.

State celebrates its jubilee of responsible government, 21 Nov, 1905.

Anti-gambling bill passes both houses of parliament, 27 Dec.

Mr. Bent, in his budget speech, states revenue for year ending 30 June amounted to £8,312,000, and expenditure to 7,501,000; estimated revenue 1905-6, 8,400,000, and expenditure 8,282,000. 3 Oct, 1906.

Sir T. Gibson Carrioch appointed governor in succession to our old friend sir R. Talbot, 19 July, 1903.

Railway accident at Brabrook junction station; 42 killed and 140 injured. 20 April.

Conference of Australian state premiers meets at Melbourne, 22 April.

Parliament opened by general sir R. Talbot, who bade farewell on his departure for England, 2 July.

Arrival of sir T. Gibson Carrioch, the new governor, 27 July.

Visit of the American battle ship fleet to Melbourne, 29 Aug.-5 Sept.

Cabinet reconstructed, with sir Thomas Bent as premier, treasurer, and minister of railways.

Woman suffrage bill passed, 19 Nov. 1909.

Sir Thomas Bent, premier, resigns, reported, 1 Jan, 1910.

Ministerialists and independents form a coalition under the leadership of Mr. John Murray, 6 Jan.

Discovery of gold-bearing stone at Ballarat, reported to the government, 10 Jan.

Floods, the greatest known for 40 years, occur; the Laxemore weir bursts, numerous bridges swept away, and towns submerged, 19-21 Aug.

Death of sir Thomas Bent, ex-premier of Victoria, born 1838, 17 Sept.

Governors.—Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps, 1839; sir Charles Hotham, 1844; sir Henry Barkly, 1856; sir Charles Darling, 1863; sir John H. T. Manners Sutton (viscount Canterbury in 1869), Aug., 1866; sir George Ferguson Bowne, Feb., 1873; the marquis of Normandy, 1875 (resigned March 1874); sir Henry Brougham Loch, April, 1884; the earl of Hopetoun, July, 1885; lord Brassey, Jan, 1895; sir John Madden, June, 1899; col. sir George Clarke, Aug. 1902; maj-gen, sir R. J. Talbot, 1903; sir T. Gibson Carrioch, 1908.

VICTORIA, on Vancouver's island, founded 1857; declared capital of British Columbia, which see. Mining convention held here, Feb., 1903.

VICTORIA, see Hong Kong, Vancouver's Island, Docks, Thames 1870, Weeks 1852, British Columbia, Navy of England, 22 June, 1893, and Munition-house Fund, 1893, 1901-03.

VICTORIA, a British colony in Ambas bay, on the West African coast, originally a Baptist missionary settlement, annexed 19 July, 1884.

Ceremoniously transferred to Germany by consent Hewett and annexed to Cameroons, 25 March, 1837.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, see South Kensington Museum.

VICTORIA CROSS, an order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 29 Jan. 1857. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. Queen Victoria conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, 26 June, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, 2 Aug. 1858; and on many since in relation to subsequent wars. Victoria and Albert Royal Order of Knighthood for ladies and Piccadilly lady, 1864, 1865, and 1890. Royal Victorian Order of Knighthood, England, instituted by queen Victoria, to confer honour on persons, British and foreign, who have rendered service to herself, 23 April, 1896.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, established 1754.
22 June, 1865: its primary object being the attempt to reconcile apparent discrepancies between Christianity and science. Annual meetings.

VICTORIA NYANZA, a lake in E. Central Africa, 500 miles long, 60 miles broad, discovered by Capt. John H. Speke in 1858, and explored by him and Grant in 1861. It was circumnavigated and surveyed by Mr. H. M. Stanley in 1877. Capt. J. H. Speke was accidentally killed by his own gun, 15 Sept. 1864. Col. J. A. Grant died 11 Feb. 1892. The steamer William Mackinnon launched on the lake, 15 Nov. 1890. The Uganda railway completed here, 10 Dec. 1894.

ABERT NYANZA, 140 miles long and 40 miles broad, situated 20 miles N.W. of Victoria Nyaza, it has been discovered by Capt. Speke and Grant, 1862, and visited by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Samuel White Baker in 1864 (see Nile and Africa).

ABERT EDWARD NYANZA was discovered by Mr. H. M. Stanley in 1877, and named in 1885. These lakes are considered to be reservoirs from which the Nile flows.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled the commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of £72,000, raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing in the parishes of St. JohnHackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow. The park was completed and opened to the public in 1845. Lady (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts presented a handsome drinking fountain, and was present at its inauguration, 28 June, 1862. The park was visited by Queen Victoria, 2 April, 1873; and in memory of her reception, she presented a clock and peal of bells to St. Mark's church. See Parks.

VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE (tubular), over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, created by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was begun 21 May, 1851, and formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug. 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two miles, and the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 21 piers. The cost was £1,700,000. On 5 Jan. 1855, while constructing, the bridge was much injured by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily brought to this country from Guiana by Sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after Queen Victoria. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

Mr. J. E. Sowerby, see, of the Roy. Botanic soc., Regent's Park, was photographed seated on a leaf floating on the water, Sept. 1855.

VICTORIA STEAMER: sunk; see Wrecks, 23 May, 1881, and Navy, 1863.

VICTORIAN ERA Exhibition at Earl's-court, fine art, &c., opened by the duke of Cambridge, 23 May, 1897. Another opened, see Crystal Palace, 6 May, 1887. *

VICTORIAN EXHIBITION, illustrating the reign of queen Victoria from 1837 to 1887, was opened in the new Gallery, Regent street, 2 Dec. 1861, and closed 2 April, 1862. It succeeded the Tudor, Stuart, and Guelph exhibitions, which see.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY constituted for men and women with identical privileges; combines Owens college, Manchester, and others; the charter was granted in April; the first council met, 14 July, 1886.

Jubilee fund closed 31 May, 1902; nearly 102,000; total capital, £190,363.

VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral, sir John Baieken, and 160 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, 5 October, 1744. — The Victory, the flagship of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, has been kept in a condition of fine preservation at Portsmouth. The historic old vessel was much damaged by the Neptune, an old iron-clad, colliding with her, 23 Oct. 1903 (see Nery). Made flagship Jan. 1905.

VICTUALLERS, an ancient trade in England. The Vintners company of London was founded 1437; their hall rebuilt in 1823. None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1/. and two quarts of the smaller sort for a halfpenny.

The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Giles Monpessou and sir Francis Mitchel, 1621. The number in England then was about 13,000.

In Great Britain about 76,000 public-houses, 1790; 99,465; total, 99,465 in.

In England and Wales, 23,025 in.

Public-houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from 10 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 p.m.

The prescribed time enlarged 1855.

173,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of £34,682; and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits; revenue £66,557.

Licensed Victuallers' School established 1863.

Licensed Victuallers' Assay established 2 Feb. 1877.

Between 100,000,000, and 150,000,000, sold to be invested in the liquor trade. The licensed victuallers actively opposed Mr. Bruce's licensing bill, which was withdrawn.

Summer 1871.

Licensed Victuallers in the United Kingdom 90,463.

New licensing act, regulating hours of opening and shutting, &c., passed; in operation 20 Aug. 1903.

It caused much irritation, and was said to have contributed to the fall of the Gladstone ministry, 1874.1

Public-houses in Ireland closed on Sundays, by act 1878.

Payment for licences raised 16 Aug. 1878.

Sale of intoxicating liquors to children act, 1901.

Important licensing act, 1902 (royal assent, 8 Aug.), containing provisions respecting the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, and the control of retail off-licences by the licensing justices, came into operation 1 Jan. 1903.

Public-house trust movement active, 1907; 34 publications; must be registered in Great Britain and Ireland in 1907.

Bill to amend the Licensing act and grant compensation where a licence was taken away on the ground of public policy, such compensation to be paid by the trade; known as the Licensing act, 1904; came into operation 1 Jan. 1905.

See also Buckingham, 1906-10 and Hyde park.

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London), for managing the victualling of the royal navy, was instituted Dec. 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower-hill, St. Katharine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to
Deptford in Aug., 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832 the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling-office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

VIENNA (the Roman Lingualbus), was capital of the magistrature of Austria, 964; virtual capital of the German empire, 1273; since 1866, capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; 1880, 1,103,585; 1891, 1,797,992; 1910 (est.), 2,125,500. Vienna made an imperial city, ... Walled and enlarged with the ransoms paid for ... July, 1883. 

Besieged by the Turks under Seyyam the Magnifi- cent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops, 1389.

Besieged by the Turks, July, 1721.

The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeats the Turkish army of 100,000 men, 12 Sept.

Vieul view taken by the French under prince Murat, 24 Nov. 1811; evacuated 12 Jan., 1816.

Captured by Napoleon I., May, 1809. 

Restored on the conclusion of peace 14 Oct., 1815.

Congress of Vienna, 2 Oct. 1814.

Imperial Academy of Sciences founded, 1836.

The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna, 13 March, 1848.

Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna, 11835.

The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified, 1857.

The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembled here, 31 May, 1860.

The Prussians encamp near Vienna; state of siege proclaimed, 5 July, 1866.

New palace of the fine arts founded, 18 Sept., 1873.

The great international exhibition opened by the emperor; prince of Wales present, 1 May, 1873. (The enormous building with annexes was designed by Mr. Richardson, originally supported by the Austrian engineers; the grand central rotunda, 312 feet in diameter, with lofty dome, is an exaggerated Pantheon, and dwarfs St. Peter’s at Rome.)

Great financial failures; affect all Europe, 9 May, 1873.

Waterworks inaugurated by the emperor 24 Oct., 1876.

New well of the banister inaugurated, 30 May, 1876.

International archery exhibition opened 1 April, 1882.

The Ring theatre destroyed by fire, caused by the fall of a large spirit lamp, 447 persons perished out of about 2000, 8 Dec., 1882; accusations of culpable negligence; imprisonment decreed, 10 May, 1883.

Riot of shoemakers and others suppressed by military, 17-18 Nov., 1883.

International exhibition of graphic art, &c., 13 Sept.-1 Nov., 1883.

A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Russia, was held 24 July, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 31 July. This note was accepted by Russia, France and Austria, but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, 3 July.

The sultan’s note (31 Dec.) contained four points:—

1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities of the treaty.
2. Maintenance of religions privileges to the communities of all confessions.
3. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and a conference was held 21 June, 1856, after which another conference on the subject of the Russo-Turkish war was held on the Black Sea; the Treaty of Paris, 30 May 1856, was signed, and the conference concluded, 5 June, 1854. The English and French envoys’ assest to the Austrian proposals was not approved by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

Electric exhibition, 16 Aug.-3 Nov., 1883.


Great international hygienic congress opened by crown prince Rudolph, 26 Sept.

Bicentenary of the siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, celebrated, 12 Sept.

The imperial parliament meets in its newly built house early in Dec.

Much dissatisfaction; see Austria, 1 Jan., 1884.

Awful storm; destruction of life 1 Dec.

Joseph Firenzi, a gilder, secretly eludes the scaffold of St. Stephen’s cathedral and places a banner on the cross (432 German feet high) and descends safely, 17, 18 Aug., 1886.

The emperor returns, 17 May; returns a second insurrection; Count Lautur, the war minister, is murdered, 6 Oct.

The emperor again takes flight, 7 Oct.

Vienna, whom they decry into a wood near Vienna, June 6 seq., 16-25 Jan; he is executed (she is imprisoned for life) 17 March, 1892.

International musical and dramatic exhibition, president, archbishop Charles Louis, opened by the emperor 7 May.

Many strikes, early May; labour riots, 22 Aug., 1892.

International fine art exhibition, opened 2 April, 1894.

International exhibition (military and sporting), opened by the emperor, 26 April.

About 50,000 men on strike, May.

Destructive hailstorm, 4 deaths, 7 June.

Monumental triumphal arch commemorating the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski in 1683; unveiled by the emperor Francis Joseph in St. Stephen’s cathedral, 13 Sept.

Municipal election; Dr. Liger, anti-semitic leader, elected burgomaster, anti-semitic demonstrations against the liberals; the council dissolved; an imperial commission appointed; re-election deferred; government elections, 29-30 May, 1895; Dr. Liger re-elected, 20 Oct.; his election not sanctioned by the emperor, 5 Nov.

Dr. Liger re-elected; the town council dissolved; Dr. Friederichson elected imperial commissioner; rioting suppressed, 13 Nov.

Disorderly scene in the Reichstag, 16 Nov.

Municipal election; anti-semitic leader, 10 March, 1896, Dr. Liger re-elected burgomaster, 18 April; resigned, 27 April.

Socialist demonstrations in the Prater, suppressed by the military, 13 May.

Herr Stroblach elected burgomaster; Dr. Liger, deputy, 6 May.

Agitarian conference, 10,000 present, 13 Sept.

Exhibition commemorative of the centenary of the birth of Franz Schubert, opened 20 Jan., 1897.
VIENNE. 1170  VIMIERA.

Municipal elections. Defeat of the anti-soulists. 22 March, 1837.

Dr. Lauer re-elected burgomaster 3 April, 1841.

Exhibition of M. Veredegau’s pictures Nov., 1843.

Fire at the stock exchange 24 April, 1852.

Jubilee of the emperor’s reign, he opens the ex-
hibition 26 May.

Bibulous plague in the Pathological institute, some de-
ses, Dr. Muller died, aged 42 28 Oct.

Visit of the czar 30 Sept. 1853.

Death of Dr. Falb, eminent meteorologist, 30 Sept.

Emperor lays the foundation-stone of a new gener-
and university hospital for Vienna 21 June, 1854.

Period of drought unexampled since 1850 recorded
in Vienna and neighbourhood May–July.

Death of prince Henry VII. of Reuss (younger line),
former governor of Saxony 2 May, 1866.

Visit of the German emperor 6–7 June.

A lock-out of 7 weeks’ duration in the Vienna build-
ing trade, ended 28 June.

Explosion and fire involving considerable loss of
life at a celluloid factory in Ottakring, 6 June, 1868.

Visit of the German emperor and empress,
11–15 May, 1899.

Funeral of Dr. Lauer, burgomaster of Vienna; the
emperor Francis Joseph, with the duke of Cul-
berg, the archdukes and archduchesses, was
present 14 March, 1910.

Sawston debutes all traffic 31 March, 1874.

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

1. The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the
king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each
other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they
were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty
the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure
the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means
for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great
Britain. Signed at Vienna, 17 July, 1738.

2. Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany,
Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and
the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic San-
cion was guaranteed to the emperor and the disputes as to the
Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 2nd of July.) Signed 16 March, 1745.

3. Treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI., of
Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the
erater power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic
Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed
10 Nov., 1755; see Pragmatic Sanction.

4. Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis
(H. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded
the Tyrolian Alps, a portion of Lombarcy, and
other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united
in France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and
engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted

5. Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and
Prussia, containing the principles on which they had
acted by the treaty of Chaumont, 1 March, 1814. Signed
23 March, 1815.

6. Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the
one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and
Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the
Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the
house of Orange. 31 May, 1815.

7. Treaty between the Tyrolian ceded Swedish Pomerania and
Rügen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg,
4 June, 1815.

8. Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria
and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, 19 Feb., 1815.

9. Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey, by the repre-
sentatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and
Russia. Signed 4 April, 1834.

10. Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark,
by which Denmark ceded the duchies. 10 Oct., 1864.

11. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy; Venice
given up to Italy. 3 Oct., 1866.

VIENNE, the ancient Vienna Allobrogum (S. E. France). Here the emperor Valentinian II. was put to death by Arbogast, 15 May, 392, and a
short reaction in favour of paganism followed. Vicence was capital of the kingdom of Burgundy in

132 and 879, and sometimes gave its name to the
kingdom. A general council was held here in
1311. Vicennie was annexed to the French monarchy, 1418.

VIGILANCE MURDER ASSOCIATION, see Ireland, 1883.

VIGO (N.W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English, under Drake and Norris in 1580. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and
Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the
Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several
involuntary war and galleons were taken, and many
destroyed, and abundance of plate and other
valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors,
12 Oct. 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in
1710, but diminished after raising contributions.
It was again taken by the British, 27 March,
1809.

VIKINGS. Scandinavian chiefs, Sweeds, Danes and
Norsemen, who in the 4th century migrated—eastward, to the countries beyond the
Baltic; westward and southward, chiefly to the British
isles.

M. Paul B. Du Chatill (died 30 April, 1903), in his
"Viking Age," describes the Vikings as the an-

Viking ship found at Osloberg, Norway . Feb. 1905.

VILLA FRANCA. Near here, and Llerena,
Spain, the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton
Cotton, defeated the French cavalry under marshal
Soulil, 11 April, 1812. — VILLA FRANCA, a small
port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought
for a steam-packet station by a Russian company,
about Aug. 1828, which caused some political
excitement. — At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy,
the emperors of France and Austria met, on 11 July,
1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on 12 July
signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the
 treaty of Zürich (which see).

VILLA VICIOSA. 1. in Portugal. Here
the Portuguese, under the French general Schom-
berg, defeated the Spaniards, 1665. 2. in Castle,
Spain. Here the struggle for the Spanish crown
was decided in favour of Philip V. by Venlôme’s
victory over Staremburn and the Austrians, 10 Dec.
1710.

VILLE DU HAVRE, French Atlantic mail
steamer, 5,100 tons, sailed from New York for Havre, 15 Nov., 1873; was run into by a Glasgow
clipper, Locharum, about 2 a.m., 22 Nov., and sunk
in twelve minutes; 220 out of 313 persons perished.
The crew of the Locharum rescued 57, who were
conveyed to Cardiff by the American vessel Tre-
mountain, capt. Unquil, arriving there 4 Dec., 1873.
The Locharum, beginning to sink, 28 Nov., was aban-
doned by her crew, who were rescued by the
British Queen, and brought to Plymouth 7 Dec.
On judicial examination, the Locharum was exome-
rated in England, but censured in France Jan. 1874.

VILLETA (Paraguay, South America). Here
Lopez and the Paraguayans were totally defeated
by the Brazilians and their allies, 11 Dec. 1868.
Lopez and 200 men fled; 3000 prisoners were
made; and the war ended.

VIMIERA (in Portugal), where the British
and Spanish forces, under sir Arthur Wellesley,
defeated the French, under marshal Junot, duke of
Abrante, 21 Aug. 1808. The attack, made with
great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was
repeated by Kellermann at the head of the French
reside, which was also repulsed. The French, charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

VINCENNES, a strong castle near Paris; a residence of the French kings from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Henry V. of England died at the Bois de Vincennes, 31 Aug. 1422. At the fosse of the castle, Louis duc d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon, after a hasty trial, early on the morning of 22 March, 1804.

VINCENT, ST. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they were obliged to cede a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1770 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again in 1796 attempted the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. Mt. Soufriére (abt. 3,623 ft. high) erupted 24 April, 1718; and again, 1 May, 1812, a violent eruption took place, 3 craters opened, 1,205 dead bodies found, total deaths, 1,565, 100 hopeless injured, 3,000 homeless, 16 sq. miles covered with lava, ash fell on hundreds of miles south and west, 17 May, 1902, the disturbances took place in the adjoining islands, and earthquake shocks were frequent at Kingston and Georgetown, whilst the village of Wallibou partly sank, and that of Richmond rose, 17 May (Nature, 27 May, 1902); eruptions continued, violent, 18, 21 May; earth quake shakes and another eruption, 10 July (see Nature, 16 July, 1902); slighter eruption 29 July et seq.; violent, 3, 5, 21, Sept., 16 Oct.; Messrs. Quinon, Powell, and Foster ascended the mountain, while in a state of activity, 28 Oct. 1902. Population in 1881, 40,458; in 1901, 47,548; 1909 (est.), 52,652; see Windward Isles.

Great destruction of life and property by a hurricane, 16 Aug. 1886; again, 300 deaths, 10-12 Sept. 1895. See St. Vincent.


VINCENT DE PAUL, ST., CHARITABLE SOCIETY founded in 1833, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee of Paris, in Oct. 1861. St. Vincent de Paul was born, 1572; established the congregation of Lazarists, or Vincentines, 1625; Sisters of Charity, 1634; a founding hospital, 1648. He died 1660.

VENCY, N. France. Here Charles Martel defeated the Austrarians, 21 May, 717, and acquired their country.

VINE. The vine was planted by Noah, 2,417 n.c. Gen. ix. 20. A colony of vine-dressers from Phoca, in Tonia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tilage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 n.c. Some think that vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. In the gardens of Hampton Court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe; see Grapes and Wine. The Tokay vines were in Europe in 1550.

Five Diseas...
Virginia City. 1478

VIVISECTION.

seeded from the Union, 25 April, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, 15 Feb., and elected a governor, 20 Feb. 1861; became a state 1863. Virginia was a chief seat of the war. The state was readmitted to the congress, Jan.-Feb. 1870; see United States and Richmond. Population in 1880, 1,512,506; 1900, 1,854,584; 1910 (est.), 2,035,245; estimated, 1910, Western Virginia, population, 1,800,018, 145,717; 1910 (est.), 181,103; 1910 (est.), 161,750; capital, Wheeling. By the overlying of a lake near Staunton, houses were swept away and many lives lost, reported 1 Oct. 1899. Cloudburst and bursting of a dam in the west (about 100 deaths) about 22 June, 1891.

Virginia City, see Nevada.

Virginia Islands (West Indies), an eastern group discovered by Columbus (1493): Virginia Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, &c., and the Danish Isles, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John. Population of the British possessions in 1898 was 4,517: St. Thomas, 4,100; 1910 (est.), 5,275. Revenue, 1907-8, 3,577,761; expenditure, 3,577,761; imports, 7,400,000; exports, 8,027,641. See Leeward Isles.

Torto settled by Dutch buccaneers about 1638; expeditioned by the English (who have held it since), 1666. The island was held by the Dutch for a few years after: held by the British 1801-1815; was sold to the United States for $1,250,000, to be made a territory. Dutch proclamation, 29 Oct. 1867, purchase declared by U.S. Senate, 22 March, May, 1870.

By a dreadful hurricane on St. Thomas, the Royal Mail steamer Rhode and Wise were entirely wrecked; the King and Prince were among the 100 other vessels, driven ashore; about 3000 persons said to have perished.

Much suffering was occasioned in Tortola; houses blown down or repaired &c. Earthquake at St. Thomas’s and other islands Nov. 11, 1893. St. Lucia, 23rd March, 1893. Anno-200A eruption, in which M. Fontaine, a planter, was killed. Pre-his childhood and 158 out of 300 sugar plantations were burned, and about 3000 whites rendered homeless. During the suppression of Sir Codrington, the governor, about 200 troops were stationed at St. Thomas. Earthquake shocks felt at San Juan and St. Thomas.

Virgin Mary. The assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, 15 Aug. A.D. 43.

The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated 21 Nov., said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 4th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI. 1372; see Annunciation and Assumption, Immaculate.

Visconti, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from about 1277 to the death of the last. The heiress was married to Francesco Sforza, who became duke 1450.

Viscount (The Comtes), anciently the name of the deputy of an earl. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 10 Feb. 1410.

Asmodeus. This title is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385.

Visible Speech, a term applied by Mr. Alex. Melville Bell to his "Universal Self-Interpreting Physiological Alphabet," comprising thirty symbols representing the conformation of the mouth when uttering sounds. He stated that about fifty different types would be required to print all known languages with these symbols. He expounded his system to the Society of Arts, London, 14 March, 1866; and published a book in 1867.

Vigisoths, separated from the Ostrogoths about 330; see Goths. The emperor Valens, about 390, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Tolosa, 414; and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 488; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Mazza, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain; see Spann for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouillé, in 507.

Vital force, defined by Humboldt "as an unknown cause preventing the elements from obeying their primitive affinities. This theory is opposed by many physiologicalists, and animal motion is attributed to muscular and nervous irritability, illustrated by the researches of Galvani, Humboldt, sir Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and others. The subject has been much discussed by the late professor Huxley and other eminent physiologicalists.

Vittoria (N. Spain), the site of a victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, 21 June, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and bloody battle the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 475 men killed; 167 officers and 2690 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 153 pieces of cannon, 453 wagons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his baton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan’s only remaining gun. Population, 1891, 30,514; 1910 (est.), 35,000.

Vivisection, physiological experiments upon living animals, as practised by William Harvey, John Hunter, and other eminent physiologicalists, it is said, with good results. The societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in London and Paris in 1835 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London society took up the question in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. MacMillan against vivisection. In Aug. 1892 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The subject was discussed in 1896, and a prize awarded by the London society. Sir Charles Bell’s opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character. Discussion revived in consequence of the prosecution of Dr. Schiff in Florence, who justified vivisection when any anaesthetic was used. 1872.

Rival societies: 1. Society for the abolition of vivisection, 1357; Mr. G. H. Jesse, the founder (died June, 1855), leaves 600,000 to the society; 2. International Association for total suppression of vivisection, 1876.

Commission (viscount Cardwell, professor Huxley, and others) to inquire into the practice, appointed.
VOIRON, see Veszprem.

VOLAPUK (from 'word' and 'speak'), universal commercial language invented by M. Schleyer, who taught it in Paris in Feb. 1886. The Philological Society of London advocated its use in diplomacy and science, in 1887. The roots chiefly borrowed from Romance, Germanic, and especially English languages shortened. There is a Volapük Academy at Munich.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times; see Etna, Vesuvius, New Zealand, Owhyhee, and Ireland. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1795. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out 13 Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1 May, 1808. Much volcanic activity in 1902 and 1903; see Martínique, Vesuvius, and Tuscany, 87.

VOLHYNIA, a Polish province, annexed to Russia 1793.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Coriolis, Cairns Martius (who defeated them about 390 B.C.) derived his name Coriolisius. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Voluntia (457 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci and their allies were totally defeated at Sutrium by the consul Valerius Corvinus (316), and incorporated with the Roman people about 338.

VOLSINI, the inhabitants of an Etruscan city, who, after a sharp contest, were completely overcome by the Roman consul Titus Corunicus 280 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE or BATTERY, was constructed by Galvani; see Galvani in article Electricity. The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Sir W. K. Grove was constructed in 1839; Alfred Smees's battery in 1849; the carbon battery of professor Robert Bunsen (died 16 Aug. 1841) in 1812. The first is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent; see Copper-Zine Couple and Italy, 1819.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on 1 Oct. 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On 2 Oct. general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000 were transmitted to England from India in 1798. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed £1,050. For the National Debt Fund; see Patriotic Fund. In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners; see Cotton and Mansion House, where voluntary contributions for beneficent purposes are continually received.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS, see Education.

VOLUNTEERS. were enrolled in England for the American war 1775, and especially in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1793-4. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 20,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers; the yeomanry formed cavalry regiments. Between 1795 and 1803, when the losses of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish. On 26 Oct. 1803, King George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on 28 Oct. 14,476 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on 1 Jan. 1804; see Naval Volunteers. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of soldiers commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. The volunteers were said to be "a force potentially the strongest defence of England," 19 April, 1859. The Lord Chancellor declared as the originator of the movement, knighted, May, 1859. The new territorial scheme under which volunteers and yeomanry were reorganized came into force in 1867; see Artillery Association, Naval Artillery Volunteer Force, and Territorial Force.

Yeomanry were enrolled by Lord Chatham in 1761. The number of yeomanry: 1761, 12,043; 1762, 11,292; 1765, 12,857; 1767, 20,044; 1768, 18,194; 1769, 27,538; see Territorials. By War-office regulations the whole yeomanry force was re-organized and appointed a definite place in the mobilization scheme (commencing 1 April, 1869).

Volunteers.—The first Middlesex x volunteers were formed in 1803 as the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1825 they were permitted by the Duke of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.

Circular letter from Col. Jonathan Peel, proposing organization of National Volunteers Association for promoting the practice of rifle shooting, 12 May, 1857.

The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin under the command of the Duke of Leinster, Oct. 1777. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the importation of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arms, and an intestine war was begun. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was nothing to interfere with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted 1777.

1859. It was established in London, under the patronage of queen Victoria, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the late Duke of Bedford, earl Elcho, and other nobleman vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas.)
VOLUNTEERS.

The Eelch shield, the International trophy, and the Irish International trophy (all won by the English teams at the N.R.A. meeting at Wimbledon) placed in the field by the lord mayor, 27 July, 1872.

Volunteers visit Havre; shoot for prizes; 50 obtain prizes, end of May; given 29 June, 1874.


30,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde Park 1 July, 1876.

Standard of efficiency: 63 per cent., 1872; 83 per cent., 1876; 66 per cent., 1878.

East York volunteer artillery corps resign on account of dismissal of col. Humphrey (through continued personal disagreements), resignations said to be illegal 29 June, 1874.

Sergeant Wm. Marshman, tried by court-martial for alleged fraudulent marking at the rifle meetings, 1876, 1879, 1880, acquitted 13 Aug., 1879.

Above 22,000 volunteers reviewed by queen Victoria at Windsor, 9 July, 1876. ("A magnificent success; the crowning achievement of the volunteer movement."") 25 July, 1877.

About 40,000 Scotch volunteers reviewed by queen Victoria, in Queen's Park, Edinburgh 25 Aug.

International rifle match between British and Scotch volunteers won by British, 10 August, 1873.

Volunteers exercised in camping out; sham conflicts in Berkshire and other counties 1874.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps established, 23 March, 1855.

Volunteer Forces' Benevolent Association inaugurated.

28,000 volunteers reviewed by queen Victoria at Buckingham palace 2 July, 1857.

Lord Wantage, chairman N.R.A., 1877; active in search of a site in pleasant Wimbledon 1878.

Order issued for the formation of 50,000 volunteers into 13 brigades for immediate mobilization for home defence 1 July, 1879.

Brookwood, to be called Bishby common, chosen for 1890; 26 Feb., 1879.

Estimated grant for 250,000 men, 742,700. April, 1879.

Pot-old rifles finally issued by mayor Whitehead in the spring; he appeals for subscriptions for the full equipment of a citizen army, equal to that of the regiments. The prince of Wales 25 July; the queen 26 July; many others; about 42,000 subscribed 20 Nov.

Capt. St. John Mildmay, secretary N.R.A. since 1860, resigns, 6 Sept.; succeeded by Mr. A. P. Hulme.

The council determines to appeal to the public for funds, and to obtain a charter of incorporation, 11 Feb.; this was granted and signed by queen Victoria 3 Nov.

Parliament votes 100,000 for volunteer equipment, 17 April, 1879.

Thirty-first meeting of the N.R.A. (the first at Bishby common), 12-26 July; the camp opened; the princess of Wales fired the first shot, a "half's eye" 12 July.

(The Rifle Association includes 76 county associations in Great Britain, 4 in Ireland, and 4 in the colonies.)

Review of about 25,000 volunteers at Wimbledon by the German emperor 11 July, 1879.

All the volunteer officers engaged in the army manœuvres 14 Aug., 1879.

"The Volunteer Officers' Decoration" (an oak wreath tied with red ribbon) conferred on Zouave Corps, 27 April, to the centre the royal cipher and crown in gold for commissioned officers who have served 20 years, instituted by queen Victoria, 25 July; conferred on officers of 1st division, 26 Nov.

Army Commisioners granted to non-commissioned officers, 12 Sept., 1893; to the rank and file after 20 or 34 years' service.

Total volunteer vote for 1875; 823,348. Sept., 1874.

Volunteer (military service) act passed, 6 July, 1874.

Special army order granting new and increased allowances to officers and men 10 May, 1876.

Volunteer amendment act 1877.

Capitation grant of 250,000, agreed to 29 Jan.

Review of 25,065 metropolitan volunteers by the prince of Wales on the Horse Guards' parade, 12 July, 1879.

Regulations issued for a contingent for South Africa 19 Dec., 1879.

Enrolment of the city special volunteer force for South Africa, 25,000, voted by the city, 20 Dec.; 1st draft formed at the Guildhall, 1 Jan., 1900, embark, 13 Jan.; 2nd and 3rd drafts sailed, 20 and 27 Jan., 1903; see London, 12-27 April, 1877, initial yeomanry, about 1,000, leave for South Africa 27, 28 Jan., 1900.

Volunteer fund: prince of Wales 100 guineas; total, 175,642.

Reinforcements, 3 officers and 147 men, for South Africa, leave 12 July.

Volunteers act passed, 6 Aug., 1879.

Return of the C.I.A. S: total sent 92 officers, 626 men (lieut. Alt and 13 men killed, 45 died of wounds or disease), see London, 29 Oct., 1890 (total volunteers who served in the war, about 750 officers and 22,500 men and who enlisted in the army—Times, 20 June, 1892). 32,551 volunteer officers and men served in S. Africa and 2,379 officers and men of yeomanry, total 35,921.

Since 1902 there have been no manoeuvres of volunteers on an extensive scale, but there have been great musters of brigades last August at various stations. On Salisbury plain there have been combined operations by volunteers and regulars.

Attendance at camp—In 1902 a new code of conditions concerning volunteer efficiency was issued, which included a clause of a negative character, requiring attendance nodens rebens at a camp for 6 days. Practically the clause was not to come into effect until 1904. This clause was received with great amount of dissatisfaction, and a crisis occurred, the strength of nearly every corps being rapidly depleted by the resignations of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. From time to time the War office made various concessions, until at last the obnoxious clause was practically withdrawn, but not until much mischief had been done. Some corps are gradually recovering their former strength, but the establishment of a number was reduced. In the early part of 1903 a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the conditions of service and efficiency of the force, and the report of this commission was issued in June, 1904, but nothing has been carried out so far except the re-organisation of volunteer brigades.

Mr. Astor gives 10,000l. to the national rifle association, Dec. 1871; the duke of Cambridge re-elected president 5 Feb., 1872.

Review of 38,383 volunteers by the king at Edinburgh 18 Sept., 1872.

See Territorial.

EASTER MONDAY REVIEWS AND SHAM BATTLES.

(Operations from Good Friday to Easter Monday.)

Brighton 21 April, 1862, and 5 April, 1874.

Guildford 23 March, 1874.

Brighton 17 April, 1875, and 2 April, 1876.

Dover 22 April, 1877.

Portsmouth (the most successful hitherto, 25,490 volunteers present) 29 March, 1876.

Dover (bad weather) 23 March, 1876.

Brighton, 18 April, 1876 (considered a failure) 30 April, 1871.

Mock battle between sir Arthur Hardinge (12,950 men, 22 guns) and gen. Lyson (11,052 men, 20 guns) 1 April, 1872.

Small reviews at Wimbledon and other places, 14 April, 1877; 27 April, 1877 (at Dover, Kent) 27 April, 1877; at Tring, Feb., 17 April, 1876; at Dunstable, &c., 2 April, 1877; at Staines, &c., 22 April, 1878; at Dover, Folkestone, Wimbledon, &c., 24 April, 1877; Brighton, battle, successful, May, 1877; 17 April, 1872; Portsmouth, 20,000 ("Genuine success," Times), 10 April, 1882; at Dover, Folkestone, Wimbledon, &c., 24 April, 1877; Brighton, battle, successful; 24 May, 1877; 17 April, 1872; Portsmouth, &c., 18-24 April, 1884; Brighton and Dover, 6 April, 1872; at Dover, Portsmouth, Folkestone, &c., 26 April, 1876; successful military operation at Dover, Eastbourne, and Albermarle, 11 April, 1877; campaign operations
and battles, invasions, &c., at Portsmouth.

Dover, Eastbourne &c., Mar. 31; 12-15 battles; invaders successful at Portsmouth.

2 April, 1883.

Meetings for brigade drill, &c., Eastbourne, Portsmouth, Dover, Brighton, and other places.

24 April, 1883.

Manoeuvres at Folkestone, Portsmouth, Dover, Brighton, &c., 9 March, 1884.

At Dover, battle of St. Mary's; invaders under col. J. C. Russell, Lieut.-col. Ladybye, acting under Maj. R. Steele, at Chatham, battle of the Bells; invaders under Lieut.-gen. Goddenough, defenders under major-g. D. J. Murray, on 18 April, 1882.

Sham fights at Eastbourne, Canterbury, Chatham and Brighton, &c., 3 April, 1893.

Manœuvres at Dover, Canterbury, Chatham, Guildford, and Woolwich, 26 March, 1891.

Great improvement in order and efficiency since 1883; reported.

Manœuvres at Windsor, Canterbury, and Margate, Park, Survey, 12-15 April.

Field days at Winchester, Canterbury, Folkestone, Brighton, etc., 6 April, 1886.

Manœuvres, sham-fights, &c., at Winchester, Shoreham, Folkestone, Brighten, etc., 17-16 April, 1897.

Manœuvres, abd. 1500 men left London, 6 April; sham fights, &c., near Canterbury, Aldershot, Chatham, &c., 16 April; many injured in a railway collision at Bisley, 11 April, 1897.

Manœuvres at Aldershot, Canterbury, Winchester, Chatham, Gravesend, etc., tactical operations, &c., 1-4 April, 1893.

Manœuvres at Winchester, 12-16 April, 1899.

Manœuvres between London and Colchester, and other places, 3-8 April, 1891.

Manœuvres at Bisley, Winchester, and elsewhere, 23-21 March, 1892.

Scheme to raise volunteer force of 26 battalions, divided over the four provinces of Ireland, reported to be sanctioned by the government.

17 Dec., 1891.

4th Norfolk artillery volunteers presented by the king at Spithead, in the cup which the men won at Shoreham, 7th June, 1896.

March of the London Scottish rifle corps through the Highlands begun.

11 Aug., 1896.

Break-up of the camps after a fortnight's training.

12 Aug., 1896.

Volunteer artillery competitions concluded at Sandringham, King's prize won by No. 7 coy., 1st Kent; Prince of Wales' prize by No. 2 coy., 1st Essex. 1,000 yermary and volunteering reviewed in Sandringham park by king Edward and the king of Norway.

4th Dec., 1897.

Schools training camp opened at Bisley; accommodation provided for 17 masters and 170 boys, 7000 soldiers 6 schools.

29 July, 1897.

A great volunteer inspection took place, 21 March, 1891.

Bisley national meeting.

11 July, 1897.

National Rifle Association, formed 1865, for the promotion of rifle-shooting. First great meeting held at Wimbledon, 1865; queen Victoria fired the first shot, seeing a hold, at Wimbledon from 1865 to 1872. From 1873 until now (1893) the meetings have been held at Bisley. The present cup for the best shot for his volunteers is the King's domed queen's saber, which carries with it the N.A.A.C. gold medal and bronze and £50. See above for events at the various meetings.

QUEEN'S PRIZE WINNERS.


1866. Mr. Jopling, S. Middlesex.

1867. Mr. Paisley, Victoria.


1870. Lieut. Sharmen, 4th West York.

1871. Capt. Angus Cameron, 6th Innerness.


1873. Lieut. Garlake, 4th Somerset.

1874. Capt. Angus Cameron, 6th Innerness (2nd time).

1875. Capt. Humphreys, 6th Surrey.
VOSEMM.  1483  VULGATE.


Won by Oxford, 1866, 1867, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1900, 1906, 1907, 1909.

ASHBURTON CHALLENGE SHIELD, shot for by teams from public schools:

Won by Rugby, 1861, 1874, 1907, 1909; Harrow, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1875, 1879, 1905, 1908; Eton, 1853, 1868, 1873, 1880, 1897; Winchester, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1904; Marlborough, 1871; Cheltenham, 1881, 1902; Charterhouse, 1882, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898; Clifton college, 1884, 1885, 1888; Dulwich, 1886, 1890; Bradford, 1893, 1897, 1910; Rossall, 1899; Tonbridge, 1903; Dover College, 1906.

VOSEMM. PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector; signed 5 June, 1673.

VOTING PAPERS. See Judson's Act. The proposal to use them was negatived in the debates on reform in 1867; adopted by the ballot act in 1873. A bill against plural voting was read first time in the commons, 20 April, 1893. See Ballot.

VOUGLE or VOUILLE, S.W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507, who subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled about one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris his capital.

VOYAGES. It is mythically stated that by order of Pharaoh-Noch, of Egypt, some Phoenician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, sailed along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, b. c. 404. See Herodotus. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish in 1521-22; see Circumnavigators, North-West Passage, and Periplus.

VOSEY ESTABLISHMENT FUND. The Rev. Charles Vosey having been deprived for heresy (see Church of England, 1871), began a series of services at St. George's hall, Langham-place, 7 Oct. 1871. The fund for their maintenance was supported by R. Hills of Norwich (retired), Sir John Bowring, and other eminent liberals. Services now (1910) held in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, the congregation worshipping as the "Theistic Church."

VULCAN, see Planets. The Greek god Hephaistos answered to the Roman Vulcan.

VULCANITE (vulcanised india-rubber), also termed Ebonite.

VULGATE (from vulgat-us, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures which is authorised by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2nd century. A critical edition was printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, which, being considered inaccurate, was superseded by the edition of pope Clement VIII. in 1592. The earliest printed vulgate is without date, by Gutenberg and Fust, probably about 1455, the first dated (Fust and Schoeller) in 1462.
W.

WACHT DES DEUTSCHEN VATERLAND ("Watch of the German Fatherland").
German national hymn, by Reichardt, first performed 2 Aug. 1825. Very popular during the war 1870-71.

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford). Founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the founders of the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

WAGEN, see Appeal.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tailors, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their servants 12d.

By the 23 Henry VI., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the piece of 3s. with meat and drink; chief hood, carpenter, shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s. clothing, 4d.; woman-servant, 10s. clothing, 4s.

By the 11 Henry VII., a like rate of wages with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plasterer, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed pl. a day extra.

Agricultural labourers per week: Warwickshire, 3s. 6d. and 4s.; Devonshire, 3s.; Suffolk, 3s. and 6s.; wood-cutters, about 3s. and 4s. (Macclesfield) about 1865.

In 1866 the annual amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at 250,000,000; by Mr. Bass at 350,000,000; and by professor Leone Levi at 422,700,000. In 1872 many trades struck for increase of wages, and frequently were successful; in 1873-9, unsuccessful.

In 1878 professor Levi estimated that 500,000,000, were earned (by men, 390,000,000; by women, 110,000,000); after deducting for holidays, &c., 422,700,000. He says, that "in no other country are wages more liberal, but in no other country are they more wastefully used." See Strikes.

Payment of wages in public-houses prohibited by act passed in 1823.

WAGGONERS were rare in the 18th century. They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carrier's waggons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, where Napoleon I. totally defeated the archduke Charles, 5, 6 July, 1809. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 12,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia.

WAIHABES OR WAHABITES, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, established, themselves in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd el-Wahab, who died 1787. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition landed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahommed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave in his "Journey and Residence in Arabia in 1862-3," published in 1865.

WAHLESTATT, see Kutschach.

WAIFS and STRAYS (children). Church of England Incorporated Society for providing homes for Waifs and Strays. Patrons: Their majesty the king and queen. Over 15,000 children have been rescued since foundation of society in 1881. 106 homes (including 2 in Canada, and 5 special homes for crippled children) and some 4,400 children now under society's care. Income, 1909, 107,046; expenditure, 1909, 105,958.

WAITS, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1490 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognised by the corporation.
WAKEFIELD. 1485

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), an ancient town. Near it a battle was fought between the adherents of Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was killed 16 Aug. 1461, and 2,000 Yorkists fell upon the field, 31 Dec. 1460. The Earl of Warwick supported the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, 30 Aug., 1865. The Bishops' act, authorising the establishment of a see at Wakefield, was passed 16 Aug., 1868.

The required funds subscribed Jan. 1888. Population, 1881, 30,951; 1901, 41,413; 1907 (est.), 43,923.


Mr. M. E. Sanderson bequeathed the sum of £110,000 for the promotion of the work of the Church of England in Wakefield, 22 Feb. 1908.

WAKES, the ancient parish festivals on the saint's day to commemorate the dedication of the church; regulated in 1536, but gradually became obsolete.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), a master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

WALCHEREN (an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland). The unfortunate expedition of the British to this isle in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports and merchantmen. Lord Nelson received the command of the Earl of Chatham, and the fleet under Sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of the expedition remained secret; but before 28 July, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Flushing was invested in August; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken 15 Aug.; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging likewise by officers, could induce the Earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, 25 Dec. 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and Lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram, of which various readings exist, appeared at the time:

"Lord Chatham [or the warrior earl] with [his] sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing [or eager] to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

A Lyceum erected by queen Victoria at Dowcerton parish church, in memory of British soldiers who died there of disease contracted during the expedition 1809-11, was opened by gen. Gates, 22 Sept. 1890.


WALDENSEES (also called Waldenses, Vallenese, and Vaudois), a sect inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives it name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible. The Waldenses settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9). Oliver Cromwell, by his acts 1655-6, obtained them some degree of toleration. All the Waldensian Barbes or pastors, save two, died in the great plague of 1630. Gilles and Gros went to Geneva and Lausanne for Swiss Calvinist ministers to fill the vacancies. The new ministers were no sooner inducted than they deposed the surviving Barbes and abolished all the ritualistic ceremonies, substituting the Geneviese model. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853. They became French subjects when Savoy was annexed by Napoleon III. in 1860. In March, 1898, it was stated that there were in Italy 28 ordained Waldensian ministers, and 30 other teachers.

WALDORF THEATRE, see Theatres.

WALES. 59

WALES, Cambria, Cymru, the land of the Cymry, called by the Romans Britannia Secunda. Welsh and Wales are corruptions of the Teutonic epithets applied to foreigners, especially to Germans. After the Roman legions retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II, subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1252 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, an end being put to it by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* In 1284 the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon, whom Edward, lord styled prince of Wales, now title of the heir to the crown of Great Britain. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536; see Britain, Bards and Population: 1891, 1,518,914; 1901, 1,455,353; 1910 (est.), 1,709,300. Ostorius Scapula, proprietor of Britain, defeats the Cymry.

The supreme authority in Britannia Secunda inas was invested in the Roman legions which conquered the wars of the Britons. The Silures, who resisted the advance of civilization in 135-61. Conquests by Julius Frontinous.

The Silures totally defeated.

The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain.

Brennus, the Light, dies about 80.

The Druidical class gradually dissolved by the influence of Christianity in 300-400.

The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddland, 13 March, 1284 (or March, 1285), alleges that "the Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal rights. The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. Anna's of England.
WALES.

1486

WALES.

The Britons defeat the Saxons
Vortigern king
The renowned Arthur elected king
Defeats Saxons
Cadwalla, king of Gwynedd, defeated and slain by the Saxons at Demburn

Dyfnwal Mochylun, said to have come from Armenia, and to have established his authority west of the Taman and Severn as king of the Cymry

about 1106

about 1113

1267

1267-69

1109

1257

1257-62

1263

1265

1276

Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster on his refusal to come, deposes him, 1126; and invades Wales
June.

Llewelyn submits and obtains good terms to Nov

He marries Margaret de Montfort
The sons of Griffith treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the Earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer; great inscription

Henry VII. harasses Llewelyn and his brother David, 21 March; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles

Nov.

Battle between Llewelyn and the English near Aber Edw; Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by Adam Frankton
11 Dec.

Prince David surrenders, and is executed

Wales finally subdued by Edward I.

The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward born at Caernarvon castle (see Princes of Wales, page 1488)

25 April.

Statute of Wales (see footnote, preceding page) enacted

extends to 16 March

Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower (descendant of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences

1400

Bardn and other places taken by Owen Glyndwr

1406

Allies with the Scots and the Perches: besieges Caernarvon

1408

And seizes Harlech castle

1404

Makes a treaty with France

10 May

Harlech castle retaken by the English forces

1407

Loses his allies by their defeat at Bramham Moor, 14 Oct.

1409

Ravages the English territories

1409

Refuses to ask for terms or submit; dies 21 Sept.

1410

His son submits

24 Feb.

Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., taken refuge in Harlech castle

1418

Town of Denbigh burnt

1446

The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh

July.

Paleface jurisdictions in Wales abolished by Henry VIII.

1535

Monmouth made an English county; counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed

Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII.

Wales incorporated into England by parliament

1536

Divided into twelve counties

Dr. Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy, 30 March

1555

Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour

The bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language

1542

Welsh Bible printed

1548

First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Wrexham, in Snowdonia, the first place where preaching was tolerated

Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I.


Dr. Langley, archbishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower hill 16 Jan.

1648

Surrender of Harwood castle to the parliament general Mytton

Charles II., after the loss of Pembroke, makes refuge in Denbigh

Rhuddlan castle surrenders

Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton

1647

Battle of Dr. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant

8 May.

Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell

Pembroke castle taken; Colonel Poyer shot, 25 Apr.

1649

"At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Langhorne. In 1648, he, and colonels Powel and
The lords marchers court suppressed 1688

Cymmrodorion Society (for charitable purposes) established 1715

Great strike of railway servants at Cardiff (see 1893). 17 May

Taliesin. 1751

Penbryn and the 29 prisoners. 1782

Cymrodorion Society, established 1828

A national unseaman University college at Aberystwyth opened 1832

Great strike of colliers in S. Wales; 1 Jan. ends about 27 March, 1832

Cymrodorion society, to promote literature and art, re-established 1837

Great distress in South Wales through decay of coal trade by strikes and commercial depression 1837-8

“Rebecca” riots; people of Rhayader on the Wye capture fish out of season illegally; and resist the water-works 23 Dec. 1837; Jan. 1838

Welsh Sunday closing act 1839

A Cambrian academy of arts settled to be established 1842

A university college of South Wales and Monmouthshire established at Cardiff; professors appointed 9 Sept. 1843

North Wales university college, Bangor, opened 1852

The college at Aberystwyth burnt; prof. Machen, and three others perish; damage about 50,000/. night, 8-9 July, 1852

Proposed disestablishment of the church negatived in the commons (241-279). 9 March, 1853

Anti-tithe league formed; intimidation of payers 6 Oct. 1854

Tithe riots at Moelbe, Clywd; many injured; suppressed by military and police 16 June, 1857

Three weeks’ fire on Ruabon and Berywn mountains; extinguished after unusual destruction of life and game 25 July, 1857

Inauguration of the national council of Wales at Aberystwyth; disestablishment and disendowment of the church, house rule &c., achieved; Stuart Rendel, M.P. president, 7 Oct. 1857; annual meeting at Newtown 9 Oct. 1858

Formation of Welsh land league advocated in America; this league issues a manifesto 24 Dec.

A Welsh clergy defence association formed 7 Nov.

Marquis of Abercynon v. bishop of Llandaff; after 21 days’ verdict for the bishop, who had refused to indict the rev. Robert W. Goss into a living, being ignorant of the Welsh language 25 Feb. 1859

Death of Henry Richard "M.P. for Wales"; he was a nonconformist and peace advocate 26 Aug.

1,000 miles of road fired from toll in S. Wales by local government act 2 April, 1859

Mr. Dilwyn’s motion for disestablishment of the church in Wales, rejected by the commons (228-231). 14 May

Welsh Intermediate Education act passed, 12 Aug.

Visit of queen Victoria: arrives at Llandaff. Merionethshire (resides at Tal, seat of Mr. Henry Robertson), 25 Aug. : went to Bala, 25 Aug. ; to Bangor, 28 Aug. ; to Wrexham, 30 Aug. ; to Anglesey, 4 Sept. ; to Liverpool, 22 Sept.

Welsh Diabets society, prince Louis Leonet Bonaparte, president, established, reported 4 April, 1860

Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Penbrook their head-quarters; after the defeat at St. Fagan’s, they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having embarked 2500 men, breath of Mr. B. Langhorne Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should pay for the loss of ten. These three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, “Life given by God; the third was left blank. The latter was drawn on by Poyer, who was shot in London accordingly on the above-mentioned day, after long imprisonment. "Teinvant."

Great strike of railway servants at Cardiff (see 1893), 17 May

Tales collected by the help of the military 7-15 Aug.

The duke of Clarence visits South Wales, 15-18 Sept.

Dr. Edward Thomas, of Manchester, bequests to North Wales, 1890.

Mr. David Evans, the first Welsh lord mayor of London in the century 9 Nov.

Proposed disestablishment of the church in Wales negatived by the commons (259-297), 8 July, 1861; again negatived (269-293) 25 Feb. 1862

The Welsh national council met at Rhyl, 10 Nov. 1863

The Suspension bill (which see) read first time, 23 Feb. opposed at Anglesea, Swansea, &c., 14 March; met again; great meeting at a great hall, London, 24 April; bill withdrawn. 18 Sept. 1863

University of Wales charter signed 27 Nov.

Dispossession protests against the Welsh disestablishment bill 26 June, 1864

A conference at Grosvenor house in defence of the Welsh church, the duke of Westminster chairman, 5000, subscribed 18 June

Welsh land commission appointed; lord Carrington, chairman, 2 May, 1865

Welsh church disestablishment bill introduced 26 April, withdrawn; 17 June. 1867

South Wales and Monmouthshire bill, to establish a land court, rejected by commons, 271-154 19 May, 1867

Sir G. Osborne-Morgan, liberal politician, born 8 May, 1856, died 1890

S. Wales coal strike, see Strikes 1 April 31 May 1898

See Liberals

The duke and duchess of York visit N. Wales 24-25 August

The duchess of York and the duchess of Connaught open a new pool at Tenby, see Yachts 9 May

Death of princess Victoria, of Cardiff, a promotor of higher education 1892

The king, chancellor of the Welsh university, resigns, but assumes the title of "Protector." 8 May, 1893

Sold as a legacy for the disestablishment of the Welsh church, rejected, 216-172 20 April

Local government (Wales and Monmouthshire) bill, 2nd reading rejected by commons, 21 April, 1893

Prince and princess of Wales visit N. Wales, the prince installed chancellor of the university, lays the first stone of a new wing to the university hospital at Bangor, and opens the new Alexandra hospital at Rhyl 8-9, 12 May, 1895

University of Wales (graduates) act, royal assent 22 July, 1895

Coal crisis in S. Wales, end of lasting scale agreement 27 Dec.

Resolution in house of commons to grant self-government to Wales negatived, 146-74 24 March, 1896

End of the Penrhyn quarries dispute; reported 7 Nov. 1897

Treasury decide to establish a Welsh national museum and library 1897

Lord Bute promises 4000l. and lord Tredegar 5000l. towards the fund for the Welsh national museum and library 21 March, 1898

Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of new buildings of university college of S. Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff 29 June, 1898

Title of city conferred on Cardiff 21 July, 1898

Disestablished, by Princess of Wales, who gave half a million in public benefactions 29 Dec.

National Welsh conference at Cardiff passes a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Welsh national council of education 23 March, 1899

Earthquake shock felt over a large area in S. Wales, 16 June

Eisteddfod held at Carnarvon 22-30 June, 1899

Lord Pencleyn (see. Shloito Gordon Douglas-Pen nant, 2nd baron), b. 1836; died 16 March, 1907
WALES.

1488

WALES.

1729. Frederic Lewis, his son; died 20 March, 1751.
1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).
1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.); born 17 Aug.

Alaric Edward, son of queen Victoria (afterwards Edward VII.); born 9 Nov.; baptized, king of Prussia a sponsor, 15 Jan. 1844.

Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh, in 1849.

Visited Canada, with the dignity of a vicereign, and the United States, in 1850.

Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan.; attended the camp at the Curragh, Kildare, July to Sept.; opened New Middle Temple Library, 21 Oct. 1851.

Ordered to be prayed for as Alberic Edward, 8 Jan.; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March June; Germany and Italy, Aug. Dec. 1862.

Admitted to the house of peers, 5 Feb.; a privy councillor, 8 Dec. 1863.

Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, 30 March, 1863.

Visits Denmark and Sweden, Sept. Oct. 1864; Russia, Nov. Dec. 1866; visited International Exhibition, Paris, May, 1867; visited Ireland; arrived at Dublin, 15 April, 1868; inhabited Chatham Oast, 23 April, 1869.

Opened Lee's Fine Arts Exhibition, 19 May, 1868.

With the Princess at Glasgow, laid foundation of new university, 8 Oct. 1868.

Sailed for the continent, 7 Nov.; called at Paris; arrived at Copenhagen, 29 Nov.; visited Berlin, Vienna, and arrived at Cairo, 3 Feb. 1869.

Examined the Suez canal, Feb.; arrived at Constantinople, 1 April; at Sebastopol, 15-17 April; at Athens, 19-24 April; landed at Dover, 13 May, 1869.

Inaugurated Victoria Embankment (Thames), 15 July, 1872.


At the opening of the great exhibition at Vienna, 1 May, 1873.

At the duke of Edinburgh's wedding at St. Peters burg, 23 Jan.; visit to France; entertained by the de Rohandes, and others, 17 Oct.; at Birmingham, 13 Nov. 1874.

Installed grand master of the freemasons of England, 20 April, 1875.

11,000 voted for his visit to India [more than sufficient] July, 1875.

Sailed from Dover, 11 Nov.; warmly received at Athens, 18 Oct.; at Cairo, invested Mohammed Tewfik, the son of the Khidive, with the Star of India, 20 Oct. 1875.


At Benares, 5 Jan.;Lucknow, 6 Jan.; Delhi, 11 Jan.; Calahoe, 18 Jan.; Jammoom Casmere, 26 Jan.; Agra, 23 Jan.; Gwalior, 31 Jan.; in New, 12 Feb.; at Allahabad, 7 March; sailed from Bombay, 1 March; arrived at Malta, 6 April; Gibraltar, 15 April; Seville, 21 April; Madrid, 5 April; Lisbon, 5 May; London, with about 500 animals for the Zoological gardens, 11 May; banquet at Mansion house, 19 May; reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, 1 July, 1876.

President of the British commissioners at the Paris exhibition, 1878.

President of National Water Supply conference, 21 May; laid foundation of St. Mary's, Wilberforce memorial church, Southampton, 12 Aug. 1878.


Laid foundation of new cathedral at Truro, 20 April; opened new dock at Holyhead, 17 June, 1879.

Wales, Princess of. This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, in her father's lifetime of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was the only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is denied by Hanks.
WALES.

Laid foundation of central Institution of City and Guilds of London Institute, South Kensington, 18 July, 1851.

Opens the Royal College of Music, 7 May, 1853.

Opens the International Fishery Exhibition, 12 May; closes 30 Oct., 1853.

Inaugurated the juries at the Health Exhibition, 17 June, 1854.

Visit to X-Canal and opens Arnosport park, museum, &c., 29, 31 Aug., 1854.

Visit to Dublin (enthusiastically received), 4 April; Cork, 15 April; Killarney, 16 April; Limerick (with a triumphal arch), 23 April; Dublin to Bel- jad (warm reception), 23 April; Londenbery, 25 April; sailed from Lorne, 27 April, 1854.

Opens art gallery, &c., at Birmingham, 27, 28 Nov., 1851.

Formally opens the Mersey tunnel, 21 Jan., 1857.

Kept his silver wedding, 10 March, 1857.

Opens the International exhibition at Glasgow, 3 May, 1851.

Founds a technical school at Blackburn, 9 May, 1854.

Visit Austria and Hungary, Sept.; Rumania, &c., 1, 2 Oct.; returns to London, 22 Oct., 1851.

"Speeches and Addresses," 1850-1853; published 12 Jan. 1853.


Visits the universal exhibition at Paris, June, 1855. Acts for queen Victoria at the royal agricultural show (at Lorne), 24 June, 1855.

Receives and attends the shah of Persia, 1 July et seq.

Annual payment of 36,000l. to the prince as a provision to his family, voted by the commons, 29 July, 1855. Act passed (see Royal Grants), 12 Aug. 1859.

The prince and princess at the marriage of the duke of Sartia, 27 Oct., 1852.

Visits the Khoelive at Cairo, 1 Nov. et seq. 1859.

Jaya foundation stone of the new municipal buildings, &c., Westminster, 29 March, 1859.

Visit to Berlin with prince George, 21 March, 1859; unveils statue of the duke of Albany at Cannes, 6 April, 1859.

Visit Mombach (which sec) 24 July, 1859.

Opens new town hall at Portsmouth, 9 Aug., 1859.

Opens the City and S. London Electric Railway, 4 Nov., 1859.

May similar acts noticed under their respective headings, 1851 et seq.

The princess of Wales with the duke of York and her daughters, travel in Italy, Greece, etc., March et seq. 1852.

Welsh present to the duke and duchess of York, a centre piece weighing 30,000 oz. made of Welsh gold and silver; 16 Dec., 1859.

The visit of the prince and princess of Wales and the duke of York to Russia (which sec) Nov., 1851.

Opens the Blackburn tunnel (see Twelfth), 22 May, 1857.

Created great master and principal knight, grand cross of the order of the bath, 21 June, 1857 (see Hospitals, 1857).

By fall through his knee, cap 15 July; recovery reported, 6 Aug., 1858.

Shot at by Sipido, aged 14, at the North station, Brussels, while travelling with the princess, 4 April, 1859; widespread sympathy; Sipido and 3 civilians tried at Brussels, 1 July; 3 acquitted, Sipido held irresponsible, to be kept in government charge till he becomes 21, 2 July, 1859. (See England, 22 Jan. et seq. 1894.)

1851: George Frederick, son of Edward VII, afterwards George V, born 3 June, 1851; created duke of York, earl of Inverness, and baron Killarney, 24 May; appointed captain-in-chief of the 5th yeomanry, and married princess Victoria Mary (Mary) of Teck (see England), 6 July, 1857; appointed captain of the Cresset cruiser, 12 May, 1858; made a colonel, and takes the title of duke of Clarence, Jan., 1858.

With the duchess sailed for the colonies, 16 March; at Gibraltar, 20-22 March; at Malta, opens arts and crafts exhibition, 25-27 March; at Ceylon, 12-26 April (see Australia and other colonies); travelled 7,575 miles; warmly received in London, 2 Nov., 1854.

The title of prince of Wales and earl of Chester, &c., conferred by the king, 9 Nov., 1854.

Visited St. Bartholomew's hospital and received as president of the hospital, 1 Dec., 1854.

Entertained with the princess at the Guildhall, when R.H. made his famous "wake up, England!" speech, 3 Dec., 1854.

Visited the German emperor, 24-29 Jan., 1852.

Admitted as a fellow of the Royal Society, 29 Feb., 1855.

Reviewed 12,500 boys of the Boys' Brigade, 14 June, 1858.

Entertained over 2,920 soldiers from London charity (see), 27 June, 1855.

Acts for the king at the grand review of colonist and Indian troops, 1 July; receives the Indian princes and other distinguished guests, 4 July, 1852.

Charity children's entertainments at Marlborough house in June and 9 Aug., 1855.

Receives and attends the shah of Persia, 13 Aug., et seq., 1856.

Promoted to rank of general, 1862.

Appointed president of British commission for the St. Louis exhibition for 1892-1893.

With princess visited emperor of Austria at Vienna, April, 1894.

Appointed lord warden of the Cinque ports and custos vice alive of the castle of Dover, 28 Feb., 1895.

Appointed grand master of the order of St. Michael and St. George, March, 1895.

Inaugurated the London County Council Thames steamboat service, 17 June, 1896.

As chancellor of the university of Wales laid foundation stone of new university college buildings at Cardiff, 20 June, 1896.

Left London with princess for visit to India, 19 Oct., 1896.

Received by lord and lady Curzon on arrival at Bombay, 9 Nov., 1895.

Laid foundation stone of a new museum at Bombay, 11 Nov., 1895.

Returned visits of native chiefs, and laid foundation-stone of Alexandria wet and dry docks at Bombay, 13 Nov., 1895.

Arrived at Lahore, 4 Nov., 1895.

Held a durbar at Lahore, 16 Nov., 1895.

Inspected the Royal Victoria Innere, a regiment of the imperial service troops, and presented new colours to the York and Lancaster regiment, 17 Nov., 1895.

Arrived at Chaur, 12 Nov., 1895.

Arrived at Lahore, and held a durbar in Maharajah's palace; also received a beautiful silver casket; containing a local address, from deputation from the city of Alum, 21 Nov., 1895.

Arrived at Bikaner, 24 Nov., 1895.

Received at Lahore, 25 Nov., 1895.

Prince present at a parade of 2,000 imperial service troops at Lahore, 28 Dec. 1895.

Arrived at Peshawar, and held a durbar, 2 Dec., 1895.

Drove through the Khyber Pass to Landik Kot, and held a reception at Mirah chief's at Ali Masjid, 4 Dec., 1895.

Arrived at the state camp, near Rawal Pindi, 6 Dec., 1895.

Witnessed a review of 35,000 troops at Rawal Pindi, 2 Jan., 1896.

Arrived at Satwar, 9 Jan., 1896.

Received at Amritsar, 11 Jan., 1896.

Welcomed at Delhi, 12 Dec. 1895.

Arrived at Agra, 10 Dec., 1895.

Visited remains of Fatehpur Sikri, the city built by the emperor Akbar, but abandoned on account of its unhealthiness, 10 Dec., 1896.

Rode on state elephants to Gwalior, arriving 29 Dec., 1896.

Prince took part in tiger hunt at Gwalior, 23 Dec., 1896.

Visited to Gwalior ended, 25 Dec., 1896.

Prince and princess returned to Lucknow, laid foundation-stone of new medical college, and visited all the scenes of the famous siege, in
presence of all the survivors, who could be
brought together, and of other veterans of the
mutiny, 26 Dec. 1908.

Arrives in Calcutta and officially received by the
Viceroy and lady Minto on behalf of the govern-
ment of India at government house, 29 Dec. 1908.

H.R.H. presents new orders to 1st battalion Royal
Lancers at Cawnpore, 31 Dec. 1908.

Leaves for Burna, 9 Jan.; arrives at Mandalay, 16 Jan.; at Madras, 24 Jan.; native notables
received in audience, 25 Jan.; lays foundation-
stone of the new building, which will be erected in
memory of queen Victoria, 6 Jan.; reception in
Myore, 29 Jan.; visit to Seringapatam, 6 Feb.;
received by the Nizam of Hamaland, 6 Feb.;
visits troops and presents colours to the 2nd Rajput
Light Infantry, 6 Feb.; at Benares, 18 Feb.; elephant procession through
infantry, 18 Feb.; at Lucknow, 22 Feb.; gift of
Indian animals to the Zoological Society of
London announced, 22 Feb.; at Calcutta, 24 Feb.; at Gwalior,
27 Feb.; at Allahbad, 7 March; Quetta, 10 March;
great speech at Karachi, 17 March; appointed
command-in-chief of 3rd Sappers and
Miners at Rurki, 17 March; holds investiture
by command of the king on conclusion of his
Indian service, 17 March; arrives at Aden, 24
March; at Suez, 28 March, at Cairo, 25 March;
at Corfu, 9 April.

Prince and princess leave Corfu for Athens to be
present at the Olympic games; arrive at Athens,
17 April; at Gibralter, 30 April: Algiers, 1 May;
visit the hands of the king for the first
time in the new parliament, takes the oath and
subscribes the roll, 9 May, 1908.

Special service held in Westminster Abbey in
thanksgiving for the safe return of the prince
and princess from India, 13 May, 1908.

Reception and address at the Guildhall, 17 May,
1908.

Prince and princess leave London for Spain to
represent the king and queen at the marriage
of king Alfonso with princess Elena, 5 May, 1908.
They leave London for Nairobi, Norway, to
take the coronation of King Haakon and
queen Maud, 16 June, 1908.

Returns to London from Norway, 5 July, 1908.

 Opens new buildings of the girls' school of
Christ's Hospital at Hertford, 27 July, 1908.

Visit of inspection to Aldershot, 27 July, 1908.

Appointed honorary colonel of 1st Cinque Ports
cavalry, 28 July, 1908.

Present at the Guildhall at the reception of the
king and queen of Norway, 14 Nov. 1908.

Prince, accompanied by the princess, formally
opens the North Backward extension at
Pentopen, 21 Feb. 1909.

Opens new ward of Richmond royal hospital,
15 April, 1909.

Entertain colonial premiers to dinner at
Marlborough House, 17 April, 1909.

Visits Glasgow to open the new University
buildings and receive the U.B. degree of the
university, 27 April, 1909.

Lays foundation-stone of the new house of the
S.P.G., Westminster, 27 April, 1909.

Opens new wards at the Tottenham local hospital,
May, 1909.

Distributes prizes given by royal society for
prevention of cruelty to animals at the Alexandra
Park races, 1 May, 1909.

Visit of inspection to Aldershot, 15 May, 1909.

Visits the Bath and West of England agricultural
show at Newport, 6 June, 1909.

Visits the Blackpool and agricultural show in
Edinburgh, 13 July, 1909.

Opens new out-patient department of St.

Received in luncheon at the Mansion House with the Elder
Bishops of Trinity House, 21 March, 1909.

Presides at annual meeting of king Edward's
hospital fund, 26 March, 1908.

At Cologne with the princess of Wales, 25-27
March, 1908.

Gives a luncheon and to the grand
duchess and duchess of Hess., 28-31 March;
meets Paris with the princess inombudo, 31 March; returns
with London with the princess, 13 April, 1908.

At Aldershot, the princess presents the army
cup to the winners in the final tie, the 4th
K.R., 30 April, 1908.

New municipal buildings at Brixton opened by
the princess, 22 April, 1908.

Opens British exhibition at Sheffield's Rush,
opened 14 May, 1908.

New public library at Hucknay opened 28 May.

Opens the Rotherhithe tunnel opened 17 June, 1908.

Visit Stockport from Eaton-hall, and opens the
town hall, 7 June, 1908.

Journey to Quebec to be present at the tercentery
celebrations; embark at Portsmouth in the
cruiser H.M.S. "Vulcan," 10 July; arrival in
Quebec, 23 July; see Canada.

Arrival at Gower, 3 Aug, 1908.

Transferred to the Territorials; see Territorials.

19 Oct. 1908.

Visit to St. Mary's hospital, Padding-
ton, 3 Feb. 1909.

Elected honor. fellow of the royal college of

Opens new building of association for children at the Great Northern
Central hospital, 2 Feb. 1909.

Visits the Guildhall to distribute the prizes to the
1st event of Watt, k.r., 13 March, 1909.

With the princess visits Sheffield to open the new
Edgar Allen library, 6 April, 1909.

Witnisses field operations at Aldershot, 14 May,
1909; see Aldershot.

With the princess opens the international con-
gress of applied chemistry, 27 May, 1909.

Unanimously re-elected master of Trinity House,
7 June, 1909.

With the princess opens the new head-quarters
of the church of England waifs' and strays

Opens new naval harbour at Dover, 15 Oct. 1908,
formally opens the new extension of the Liver-
pool waterworks at Llandwidy, 16 March, 1909.

Precedes a window in Winchester cathedral in
memory of the men of the king's R.R. who fell
in the South African war, 5 April, 1909.

Succeeds to the throne as George V., 9 May, 1910.

Inauguration of Edward Albert Christian, 1st earl of
cork, 17 Oct., 1908.

Edward Albert Christian, 1st earl of cork, 19
March, 1911.

Prince of Wales, 22 June, 1911; receives
confirmation, 23 June, 1913.

WALES, UNIVERSITY OF, comprising colleges at Aberystwith, Cardifl, and Bangor,
charter signed by queen Victoria, 23 Nov. 1853; equality of the sexes in regard to professors, &c.;
annual government grant, 3,000,000.; sub-
scribed: first court held in London, lord rose-
bery, chancellor, 6 April, 1891.

WALHALLA or VALHALLA (the Hall of
Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis,
king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and
memorials of the great men of Germany, com-
enced 18 Oct, 1850, and inaugurated 18 Oct. 1852.
The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of
Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, see Pedestrianism.

WALKING-STICKS, a term satirically
applied to candidates for the house of commons
omitted by political associations, and subject to them
in their parliamentary votes, 1878.

WALLACE COLLECTION. The.
of paintings and other works of art in Hertford
house, Manchester, London, W. The third and fourth marquesses of Hertford, who resided
chiefly in Paris from about 1812, till the death of
WAR.

the fourth marquess, 25 Aug. 1870; spending their large fortune in the acquisition of nearly 800 pictures and other objects of art.

His heir, Mr. (sit. sir) Richard Wallace, lost a portion of these treasures to the Bethnal Green museum (elich 89). He died 30 July, 1899. His will was made by Amelia Charlotte Wallace (daughter of M. Bernhard Castlenu, died, 16 Feb. 1837, having bequeathed the whole of the property to the British nation on certain conditions. Will published, 30 March, 1897.

A committee appointed, lord Lansdowne chairman, recommends the purchase of Hertford house, and the collection in it; (sit. sir) John Murray Scott (trustee by the will), the Earl of Rothes, sir E. Meul, and others, appointed trustees; and Mr. Charles Phillips keeper, 27 July, reported.

Hertford house purchased by the treasury for 80,000l. and after reconstruction as the repository of the collection, opened by the prince of Wales, 22 June, 1900.

WALLACE MONUMENT, at Abbey Craig, near Stirling, was inaugurated 27 Aug. 1863, and soon after given into the charge of the magistrates of Stirling. It cost about 13,000l. Wallace’s sword was transferred from Stirling castle, by order of the secretary of state for war, to the custodians of the Wallace monument, 17 Nov. 1883. The telescope there was presented by the Scots inhabitants of Ipswich, 24 June, 1865.

WALLACHIA, see Iaohobin Principeities. On 23 Dec. 1801, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

WALLER’S PLOT. Edmund Waller, the poet, and others, conspired to disarm the London militia in Aug. 1648. For the order of the secretary of state for war, to the custodians of the Wallace monument, 17 Nov. 1883. The telescope there was presented by the Scots inhabitants of Ipswich, 24 June, 1865.

WALLIS, ROBERT. (Hours in 891), 10 May, 1708.

WALLOON, this name was given to those inhabitants of the Low countries who retained the ancient German language, and to those who adopted the Walloon language (based on the Gaulish), which, though surviving as a patois, has been supplanted in France by the modern French. The language of the Walloon protestant refugees in 1550 was French.

A church was given to Walloon refugees by Queen Elizabeth at Sandwell, and they still have one at Canterbury. The frontier line of Flemish and German towns may be traced from the north through Gravelines to Luxemburg; that of the Walloon towns from Calais to Mitz

WALNUT-TREE has long existed in England. The black walnut-tree (Juglans nigra) was brought to this country from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE’S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford) was born in 1676; became secretary of state in 1722; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711.

Near Wivelin, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1792, and from it were cut seven hundred loads of planks; a large sum was sold to a gunsmith in London at cost 15l. carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 36 poles of ground; a space equal to 2200 square yards, statute measure.

committed to the Tower, 17 Jan. 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in Oct. 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his place, and held it till Feb. 1732. He died 18 March, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (April, 1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury.

Thomas, lord Parker, created Earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor.

Henry, lord Clarendon succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire, lord privy seal.

Evelyn, duke of Kingston ( succeeded by lord Teylor), secretion of state.

James, earl of Berkeley, first lord of the aduance.

Charles (viscount Townshend) and John, lord Carteret. (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), secretaries of state.

Duke of Marlborough ( succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), secretary of state.

George Treby succeeded by Henry Pelham, secretory of state.

Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neumann and others in 1813.

WANDEWASHI (S. India). Here the French, under Lally, were severely defeated by colonel Exe Coote, 22 Jan. 1760.

WANDSWORTH, Surrey. Here was organised a “presbytery,” 20 Nov. 1757. In Garratt-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foxe’s dramatic piece, The Mayor of Garratt (1763), gave no small celebrity. Return was made in 1800, 1741, 1776, 1801, 1803, 1806, 1818, 1821, and 1827. Conformed in 1745. Constituted a municipal borough by London Government act, 1856 (warden, 6000 men). Population, 1861, 13,173; 1891, 25,031; 1899 (est.), 29,760.

WAR, called by Erasmus “the madwry of princes.” Oxy-inamof Egypt, the first warlike king, passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. Usur. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that up to the middle of the 16th century no less than 60,000,000 men have perished on the field of battle; battle; battles; secretaries; Neutral Powers.

An international conference on “usages of war” began at Brussels, 27 July, 1874, and closed without important results. See Brussels Conference.
WAR AFFAIRS.

Scotland 1492 Peace.
France 1494 1497
Spain 1494 1497
Sweden 1494 1497
Holland 1494 1497
Spain 1495 1499
Holland 1495 1499
Denmark 1495 1499
Holland 1496 1499
Holland 1495 1499
France 1495 1499

Peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept. 1697.

War of the Succession, commenced 4 May, 1701. Peace of Utrecht, 11 April, 1713.
War with France, 31 March, 1744. Closed also on 30 April, 1748.
War, the Seven Years' War, August, 1756. Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.
War with Spain, 4 Jan. 1762. General peace, 16 Feb. 1763.
War with the United States of North America, 9 April, 1775. Peace of Paris, 30 Nov. 1782.
War with Spain, 17 April, 1789. Closed same time, 20 Jan. 1783.
War with Holland, 21 Dec. 1789. Peace signed, 2 Sept. 1795.
War with Russia, 27 March, 1814. Peace of Paris, 30 March, 1814.
War with the Dutch republics (Transvaal and Orange Free state), 11 Oct. 1819. Peace signed at Pretoria, 31 May, 1820.
For the wars with India, China, Persia, Abyssinia, Ashantee, Afghanistan, Zululand, Burmah, Madagascar, Sudan, Somaliland, Transvaal, 

WAR AFFAIRS. 

On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Brunswick, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a war secretary, 27 June, 1847; as under-secretary, 24 June, 1848.

War Office act, passed 20 June, 1870, appoints a financial secretary (who may sit in parliament) and other officers. An act for the protection of war department stores was passed in 1897.

By the warrant abolishing purchase in the army, in 1871, Mr. Cardwell became virtually uncontrolled minister of war. For War Office Charge, see under Army and Admiralty.

New war offices created by virtue of the Public Offices act, passed 21 July, 1831. New Exhibition of trophies, &e., from Egypt, opened at Knightsbridge, 11 Feb. 1833. Important changes in the war office announced, increased responsibilities of heads of departments, &c.

Mr. G. S. B. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, war secretary, reported to the commons important changes to be made in the war office, based on the recommendations of the Hartington commission of 1879; establishment of distinct departments, with administrative, consultative, and executive functions, the whole to form a deliberative council responsible to the ministry; this led to the resignation of the duke of Camborne, as colonial minister-in-chief, 21 June, 1895.
War secretary, Lord Lansdowne, 25 June, 1895.

The order in council of 1856 assigned the administration of the army to the commander-in-chief, the surveyor-general of the ordnance, and the financial secretary, all responsible to the secretary of state.

War secretary, Mr. John Brodrick, 12 Nov. 1890.

Committee on war office reform appointed, Mr. Clinton Dawkins (K.C.B., June, 1893) chairman, Mr. Chas. Welby, and others, Dec. 1900; col. Ward, permanent under-secretary, April; report issued, Times, 11 June; by an order in council, 4 Nov. 1911, the adjutant-general, the director-general, of mobilization, &c., and the financial secretary, were placed under the control of the commander-in-chief, the others to be under his supervision, but not to advise the secretary of state directly.

See Army, 1895.
War secretary, Mr. Arnold Forster, 5 Oct. 1901.
War secretary, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Dec. 1905.

WAR, GAME OF (German, Kriegspfand), based on the game of chess, was described in a pamphlet in 1780, and rules for it laid down by Domene- ratho von Reisswitz about 1820, and published by his son in 1824-38. Capt. (earl Cromer, 1901) Evelyn Haring published a translation of works on the subject in 1872. A society (including von Moltke) was formed at Magdeburg to study it. Prince Arthur (now duke of Connaught) lectured on this game at Dover, 13 March, 1873; so the home district war society has since been established.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had been godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.
Warbeck attempted to land in Kent, with 650 men, 169 were taken prisoners, and executed, July, 1495. Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, when he assumed the title of Richard IV. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496.
Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he joined the queen, Sept. 1496. On the approach of Henry took sanctuary at Beaulieu; surrendered; taken to London, Oct. 1497.
Said to have been set free in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, June, 1499. Accused of plotting with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, Aug.; the plot failed, and he was hanged at Tyburn, 23 Nov.; the earl beheaded, 28 Nov. 1499.

WARBURG (N. Germany). Here the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the allies, 31 July, 1756.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward, from observing a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth, was led to consider his well-known closely glazed cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success, and professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

WARDMOTES, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assemled in Guildhall; see Though Monday.
WARRANTS, GENERAL, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, 6 Dec. 1763, in relation to the seizure and committed of Mr. Wilkes for a libel on the king; see North Briton.

WARRIOR, see under Navy of England, 1860.

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1560, and it became the seat of government in 1668. Population in 1897, 638,205; 1910 (est.), 882,500. The Poles defeated in three days' battle by the Swedes, 20-23 July, 1656. Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which, John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (September following), signed 31 March, 1683. Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. 1793. Treaty of Warsaw between Russia and Poland, 24 Feb. 1793.

The Russian garrison here expelled with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, 17 April, 1794. The Poles defeated at the Magnicje, 4 Oct. The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept. 7; it is taken by the Russians, 9 Nov. Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony, Aug. 1807. The Duky of Warsaw created by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian vice-regent, 1813. The last Polish revolution commences, 29 Nov. 1830.

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 5000 men, 19 Feb. 1831. Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians, 20-25 Oct. 1830. Revolutionary disturbances; bomb outrages, 1837. Warsaw university re-opened, 11 Sept. 1838.

WARTBURG, a castle in Saxony (N. Germany), where Luther was conveyed for safety after the diet of Worms, April, 1521, and where he translated the Bible into German.

WARWICK CASTLE (Warwickshire), the seat of the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Plantagenets, Dunleys, Riches, and Grevilles, successively, and frequently besieged; suffered much by fire, 3 Dec. 1571; some of the more ancient part was destroyed. The town, incorporated in 1553, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694. Population, 1881, 11,800; 1891, 11,889; 1910 (est.), 15,759.

WASH-HOUSES, see Baths.

WASHING MACHINES. Several have been invented by Americans. At an hotel in New York hundreds of garments were washed in a few minutes by steam, and dried by a centrifugal machine (1862). The ingenious machines of Messrs. Hornsby, of Norwich, appeared in the great exhibition of London, 1862; many improvements since.

WASHINGTON, a northern state of the American Union, first settled in 1845, organized as a territory in 1853, and as a State 1889; population in 1880, 75,116; 1900, 518,209; 1910 (est.) 1,159,000. Capital, Olympia. The flourishing town of Seattle was nearly destroyed by fire; estimated loss about $15,000,000. Seattle, 4 June, 1889.

Ellensburg, a small town also nearly destroyed by fire, 4 July, 1889; estimated loss $8,000,000; also Spokane Falls, loss about $1,000,000 about 4 Aug., 1889.

Mine explosion near Roslyn, 46 deaths, 19 May, 1892.

Fire in the Franklin mine near Seattle, 37 lives lost.

Forest fires, loss of life, &c., reported, 15 Sept. 1907.

Gov. M. E. Hay.

133 1902.

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.E. Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800. The capital was founded in 1793. Population, 1880, 147,293; 1890, 278,718; 1910 (est.), 315,600.

The house of representatives opened, 30 May, 1868. Washington was taken by the British forces under general Ross, after his victory at Bladensburg, and burned the next day, 24 Aug. 1814. General Ross killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, 12 Sept.

Naval observatory founded, 1842. Smithsonian institute (named see) founded, 1846. Part of the capital and the whole of the library of the United States congress destroyed by fire, 24 Dec. 1869.

The prince of Wales entertained by the president here, Oct. 1669.


National theatre burnt down, 27 Feb. 1865. Collapse of government offices, formerly Ford's theatre, through excavations, 23 persons killed and many injured, 9 June, 1865. (Col. Frederick Ainsworth and others censured for negligence.)

Fire at the capital through an explosion of gas, 24 Dec. 1889.

Mr. A. Carnegie gives 2,000,000. for a scientific research institute, 29 Jan. 1882.

The German emperor offers a statue of Frederick the Great, 14 May, 1883. Marshal Foch's statue unveiled, 14 Nov. 1883. Press Roosevelt lays last stone of the new army college, 15 Feb. 1883. Marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, at White House, 17 Feb. 1883.

Visit of the bishop of London, 19 Sept. 1887. Memorial to general Sherman unveiled by president Roosevelt, 13 Nov. 1887.

WASHTAN (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa, a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Baher, of Stockholm, in 1892. In Nov. 1893 Nickles declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTE LANDS. The immolation of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1755. The waste lands in England were inclosed in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,857,470 acres before June,
WATER.

WATER. 1491

1804. In 1814, there were about 9,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement; see Agriculture.

WATCHE OF LONDON. at night, appointed 1253, proclaimed the hour before the introduction of public clocks. Harbottle. The old watch was discontinued, and a new one put in (on duty day and night) commenced, 20 Sept. 1829; see Police.

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Parthach 1509 authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, about 1516. Watches first brought to England from Germany in 1530. A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.

Spring power watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention assigned to Dr. Hooker by the English, and M. Du Vergiers by the Dutch. Dr. Berham, in his Artificiall Inventions, says that Dr. Hook was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watches about 1530, as well as several other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., to Rob. Hook, invin. 1653; T. Tompion, feuil, 1675. Repeating watches invented by Baron 1660. Harrison's first-time-piece produced (see Harrison) 1735.

The tax was repealed in 1738. See this 1738. Arrangements made at Kew observatory for testing high-class watches, and granting graduated certificates; fees, 1. 1s., 18s. &c. April, 1834

WATER. Thales of Mileta, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 504 B.C. Stanley.

Cavendish and Watt demonstrated that water is composed of 3 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of hydrogen.

Water was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by Davy, 1803, by the voltaic battery by Nicholson and Carlisle, 1807, by the heat of a dynamo machine by W. R. G. 1816.

In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 49° fahr. ; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.

Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry VIII., 1534. It took about fifty years to complete it, the whole being finished, and Thames conduit erected, only in 1525.

The New River water (which we) brought to London from Chadwell in Essex in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by Sir Hugh Myddelton, in 1609.

The city was supplied with its water by conveyance of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1629. Sale of queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump.

The water-works at Chelsea completed, and the company incorporated 1712.

London bridge ancient water-works destroyed by fire 29 Oct. 1779.

An act to supply the metropolis with water 13 & 14 Vict. c. 24, was passed, 1 July, 1842. This act was amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1847. The companies were bound to provide a constant supply when required; the occupier of the house to provide the prescribed fittings.

Since 1851 the bill has gradually adopted the modifications in 1856.


Commissioners for metropolitan water supply appointed, 25 April, 1869; report signed April 1869.

London supplied by nine companies: the New River (the best), East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, West Middlesex, Lambeth, and South Essex; who deliver about 125,000,000 gallons daily, 1877: about 116,230,000 gallons 1877.

New schemes for supplying London with water, 1867.

1. Mr. Bateman; from the sources of the Severn.
2. Messrs. Hennans and Hassard; from the Cumberland Lakes.
3. Mr. Telford Macneill; Thames water filtered through Bagshot sand.
4. Mr. Halcy Denton; storage reservoirs near the sources of the Thames.
5. Mr. Remington; from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills.

The water from the first two sources analysed and highly approved by professors Frankland and Olling April, 1868.

Water from the chalk districts softened by Horniman's process recommended. Aug.

Metropolitan Board of works underlook to supply water from the chalk districts and also from the Thames above Teddington, for 12,000,000,000.

Conference on the national water supply at Sci- ence of arts. 22, 25 May.

Letter from the prince of Wales to the earl of Beaconsfield suggesting the appointment of a committee to examine water supply, 1876.


Government proposal to buy companies' works for 34,300,000/. (New river company, 91,950,000/) April, 1883.

Negotiations with the water companies by Mr. Smith, began oct. 1875; proposals not accepted.

London water supply commission (Sir William Harcourt, chairman) appointed June; reported, recommending water supply to be placed under control of some public body, signed Aug. 4. Annual report, according to Mr. E. J. Smith, conclusions, above 1,500,000.

Atkins' process for softening hard water an improve- ment upon Clarke's process, announced July, 1883.

Metropolitan water bill, checking the systems of the companies, rejected 11 March, 1884.

Water companies (regulation of powers) act, passed 1887.

The purchase of the companies' works recommended by the London County Council, 1890, and by a committee of the London corporation; report published 17 Oct. 1890.

At a conference of representatives of the district boards of London, it was resolved to support sir Algernon Borthwick's bill, which proposed to confer upon an elected Water Trust the exclusive powers of supplying water within the metropolitan area, with an equalization of charges, 27 Feb. 1891.

Hybrid committee in the commons on the London Water Commission appointed; sir M. White Ridley, sir H. E. Reece, sir A. Borthwick, and six others 20 March.

Report disapproving of the two bills before parliament 10 July, 1892.

Royal commission on the metropolitan water supply appointed; lord Baldon of Burleigh, sir G. Bury, sir A. Beale, prof. J. H. Newar, sir D. Ogilvie, and others reported 14 March, 1892.

Tear and last sitting, 15 Feb.; report with statistics and recommendations presented about 13 Sept. 1893; existing sources of supply from the Thames, Lea, etc; sufficient for 40 years; 3 bills for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Metropolitan water companies by the London County council, deposited 3 Dec. 1894.

Scarcity of water in London through severe frost, board of trade inquiry Feb.—March, 1895.

Progress of the water (transit) bills stopped the dissolution 8 July, 1895.


Increased supply through new works, reported Feb. 1896.

Lord James's strong motion for a representate body (30 members) for inner and outer London read 1st time, 16 March; withdrawn 5 July; Aug.
WATER-COLOUR PAINTING. 1495 WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Water-famine in E. London much relieved by rain, 3 Sept. et seq. (another famine, Aug. 1832). 1832

Chelsea water bill rejected in the commons, 252–123; 2 other water bills withdrawn, 11 March, 1837

New Royal commission: vice. Lenthall, Mr. J. W. Metcalfe, Sir J. Duffaud, Mr. Bruce, and others, April 1st sitting, 22 Nov.

Proposed formation of a "sinking fund" by the London water companies, trustee, the chamberlain of the city of London. The Metropolitan water act passed; brought into action, Oct.

Constant service in E. London begins, 7 Dec. 1833

Metropolitan water companies' bill passed, 6 June, 1839

Roy. commission's report issued, 19 Jan. 1831; central water board to acquire the undertakings recommended in the report, 29 Jan. 1836

County council's London water (purchase) bill rejected, 26 March, 1841


London water bill (see above, Jan. 1846) passed, 1 Dec. 1842

Water examination committee's report on prevention of bacteria in storage water issued 20 July, 1877; report on effect upon typhoid bacillus of river storage issued 24 July, 1879

The income of the present metropolitan water board, established "for the purpose of acquiring, by purchase and of managing and carrying on," the undertakings of the metropolitan water companies, was generally for the purpose of supplying water within a specified area. The water board took over the property of the water companies, June 24, 1854; New River company a month later. The board includes a chairman, a vice-chairman and 40 other members; the chairman and vice-chairman are appointed by the board, and the other members are appointed by the L.C.C. (14), and by the various counties and boroughs, urban councils, and conservancies in the area covered by the board. The total cost of acquiring the eight private undertakings was about 45 million pounds. The board has jurisdiction over the whole of the county of London and a vast district outside the area controlled by the L.C.C. Its total average daily supply of water is 6,975,000,000 gallons per head; 18,693,600,000 gallons; for the year ending March 31, 1909, the volume of water supplied was 81,310,000,000 gallons; 62 storage reservoirs for unfiltred water; capacity, 3,241,600,000 gallons; 22 service reservoirs for filtered water; capacity, 255,400,000 gallons; and 166 filter beds.

See Artesians Wells, Aqueducts, Leland Church, Liverpool, and Metropolitan Water Supply.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the 18th century to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley Fielding, Sandby, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole, Proud, Thos. Collier and H. G. Hine. The Water-colour Society's exhibition, which began in 1805, was made Royal in 1881. The Institute of Painters in Water-colours, established 1881 (made Royal in 1883), opened new galleries in Piccadilly in 1887, and threw open their exhibitions to all artists.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built about 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 914. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1271, and still further in the reign of Henry VIII. who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1496. James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, 18 April, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1069. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 20 Henry VIII., at 47, 8s. 6d. Irish per annum. By stat. 35 & 36 Will. III. c. 3 (the benefices and parochial acts), the see of Waterford and Lismore was united with the see of Cashel and Emly, 14 Aug. 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire, 25 Oct. 1815. Population, 1891, 21,693; 1901, 26,743; 1910 (est.), 30,000.

Waterford returns three M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, 1832.

WATER-Glass, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silica) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (De Lithiae) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuehs gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Finsome, of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuehs's discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he afterwards greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann, of Lille, published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (which see). It has been applied to the exteriors of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuehs and Kuhlmann translated and printed in England, 1859, by direction of the prince consort.

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle, on Sunday, 18 June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,047 men and 219 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 125 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from about ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blucher amounted to above 30,000 men, with 704 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total round count was made between 6 and 7 P.M. of the British (23,991), 43 officers and 196 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4350 men wounded—total, 4922; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4200 killed, 1453 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 hors de combat. French loss about 30,000. Napoleon, quitting the track of his army, returned to Paris; and, finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated. P. Nicolas.

Napoleon attributed his defeat to the failures of marshals Grouchy, Wellington said unjustly. By the side of the chapel of Waterloo, which was uninjured by shot or shell on 18 June, 1815, Marborough cut off a large division of the French army about 1859. The monuments on the same field are the only British commanders whose career brought them to dukedoms.

Waterloo monument over the officers and men who fell in the campaign of 1815, in a cemetery at Brussels, erected by queen Victoria, unveiled by the duke of Cambridge, 25 Aug. 1849.

German emperor congratulates the German legation on having saved the British army from destruction at Waterloo.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. Abriqde over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1866, when Mr. G. Bodley procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of
the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. John Ronnie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced 11 Oct., 1814, and opened 15 June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages, were present. Its length within the abutments is 1,252 feet; its width within the balustrades is 32 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet. Bought for 47,500l., by metropolitan board of works; opened toll free, 5 Oct., 1828.

On Oct. 22, 1823, a waterspout, named Kibby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge, a carpet bag, containing human bones and flints, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. No clue could be found respecting these remains, which were interred in Woking cemetery.

**WATERSPOUT.** Two waterspouts fell on the Glitz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautbois and many other villages; many persons perished, 13 July, 1827. A waterspout at Glanbeek, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, 4 Aug., 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, 27 Sept., 1855, was 84 days, 17 hours, and ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on 24 Sept., 1857, burst with heavy rain. The town of Misolez, Hungary, destroyed by a waterspout; great loss of life and property, 30 Aug., 1878. 93 persons said to have been killed by a waterspout in Algeria, Oct., 1881. A waterspout at Arequipa, Peru, caused immense damage, several persons drowned, 12 Feb.; one at Pachuca, Mexico, 30 deaths, 27 Sept., 1883; another near Lagos, very destructive, 6 or 7 June, 1888. Destructive waterspout at Swansea 4 Sept., 1890; another on Baton Rouge hills, Louisiana, greatly damaged the villages of Chatnoile, Cerne, and Minterm, 26 June, 1889. By the bursting of a waterspout near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, one man was killed, and others injured. Water spouts have been observed and studied in China, the United States, and Russia, and are generally believed to be temporary phenomena.

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**WATERING MILL.** Used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Pelserius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancient potted their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labor, yet thirty-toned wheels turned by water. See Tidal-dynamic transmitter.

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WEALD. 1497

WEALD of Kent and Sussex, the site of very large, ancient forests; St. Leonard's still remaining; near which, in the Wealden formation, Dr. G. A. Mantell discovered the remains of huge extinct animals, 1825 et seq.

WEAVING appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Persians to the wife of Manco Cupac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven throughout, in his native land. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in Calmet's Dictionary, under the word Testaments. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects." (1351). Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-thieves, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; see Loom and Electric Loom.

WEDDING-RINGS were used by the ancients, and put upon the wedding finger, from a supposed connection with a vein there with the heart. According to Pliny they were made of iron; in the time of Tertullian of gold. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold, by statute, 1855; see Adriatic.

WEDDINGS. Silver weddings are celebrated after a union of 25 years; golden weddings after a union of 50 years; and diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years. John, king of Saxony, celebrated his golden wedding, 10 Nov. 1872.

WEDGWOOD WARE, pottery and porcelain produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1753, much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Oor, worshipped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Eliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements were afterwards disputed, and caused much dissatisfaction.

WEEK, the space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks—the common one of seven days; the second of years, seven years; the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These and the stamping of gold and silver money, are attributed to Phidias, c. 460 B.C.; see Alcibiades, Ctesibius. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. Chalders. See Drachm.

The Jews ascribed weights and measures to Cain; the Egyptians to Thoth, god of wisdom; the Greeks, to Hermes (the Roman Mercury).

The basis of ancient measures was the natural proportions of the human body: the digit, or breadth of the middle part of the first joint of the forefinger, being the lowest unit of the scale.

The Egyptian cubit (six hands), under the Pharaohs, was about 58.74 English inches; the Greek cubit of Ptolemy about 21.27 inches; he determined the length of a stadium, and of a degree.

The sacred cubit of the Jews (Newton), 24.7 inches.

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, 975; standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. II. (1377).

A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all country weights and measures were to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigher-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, cap. 3 Edw. II. (1389).

Edward III. ordered that there should be "measuring weight, measure, and yard," throughout the kingdom.

First statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hm. VIII.

Weights and measures were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. (1820). Again regulated.

Statute for establishing uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took effect throughout the whole kingdom in Jan. 1825.

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 13 & 14 Vict., and in 10 & 11 Vict. c. 42, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce.

A commission to assis5ing Mr. G. B. Ary, esq. F. R. S., lord Rosse, Mr. T. Graham, and others, appointed to examine the standards on 9 May, 1877. Report of the Standards commission states that various exist in official standards, dated 24 July, 1877.

A new Weights and Measures act passed to enforce uniformity in all markets in the United Kingdom, and abolish local measures, Aug 1877. This act was combined with another passed July, 1879, another act passed July 1879.

Weights and Measures (metric system) act passed, 1875.

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<td>Cubic centimeter</td>
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WEI-HAI-WEI. See England, April, 1868. Population, 190, about 15,000.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION. 1498

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES.

WELLINGTON, administrated, succeeded to that of Viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828. The duke resided 10 Nov. 1839.

Duke of Wellington, first battle of the evening.

Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.

Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Bathurst, president of the council.

Lord Eliabenhough, privy council.

M. (afterwards Sir Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wil. Huskisson, house, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Viscount Melville, lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Charles Grant, lord of the Treasury.

Lord Palmerston, secretary at war.

J. C. Herries, master of the mint.

Earl of Aberdeen, president of the Legislative.

Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, foreign and colonial secretary.

Sir Henry Hardinge, secretary at war.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzwilliam, lord secretary.

Lord Lowther, first commissioner of the finances, &c.

May and June, 1828.

Mr. Bathurst, lord secretary.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Sandhurst), was erected by subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington, for the support and education of orphan boys of commissioned officers. The first stone was laid by queen Victoria on 2 June, 1829; and the building was opened by her majesty on 29 Jan. 1839. Out of the subscription of about £5,000, were expended on the building, and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

A very few respects its management, at certain charges, explained or rebutted 20 Aug. 1829.

Projects for the expedition of inquiry relative to the commons 24 Apr. 1829.

Commission appointed; lord Penrith, bishop of Exeter, Mr. R. Lowe (afterwards lord Sherbrooke), ed. Chelsea, &c. 16 June, 1827; report recommending greater economy 31 July.

Much illness among the boys: investigation of the promises made during 1826; the expenses were temporarily transferred to the Board of Education; early in 1827, special report 14 Jan., 1828.

Queen Victoria visits the college 27 May, 1839.

Visit of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra Jan. 1904.

Visit of king Edward VII., queen Alexandra, the prince and princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. king Edward VII. opened the college 16 June, 1897.

Jubilee of the college celebrated; king Edward VII., queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught present 21 June, 1902.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA; a conical, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by W. Whitehead, June, 1859; a specimen first gathered by Mr. W. Lobb in 1853; and the Duke of liner. When fully grown it is about 450 feet high, and 150 feet in circumference. The prince consort (5 June, 1901) and the queen (24 July, 1901), planted Wellingtonias at the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. The trees did not live; the gardens were given up in 1897.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c. For details see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March or April (died 1852); April incorrectly said by others 3 May, 1879.

Appointed to command in the Maharata war in India, takes Pernamb and Amnebingn, 12 June; gains his first victory at Assaye, 21 Sept.; defeats Scindiah at Arcavon, Nov.; and at Gwalior 13 Nov., 1803.

Becomes secretary for Ireland 1807.

Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junat at Vimeira 21 Aug., 1808.

Passes the Donoro and defeats Soult 12 May, 1809.

Defeats Victor at Talavera, 28 July; created Viscount Wellington 4 Sept.

Repulses Massena at Busaco, 27 Sept.; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras 10 Oct., 1810.

Defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro, 3 May; takes Almeida 18 May, 1812.

Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, 4 Jan.; and Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July; enters Madrid 28 Aug., 1812.

Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Joubert at Vitoria, 21 June; 1813, Sebastian stormed by gen. Graham (after lord Lyndesay, 31 Aug.); enters France 10 Dec., 1813.

Defeats Soult at Orthoz, 27 Feb.; and at Toulouse, 10 April, 1814.

Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000l., and a grant of 30,000l. 18 May.

First appeared in the house of lords: his petition of creation as baron, earl, marquis, and duke being read at the same time 26 June.

Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, 16 June; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, 18 June; invests Paris 3 July, 1815.

Commands the army of occupation in France July, 1815, till Nov.

His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes to 10 Feb., 1819.

Appointed master-general of the ordnance 1819.

The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Grene and Ward, and cost 200,000l.) 16 Feb., 1822.

The duke appointed commander-in-chief, 22 Jan.; resigns 30 April, 1827.

Becomes prime minister 5 Jan., 1828.

Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill 26 April, 1829.

Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, 2 Nov., 1830.

Transacts all the business of the country, after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns 23 April, 1835.

Again commander-in-chief 13 Aug., 1842.

Dies at Walmer castle 14 Sept., 1852.

Removed to Chelsea hospital, where he lay in state 10 Nov., 1852.

 Removed to the Horse Guards 17 Nov.

Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral 18 Nov.

A multitude of people, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle.

The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2d battalion of the rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 3d regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 13th Light Dragoons, the regiment of Scots Greys; a body of Chelsea pensioners; and men of different arms of the Indian army.

The body was placed upon a sumptuous funeral car, drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd.

The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral.

Memorial by Marochetti erected by the late duke, his son, the late-duke of Wellington, and bending at Strathfieldsaye, July, 1860.

See Statutes.
WELLS.

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WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

In Aug. 1870, above 17,000, had been expanded, and it was declared that 15,000 more were required. Parliament had granted 20,000, 3d. fresh arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens. He died July 1875. Monument complete, 1 Feb.; unveiled, 29 April 1876.

The removal of the monument to a different part of the cathedral, and the addition of the episcopal statue, modelled by Mr. Stevens, proposed in April, 1872; work completed Jan. 1874.

WELLS were dug by Abraham, 1802 n.c., and Isaac, 1804 (Gen. xxi. 30, and xxvi. 19). Dennis is said to have introduced well-driving into Greece from the tubewell. The Sutton Monastery, built Oct. 1867, is said to be the invention of Hiram J. Messenger, Stephen Brewer, and Byron Mudge, of New York. The apparatus consists of an iron tube perforated with holes at the lower end, and shod with a steel point, which readily enters the hardest soil when forcibly driven. It was used with great advantage during the civil war 1861-4; by the British in their campaign in Abyssinia in 1867-8; and by the Russians in Khiva, 1873.

WELLS (Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Other West Saxon kings endowed it. The see was united to the bishopric of 990, during the reign of Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, 8th bishop of this see, and consecrated in 1148, and completed by his successors and finally consecrated by Jocelin. The first bishop was Ethelm or Adelnum (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). The see was united with Bath (which see) in 1668. Population, 1881, 4,454; 1901, 4,491; 1910 (est.), 5,000.

WELSH CHARITY SCHOOLS; established in Gray's-inn-road, London, 1715; removed to Ashford, near Staines, Middlesex, 1852. Welsh National Council, see Wales, Oct. 1887, et seq.

WELSH CHURCH, see Wales, 1871, et seq. Welsh Land Commission appointed, Lord Arrington, chairman, March; met 23 May, 1893. Sittings concluded Nov. 1894: report, with recommendations, including the establishment of a land court, issued, Oct. 1896. Welsh University, see Wales, University of.

WEMBLEY PARK, see Waltham Tower.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the north-eastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS. THE, founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727, with a few other students formed themselves in a small society for the purpose of mutual edification by religious exercises. From their regularity of life they were called Methodists, in 1729. John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735; with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, a great change took place in his mind (24 May), he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding many churches shut against him, he built spars tied meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. The Wesleyan Methodist Society, as such, began in 1739. For some time the Wesleys were united with George Whitefield; but differences respecting the doctrine of election and a separation in 1744; see Whitefield. Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His two leading doctrines were conscious assurance of acceptance with God and Entire Sanctification. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. ' His genius for government was not inferior to that of Relieaus.' In the centenary year, 1873, this Society, of 1,700 and those establishing his annual conference (which first met in 1744 on a legal basis) is dated 28 Feb. 1784. The Conference of 1791 accorded every privilege conferred by the Deed of Declaration on all preachers in full connection with it. In 1821 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 15,000 local preachers, 450 itinerant preachers, and 6,578 chapels; in 1875, 8,943 chapels with 2,455 ministers, between 14,000 and 20,000 lay preachers and 1,568,568 members; 7,912 Sunday schools with 131,743 teachers and office holders, and 1,051,522 scholars.

Other branches of Methodists are:
- New Connexion formed by Rev. A. Kilham, 1777.
- Primitive Methodists; founded by H. Bourne and W. Clowes in Staffordshire, 1802.
- Bible Christians, or Bryntegs, founded by Wm. O'Brien, 1792.
- Wesleyan Methodist lay preacher in Cornwall, 1775.
- Methodist Indians, founded, 1774.
- Wesleyan Methodist Reformers, founded, 1814.
- The last arose out of the publication of the notorious "Fly sheet of converted, etc." (see 1814). Their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members. This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

The United Methodist Free Churches, an amalgamation of the Primitive Methodist (1852), Wesleyan Methodist (1894), and the Salvation Army (1878), founded, 1932.

Wesleyan Missionary Jubilee Fund produced 18,000. (1873)
- Rev. Dr. Bowman Stevenson founded Cheltenham Homes, 1860.
- Lay representatives admitted to Wesleyan Conference, 1874.
- An denominational conference to be held in the autumn of 1841, settled, 21 July, 1841.
- Letter from Dr. Pusey requesting aid in opposing Corder's bill for admitting dissenters to the universities, read at the conference, but not received, 13 Aug., 1843.

The establishment of a high school for Wesleyans at Cambridge (to prepare for the university) proposed, 1 May 1852.

The chapel in the City-road, London, founded by John Wesley, 1 April, 1772, was nearly destroyed by fire, 16 June 1871.
- Geographical Methodist Conference (at City-road chapel, London), of 400 delegates, ministers, and laymen from all parts of the world (representing nearly 40,000 members), held, Oct., 1871.
- Centenary of the death of the celebrated John Wesley; his statue by Mr. Adams Action, in front of the City-road chapel, unveiled, by the Rev. W. F. Newton, 2 March, 1887.
- The chapel in the City-road, London (restored since 1824), reopened by Dr. Matthew, a bust of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Newton unveiled by Sir Henry Fowler (viscount Waldegrave), 7 July, 1859; memorial window to Dr. Simpson, unveiled by Mr. Choate, U.S., 15 March, 1892.
- Dedication and Anniversary of John Wesley's house in the City-road, 2 March, 1873.
- The rev. Hugh Price Hughes, popular preacher, died, aged 55.

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WESLEYAN METHODISTS.
The Twentieth Century Million Guinea fund started Nov. 1852; £28,352 received up to 30 June, 1910: Roy. Aquarium, Westminster, acquired, celebration meeting held Feb. 1903. Bicentenary of Wesley's birth celebrated in Wesley's chapel, City-road, London, and at Epsom. 17 June, Proclamation of the 24th century fund for the Calvino-Mite Methodist churches in Wales reported and aid Jan. 1905. West London Mission removes from St James's hall, Peculially, to new quarters at Exeter hall Feb. 19. Trustees of new Wesleyan church-house at West, minister accept the design of Messrs, Lancaster & Richards for the proposed building; estimated cost, £13,520.64. 1907; style Renaissance; assembly-hall to seat 2,200. 5 June. Roy. Fredk. Wm. Bourne, author of "Billy Bray," died 25 July. Mr. J. Crowle, of Kensington, left £20,000 to endow a fund under the direction of the Wesleyan conference for the promotion of temperance work in Oct. 1906. United Methodist church formed, by the union of the new connection (1877), Bible Christians (1815) and the United Methodist tree churches (1857), by act of parliament. 17 Sept. 1907. Conference appealed to by the Wesleyan conference to deal with the question of church membership issues its report, Times 28 May, 1908. Wesleyan conferenceno holds at York 22 July, 1908. James Wesleyan Mission in E. D., principal of Westernian- tering college, 1855-1895, president of Wesleyan conference, 1875-1892, aged 87, died 14 April, 1909. Methodist conference opened at Southampton, c. W. Harth, president. 15 June, 1909. Total Methodists—32,887. ordained ministers, 1,283; recognised by preachers, 65,870; places of worship, 19,329; members and communicants of the "Junior society classes" and 24,758 Sunday schools, with 52,474 scholars and 7,282,022 scholars. In Canada, where all sections have been united, there are 2,875 churches with 206,064 members, and in Australasia 6,045 churches with 750,757 members [Annual conferences are held.]

WESSEX. see Britain.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—Siera Leone, Gambia, &c. Governor, sir Arthur 22. Sir Frederic Powell, Aug. 1873; Commodore, 1876; Sir Frederic Powell, Aug. 1873; Comniellus H. Keutrich, 1875; Dr. Samuel Row, 1876; Sir James Leckie, 1876; capt. Arthur E. Havelock, 1881; Sir Samnel Row, 1884, died 1885. See also: A la Marine. Sierra Leone, Gambia, Southern and Northern Nigeria and Gold Coast are all separate colonies under separate governors (p. 11).}


WESTERN AUSTRALIA, formerly SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and captain (atl, sir James) Stirling, appointed Lieut.-gov., Jan. 17, 1829; who arrived at the site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, with property, amounting to $1,000,000, arrived here and reached hundreds of land surveys. The more energetic settlers left for home, or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years after for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unfit for the work of colonization. In 1848, the colony requested that convict transport be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1852, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts ceased after three years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement of King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1839, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little colony of Albany has become a thriving seaport. It possesses an excellent harbour. Bishopric of Perth founded 1857. Area, 67,000 sq. miles. Population of Western Australia in 1859, 14,837; Dec. 1883, 51,313; 1901, 184,124; 1910, 286,000; 1887, revenue, 37,997; expenditure, 45,989; imports, 535,215; exports, 465,385; trade, 508,732; revenue, 19,060,727; expenditure, 20,681,245; imports, 6,176,022; exports, 10,324,722; revenue, £3,070,571; expenditure, 3,506,839; debt, £21,791,573; imports, 196,8,178,197; exports, 20,751,200.

The ministry, defeated, resigns, 10, 12 Nov.; Mr. Morgan forms one, 13 Nov., resigns, and Mr. George Leake premier, 20 Dec.; dies 24 June, 1902; succeeded by hon. W. H. James, 30 June, 1902. The Good Friday water supply designated by sir J. Forrest. 24 Jan. 1903.

Elections: Labour party wins 22 seats, against 3 held previously; 13 Ministers and 5 Independents also returned.

Government defeated; Labour ministry formed; the hon. Henry Tagligh, premier, colonial treasurer, education, Aug. 1904.


Total gold yield for year ending 3 Dec. 1905 amounted to £55:30 oz. valued at £3,958,556, as compared with £1,853,290 oz. valued at £8,242,262, in the previous year.

Sir E. A. Stone, late chief justice, appointed lieutenant governor, reported 25 April.

Mr. Rason resigns the premiership and is appointed agent-general of the colony in London, reported 27 April.

Mr. Moore forms a ministry.

 Legislative council of the state passes by 19 votes to 2 the motion, already passed by the assembly, in favour of the secession of Western Australia, from the Commonwealth, 3 Oct. 1905.

Severe shock of earthquake along the coast, 13 Nov.

 Legislative assembly approves a bill authorizing a loan of £2,457,000, for public works, 1 Dec. 1905.

State parliament opened by the governor, 3 Oct. 1907.


WESTERN CHURCH. (called also the Latin or Roman) broke of communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 653: see Greek Church. Its history is mainly comprised in that of the popes and of the European kingdoms; see Popes. This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; by Pelagianism, about 410; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monasteries about 625; by the councils between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism, and by ultramontanism, in the 19th: see Roman Catholics.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in 296; but was reunited under Constans in 350. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, the former having the Western portion or Rome, 394; see Eastern Empire, Italy, and Rome.

Emperors.

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.

365. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.

375. Valens, another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with Gratian, who is assassinated by his general, Aetragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogast, in 392.

392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity: he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodoric, the Great, who becomes sole emperor.

402. Aetragathius himself is put into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand.}

395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.

423. Usurpation of John, the Notary, defeated and slain near Ravenna, 28 April.

453. Valentinian III, son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great; murdered at the instance of his successor.

455. Maximus, son of Eugenius, usurps; Valentinian invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.

455. Marcus Aurelius Avitus, forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.

475. Julius Valerius Majorianus; murdered at the instance of his minister, Rieimer, who rises to power.

473. Theodosius retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.

475. Anthimius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Rieimer, who dies soon after.

476. Flavius Anicius Olybrius; slain by the Goths soon after his accession.

476. Glycerius; forced to abdicate by his successor.

476. Julins Nepos, appointed by his general, Orestes, and retires to S. Rome.

476. Romulus (called Augustus, or Little Augustus), son of Nepos. Orestes is slain, and the emperor depos'd.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli: takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.

See Italy, Rome, and Germany.

WESTERN ISLES OF SCOTLAND. Royal commission to inquire into extreme destitution appointed 20 March, 1893 (lord Napier and Ettrick, Mr. Donald Cameron, M.P., and others). See Manson House.

WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS: under a high commissioner, the governor of Fiji (vide se). See Japan, American Colonies.

WEST HAM. S.W. Essex (formerly called London over the border), parish containing Plaistow, Stratford, &c., the population in 1851, 121,378; owing to the large increase of population and other works rose to 99,142 in 1871, and 200,528 in 1881; 1891, 204,693; 1895 (est.) 312,709.

WEST INDIES, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made, in the New World, and last seen between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadaloupe; see the Islands respectively; Denmark, 21 Jan. 1902.

A royal commission to inquire into their condition appointed in 1885, reported on their great need of important judicial and fiscal reforms April, 1886: Depressed condition through increased use of best sugar; inadmissible remedies proposed by deputation to lord Derby, 28 Aug. 1884.

A royal commission of inquiry appointed, sir Henry Wylie Norman, sir Edw. Grey, sir David Barbour, and others, Dec. 1896; began taking evidence in British Guiana, end of Jan. 1897; depressed reporting as to sugar, 1 Oct. 1897; the islands suffer through sugar duties in foreign countries; grants in aid annually voted by parliament.

Terrible hurricane and tidal wave: over 300 deaths at St. Vincent, 85 deaths at Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia.

11-12 Sept. 1893 Relief fund opened at the Mansion house, and Lt. Kingdon, Jamaica, 17 Sept.

Government grants for the restoration of damaged property, 40,000. to Barbadoes, 25,000. to St. Vincent, and a loan of 50,000. to each of the islands.

March, 1893 Treaty for reciprocal trade between United States and West Indies signed at Washington, 16 June.
WESTMINSTER.

In a dreadful hurricane, Monserrate was devastated; a great loss of life and destruction of property throughout the island, 28 Aug.; relief works opened, 28 Dec. 1899.

Grand Ha'ring in the French island of Marie Galante was entirely destroyed by fire, 15 Aug., 1899.

Following abnormal weather, Martinique and May 1899.

Imperial government grants 1864-6, to the West of England.

H. V. Hurricane, causing great damage.

Several shocks of earthquake felt (see Islands report).

Bishop of St. Lucia originating in a strike of coal boxers at Castle; collision between the riders and the police, 4 riders killed and 19 wounded.

23 April, 1877.

H. V. Hurricane, devastates the town of Grand Turk.

11 Sept., 1886.

WESTMINSTER, so called on account of its western situation with regard to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named Eastminster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorny Island; and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, burnt in 1293. Westminster and London were once considered as one. When the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I., occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. (See London and Westminster. Pop. 1881, 3,438,732; St. George's Hanover-sq., 1881, 149,71;8. (Civ. 1891, 651, 168,953.) Westminster reconstituted a city under the London Government Act, 1894, 10 aldermen, 60 councillors; the duke of Norfolk, first mayor, his portrait unveiled in the council chamber, 12 Feb., 1895. See under Roman Cathol. English.

Earl Grosvenor created marquis of Westminster, 1874; the marquis created duke, 1874.

Lord's Battersea courts has foundation of New Town Hall, near Victoria Street, 29 March, 1882; opened, 29 July, 1882.

The prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of St. Martin's manse buildings, &c., 18 March, 1884; opened by Mr. A. Balfour, 15 July, 1884; first president of W. H. Smith unveiled by Mr. A. J. Calhoun, 15 June, 1884.

Foundation stone of the E. C. Cathedral laid by cardinal Vaughan, 25 June, 1885.

Collapse of Abbey mansions, Orchard-street, men killed, 27 April, 1895.

Bill for the improvement of Westminster and extension of the emoluments reported, 25 April, 1895.

New municipal building, formerly St. Martin's Bowhall, enlarged, &c., opened by the duke of Cambridge, 27 May, 1895.

Westminster E. C. cathedral opened, 1 Dec. 1895.

Extension nearly completed, 30 Dec. 1895.

Eucharistic congress completed, 10 Sept. 1895.

(See under Eucharist, 1895.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Christopher Wren, in his survey of the present edifice, found nothing to comemorate the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. The erection of the first abbey in the 7th century is ascribed to St. Chert, king of Essex.

The church becoming famous, splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1049-68) and filled with monks from Exeter (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the West's see by the consecration of the kings of England), dedicated.

1065. Rebuilt in a magnificent style by Henry III. 1260-79.

In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbey house, and principal monastic buildings, erected.

1300-1400.

The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between 1340 and 1483.

The west front and the great window built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; the latter commenced the chapel which bears his name; the first stone laid 24 Jan., 1502-3.

The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric, 1540.

Made a collegiate church by Elizabeth 1566.

Made a barnack for soldiers (Jheronimus Rastius), 1765.

The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. 1741-60.

The chancel injured by fire, 6 July, 1832.

Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of £20,000, 1841.

A fire, without any serious injury, 27 April, 1839.

The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, legitised by act passed, 24 Jan., 1839.

The 800th anniversary of the foundation. 28 Dec. 1865.

Cathedral vote by parliament to restore the chapter-house (G. Gilbert Scott employed), 2 May, 1866; opened, 24 April, 1879.

Lectures in the Abbey on foreign missions; professor Max Muller, a layman, 3 Dec. 1873; principal Card, of Scotch church, 16 Nov. 1874; rev. R. Mollat, Father-in-law of Livingstone, 30 Nov. 1875.

Sir Charles Lintelton commenced restoring the roof, 1877.

Bishop Conom Thirlwall, buried in the Abbey, 1875; G. E. Street, 29 Dec. 1883; C. R. Hulswit, 20 April, 1882; Robert Browning, 29 Dec. 1886; Lord Yate's, 14 Oct. 1875; W. E. Gladstone, 28 May, 1892.

Repairs connected with the principal entrance after designs by Gilbert Scott, completed at a cost of about £3,000, 1882.

New Abbey gardens opened, 12 April, 1882.

New organ set up, 30 May, 1884.

Thanksgiving jubilee services for queen Victoria (see Jubilee), 1886.

Proposed transfer of the charge of restoring and maintaining the abbey to the ecclesiastical commissioners who are to advance £10,000. March; conditions accepted, 26 June, 1888.

Restoration of the exterior of the north transept, as designed by sir Gilbert Scott, completed June, 1890.

Royal commission appointed to inquire in regard to the foundation of the interment of illustrious persons: dean Bradley, sir F. Leighton, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and others, 29 April; report inquired for, 27 May, 1891.

Special service on the death of sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, 12 June.

Memorial window and a bust to James Russell Lowell in the chapter house unveiled by Mr. Leslie Stephen, 28 Nov. 1893.

Mr. H. Yates Thompson offers 30,000, for the erection of a monumental chapel, under certain conditions, 8 Feb. 1894.

Houses in 100 Palace yard ordered to be demolished, June, 1894.

New 'celestial organ' with electric action connected with the other in the choir, built by Messrs. W. Hill and Son, presented by Mr. A. H. Clarke, inaugurated by prof. J. F. Bridge (kn. June, 1894) 27 June, 1894.

An altar of sir Walter Scott unveiled by the duke of Buccleuch, 21 May, 1897.

Memorial of John Ruskin unveiled by Mrs. Arthur Street, 22 Oct., 1897.

A fine memorial of the Abbey, designed by Mr. A. Y. Nutt, built and used for the coronation (June), 1896.

The statue of the Seven Edwards removed to Westminster, 12 Aug.

Coronation of king Edward VII. and queen Alexandra, 9 Aug.

The abbey and coronation fittings viewed by 60,997 persons (receipt over £4,000), 13 Aug.

Memorial window to the late duke of Westminster, south transept, dedicated, 26 Sept.

Special thanksgiving service to return thanks publicly for the safe return of the prince and princess of Wales from India, 13 May, 1906.
;

WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.

WESTPHALIA.

1503

Mr. W. R. Lethaby, F.S. A., appointed to the office
of " surveyor of the fabric," vacant by the death
of Mr. J. T. Miclilethwaite, reported
13 Dee. 1906
Sepiilture of the baroness Burdett-Coutts, 5 Jan. 1907
Visit of queen Alexandra with the empress Marie,
.

3 April,

,,

Orlando Gibbons commsmoration service in the
abbey
5 June,
,,
Prof. Masterman delivers his last lecture on the
history of the abbey
22 June, ,,
Funeral of lord Kelvin
23 Dec.
,,
Inauguration of the pan-Anglican congress, 1 5 June, 1908
Meredith
held,
Memorial service for Mr. Geo.
22 May, 1909
Late sir B. Bak^r, memorial window dedicated,

....
....

3 IJec.

WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM,

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see

Aquarium.

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRICS and
DeaxeRY.

At the dissolutioQ of monasteries,
Westniinstci- .'ibttey was valueJ at y)"/. per annum
king Henry VIII. in 1539 erected it into a deanery
and in 1540 into a bishopric, and appointed Thomas
Thirlb}' prelate.
He was translated to Norwich in
1550, and with him end.-d the Idshopric of West;

minster; Middlese.K, his diocesj, being restortd to
London. The dean presided until the accession of
Mar}', v/ho restored the abbot.
Elizabeth displaied
ihe abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate
church ff a dean and twelve i)rebendaries, as it
still continues.
On the revival of the order of the
Bath, i;i 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been
continued.
Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created rorAbishop of JFcsfmhisfcr by the pope Pius IX. 30 Sept.
1850; sec Papal Aggrcsxion. Dr. Wiseman died
8 i'eb. 1865
Henry Iklanning was consecrated his
successor 8 June, following; he died 14 Jan. 1892,
and was succeeded by Dr. Herbert Vaughan about
30 March: enthroned 8 May; invefeted with the
pallium, the first since 1556, 16 Aug. 1892
died
19 June, 1903, succeeded by Dr. Bourne, Aug. 24,
enthroned 24 Dec. 1903. See Rjmaii Catholics.

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WESTMINSTER

Coxfessiox of Faith

AND Catechisms were drawn up by the ".\ssembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who
sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII. '&
chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647.
These
have ever since been the doctrinal standards of
Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL

(London),

first

built by William llufus in 1097, for a banquetinghall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, " he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very
royally."
The hall became ruinous befoi-e thereign of Richai-d II., who repaired it in 1397, raised
the walls, altered the windows, and added a new
roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings.

In 1236 Henry

III. on New-year's day caused 6000
poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in
the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of
queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Kichard II.
held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was
Slow. The courts of law were established
10,000.
Idem. Westminster hall was
here by king John.
stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported
by pillars (except a hall of justice at Padua) it is
270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with
the erection of the palace of Westminster, many
improvements and alterations have been made in
this magnificent hall. The conrts of law removed to
the new buildings in the Strand Jan. 1883. Kestorations proposed by Mr. J. L. I'earson, I{.A., Julj',
The roof and windows greatly damaged by an
1884.
explosion of dynamite about 2 p.m. 24 Jan. 18S5.
;

;

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL,

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL or St. Peter's

;

1793.
1802.
1815.
1842.
1845.
1846.
1856.
1864.
1881.

RECENT DE.\NS.
Samuel Horsley bishop of St. Asaph,

1802.

;

William Vincent

;

died 21 Dec. 1815.

John Ireland died 21 Sept. 1842.
Thomas Turton bishop of Ely, 1845.
Samuel Wilberforce bishop of Oxford,
;

;

1846.

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;

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Tlie

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hand-

(after a design of M.
Labelye), 13 Sept. 1738, the first stone laid 29 Jan.
1738-9; opened for passengers 18 Nov. 17SO; cost
It was built of Portland stone, and crossed
426,650/.

some old bridge was begun

the river where the breadth

1223

is

Owing

feet.

to the sinking of several of its piers, nio.st
of the l)ulustrades on both sides were removed, to
relieve the structure of its weight.
By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 the estates of its eonnnissioners were transferred to her majesty's convnissiouers of works, who were empoweretl to ren)ove
the then existing bridge, and build a new
BRIDGE (near the old one)
.4 Aug. 1853
The contract required the comi>letiou of the works
1 June, 1857
by
The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Marc, the contractors.
The government eventually uiKlertook the
building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas
Page, the engineer. One lialf of the new bridge
was oiiened for use early In i860; the whole on
24 May, 1862
Westminster - bridge,
L.C.C. tramway across
.
13 Dec. igo6
oiiened
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Elizabeth in 1560,

for the education of forty boys, denominated the
Queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university.
It is situated witliin the abbey enclosure.
Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the
nobility and gentrv send their sons to Westminster

The annual performance by the

scholars of a Latin jilay is in conformity witli the
A proposal in i860 to
statute of queen Elizabeth.
remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

;

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES.

College, was founded by queen

for instruction.

;

William Buclvland died 14 Aug. 1856.
Richard C. Trench abp. of Dublin, i Jan. 1864.
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley died 18 July, 1881.
George Granville Bradley, 14 Sept. resigned, 1902
died, 13 March, 1903.

founded,

1719; chartered, 1836.

Wcstmhiftcr Schovh, United, comprise Emanuel and
St. Margaret's hospitals, and rev. James Palmer's and
Emery Hill's school charities, which were abolished
by the endowed scliool connnissioners 27 June, 1873.
Bicentenary celebration of the death of Dr. RichanI
Busby, 6 April. 1695 (headmaster T638-05); exhibition of pcjrtraits. &c.,

iSNov.

WESTMINSTER,
13

Edward

I.,

1275-90

;

1895.

Statutes
see

of, are 3 and


WESTMORELAND.

Tliis count\ and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in Q45 but resumed by
;

Neville, carl of WestmoreHenrj III. in 1237.
land, revolted agiiinst Elizabeth in 15(^)9, and was
attainted in 1570. Woodland and meadows acquired
by the National Trust declared open by tl.e princess
Louise, 15 Oct. i(j02.

WESTPHALIA

(Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and
afterwards became subject to the archbishop of
Cologne. On the secularisation in l802, it was
made over to Hesse Darmstadt and in 1 8 14 was
ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom
of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of
;


WESTPHALIA.

1504

WHEAT.

Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states of the west of the Elbe, was created by decree 18 Aug. 1806, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king, 1 Dec. 1807. Hanover was annexed to it, 1 March, 1810. The kingdom was abolished in 1813, and the countries were restored to their former rulers.

Through strike of the coal miners for increased pay and shorter hours of labour, Herr Krupp of Essen, had to stop his iron and steel works at several places for want of coal about 1 May. A conflict took place near Gladbeck between the troops and miners, and three miners were killed, 7 May; the owners stand firm; about 30,000 men on strike, 8 May; nearly 100,000 miners, the government intervenes to effect a compromise, about 15 May; the emperor receives three delegations from miners, 14 May, and advises both parties to come to a compromise; about 15, 16 May; strike spreading to Silesia &c., 15 May; strikers in Westphalia about 14,000, in Silesia 18,063, 25 May 20 May; 40 members of the striking committee arrested 26 May; strike ends by a compromise, 31 May, 1859. Fresh demands of the miners (increase of 50 per cent. of wages, shorter hours, &c.), rejected by the masters, 23 Jan. 1859.

Explosion at the Hildesheim pit, near Wolfenbüttel, about 44 persons reported 22 Jan. 1859. Great strike of coal miners near Essen, about 14,000 men out, 14 April; close of strike, 3 May. Silber explosion at Hamme, 13 deaths, 17 Feb. 1858. Brussels Wharf strike at Düsseldorf opened by the crown prince, 1 May, 1892. Robber explosion: 28 killed and about 175 injured 29 Nov. 1866.

WESTPHALIA or MÖNSTER. PEACE OF:

The treaties signed at Osnabrug 6 Aug., and at Münster 23 Oct. 1648, between France, the emperor, and Sweden, ended the Thirty Years' war and continued the war against France. By this peace (ending the thirty years' war) the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Lower Palatinate restored to the elector palatine; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany.

WEST SAXONS. See WESSEX, in Britain.

WEYMOUTH. Dorsetshire, was given by Henry I. to St. Swithin's, Winchester. Taken from Charles I., by the parliamentarians, 1643, visited and brought into note by George I., 1790.

First Dorset industrial exhibition was opened here, 28 July, 1878. Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled by princess Henry of Battenburg, 20 Oct., 1867.

Princess Christian Sanatorium (cost 15,0001.), opened, 19 Nov. 1892. Population 1901, 22,000; 1911 (x coloured), 25,250.

WHALE-FISHERY. It is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians in the ninth century. 

Leucht. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Labrador, for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and haws was not yet known, consequently (a writer adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitbergen in 1642; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 1840 whales had been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 35,567 tons; in 1826, when gas-light became general, 25,000 tons; in 1830, about 22,000 tons; in 1840, 18,091 tons; in 1850, 14,750 tons; in 1851, 14,793 tons; in 1871, 19,759 tons; in 1878, 20,650 tons; in 1883, 17,146 tons; in 1890, 20,307 tons; in 1895, 21,507 tons; in 1898, 22,745 tons. A living whale from Labrador, 9 feet 6 inches long, placed in the Westminister aquarium, 20 Sept., died 20 Sept. 1877.

White whale (Beluga), arrived 28 May; died in latter part of June.

WHARNCLIFFE MEETINGS of public companies (held to give enlarged powers under certain prescribed conditions) are so called because the standing orders of the house of lords, under which they are held, were introduced by lord Wharncliffe, about 1846.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Young, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Colb ap Coll Frewl, Roberts. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, in order to encourage its being raised at home. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat. In 1871 it was estimated that 3,571,894 acres in the United Kingdom were devoted to wheat; in 1876, 3,524,342 acres, and wheat was officially established in 1815; 417,493 ares, and wheat in 1895; 815,124 in 1896; 1,796,695 in 1901; 1,696,733 in 1908. See Bread and Corn Laws. Greatest producers (in order), United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, &c. The wheat crop for Great Britain is said to have yielded 71,939,416 bushels in 1888: 37,470,257 in 1895: 52,693,809 in 1900: 58,924,459 in 1902. See Corner, 1838, 1891, and Jacoby, 1848.

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Wheat. Flour.

1854. 2,565,455 92c.
1855. 2,565,455 92c.
1863. 2,995,532 ..
1874. 2,135,704 78c.
1886. 2,135,704 99c.
1896. 2,135,704 99c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
1874. 2,363,708 65c.
1886. 2,363,708 65c.
The Whig, the popular title of the patronage-secretary of the treasury, whose duty it is to collect members to make a house on important occasions. It is the duty of both conservative and liberal whips to promote the interest of their party in every conceivable way.

WHISKY, the spirit distilled from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland. The distillation of whisky is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier; see Distillation. In 1827 the duties on spirit-distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equated with those distilled in England. Women's Whisky War, see United States, 1874.

Select committee on British and foreign spirits appointed by house of commons issue report 1, 120 See Trials 26 Feb. 1819. Royal commission on whisky under the presidency of lord James of Leithord, appointed in Feb. 1819, issues its report 9 Aug. 1819.

In the distilling season 1876-7 there were 150 distilleries working in Scotland, 27 in Ireland, and 8 in England; 30,000,000 proof galls. of spirits were produced in Scotland and Ireland, and 130,000,000 proof galls. in England.

WHIST, a game at cards, became general at the end of the 17th century. Lord Peterborough introduced short whist early in the 18th century; the laws were revised in 1731.

WHITEY, N.R. Yorkshire. The monastery here, under St. Hilda, founded by king Oswy, destroyed by the Danes 876, was restored by William de Percy about 1100. The Cholmley's established alm works here in 1615. Whiteby was made a borough in 1852, and absorbed into the county in 1885. Population, 1881, 14,689; 1901, 11,748.

Whiteday dinner, when the cabinet ministers met at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the 18th century, through sir Robert Preston and Mr. George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Jungenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates its origin in 1721. The annual whitebread dinner, stopped by the Gladstone ministry, was revived by the Disraeli ministry.

Aug. 1874, and continued by the Gladstone, 1 Sept. 1880. This dinner has never since 1851 been revived by the Rosebery ministry, 13 Aug. 1874. The whitebread ( pela y a l a b a ) is a subject of controversy. Albert Gänther, of the British Museum, in his Catalogue of Fishes, says the whitebread is “a purely nominal species,” and that all the examples which he has examined were young herrings (1858).

At the inquiry in June, 1857, James Henry Cannon, Fisherman, claimed the discovery of the fish for his grandfather, Richard, who named it 1759. It was mentioned in a letter in the life of Lord Melville, 2 July, 1759.

WHITEBOYS, a body of runlins in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages from 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose again in 1780-7. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1782.

WHITE CAPS, a self-constituted organization in the United States, which pretended to take cognizance of offenses against morality and social order, punishing the offenders by severe whipping. Called “White caps” from the members wearing white hoods to conceal their faces when visiting the houses of alleged delinquents.

Whewel, or Hurlen, or Wheel, the name given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the [plotted Whigs, or fanatical covenanters in Scotland; and in return the name Tory was given to the court party, comprising them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland. Baker. The distinction arose out of the discovery of the Fifelub plot (which see) in 1678. Upon bringing up the mess plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it Whigs; these styled their adversaries Tories. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honoured distinctions. Home. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688, and established the Protestant succession. They were chiefly instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, the repeal of the corn laws, and similar measures. The Whig Club was established by James Fox, and its founder and named the great French, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. See Liberals. For the principal Whig ministries, see Harley, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston, and Gladstone.
WHITECHAPEL. a parish in East London, was part of Stepney till 1529. The church, built in 1503, was replaced by one consecrated 2 Feb. 1577, which was burnt 26 Aug. 1850. Population, 1891, 73,442; 1910 (est.), 79,550.

Annual Loan Art exhibitions, 4 April, 1882, et seq.
Free library and museum, gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, opened by the Earl of Rosebery, 25 Oct. 1882. He also gave 42,612 to establish a free library in Shoreditch, which was opened by the Duke of Devonshire, 15 May, 1884.
Lord Rosebery opens a new art gallery, the gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards and others, 13 March, 1891. Whitechapel railway opened 3 May, 1892. "Country in town" exhibition opened by Princess Christian at the art gallery, 5 July, 1894.
A new railway station opened 23 April, 1894.
Exhibition of flower paintings at Whitechapel gallery, opened 9 July, 1895.

WHITECHAPEL MURDERS, etc. Henry Wainwright, a brushmaker, murdered Harriet Lane, his mistress, on his premises, 215, Whitechapel-road, and buried the body, Sept. 1874.

While conveying the mutilated remains to be concealed in his cellars in Southwark, Wainwright and Alice Bay were apprehended, through the assistance of the activities of Alfred Prior Stokes, in Sept. Bay was discharged; Henry and his brother Thomas were committed for trial 13 Oct. 1875.
Nine days trial before chief justice Cockburn; Henry convicted of murder, Thomas as accessory after the fact (seven years' penal servitude), 22 Nov. 1875; Henry executed 21 Dec. 1876. Both sentenced for Henry's family.

3rd awarded to lodges.

Much excitement was caused by the murder and brutal mutilation of unfortunate women at different times—Smith, 3 April; Martha Turner, 7 Aug.; Nicholas, 31 Aug.; Chapman, 7 Sept. Coroner's return open verdict.
The evidence showed the murderer possessed surgical knolige, his object being to get possession of certain organs. Two more women murdered in a similar manner near Commercial Road and Aldgate; E. Watts or Strike and C. Conway or Edwards between 1 and 2 a.m., 30 Sept. The lord mayor offers 200 reward, besides all reward to the murder near Aldgate; Mary Jane Kelly's body found dreadfully mutilated in 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields, 9 Nov. 1878. Rose Mellor of Davigton St, Strangford on Totter, 26 Dec. Alice McKenzie found at Abney Hill, 3 Jan. 1879.

Whitechapel, 17 July, 1889.
The mutilated trunk of a woman découvert under a railway arch in Ryehill-street, 10 Sept.

Frances Cotes found murdered in an archway, Ornament-street, Whitechapel-road, 13 Feb. 1901.
James Thomas Selle arrested 16 Feb., discharged, 3 March, 1901.

WHITE DOVES, a South Russian religious sect, said to be wealthy and superstitious, strongly advocating celibacy; under a chief named Konstrin. Members were tried for moral offences about April, 1876.

WHITEFIELDITES. George Whitefield, the founder of the "Catholic Methodists," born 1714, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a student at Oxford in 1732, became a companion of the Wyles there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. He visited America in 1737, 1739, and 1741. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntington's connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1738, and from her energetic support of the sect, by establishing a college at Trefeven, 1767. See Spitalfields. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1851; 30 chapels in 1866, but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He died 30 Sept., 1770, and the countess died 17 June, 1791; see Tabardwine.

WHITE PRIARS, see Carmelites and Sanctuaries.

WHITEHALL (London). built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards deolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till taken by Henry VIII. from cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quatrain panezgyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall.
At every stroke the ears did tins let fall.
More chung about the large: fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes.
For however much my thoughts have seawnd,
She had come by water, had she come by land."

Whitehall was partly burnt 9-10 April, 1601;
totally destroyed by fire 4 Jan. 1697-8, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded 30 Jan. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4.
The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833. The chapel was ordered to be permanently closed, 28 Oct. 1869; lent during queen Victoria's reign, to the Royal United Service Institution, from 1 Jan. 1891; first meeting held, 7 March, 1891.

WHITE HATS, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1577, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1584, when it was settled by Philippe, duke of Burgundy.

WHITE HOODS, see Catechumens.

WHITE HORSE, see Ashdown.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of freestone, the residence of the president, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

WHITE LEAD, see Lead.

WHITE LEAGUE, formed in Louisiana and other southern states of North America, to resist the aggressions of the emancipated negroes and their friends, termed "carpet-baggers." See New Orleans, 1874.

WHITE PLAINS (N. America), where a battle was fought 28 Oct. 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.
WHITE SHEEP. WIGHT, ISLE OF.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turco-
man who conquered Persia about 1468, and per-
sued the Shutites, but were expelled by Ismail, who
founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the
Tower of London, a large, square, irregular building,
erected in 1070 by abbot Gundulph, afterwards
bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96,
and is 92 feet in height: the walls, which are 11
feet thick, having a winding staircase continued
along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle.
It contains an extensive armory. Within this tower
is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by
the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E.
angle, the highest of the four by which the White
Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical
purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of
the royal observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE, a festival appointed to com-
memorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the
apostles, colored persons catechized, men, are said to have worn white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is movable, being always
exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week
(which see) is the week before Whitsunday.

Whitsunday, a Scotch quarter-day, is always on 15 May, as settled by an act of 1663, but local usage varies.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir
Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of Lon-
don, served the office of lord mayor three times, the
last in 1459. Many false stories are connected with
his name, and his munificent charities are little
known. He founded his college, dedicated to the
Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1421; and his
alms-houses in 1429; the latter, originally built in
London, now stand on Highgate-hill (built 1608) near
the supposed site of the stone which commemorated
the legend of his return to London, after leaving it
in despair.

WHITWORTH FOUNDATIONS. Mr.
(adv.) Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engi-
neer (born 21 Dec. 1803; died 22 Jan. 1887),
in a letter to the first lord of the treasury, dated 18
March, 1868, offered to found 30 scholarships of the
annual value of 100l. each, to be applied for the
further instruction of young men, natives of the United
Kingdom, selected by open competition for their
meritorious proficiency in the theory and practice of
mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical
industry in this country; and he expressed hopes
that means might be found for bringing science and
industry into closer relation with each other than
at present obtains here. This offer was accepted by
the lords of the committee of the privy council, 28
March, 1868. In 1875, sir Joseph assigned an estate
to support these scholarships. For the results of sir
Joseph Whitworth's will, see Manchester, 1888-90.

"WHOLE DUTY OF MAN:" (the author-
ship doubtfully attributed to alps. Sumeretz,
Frewen, and Sterne; to bishops Fell and Chapel:
to Dorothy, lady Packington, and others:) first
published, 1659. Loundes. It is attributed by
some to John Ischen.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John
Wickliffe (born 1322), a professor of divinity in the
university of Oxford, and rector of Lutterworth in
Leicestershire. He was a forerunner of the reforma-
tion of the English Church from popery, being
among the first who opposed the authority of the
pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy,
&c. Wickliffe, protected by John of Gaunt, Ed-
ward's son and Richard's uncle, was virtuately
persecuted by the church, and only saved from mar-
yrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his
death, 31 Dec. 1384, in his 60th year. The Council
of Constance, in 1414, decreed his bones to be disin-
terred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of
Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift,
1415. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible
was commenced in 1382, a noble edition of it was
printed at Oxford in 1580. Wycliffe Society, founded
in 1882 to publish his works. Quincentenary of
his death celebrated in London, &c., 21 May, 1883.
See Lollards.

The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow if without children (1350 n.c.). For the burning of widows in India, see Ates-
t. Among the numerous associations in London
for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of
musicians, instituted in 1738; another (now exist-
ing) established 1881; for widows of medical men,
1788; widows' friend society instituted in 1808;
society for the relief of distressed widows, instituted
in 1823; society for the relief of widows and
children of clergymen, instituted in 1833, sold-
ers' and sailors' families association, founded
1885; and a society for artists' widows, 1841. -
Widowers were taxed in England as follows: a
duke, 120. 10c.; lower peers, smaller sums; a com-
mon person, 15. 7 Will. III.]

WIEN, see Vienna.

WIG, see Poitou.

WIGAN (Lancashire). The king's troops, com-
nanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and
driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary
forces under sir John Scorton. The earl was again
defeated by colonel Athton, who razed the fortifica-
tions of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once
more by a greatly superior force commanded by
colonel Lihurne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir
Thomas Tildiey, an arithmetician, was slain; a
pillar was erected to his memory in 1674. The
soldiers in the neighborhood struck, and acting
violently 17, 18 April, 1894, were quelled by the
military. Arrangements were soon after made with
the employers. The prince and princess of Wales
at their visit, 4 June, 1873, opened a new hospital.
See Royal Injuries Fund, 2 Aug. 1873. Population,
1801, 48,914; 1901, 55,433; 1921, 62,805; 1910 (est.),
72,900.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, the Roman Victor or Vietia,
was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claud-
us. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic
about 530; by the Danes, 787, and in 1001, when
they held it for several years. It was invaded by
the French, July, 1357, and has several times
suffered from invasion by them. In 1415, Henry
VI. ascended the Isle to Henry de
Beaufort, first premier earl of England and
then duke of Warwick, and afterwards crowned him
king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but
dying without heirs male, his real title died with
him, and the kingship of the Isle returned to the
crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hamp-
den, took refuge on the island in 1647, in the time of Charles H. t. of England, was very plentiful.
In this island was queen Victoria's marine residence,
Osborne-house, which she bequeathed to king
Edward VII.: he gave it to the nation to be used as
a convalescent home for officers in the navy and
army, 9 Aug. 1912. Population, 1901, 52,751; 1916
(est.), 55,525.
Prince Henry of Battenberg appointed governor Jan. 1874; died 27 June, 1876; the princess appointed governor June 1876.

As a national memorial to Lord Tennyson, a resident on the island, the erection of "The Tennyson Monument" on Freshwater Down, designed by Mr. Pearson, R.A.; subscriptions of 500L. (collected from United States) were received, 1875. The memorial unveiled 6 Aug., 1877.

Royal infantary at Ryde, new children's wing, opened by Queen Victoria, and bust of the queen unveiled by princess Beatrice June 28, 1899.

Headmaster of the Royal Consumptive hospital at Ventnor opened by princess Beatrice June 28, 1902.

Capt. Bray and several others killed by a gun accident on Freshwater Down, 28 June, 1901.

Prince Henry opens the new Western (Jubilee) Esplanade at Ryde, 25 July; and a recreation-ground, the gift of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, at Newport July 28, 1902.

Royal naval college at Osborne opened by the king Aug. 4, 1903.

Visit of King Alfonso of Spain July 17, 1906.

Death of Miss Eliza Sewell, writer on religious and educational subjects for the young, aged 91. July 17, 1906.

Mr. V. J. B. Hay-Newen appointed hint. governor June 19th 1906.


WILDERNESS BATTLES, see United States, May, 1863.

WILHELMSHAFEN, at Hippsen, bay of Jubilee, Oberrinzen, the first German military port, was inaugurated by William, king of Prussia, 17 June, 1862. Since 1871 it has become the Chalet of Germany.

WILKES'S NUMBER, 45, see North Briton, and also Warrants, General.

WILLIAM'S LIBRARY, see Libraries.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, see Albacets.

WILLOW-LEAVES, see Nov.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS are of very high antiquity, see Gnomon xlvii. The private will of Sehnecherib, king of Assyria, 680 B.C., found at Nineveh, is translated in Records of the Past, Vol. I. Solo, introduced them at Athens, 576 B.C. There are regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Treasurers testify the civilian, introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 41 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 42 Hen. VIII. 1514, Blackstone's Commentaries. The first will of a layman on record is stated (but not given) to be that of Richard H. 1397; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of Briti-sh subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by the "Wills Act," 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills amended. The present

Probate Court (which see) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861. See Thel- luson's Wills; Bromley, Duties, Trials, 1 April, 1867. In 1869 twenty probates of wills or letters of administration were stamped for personal property, each exceeding a quarter of a million; one had a stamp of 21,000L. The Wills Office, removed from Doctors' Commons to Somersett House, was opened 21 Oct. 1874.

WILMINGTON (N. Carolina, U.S.) was held by the confederates; resisted severe attacks of the federals in Dec. 1864. Fort Fisher was taken by assault on 15 Jan., and Wilmington was evacuated by the confederates, 22 Feb. 1865.

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, first lord of the treasury.

Lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.

Earl of Harrington, president of the council.

Earl Gower, lord privy seal.

Mr. Sanders, chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, secretaries of state.

Earl of Wintlesfield, first lord of the admiralty.

Duke of Argyll, commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance.

Mr. Henry Pelham, paymaster of the forces.

With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, 26 July, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov., 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration; see Pelham.]

WILMOT'S ACT (Sir E.), 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77 (1830) relates to schools.

WIMBLEDON, ancient village 8 miles S.W. of London. See Vouablers, 1860-89. Population, 1881, 15,920; 1901, 41,604; 1910 (est.), 48,750. Percy Malcolm John, student at Blenheim house, died suddenly at his school at Wimbledon, 3 Dec., 1881; his brother-in-law Dr. George Henry Lan- som suspected of poisoning him, with acoumine, 2 Dec.; was convicted of the murder, 11 March, confessed 27 April; executed 28 April, 1882.

Church of St. Andrew, consecrated 26 Sept. 1909.


WINCHESTER (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, with the fabulous date 302 B.C. It was made the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Ceolred, about 520; and of England by Egbert, 827; it became the residence of Alfred, 879-901. In the reign of William I. London be- gan to rival it; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superi- ority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, sc. the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Cymgulis, or Kene- gibus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by bishop Wulflacyn, the 31st bishop, 1073; re- pairs to the roof began March, 1894; completed 23rd July, 1908, Dec. 1896. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. Dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Henry VIII. St. Birinus was the first bishop of the West Saxons, his seat Dorchester, 636; Wina, in 660, was the first bishop of Winchester. The see is

WINCHESTER,
valued in the king's books at 2793d 4s 2d annually. Present income, 8,500l. Population, 1881, 17,726; 1901, 20,163; 1911, 21,423.

Taken by the Dukes, 1371-2; ravaged by Sweyn. 1013.

William Rufus buried here. 1100.

Hospital of Holy Cross, founded by bishop Henry de Blois. 1132.


Winchester school, founded by bishop William of Wykeham 1382-7; the 700th anniversary of the laying of the first stone of New College, 29 March, 1872, celebrated 26 March, 1872.

Winchester several times taken and re-taken, 1461-3; 1547; 1642; and the castle burned and occupied by Parliamentary forces under Charles II. began 1651; place here by Wren. 1683.

Charitable Society of Natives founded. 1699.

Winchester Cross restored. 1686.

New Grammar school by lord Selborne. 11 May, 1782.

700th anniversary of the incorporation of the city, celebrated . . . . . . . 3 July, 1884.

800th anniversary of the consecration of the cathedral celebrated, 2 April, 1892; subscriptions for restoration of the roof of the cathedral; from queen Victoria, 15,875. April, 1892.

Queen Victoria, in passing, received an address from the people on 25 July, 1897.

The prince of Wales lays the first stone of the new barracks 8 June, 1899.

THE KING ALFRED millenary celebration; delegates from the colonies, United States and all parts of the empire, by Mr. Prof. Harrison and sir John Evans, and a Tennyson reading by sir Henry Irving; reception at the Guildhall; the king delivered by Mr. Hano Thornycroft, unveiled by lord Rosse. 10 Aug., 1899.

Indian princes received by the mayor and lord Northbrook 12 June, 1902.

Lords and Commons presented with the freedom, 9 Oct.

New soldiers' home opened 8 Oct., 1902.

South African war memorial window placed in Winchester cathedral 8 Oct., 1902.

Winchester pageant opens 25 June, 1903.

RECENT BISHOPS. (Prelates of the Order of the Garter.)

1781. Brownlow North, died 12 July, 1826.

1826. George Pretyman Tomline, died 1827.


1859. Samuel Wilberforce, elected Nov.; killed, through the fall of his horse, 12 July, 1873.

1873. Edward Harold Browne, translated from Ely, Aug. 31, 1873; resigned, 1890; died, 17 Dec. 1891.


WINCHESTER SCHOOL. The oldest of our great schools, "Semte Marie College of Wincheste," the charter of which is dated Oct. 1282, was founded in 1387 by William (Long) of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who had established a school here in 1373. The ancient statutes were revised in 1855; and still further altered by the Public Schools act of 1868. In Nov.-Dec. 1872 there was much published correspondence respecting the founding—the excessive punishment of the boys by boy prefects. In May, 1892, it was arranged that the quincentenary of the school should be celebrated 25 July, 1893.

Erection of memorial buildings determined on 4 May, 1892; buildings opened by the warden, the rev. Godfrey Bolles Lee, 15 June, 1892.

The quincentenary of the foundation of the school (or college) was celebrated 25 July, 1893.

[Besides special services in the buildings, there was a solemn service in the cathedral, processions, meetings, vigils and festivities. Among the visitors were the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught.]
WINDWARD ISLES, July 15, 1830

WINTER ASSIZES ACT.

WINE. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2417 r.c. (Gen. ix. 20); see Vine. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, A.D. 30. John ii. 3-10; see Vine. Sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1830.

The price regulated by statute, 5 Richard II.... 1381

The price was twelve shillings the pipe in 1490.

A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, were sent to be destroyed into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London. "Stale Chron.... 1477

An act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed 25 April, 1661. The Metuchen treaty, Portuguese wines, port, &c., were highly favoured, and French wines discouraged by levying duties. 1791

Wine duties to be 26. gd. per gallon on Cape wine, and 56. gd. on all other wines. 1833

In year ending 31 March, 1856, the customs duties on wines produced 1,856,132/. 1867, 1,391,167/.

1876, 1,755,710/; 1884, 1,268,243/; 1890, 1,392,106/; 1895, 1,443,454/; 1900, 1,729,506/; 1905, 1,853,908/.

Wine duties to be 26. gd. to 28. gd. and 18. according to the alcoholic strength. Jan. 1869. Licences granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in 1840.

The Oporto Wine Company (a monopoly), established in 1796, and abolished 1865. Commission on the wine duties appointed by the commons, April, 1879. The ancient duties on wine paid to the corporation on its entering the port of London, 45. gd. per gallon of 252 gallons amounted to 8,628/. in 1835. The abolition of these duties was discussed in 1837. Additional import duties on wine imposed by customs. 1843. The ad valorem duty of 26. gd. and 18. per gallon on sparkling wines, altered to 28. gd. all round. 14 April, 1879. Duty: Not exceeding 30. of proof spirit, 18. gd. per gal.; 20. to 40. of proof spirit, 35. per gal.; and for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged an additional 30. per gal.; additional on still wine imported in bottles, 35. per gal.; on sparkling wine imported in bottles, 35. per gal. 1910

WINE IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

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<th>Gallons</th>
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<tr>
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WINNIPEG, capital of the province of Manitoba, Canada, has recently risen to great importance. The population, which was 215 in 1870, had risen to 20,238 in 1891; 1902, 55,000; 1910 (est.), 135,000. A period of depression from 1882 to 1884 has, however, followed by great prosperity especially since the suppression of Riel's rebellion in 1885; large numbers of immigrants reported during last six years. See Canada.

Street railway strike. 29-30 March, 1906


Stock exchange, establishment announced, 24 July, 1907

WINTER. Recent mild winters, 1862, 1868, 1873, 1876, 1881. See Frosts.

WINTER ASSIZES ACT, 39-40 Vict. c. 57. (11 Aug., 1870), gives power, by order in council, to unite counties for the purpose of winter assizes, for more speedy trials of prisoners.
WIRE.

1511

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rudolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1418. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Morthlake in 1663. Mortimer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, see Electricity.

WISCONSIN, a N.W. state of N. America, was organised as a territory in 1836; and received into the union, 29 May, 1848. Population in 1880, 4,315,497; 1900, 2,090,042. Capital, Madison. Destructive forest fires, see United States, 31 Aug., 1894; and storms, 1899.

WISSENBURG, or WEISSENBURG, N.E. France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situate on the right bank of the river Lauter, the boundary of France and the Palatinate. It was formerly an imperial city of Alsace, and was seized by Louis XIV. in 1673, and annexed to France by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The "lines" of Wissenburg, negotiated by Villars 1705, were taken by the Austrians and retaken by the French, 1793, after Hoche's victory at Geiberg. On 4 Aug., 1879, the crown-prince of Prussia crossed the Lauter and gained a brilliant but bloody victory over the French (a part of M. Haulton's division), screening the lines and the Geiberg. General Abel Doumergue mortally wounded, and about 800 prisoners were made. The killed and wounded on both sides appear to have been nearly equal. The German army, composed of Prussians, Bavarians, and Württembergers, was, it is said, about 40,000, against about 10,000 French, who fought with desperate bravery.

WITCHCRAFT. The Jewish law (Exodus xxii. 18), 1391 n.c., decreed, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, consulted the witch of Endor, 1056 n.c. (1 Sam. xxviii.). Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of innocent persons were burnt, and others killed by the tests applied. Many Temples burnt at Paris for witchcraft, 1485. Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen as a witch, 20 May, 1431. About five hundred witches burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1545. New York burnt in the diocese of Cape, about 1544. A great number in France, about 1540, when one sorcerer confessed to having 2000 associates. Nine hundred burnt in Lorraine, 1580-1585. One hundred and fifty-seven burnt at Wurtzburg, old and young, learned and ignorant, between 1629 and 1632. Grander, the parish priest at London, burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634. In Brittany, twenty poor women put to death as witches, 1654. Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, in Massachusetts, 1647-9; and prosecutions commenced treacherously in Pennsylvania and Maryland. At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more condemned; filthy confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692. Maria Regua burnt at Wurtzburg in 1728. At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that patrician, were burnt 22 July, 1777. Five women condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, 15 Dec., 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

A statute enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 35 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James I. 1603. The 7th canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witchfinder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1684. Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Oysthys, in Essex, about 1690.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1675, and five others seven years afterwards. In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntington.

Northampton and Huntington preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than other counties.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assise to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The King published his Daemonologie in Edinburgh, 1657. The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornoch in 1752.

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them (by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft), they were restored, 1736.

On 4 Sept., 1793, a poor old paralysed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked, as a wizard, at Castle Hedingham, Essex. Ann Turner, old; killed as a witch by a half-insane man at Long Compton, Warwickshire, 17 Sept., 1875.

Bridget Cleary, aged 87, burnt as a witch at Ballyvat, co. Tipperary, 15 March, 1836. The husband sentenced to 20 years, and 5 others to different terms of imprisonment, 5 July, 1836.

WITTHENA-MOT or WITENA-GEMOT, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 843, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes; see Parliam.tent.

WITTPESK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belleme, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of about 3000 men on both sides, 14 Nov., 1812.

WITNESSES. Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, 1357 n.c. (Deut. xiv. 6), and by the early Christian Church in cases of discipline, 1871 n.c. (1 Tim. v. 19). The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100d. to be forfeited to the king, and 40s., together with the damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, 10 Dec., 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. 30 March, 1831. The Witness Protection Act (see under Parliament 3d, April, 1822), passed 28 June, 1822.

WITGENEBERG, the capital of Upper Saxony, Prussian since 1785, the birthplace of the Reformation, suffered much during the thirty years' war, and Napoleon wars. Here are the houses, tombs, and statues of Luther and Melanchthon.

On the western door of the castle church (consecrated 1434) Martin Luther, as Augustinian monk, took his vows, and at the same feast of his thesis against the sale of indulgences, and inaugurated the Protestant reformation, 31 Oct., 1517.
The church, restored by the emperor William I and
his successors, was solemnly reopened by the
emperor William II, in the presence of the
protestant princes of Germany and representa-
tives, including the duke of York and other dignitaries, during the Luther
celebration...

WITU, or Vitu. See Zanzibar, 1890.

WIVES, see Marriage. By the Divorce and
Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the con-
dition of married women has been much benefited.
When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial
separation, either in the hands of any clergyman
or person they may acquire is secured to them
personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in
1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary
interests in personal property or estates. An act
to amend the law relating to the property of married
women was passed 9 Aug. 1870. By it the separate
earnings of a wife were secured to her own use, as
well as personal and pre-marital property bequeathed
to her. She may maintain an action at law, and
acquires other rights. The husband is declared
liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to
marriage, and she may sue for them. This act
was amended in 1874. Husband and wife may be
joined in suit for the recovery of debts by
marriage. By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878, a
mistake can grant judicial separation, with maintenance, to
a wife suffering from her husband’s ill-usage.

House of lords decide that the husband is not responsible
for his wife’s debts if he allow sufficient
for dress, &c. Topham v. Mellen. 27 Nov. 1880
Married Women’s Property Act, 24 & 25 Vict.
c. 75, passed 18 Aug. 1875, making their powers
almost equal to those of single women, and
increasing their responsibilities in regard to debt,
came into effect, 1 Jan. 1876; amended, 5 Dec. 1893
Provision for deserted wives made by Act passed 22
Chitere 1872—Miss Emily Hall (born 1866) was
married to Mr. E. Houghton Jackson at Black-
burn, 5 Nov. 1877. They never lived together; she
returned to her friends, and he soon after went to New Zealand. He returned to England, on her application; after a
interview (16 Jan. 1878) she steadfastly refused to
live with him. Some litigation ensued, and a
degree against her was obtained, 50 July, 1889.
Mr. Jackson and his wife applied for
her when coming from church at Clitheroe, and
carried her off to his house at Blackburn, where
she was closely confined in charge of a nurse.
By this act a wife can sue for a
she was brought before the court of appeal, who decided
that a husband has no legal power to detain his
wife against her will, 19 May. Mrs. Jackson
then returned to her friends.

Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act passed
6 July, 1892
Married Women’s Property Bill passed
16 July, 1892 Amended, passed
30 July, 1897

WIZARD: WIZARD OF THE NORTH, a name given to sir Walley Scott, on account of his
romances; also to Mr. Anderson, the conjurer,
who died 3 Feb. 1874. See Currat Garden.

Her Herrmann, an eminent rich beneficent conjurer
or prestidigitator, died at Carlisbad aged 71, June,
1877. See Animatism Finnes.

The Wizard of Marksley, Cooker and Devant, and of
Chung Ling Soo, Cheopebble, in recent years, are well
known.

WOERTHERSEE SAFER, a town in the depart-
ment of the Lower Rhine, N.E. France. After
storming Wissembourg (which see) on 4 Aug. 1870,
the crown-prince of Prussia, with the 3rd army
(about 100,000) marched rapidly forward and
surprised part of the French army under Marshal
MacMahon, including the corps of Camrard and
part of that of Fally (about 47,000), and defeated it
in a long, desperate, and sanguinary engagement
near this place 6 Aug. The battle lasted from 9 a.m.
till 4 p.m. The chief struggles occurred in the
country round Reichshoffen and in the village of
Froschweiler; the French are said to have charged
the German line eleven times, each time breaking
it, but always finding a fresh mass behind. The
ride on which Woerth stood was not captured
until the French were taken in flank by the
Bavarians and Wurttemburgers. Nearly all Mac-
Mahons staff were killed, and the marshal himself,
unhorsed, fell fainting into a ditch, from which he
was rescued by a soldier. He then, on foot, directed
the retreat towards Saverno, to cover the passes of
the Vosges. The victory is attributed to the very
great numerical superiority of the Germans as well
as to their excellent strategy. The French loss has
been estimated at 5000 killed and wounded, and
5000 prisoners, 2 cagles, 6 mitraillesuses, 35 cannon,
and much baggage. The Germans are stated to have
had above 8000 men put hors de combat.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire), an old
town formerly named Hamton; owes its present
name to the foundation of a college here by
Wulfruna, sister of king Edgar, and widow of
Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, 996. Queen
Victoria was present at the inauguration of the
prince consort’s statue, 30 Nov. 1866. Wolver-
hampton is eminent for its manufactures in metal.
Statute of hon. C. P. Villiers (its M.P., 1855-58)
was uncovered, 6 June, 1879; he voted personally,
when aged 90, for confidence in the Salisbury
ministry, 11 Aug. 1882; died 16 Jan. 1888. Popu-
lation, 1881, 75,766; 1891, 98,194; 1899 (est.),
104,933.

Wolverhampton returns three M.P.’s by act passed 25
June, 1885.
Mr. Edwin Butler bequeaths £1,000, for a public reading-
room, music for the parks, &c., Sept. 1893.

Celebration of the 60th anniversary of lady Wulfruna
(sister of Ethelred II.) charter to the town, &c.,
24 June of this year.

Wrottesley hall, with valuable library, burnt down,
16 Dec. 1892.

The duke and duchess of York open a new infirmary,
and lay the stone for the new free library, 23 July,
1892 (opened, Mr. A. Carnegie presents £1,000., 11
Feb. 1900).

Fine art and industrial exhibition opened by the duke
and duchess of Connaught, 1 May, 1902; deficit of
£4,000, reported, 5 Dec. 1902.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England.
Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly
300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 661, by
which step they were falsely said to be totally
destroyed. Citer. Edward I. issued his mandate
for the destruction of wolves in several counties
of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves
for many centuries after their extirpation in England;
for there are accounts of some being found there 80
late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing
wolves was made in the county of Cork.

WOMEN. The employment of women is regu-
latcd by the Factory and Workshop Regulation Acts
(which see).

(See Degrees, Female Medical School, Jubilee, Marriage,
Literature, and Clubs.)

Mary Wollstonecraft’s vindication of the Rights of
Women, published...

Women disfranchised by the insertion of the word
(male) before person in the Reform bill of...

Great advances in the legal rights, position, and
employment of women...

Women’s hospitals founded: Soho...

1837-89...1842
Female medical society and obstetrical college founded . . . . . 1864
Female representation for imperial affairs was proposed by J. S. Mill, and negatived by 156 against 73
20 May, 1867
Lily Maxwell, a shopkeeper at Manchester, voted for women's Reform Bill on 26 Nov., 1867
First annual meeting of the Manchester national society for women's suffrage 30 Oct., 1868
Female suffrage decided to be illegal, by the court of common pleas 26 Feb., 1869
Women's Club and Institute, Newman-street, London, W., opened . . . . . Jan., 1869
Women's Disabilities removal bill rejected by the common councils on 12 May, 1872; (225-155) 16 April, 1873; withdrawn, 1874; (187-152) 7 April, 1875; (239-152) 26 April, 1875; hustings out, 6 June, 1877; (219-140) 19 June, 1878; (217-137) 7 March, 1879; (211-134) 6 July, 1883
Miss Garrett and Miss Davies elected members of the metropolitan school-board 29 Nov., 1873
Medical school for women opened 24 Oct., 1874
Working women's college 12 Oct., 1875
Women's Protective and Provident League founded by Mrs. Paterson and others, Great Queen Street, London, 17 April, 1876; (see United Labor League). Miss Merinton elected guardian of the poor for Kensington (the first in London) 1 April, 1876
Women's Education Union, president, the princess Louiseulong, at the Society of Art, in 1875, to promote the better education of women; said to be languishing in Oct., 1877
University of London: senate vote for granting degrees to women, 25 Feb.; convocation vote against it, 8 May and July, 1877; vote for a supplementary charter granting it (242-132), 15 Jan.; charter granted 28 March, 1878
Great meeting for female suffrage; St. James's Hall, 6 May, 1880
Eiective suffrage granted to women in the Isle of Man
Women excluded from government employment in the United States, by order, about 27 Dec., 1881
Women to be admitted to examinations for honours at Oxford; by statute, 25 April, 1884
Female householders' suffrage (wiflowers and spinsters), proposed by Mr. Wood in the commons, 10 June; negative (271-155) 12-13 June; in consequence Miss H. Muller refuses to pay queen's taxes, and her goods are distrained 2 July.
Women's suffrage bill; lords read first time, 3 July; negative 10 July, 1884; again 25 July, 1885; read second and common committee (13-17 Feb.); blocked March; negative by the lords 16 March, 1886; again 13 Sept., 1887; 13 April, 1888; and 18 March, 1889; again.
Female suffrage granted in Malaya . . . . . 29 Nov., 1889
Enactments for the protection of women and girls formed part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed . . . . . 14 Aug., 1892
Women's National Suffrage Society annual meeting, July, 1896, & c.
Many women's liberal associations (Unionist and Gladstonian) formed . . . . . 1866-78
Miss A. F. Ramsey and Miss H. M. Horvey have high university honours (see Cambridge), 12 June, 1877; and Miss G. P. Fawcett . . . . . 7 June, 1890
In the same year "woman," advocating women's rights, met at Washington, U.S., 23 March, 1888; a similar one at Paris 25 June, 1889.
Suffrage granted to female ratepayers, under the local government act, passed 11 Aug., 1888
Women's hospital with female practitioners begun in Marylebone 1871; the new building in Euston-road founded by the princess of Wales 7 May, 1878
Mrs. Scharliech made a member of the privy council 16 May, 1879
Two ladies elected for the London County Council; this declared illegal, a bill to legalise it rejected by the lords, 26 May, 1889, and 9 June, 1890; by the commons 26 May, 1891.
Women's trade union association, proposed by the bishop of Bedford and others at a meeting held in the institute in the Mile END, 3 Oct., 1889
Women in New Zealand authorised to serve in parliament and vote at elections; bill passed 4 Sept.; rejected by the legislative council 12 Sept., 1891
Slander of Women Act passed . . . . . 5 Aug., 1891
Disenfranchisement of sex; 11 elections abolished by act passed in 1903.
Bill for the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women, rejected by the commons (175-133), 27 April, 1892; by the lords, 11 Sept., 1892; withdrawn, commons, May, 1893; read and passed, lords, 1895; read and again passed, commons, 3 Feb., 1897; bill withdrawn, commons, 14 July, 1897.
Miss Mariam M. Ogilvie made D.N. of London 26 June, 1893
Act passed in New Zealand conferring elective franchise on women 29 Sept., 1893.
Women sanitary inspectors, under the factories and workshop act, Jan., 1892; reported very efficient in Kensington . . . . . Jan., 1894
The national women's council organized by lady Aberdeen at Ottawa reported success with bill.
A great meeting held in the Queen's hall, Langham-place, W., in favour of the parliamentary franchise to women 9 June, 1894.
Women's Wage appeal started, June ; in 1894 collected 249,000 signatures.
Women's christian education league, active . . . . . 1893-4
By the act passed 1894, women declared eligible for parish councils, &c.
Death of the dowager lady Stanley of Aberley, aged 87, an active promoter of female education; 7 years president of the women's liberal union association . . . . . 26 Feb., 1895
Election manifesto issued by the women's franchise league . . . . . 2 July
The proposal to admit women to the B.A. degree rejected at Oxford (145-123), 25 March, 1895; rejected at Cambridge, 17 March, 15-9; degrees by diploma recommended to the Cambridge senate, by the syndicate, 2 March, 1897; much controversy, Poor law Guardians (Ireland) Women act passed . . . . . 31 March, 1896
Women's international congress at Berlin, 21 Sept.
Women admitted to the bar by hewers of wood and drawers of water, by act of the provincial legislature . . . . . 1872
Mathilde Blind, poet, novelist, and critic, born 20 March, 1847, died 2 Nov.
Miss Frances E. Willard, temperance advocate . . . born 28 Sept., 1839, died 1 Feb., 1895
Miss Guvlin and Miss Hutchings, from the Horticultural society of Aberystwyth, admitted to the Royal Horticultural society of London, 19 May, 1874; project of gardeners at Kew; 28 professional appointments held by women.
Women's international congress at Paris, represented by the society of women doctors and nurses in Canada, president ; public meetings at the queen's hall, London, 24,000 members 25 June, 1875.
Mrs. Ellen Johns, in council of the medical women's reformatory prison, died suddenly at the congress, aged 61.
28 June.
Women's international temperance union, founded in America, 1874; 40 countries represented in.
Miss F. M. Skene, born 27 May, 1832, philanthropist and writer, died 1891.
Miss Anna Elizabeth Birkett, writer and translator, also Eschylus and Goethe, leader in social and educational reforms, died, aged 67.
Women's institute, founded by Mr. Wyndham Phillips (see 31 May, 1893), 12 March, 1895.
280 members; weekly conferences, &c.
Great progress reported 15 March, 1900
An exhibition, "women of all nations," at Earl's court, opened by the lady mayor, 5 May, 1896.
Miss Mary Kingsley, traveller, writer and lecturer, "West African Studies;" died, aged 37, fever, while passing the Persian border, in a mountainous town, S. Africa, 6 July.
Women admitted as members to the committees of the British association . . . . . 1897.
Law, in France, enabling women to practise as barristers, published 4 Dec.; Mme. Feket published at Paris . . . . . 4 Dec.
Suffragettes make their appearance in the Paris chambre des députés; several of them got them an interview and promise to bring in a bill demanding electoral eligibility for women. 21 Dec. 1906

Death of lady Burdett-Coutts, philanthropist, aged 92. 23 Dec.

2,000 women march from Hyde-park to Exeter-hall, to hold a meeting in favour of the suffrage movement. 5 Feb. 1907

Demonstration outside the house of commons, protesting against the omission of all reference to the question of woman suffrage in the king's speech; 82 women and 7 men arrested, 15 Feb.

Women vote in the third division of the electors being women. 15-16 March.

Miss L. M. Faithful, vice-principal of King's College, elected principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College. 15 March

Women's suffrage demonstration held in Hyde-park, 2,000 to 3,000 persons present. 7 April.

15 women elected to the Finnish parliament, April.

Women's suffrage granted in Norway. See Foreign, 14 June.

King Edward appoints Miss Florence Nightingale to the order of merit. 29 Nov.

A number of women try to obtain an entrance to 10, Downing-street during a cabinet meeting, in order to urge upon ministers the desirability of including woman suffrage in the king's speech; five arrested and, refusing to find sureties or to be bailed over, sent to prison for three weeks. 17 Jan. 1908

Deputations from the women's freedom league visit the houses of several members of the cabinet, desiring to present petitions; being refused, they tried to make speeches, and refusing to disperse at the request of the police, were arrested. Three were fined 40s., four others were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the common crime of entering into recognizances to be of good behaviour. 30 Jan.

A number of women belonging to the national women's social and political union attempted to enter the house of commons, and 59 arrests were made, 11 Feb.; 47 were ordered to find sureties for 12 months' good behaviour, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment; 2 who had been previously convicted of a similar offence were fined 40s., or a month's imprisonment, and one was discharged. With two exceptions, all the deputations were defeated, and the union of women's suffrage societies and other organizations, received by the premier, sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at the foreign office.

12 May -- Mass meeting held at the Royal Albert-hall to demand the parliamentary vote for duly qualified women. 15 May.

Women's congress opened in Rome. 23 April.

National women's anti-suffrage association formed. 15 June.

Suffrage demonstration; 7,000 women march to the Albert-hall and hold a meeting. 13 June.

Women's suffrage congress opens at Amsterdam. 15 June.

Women's suffrage demonstration in Hyde-park. 21 June.

Disorderly scenes in Parliament square; 24 women arrested; a woman who had been introduced into the lobby of the house of commons, forces her way into the chamber. 13 Oct.

Two women chain themselves to the grille in the house of commons. 8 Nov.

Women's suffrage bill passes in Victoria enabling women to vote at state elections. 19 Nov.

A deputation of women attempt to obtain access to the house of commons in order to present a resolution to the prime minister; they were stopped by the police, and persisting, a number were taken into custody. 30 March 1909.

International congress of women suffrage alliances opens in London. 26 April.

International congress held at Montreal, 13-15 June.

International congress opened at Toronto university by Lady Aberdeen, 27 June.

Suffragists attempt to enter the house of commons; 120 persons, of whom 100 were women, arrested. 29 June.

Women's aerial league founded; first meeting held in London, Lady O'Hagan presiding. 12 July.
Wonders.  1515  Wool-Combers.

Women's trade union league and the women's labour league convene the first national gathering of women belonging to trade unions at Earl's Court, 17 July 1909.

Death of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, first qualified lady doctor, born 1821, 1 June, 1910.

Dr. Blackwell took her degree at Geneva, N. Y., 1849. A congress of women, representing public and social work, was opened at the end of the British exhibition, 6 June.

A procession of 10,000 women marched from the embankment to the Albert hall, where, under the presidency of Mrs. Pankhurst, a resolution was adopted calling on the government to grant facilities for the passing of the woman suffrage bill, now before parliament, and a sum of 5,000 was collected for the furtherance of the suffrage movement.

6 June.

Wonders of the World.  1. The pyramids of Egypt.  2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemis, his queen.  3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus.  4. The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon.  5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus.  6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympius. The temple of Pallas, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt; see separate articles.

Wood (see Silk, 1896, and Paper) rendered non-inflammable by a chemical process, adopted in the United States, successfully tried on a building at Millbank, London, the surface being only charred, the prince of Wales and others present, 11 May, 1897.

Wood-cuts, see Engraving on Wood.

Woodhall Spa.  Lincolnshire, celebrated for mineral waters, especially containing iodine. A hospital was opened 29 May, 1890.

Woodite, a combination of indigo-rubber, cork, and other substances for the coating of life-boats and other vessels to defend them against collision and attacks of guns, &c. invented by Mrs. A. M. Wood, recommended by Sir E. J. Reed, July, 1886.

Woods, Forests, &c., see Forests. The board of woods, forests, and land revenues was constituted in 1810. The oversight of works and public buildings was added to its duties in 1832, but transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1851. See Works. In 1874 the annual revenue of the crown woods and forests was 457,657/. 1882-3, 308,000; 1901, 666,109/; 1902, 618,356/.


There are 319,213 acres under the charge of the Commissioners, 66,683 acres under timber, 128,117 acres are uncropped wastes; income to 31 March, 646,868; expenditure, 152,979; payments into exchequer, 530,000.

Wood's Half-pence, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722. Against them, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his letters signed M. B. Drapier published about 1723, raised such a spirit of opposition that the patent was withdrawn. Wood received a compensation, but was virtually banished from the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by Sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

Wood Pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1877, and in London-street, the Strand, and other streets. The principal part was soon taken up. In Nov. 1872, the improved wood pavement company put forth a prospectus; and in May, 1876, wood was laid down in many places. It is said to be the best pavement in London, and its use has diminished the noise of the traffic. Wood is now (1910) generally adopted as the paving for the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis and many other towns and cities.

Woodstock (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, in which King Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated Beowulf de Consolatione Philosophiae, 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamund, mistress of Henry II. In 1141, it was given by King Henry II. to his brother, Edmund, second son of Edward I. In 1217, and Edward, eldest son of Edward II., died here; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate his victory at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every tree of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site; see Blenheim.

Wool. From the earliest times to the reign of Queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. Augustus. In later times wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1311, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe, and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. 

Rymer's Foederar.

Duties on exported wool were first fixed by Edw. I. 1371.

The exportation prohibited by Act of Parliament. 1372.

Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 8 Edw. III. 1373.

Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture. 1709.

First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland 1721.

The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited 1765.

The export forbidden by act passed 1765.

Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France 1768.

The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off 1772.

Woodcombers' act, 5 Geo. III. 1794.

The non-exportation law was repealed, 4 Geo. IV. 1824.

A world's record was established in 1841, 3,000,000 lbs. of wool being sold at York Fair. 8 Nov. 1847.

British institute of wool buyers formally constituted at Bradford. 3 Jan., 1848.

In 1851 we imported 50,111,975 lbs. of wool and alpaca, &c.; in 1855, 116,211,922 lbs.; in 1861, 142,122,411 lbs.; in 1869, 125,139,063 lbs.; in 1871, 132,020,791 lbs.; in 1876, 140,573,979 lbs.; in 1881, 139,141,715 lbs.; in 1883, 122,695,575 lbs.; in 1886, 108,130,023 lbs.; in 1890, 94,050,065 lbs.; in 1893, 86,350,080 lbs.; in 1895, 72,560,180 lbs.; in 1896, 63,824,147 lbs.

Wool imported from Australasia, in 1851, 12,576,867 lbs.; in 1856, 9,505,132 lbs.; in 1861, 16,965,202 lbs.; in 1866, 11,777,474 lbs.; in 1871, 10,261,558 lbs.; in 1875, 8,231,642 lbs.; in 1877, 9,606,315 lbs.; in 1879, 9,955,876 lbs.; in 1881, 11,266,055 lbs.; in 1885, 1,258,765 lbs.; in 1887, 8,969,195 lbs.; in 1890, 1,443,771,645 lbs.; in 1893, 5,411,995,003 lbs.; in 1895, 6,920,513 lbs.; in 1897, 6,107,187 lbs.; in 1901, 6,356,215 lbs.; in 1903, 5,701,250 lbs.


Wool-combers in several parts of England have a peculiar form of superstition, 3 Feb. The commemoration of the birth of St. Blaise, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution.
WOOLLEN CLOTH. 1516

WOOLLEN CLOTH. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Caesar, and are familiarly alluded to by him: see Wadding.

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of woollen and linen together. B. C. 1451.

70 families of cloth workers (from the Netherlands) settled in England by Edward III. Eymer, A. D. 1333.

Worsted manufacture in Norfolk.

A kind of blankets were first made in England. (Camden) about 1340.

Woollen made at Kendal.

No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England.

Middles, or mixed wool, cloth, first made. 1463.

Manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarin. 1646.

Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England, by a brewer, from the Low Countries. 1667.

British and Irish woollens prohibited in France. 1672.

All persons obliged to be buried in woollens, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit £l. 20 Charles II.

The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Farnish settlers. 1688.

Unjustly restrained in Ireland, 1691. Will. III. 1698.

The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England. 1699.

English manufacture encouraged by 10 June, 1712, and 2 Geo. I.

Greater in Yorkshire in 1725 than in all England at the revolution. Chalmers.

International Woollen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the duke of Connaught. 2 June, 1831.

Association for the encouragement of British woollen manufactories founded by the countess of Huntingdon. 1829.

Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds exported in 1832, £6,356,027; in 1854, £14,719,751; in 1863, £11,118,523; in 1871, 27,445,981; in 1878, 26,485,888.

The woollen manufactories of all kinds exported in 1840, £14,932,569; in 1848, £16,949,039; in 1858, £10,420,442; in 1863, £17,662,714; in 1868, £20,154,357.

WOOLSAK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III, when the wool-sack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England. Its royal dockyard, where men-of-war were built in the reign of Henry VIII., was closed, 1 Oct. 1869. Here Harry Grace de Dieu was built, 1512; and here she was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, shells, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with many furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a great laboratory, where cartridges, shells, &c., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19 Geo. II. 1715. Woolwich returns one M.P., by act of 1885. Constituted a municipal borough by London Government act, 1890 (6 aldermen, 34 councillors). Population, 1881, 80,845; 1901, 131,000.

The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt (loss of 200,000l.)

20 May, 1862.

Another great fire 30 June, 1865.

Fire in the royal arsenal at Woolwich 20 Jan. 1884.

The arsenal burnt the hemp-store 8 July, 1873.

Another explosion by gunpowder 16 June, 1874.

The Royal Military Academy nearly destroyed by fire; loss about 200,000l. 2 June, 1873.

Subway beneath the Thames between North and South Woolwich, begun 23 Aug. 1876.

Explosion in the rocket factory: the town bombarded, the little damaged, the only two men killed in the factory, 20 Mar. 24 Sept. 1878.

Construction of great free steam ferry authorized by the commons. 1 May, 1879.

Free steam ferry (between North and South Woolwich) inaugurated in great state by Lord Hertford 27 March, 1889.

(Woolwich Infart, see Cannon, 1872.)


Explosion in a rocket factory averted 12 May, 1858.

Queen Victoria visits wounded soldiers at the Herbert Hospital 22 March, 1893.

Grand theatre, erected by Mr. Clarence Soames, opened by Sir Henry Irving 22 Oct. 1893.

Lord Avebury opens a free library 2 Nov. 1901.

Visit of the king and queen; a new nursing department at the Herbert hospital opened 16 Feb. 1903.

Explosion in the arsenal, 14 killed, 17 injured 25 June, 1878.

Royal Artillery battery burnt down 25 Nov. 1885.

Fire in the army ordnance department of the arsenal; 6 firemen and an employee of the arsenal injured 18 April, 1896.

Explosion at the arsenal; bronze magazine wrecked and several buildings damaged 1 Nov. 1907.

10,000 workmen hear the king's reply to the petition of the Woolwich arsenal workmen read in Trafalgar square; resolution passed calling on the government to stop the discharges by utilizing the arsenal for work required by all the government departments. 18 May, 1885.

Queen Victoria memorial home opened 14 June, 1899.

WORCESTER, successively an important British, Roman, and Saxon town, was burnt by the Danes (1011) for resisting the tribute called Danegeld. William l. built a castle, 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken in the civil wars of the middle ages, and by Cromwell in 1651. The Bishops' war was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 880, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 1084. The church was rebuilt by St. Wulstan, 25th bishop, 1090; the remains of his hospital are described by the rev. T. H. Marsh, in its "Annals," published in 1890. The see has yielded to the church of Rome five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 10,000/. 16s. 3/4. per annum. Present income, 5,000/. Worcester is one of the centres of the "Thorny Choirs Festival." The last festival was held at Worcester, September, 1910. Population, 1881, 38,270; 1901, 47,000; 1911 (est.), 50,139.

The renovated cathedral opened 8 April, 1874.

Much excitement through the refusal of the dean and chapter to permit the cathedral to be used for the thorny choirs festival 29 Oct. 1910.

The festival held as religious services 3 Sept. 1915.

The foundation stone of the jubilee Victoria institute laid by the duke of York, 3 April, 1894; opened by the mayoress, lady Mary Lygon, 1 Oct. 1895.
Severn End-house, the ancient seat of the Lich- 
more family, near Worcester, destroyed by fire, 
24 Oct. 1896

Theatre (enlarged) reopened by lord Coventry, 
13 Jan. 1893

Sir Edward Elgar receives the freedom of the 
city. ... 12 Sept. 1895

Dr. Thos. Corbett, of Ipsey, leaves 15,500 to 
charities in Worcestershire. ... April, 1896

Worcester election commissioners report Alderman 
Caldicott for bribery and illegal practices, 10 Oct., 
and express opinion that corrupt practices on 
an organised system extensively prevailed among 
a section of the voters at the last election, to Dec. 
St. Martin’s parish new church foundation-stone 
laid. ... 10 Oct. 1899

BISHOPS OF WORCESTER.

1781. Richard Hurst, died 28 May, 1838.

1802. Robert M. Corry, died 3 Sept., 1831.

1811. Robert James Carr, died 25 April, 1841.

1841. Henry Popys, died 15 Nov., 1863.

1861. Henry Philipott, resigned Aug. 1859, died 10 Jan., 
1892. John James Stewart Porovyne, Oct.; resigned 
Nov. 1901.

1931. Charles Gore, appointed 11 Jan.; consecrated 24 
Feb.; translated to new see of Birmingham, 
1894.

1895. Huyse Yeatman Riggs, consecrated suffragan 
bishop of Southwark, 1891, translated to 
Worcester, 1895.

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, 3 Sept. 1651, 
when the Scots army which came to England to 
reinforce Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, 
who called it his crowning mercy. Charles with 
difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of 
the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners 
mist were sold as slaves to the American colonists; see 
Boscobel.

WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY, formed “as 
a bond of union among those who are in sympathy 
with the general teaching and spirit of Wordsworth” 
and “to promote and extend the study of the poet’s 
works,” &c., was inaugurated at Grassmore, 
Wemstone, 30 Sept. 1860. First President, 
Dr. Charles Wordsworth, bishop of St. Andrews. 
The society dissolved 7 July, 1889.

WORKHOUSES, see under Poor.

WORKING MEN. Since the great Exhibition 
of 1851, much has been done to benefit the 
labouring classes by organisation. See Artisan.

Working Men’s Clubs considered to have begun with 
the Working Men’s Mutual Improvement and 
Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by 
theinstrumentality of the rev. H. Solly in 1809. 
The Westminster Working Men’s Club, in Duck-lane, 
originated with Miss A. Cooper; opened in Dec. 
1860.

The Working Men’s Club and Institute Union for 
the promotion of clubs, institutes and similar 
societies for the instruction and recreation of the 
working classes, was mainly established by the 
energetic exertions of the rev. Henry Solly 
died, 30 Sept., 1854; succeeded by Rev. 
Harcourt Johnstone, sir Hugh Owen, lord Frederick 
Cavendish, and others; the Union was 
constituted at a meeting, lord Brougham in the 
chair, at the Clerkenwell road opened by lord Brayley, 15 Sept. 1833.

The Working Men’s Club and Lodging-hose, Old 
Pye-street, Westminster, was opened 20 April, 
1866.

Working Men’s Colleges, &c. The first, established in 
Sheffield, by subscription, and contributed to 
by some of the students in 1839; the second, in 
Great Ormond-street, London, by the rev. professor 
Frederick D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854 
gained, 3 April, 1854, the patronage of the Civil 
Ladies, degree of “Tom Brown” 1873-3, and sir John Lubbock, 
1839 (lord Avebury 1890), resigns; average number of 
students risen from 150 to over 1000 per annum, 
reported, July, 1899; a third in Cambridge, 
1855, Wol弗hampton, 1857, Manchester, 1858, 
and elsewhere, but have not all survived; all 
wholly for the working classes, and undertaking 
to impart some elementary knowledge of the 
useful, that he is most in want of. The colleges engage to 
teach a teacher wherever 10 or 12 members agree 
to form a class, and also to have lectures given. 
Some of these colleges have been found to be 
self-supporting.

A Working Men’s College, begun at Queen’s sq., 
Bromley, 1864; afterwards changed to the 
“New College for men and women,” inaugural 
meeting, 10 Oct. 1874.

Working Men’s Institute, for South London, opened 
with a lecture by professor Hussey, 4 Jan. 1868.

The Samuel Morley Memorial College for working 
men and women at Victoria hall in connection 
with the Benfield-road Polytechnic, was opened in 
1883. See Polytechnic.

Workers’ International Exhibition proposed by 
the duke of Argyll, lord Elcho, and others, 
March, 1865; meeting for arrangements, 1 Jan., 
1873, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington (46 
classes and a fine arts department); opened by 
the prince of Wales, 16 July; closed by Mr. Glad-
stone, 20 Feb. 1874. See Feb. 1875.

International Working Men’s Association (termed 
the International) owes its origin to some German 
socialists in London, 1847, and was much 
promoted by the foreign visitors to the great exhibition 
in 1852. It was definitely organised, 28 
April, 1864, George Odger first president. Its 
principal object is the complete emancipation of labour 
from the tyranny of capitalists. It has held 
congresses at Geneva, Sept., 1866; Lausanne, 
Sept., 1867; Brussels, 6-11 Sept., 1868; Basel, 6-11 
Sept., 1869; Barcelona, June, 1870; at the Hague, 
where great discussions arose between the “liber-
ators,” who consider a government needful, 
and the “anarchists,” who deny it. One party 
including the council seduced from the true 
position, and adjourned to New York, 1872.

Four of its members were elected into the French 
national assembly, Dec. 1871.

The association took part in the communist 
insurrection at Paris Dec. 1871. 

It made a demonstration at New York, 15 Mar. 1872.

It was said to have about 2,500,000 members in all 
countries, and to be allied with several secret 
societies, such as Fanians, the Mary Anne, &c.

A proposal from Spain that European governments 
should contribute for its support was declined by Great Britain, 8 March 1873. It was 
proscribed in France by the national assembly, 
14 March, 1873.

The British section met at McQueen’s club-house, 
Parliament-square, 22 July, 1873.

One party took the name of International Association, 
and held annual congresses: Geneva, Sept. 
1873; Brussels, 7 Sept., 1874; Rome, 1795; 
Vienna, 7 Sept. 1877. A congress of socialists met 
at Ghent (partly united the two divisions, 
1875.

Accounts of a new International formed to replace 
the old one, which had been dissolved, 
were published in the autumn of 1873. It was 
stated to have branches in the United States, and 
in various cities in Europe.

Workers’ Peace Association held its first annual 
meeting in London, 20 Sept. 1874.

Church of England Working Men’s Societies founded 
at St. Allan’s, Highbury, 5 Aug. 1875.

Working-Lads’ Institute, London: meeting at the 
Mansion House to found them, 7 Oct.; 
2nd sitting at Whitechapel, 14 Nov.

Workers’ Social Education,” founded 
June, 1872; professor J. H. Seeley, president, 
announced 10 June, 1876.

Art to establish councils of conciliation, to adjust 
differences between masters and workmen, passed 
22 Aug. 1873.

The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act passed 
6 Aug. 1874.
Demonstration in Hyde Park against certain classes relating to masters and servants in the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Report of an alliance between conservative peers and the working men for the improvement of the condition of labour, 1872.

A Workmen's city, Salford, 1873.


Accidents at the International Working Men's Club by the Earl of Essex, 1873.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill, 1874.

The German Parliament, influenced by Prince Bismarck, passed bills to compel the working classes, with the assistance of their employers and the state, to provide for sickness (1873), for accident and injury (1874), and insurance of life (1875).

International congress of miners at Dolmam, Belgium (see Miners' Natural). 20 May 1879.

Formation of the Factory, Operative, and General Labourers' Union, projected by Messrs. John Burns and Tom Mann.

Labour day, generally peaceably observed throughout Europe, except in France and Rome.

Working Men's Jubilee Festival held at the Crystal Palace, 25 June 1878.

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International congress of miners at Dolmam, Belgium (see Miners' Natural). 20 May 1879.

National Working men's Exhibition, Islington, opened by the Prince of Wales, 7 July; prizes distributed by the Lord mayor, 26 July, awards declared by Mr. Gladstone.

Rev. Henry Solly, founder, 1879, of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which now has over 500 affiliated clubs and 30,000 members, died, aged 69. March 1893.

International labour congresses are held annually, and the British trade unions hold annual conferences.

May day labour demonstrations; organized crowds in Paris dispersed by the police and troops, some arrests made.

National free labour association holds its annual conference at Memorial hall; resolution condemning the Trades disputes bill, contrary to the principles of justice, was adopted. 25 Oct.

Death of sir t. Farrant, chairman of Rowton Houses, Ltd., 8 March 1890.

Return of the English workmen from Hamburg, 26 April 1890.

450 out of 49 men employed at the West Ham Distress committee's farm colony at South Ockendon, Essex, come out on strike and return to Plaxtol, 4 April 1890.


WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. 1872. 7.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Board of commissioners appointed in 1851. Commissioners of Works act of 1852 amended, 1894. H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1852 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. Public works and buildings estimates, 1893, 2,790,280/; 1900, 3,000,000/; 1909, 3,874,784/. Unemployed Workmen's Act 1865. See Woods.

WORKSHOPS, see Ateliers and Factories.


WORLD, see Creation, and Globe. World weekly society newspaper began 8 July, 1874; Mr. Edmund Yates, the editor (joined by Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., in 1875), died suddenly, 20 May, 1894; see Trials, 1883-5.

WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, a movement founded by the late Miss Frances Willard, to unify and consolidate women's work in temperance and social reform in the various countries of the world. The union also seeks to suppress the trade in opium. Its badge is a knot of white ribbon.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt. The Roman city, Borbomagus, was plundered by the Alemanni, 354., and by Attila, 451; rebuilt by Clovis I., about 575. Here Charlemagne resided in 806. Here was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned April 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 200 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. When Spalatyn sent to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." He appeared before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-three bishops, seven margraves, thirty bishops and priests, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, 17 April, acknowledged his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year. The edict putting him under the ban of the empire was issued 26 May, 1527.

Worms was burnt, by order of Louis XIV., 1689, the cathedral excepted; and was taken by the French, under Custine, 4 Oct. 1702. A memorial statue of Luther at Worms was uncovered, 23 June, 1888, in the presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns. Population, 1860, 40,705; 1895, 43,541.

WORSHIP, The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. (Gen. iv.) and "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. (Gen. iv.) The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1390 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. Athelred, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the Copt of the Egyptians, and the Thoth, or Hermes, of the Greeks, the Mercury of the Latins, and the Tevatte of the Celts of Gauls, 2112 B.C. &c.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druides were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extinguished by the victorious Saxons (455.), who were pagans. The Roman catholic form of Christianity was introduced by...
WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. Anderson. "A worsted-stocking knife" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakespeare. Great increase of manufact in W.R. Yorkshire, of late years.

WORTH, see Worth.

WORTHY, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men:

- Jews. 
  - Dosit. Joshua . . . . B.C. 1426
  - David . . . . . . 1015
  - Judas Maccabaeus . . . . . . . . 161

- Brothers.
  - Hector of Troy . . . . 1184
  - Alexander the Great . . . . . . . . 233
  - Julius Caesar . . . . . . 44

- Christians.
  - King Arthur of Britain . . . . . . . . A.D. 532
  - Sarazens . . . . . . 800
  - Godfrey of Bouillon . . . . . . . . 1100

In some lists, Gideon and Samson are given, instead of Hector and Arthur. In Shakespeare's Lover's Labour's Lost, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthy.

WOOLFLYTEYPE, see under Photography.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE, see Geneva Convention, and Aid to Sick and Wounded.

WOUNDING, Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry Act was passed in 1671; see Coventry Act. By lord Ellenborough's Act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 4 Geo. IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV., 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV., 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., 4 June, 1829, for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1806, to be about an average of 3/5 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by Lloyd's Lists that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The laws respecting wrecks were consolidated in 1826 and 1854. See Seamen (commission of inquiry).

Abstracts of the returns made to the Board of Trade of shipping casualties on or near the coast, &c., of the United Kingdom, and also of the casualties to British vessels elsewhere, and also to foreign vessels, published annually since 1855.

The year 1853-4, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of drear wrecked ships and lives lost at sea; but a few of them are recorded. Wrecks (including vessels suffering casualties on British coasts) in 25 years (1834-79), 49,332; lives lost, 18,319.

See under Life Boat.
IMPROBABLE, 95 guns, wrecked between Longstone and Lichester, 19 Jan. 1800.

Lusitania, 22 guns, wrecked on the coast of Holland, one man saved, who died before reaching England. 5th Apr. 1803.

Nestor, 34 guns, on the bank in 1803.

Seine, 64 guns, wrecked at Table Bay, capo of Good Hope, 29th of the crew perished. 26 Dec. 1803.

Longshore, frigate, 35 guns, on the Peninsulas. 24 March 1804.

Queen Charlotte, East Indiaman, blown up Calpe. 15 May 1804.

H. M. S. Lutish, 96 guns, was wrecked off Vlieland, coast of Holland, only one saved, who died before reaching England. 9th Oct. 1809.

Pamphlet, 64 guns, off Cubun, 10 March 1809.

Queen Charlotte, burnt: 700 perish, 17 March 1810.

Queen W. Indiaman, burnt, off Brest, 9 July 1810.

Boat, crew of war, of Newfoundland, all lost except one man, 4th Nov. 1810.

Hercules, 74 guns, off Yarmouth; Capt. J. Rennie, and crew, except 260 souls, perished, 16 March 1811.


Borough, East Indiaman, Indian sea. 12 April 1812.

J. R. West Indiaman, in Margate Roads. 10 Jan. 1813.

Hibernia, East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culver's, 21 Jan. 1813.

Beets, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many saved. 26 March 1813.

Bee, 64 guns off Cape St. Vincent, 31 May 1813.

Lady Boyard, packet, on an island of ice. 23 June 1813.

Siele, frigate, 44 guns, off Svalbrid. 31 July 1813.

Jagle, capt. Wilson, off Pekor Islands. 9 Aug. 1813.

Vatorina, 36 guns, 30 Sept. 1813.

Coe, frigate, 32 guns, off Yarmouth. 16 Nov. 1813.

Nautilus, 48 guns, off Louisbon. 16 Nov. 1813.

Ferdinand, 34 officers, and crew, 200 soldiers, 9 Feb. 1813.

Sloop, ship 5 guns, off Cape. 23 Dec. 1813.

Astralia, frigate, on coast of Portugal. 1 April 1814.

Cambridge, packet, on Antigua coast. 4 Sept. 1814.

Bolton, 50 guns, on Harwich bank, 12 Nov. 1814.


Sorca, on a rock, near Graveline. 24 Dec. 1814.

Boat, on the Diamond Rock, quidnunc line. 21 Jan. 1815.

Sheffield, East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 400 persons perished 6 Feb. 1815.

Nort, transport, on Newfoundmaal coast. 23 Oct. 1815.

J. L., transport, off Newfoundmaal coast. 31 Oct. 1815.

Butler, transport, on the Goodwin Sands. 30 Nov. 1815.
WRECKS.

Amphitrite, ship, with female convicts to New South Wales, ran ashore on Solnogga Sands; of 27 persons, 3 only were saved. 29 Apr. 1833

United Kingdom, W. Indianman, with rich cargo; ran down by the Queen of Scotland steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend. 21 Oct.

Waterwitch, steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned. 5 Dec.

Lady Mauro, from Calcutta to Sydney; 20 out of 50 saved. 6 Jan.

Cameleon, cutter, ran down off Dover by the Lord Nelson frigate; 13 persons drowned. 29 Aug.

Earl of Elgin, East Indianman; burst. 27 Sept.

Kilbere, steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 28 persons drowned. Grace Darling and her father saved 15 persons (see Forfarshire). 8 Sept.

Penelope, steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 178 persons on board, 127 perished. 24 Nov.

Diligence, naval cutter, capt. Sir J. Reid, bart., and 56 souls perish in the Irish channel. 17 Jan. 1839

William Halsdona, steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the Humberfoik. 1 Jan. 1840

Lord William Bentick, off Bombay; 55 lives lost; the Lord Castlereagh also wrecked, most of the crew and passengers lost. 17 June.

H. M. S. Fairy, captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a fire-lighting voyage, and next day driven on a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk. 25 Nov.

City of Bristol, steam packet, 33 lost. 18 Nov.

Thames, steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool; wrecked off St. Free; the captain and 55 persons perished. 4 Jan. 1841

Governor Forester, from Liverpool for America; ran down off Holyhead by the Norhampton steamer out of Dublin; 172 persons perished. 13 Feb.

Amelia, from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand. 26 Feb.

President, steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with 101 passengers on board; sailed on 13 March, encountered a storm two days afterwards, and never since heard of. 13 March.

[In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian, and his sister; also of the duke of Richmond, &c.; William Browne, by striking on the ice; of the passengers in the long boat were thrown over the board by the crew to lighten her. 19 April.

Isabella, from London to Queenstown; struck ice. 9 May.

Salway, steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved. 29 Aug.

Amanda, from Bremen; 4 lives lost. 31 Sept.

James Locke, of Limerick, coming from Sigo to Glasgow. 24 Nov.

Alliance, Robinson and Waterhouse transports. 10 Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 830 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished. 28 Aug. 1842

Spithead, screw steam-ship, off Jamaica. 15 Sept.

Reliance, East Indianman, from China to London; off Meremont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved. 13 Nov.

Habitant, on the Goudine sands, near Harwich; of the crew of the ship perished. 15 Nov.

Conqueror, East Indianman, homeward bound near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost. 13 Jan. 1843

Justice, East Indianman, from Coromandel; 26 Nov.

Salway, royal mail steamer, near Coronna; 28 lives lost, and the mail. 7 April.

Catherine, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew saved. 27 May.

Latrobe, screw steam-ship, off the Whitsunday Islands. 28 May.

Albert, screw-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was saved. 15 July.

Peignous, steam-packet, from Leith: off the Forth Island; of 53 persons (including Mr. Elton, the actor), only twelve saved. 29 July.

Phoebe, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost. 26 Nov.

Eldorado, steamship, off Brindisi. 19 Feb. 1844

Manchester, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; 20 lives. 16 June.

John Lloyd, by collision, in the Irish sea. 25 Sept. 1845

Margaret, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost. 22 Oct.

WRECKS.

Tweed, steamer; off Yucatan. 12 Feb. 1846

Great Britain, iron steam-ship, grounded in the ruins bay (see Steam Engines and Navigation). 22 Sept.

[Recovered by Brunel, &c., 27 Aug. 1847.]

Tweed, W. India mail-packet; 72 lost. 19 Feb. 1847

Edward, emigrant-ship, from London to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned. 28 April.

Carrick, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished. 24 Aug. 1848

Avery, H. M. steamer-frigate; off N. coast of Africa; crew nearly 200 lost. 20 Dec.

Ocean Monarch (of which see). 24 Aug. 1848

Forth, steamer; off Rosneath. 5 Feb. 1849

Cobh Gothenburg, emigrant-ship; fire; 600 persons miraculously escaped. 12 Nov.

Royal Adelaide, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Cleveley. 30 Oct. 1850

Oriole, steam-ship, off Portpatrick. 15 June.

Roadhall, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned. 9 Sept.

Edwards, emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland. 12 Nov.

America, W. India mail-steamer. 4 Jan. 1852

Birkbeck, troop-ship, from Liverpool to New York, with 121 passengers (chiefly Irish), destitute of firewood and provision, and 29 of the passengers were saved by the American ship Orlando, and conveyed to Havre, in France; 51 supposed to have perished. 24 Dec.

Queen Victoria, steam-ship, from Liverpool, off the Bailey Lighthouse, near Dublin; mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lost out of 120 passengers. 15 Feb. 1852

Independency, on the coast of Lower California, afterwards took fire; 140 lives lost, a few escaping, underwent the most dreadful sufferings on a barren shore. 16 Feb.

Duke of Beaufort, steamer, from London to Quebec; struck on the pier at Aberdeen; 17 lives lost. 1 April.

Rebecca, on west coast of Van Diemen's Land, capt. Shepherd and many hands lost. 20 April.

William and Mary, an American emigrant-ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 175 persons perished. 5 May.

Acorn, from Hull, sailed from New York, 28 April, and foundered; about 25 lives lost. 28 May.

Bourneuf, Australian emigrant-ship; struck on a reef near Torres Straits. 7 lives lost. 28 May.

Adrie Jone, from Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands, on west coast of Scotland; about 345 lost. 29 Sept.

Hornwood brig, by collision with the ship, near the Messelby light near the North Founde; 6 of the crew perished. 5 Oct.

Bathfane, founded off Beachead Head; the captain (Buttlesworth), the passengers, and the crew excepting one, about 69 persons in all, perished. 13 Nov.

Marshall, screw-steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque Winter-a-Brother; about 43 supposed to have perished. 28 Nov.

Toogar, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Lambay Island; 308 lives lost. 1 Jan. 1848.

Favourite, in a terrific storm, her way from Buenos Ayres to Baltimore, came to violent contact with the American barque Hooper, of the Start, and immediately went down; 241 drowned. 29 April.

Lady Nugent, steamer, sailed from Madrid, 15 May 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank
and life of the Madras Light infantry, officers, and crew, in all 400 souls, perished May, 1854.

Forresman, African mail-steamer, struck on a sand bank off the coast of St. Lawrence, on May 25th, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives. 25 Oct.

Nile, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godley reef, off the coast of New South Wales, on Nov. 8.

City of Glasgow, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in the storm which raged in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. The transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship Priam was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 50,000l, indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life of several vessels is estimated at 50.


Moltke, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship; passengers saved 11 Jan.

Jane Floyd, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands: 28 lives lost 23 Jan.

Wool to the Wisp, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lymouth: 18 lives lost 9 Feb.

Morse, steamer on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost 25 Feb.

John, emigrant vessel, on the Manacles rocks off Falmouth: 200 lives lost 1 May.

Pauclle, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York; 116 persons on board; never heard of 13 Jan. 1856.

Josephine Weld, packet-ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer Marguerite, in the Channel: about 125 lives lost 7 Feb.

John Rutledge, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an ice berg: many lives lost 20 Feb.

Many vessels and their crews totally lost 18-23 Jan. 1857.

Field, royal mail steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished 5 Jan.

Tyne, royal steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazil: 13 Jan.

St. Lucia, screw steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 145,000 29 Jan.

Charlemagne, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton; passengers saved 20 March.

H. M. S. Belvede, 40 guns, wrecked on southeast coast of Macro 14 April.


Kron, steamer, on coast of Cyylon 6 June.

H. M. S. Transit, Strait's of Banca 10 July.

Danub, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney: 12 persons lost, and cargo valued at 22,000l; one person only saved 20 Aug.

Sarah Sands, an iron screw steamer, sailed from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On 11 Nov. the cargo government stores arrived at Plymouth. By the exertions of young Brett and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the confusion. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale; water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Notwithstanding all the fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, 24 Nov., without losing a single life, 11-24 Nov.

Windsor, emigrant ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands 1 Dec.

Art, Indian mail steamer, from Lucknow, wrecked near Calcutta 16 Feb.

Eastern City, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne: all saved 23, 24 Aug.

Andria, steam emigrant ship, burnt in mid Atlantic, 8 Dec. On board, only 67 were saved. Disaster due to carelessness 13 Sept.

St. Paul, captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 87 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the entrance to the river, 30 Oct. 1857. The captain and eight of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the Prince of Denmark schooner. The French steamer Sty was found and picked up by the British yacht and brought into Hong Kong, 25 Jan. 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives.

Cear, steamer, off the Lizard, 14 lives lost, 23 Jan. 1859.

Eastern Monarch, burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India 2 June, 1859.

Aea, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 20 miles south of Mocha; about 24 days' exposure to the sun, without water. They were rescued by H. M. S. Cyclops 12 June 1859.

Ambala, steamer, running between Malta and Adria, Alicia, struck on a reef; of 107 persons, only 23 were saved 6 Aug.

Royal Charter, screw steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Mocha, on the Angoulaese coast; 445 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000l, and 800,000l; much of this has been recovered, night of 25-26 Oct.

Indus, mail steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, 25 lives lost 22 Nov.

Belle Isle, steamer, salvaged from London docks for Adria; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen 23 Dec.

Northumberland, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendonino, 38 lives lost 6 Jan. 1860.

Endymion, sailing vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000 9 Jan.

Outline, steamer, lost through collision with the Heroine, of Bideford, abreast of Beachy Head; the captain and about 50 persons perished 12 Feb.

Lina, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Harlebury; about 100 lives lost 27 Apr.

Hamburg, emigrant vessel, wrecked off the coast of Scotia; all on board (205) lost 26 Apr.

Mnima, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head 44 lives lost 22 May.

Matabelle, iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and baron Gros; wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadords displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good part was recovered 22 May.

Lady Elgin, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner Augustus on lake Michigan; of 28 persons on board, saved, were amongst the persons, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son 8 Sept.

Arctic, hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others 5 Oct.

Conquanto, steamer, burnt; crew saved 7 Oct.

Jamaica, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, Joseph Fitch, 13 lives lost 25 March.

Consulina, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half hour; 25 lives lost 4 June.

H. M. S. Cygnet, stranded on Rum Quay, Bahamas, and lost (the captain and master were cashiered for neglect of duty) 29 Dec.

Harwood, lost with all hands off Plymouth 27 Feb.

Oscar Monarch, 2150 tons, sailed from New York 5 March, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale 9 March.

Maris, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford haven; about 40 lives lost 4 April.

Beaucon, East Indian, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost 19 Oct.

Lotus, merchantman, off Chafe Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two 19 Oct.

Many vessels lost during storm 30 Oct.

Colombo, East India mail steamer, stranded off Cow- 

ey Island; 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers 450 others) taken off by the oceana from Bombay 30 Nov.

Lifeguard, steamer, left Newcastle, with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough head 20 Dec.

Oreus, small steamer, on voyage from Toronto to New York, 3 lives lost 7 Feb. 1855.

Aberdeen, mail steamer, captain Burrow, with a dense fog, wrecked on reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 337 lost 27 April.

All Three, Australian steamer, in gale on the Pacific; above 50 lives lost; the survivors suffered much 3 July; till they reached the Fiji islands in a month 21 Feb. 1864.

Many ships wrecked in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta 5 Oct.
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**WRECKS.**

H.M.S. Boreas, off Chiloe Cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost; 4 Nov. 1864.

The Stealy, Friendship, &c., in the gale off Tyne-mouth; and the Delphina, screw steamer, mouth of the river, Sept. 24, 1873.

H.M.S. Bombay, burnt off Flores Island, near Monte Video; 51 lives lost; 14 Dec.

Lélie, cutter, off Great Orme’s Head, during a gale; several persons perished; 7 persons drowned by the collision of the lifeboat; 14 Jan.

**Eagle Speol**, emigrant vessel, founded near Calcutta; 215 souls perished; 23 Aug.

Dunsinane, hulk, wrecked on a reef at Loos Rosnes, S. America; no lives lost; 7 Oct.

**Sapphire**, mail steamer; collision with an American hulk; several lives lost; 13 Dec.

**Dias**, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballylucen ey; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork; 18 Dec.

London, steamer, on her way to Melbourne; founded in Bay of Biscay; about 225 persons perished (including Captain Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the Amulet steamer went down with a cargo worth 200,000l.; 20 lives lost; 11 Jan. 1866.

Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales, especially off Torbay.

**Sli**ver, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Dartmouth; several passengers and sailors drowned; 6 Jan.

**Brindisi** by collision with the H.H.S. well, off Aldborough; about 51 lives lost; 10 Aug.

**Ehina**, Indian steamer; manned through collision with Near, steamer, between Bombay and Nicul; 13 lost; 1st Nov.

H.M.S. Beraicia, burnt in Persian Gulf; none perished; 13 Oct.

Ceres, off Carnsew, Ireland; 36 lives lost; 28th.

Pacoe, censured for neglecting to sound; 10 Nov.

James Crossfield, iron ship; wrecked off Langness, Isle of Man; all on board lost; 5 Jan.

**Singapore**, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, stricken on a sunken rock; 90 lives lost; 20 Aug.

**Rhone and Wyne**, Royal Mail steamer, totally lost, and about 50 other vessels driven ashore; great loss of life by hurricane, off St. Thomas (See Virgin Islands) 26th.

**Hibernia**, screw steamer; the shaft of screw propelled broke, 600 miles off coast of Ireland; many lives lost; 4 Nov. 1868.

**Italian**, merchant steamer, stricken on a rock near Finisterre; about 24 lives lost; 20 March, 1869.

**Cormorant**, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, wrecked in the gulf of St. Lawrence; 11 April.

**Oceadia**, American vessel, run down by collision with P. & O. steamer Dumbie and Yokohama; about 115 lives lost; 24 Jan. 1870.

City of Boston, sailed from New York, long missing; a board stating that she was sinking found in Cornwall.

**Normandy**, S.W. Company’s steamer, by collision with the steamer Mary, off the Isle of Wight sunk; the captain and 33 others perished; 7 March.

H.M.S. Sneyley, wrecked by a typhoon near Hong Kong; about 35 lives lost; 3 May.

H.M.S. Captivat, iron-clad, sunk in a squall off Finisterre (See Captain & Navy of England) 7 Sept.

**Cambric**, iron screw steamer, lost in a storm off Burius Island; about 170 lost; 15 Oct.

**Queen of the Thomas**, sailed from London to Sydney by the Cape in 58 days; returning, was lost off Cape Agulhas, Africa; 4 lives and cargo lost; the steamer was burned to the water’s edge; 28 Oct.

**Cornwall**, wrecked by collision with the Humber steamer off Hartlepool; 16 March.

**Megara**, government iron screw steamer, sailed with 313 persons on board from London, Feb. 20, 1871; sprang a leak, 8 June; when it was discovered that her bottom was nearly worn away by corrosion, she was beached on St. Paul’s Isle, in the Indian ocean, 16 June; huts were erected, and the crew settled, and stores landed; bent Jones was taken on board a Dutch vessel, 16 July; the

Oberon brought provisions, 26 Aug.; the crew was carried off during a storm, the stores being left behind, by the Medusa 3 Sept. 1871.

(The vessel was reported found for service in 1857, 27 and Thury was tried and acquitted of blame 12 Nov.; Mr. Spencer Robinson and various and various admiralty officials were censured by a government commission, 6 March, 1872.)

**Bourbourg**, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, wrecked at 57,000l., wrecked on Kadir rock, off Point de Galle; cargo lost; no lives lost; 24 Aug.

**Norfolk Hero**, lading iron, lost off Norfolk, 2 Dec.

**Barclay**, iron steamer, off Waterloo; Aborn, schooner, off Loos; 1st Nov. 1873; wrecked off Scapa Flow; only 2 out of 47 saved; 20 Dec.

Severe gales; many wrecks, and lives lost.

**Kiska**, steamer, off Waterloo; Aborn, schooner, off Loos, took 7 lives; 1st Nov.

**Rand Alida**, emigrant vessel; went ashore on Chelsi beach, between Weymouth and Portland; 5 lost, 23 Nov.

**Granit**, mail jacket; wrecked off La Rejada; about 24 perished; 21 Dec.

Northfield, vessel laden with railway iron for Van Diemen’s Land, and railway navies, run into by a foreign steamer (possibly Marilla, a Spanish vessel) off Dungeness, about 10:30 p.m.; about 300 lost; 22 Jan.

**Ceylon**, East Indiaman; sunk in the Channel, near Petreste, off Orme’s head, by collision with the Torr steamer; 24 lost; 1 March.

**Bogue**, barque; wrecked off Mobile bay, Cornwall; about 20 lost; 31 Dec.

**Atlantic**, steamer, of White Star company, struck on Mengh-shek rock, west of Sambow; said to have taken short of roads steaming for Halifax; 442 (including cap, Williams) saved; about great loss; 1 April, 1873; the captain was suspended for two years; 18 April.

**Bona**, ship, with 150 tons of gunpowder, sailing for Valparaiso, lost; 8 lives lost, 23 March; and Blouw up; (the crew in a boat were rescued by the Jumenta) 7, 8 Nov.

**Egypt** from Calcutta, took fire and ran aground; Kings-town harbour, doing much damage till it went to pieces; the captain of the Echo and some sailors were drowned.

**Loch Buie**, lost, through collision with the Col du Harce, 22 Nov.; manitred by her crew; 28 Nov. 1870.

**Ellia** London and Hamburg steamer; crew, 32; lost Thames 14 Dec., supposed to have foundered in a gale.

Queen Elizabeth, Glasgow steamer from India; went ashore near Tarifa; about 20 perished; 1874.

**Tucan** steamer, from Valparaiso; founded; about 19 lost; 5th June.

**Aecia**, British and African Steamship Co.; wrecked by collision with Batic steamer, off Selly Isles; all lost on both vessels; 11 April.

**British Advenic**, emigrant ship, wrecked on the island Ross’s strand; 80 out of 89 lost; 23 May.

**Minihane**, iron steamer; laden with zinc from Carthago, sunk through collision with Grand Hotel steamer off Dungeness; 14 perished.

**Calcutta** ship, from Shirdis to Aiden; took fire; nearly all lost; 11 Sept.

**Melcare**, barque, from Sunderland; founded; about 30 lost; 1871.

**Singapore** anchored lost; 28 Sept.

**Kaisnbackel** iron steamer, sunk off the Lizards, by collision with the Cuadonet, iron steamer; the master, his wife and daughter, all perished; 18 Sept.

**Algon** iron steamer off London; new clipper; wrecked off the Hebrides in a gale; 24 lost; 20 Oct.

**China** from Glasgow for Shanghai; sunk in a gale off Aden; about 30 lost; 7 lost.

**Digger** from H.M.S. Jameson swampped in the Clyde; 13 lost.

**La Plata** steamer (capt. Buddensieke) ran aground from Gravesend; 14th March; 26 Nov.; foundered in a gale in the Bay of Biscay; 17 escape out of 85; 29 Nov.

**Copacabana** emigrant vessel on her way to Antonio, New South Wales, took fire; midnight, 17-18 Nov.; only 50 lost out of 700 rescued, picked up; 27 Nov.; arrived at St. Helena 1 Dec.

*This vessel was captured near Dower, 22 Sept. and condemned by the court of admiralty to be sold (the offers severely censured)*. 4 Nov. 1873.
Japan, Pacific Mail steamer, from Yokohama; took fire off Hong Kong; many lost; about 12, Dec., 1874. Defile, steamer; struck on sunken rock, west coast of Africa; nearly all lost.

Medituto, steamer; from Carlitt to Cherchell; not heard of, 30 Dec.

Cortez (o), of London, foundered in Bay of Biscay; taken with coal for Aden; about 25 lost; 18 Dec.

Hong Kong, steamer; wrecked on sunken rock near Aden; about 12 lost; 29 Feb.

Stuart Hollanden, sailed from Bombay, 4 April; capsized; about 45 drowned; some rescued by Blundell, Australian frigate, 27 April; about 4 April.

Dundie, London steamer; wrecked on Wizard Rock, Brest; about 52 lost; 8 May.

Fingal, steamer, left Quebec, 25 May; struck on ice May; sank 1 June; between 40 and 50 lost; 1 June.

Southwark, emigrant vessel, wrecked in a fog near the Court isle, South Indian ocean, on way to New Zealand; 45 out of 50 lost; 7 July.

Boue, mail steamer, from Brazil; ran on a rock during a fog, off Ceylon; 2 last; 13 Aug.

Medley, Mr. Heywood's pleasure yacht; sunk by collision with H. M. S. steamer Albert (the queen on board), in the Solent, Miss Annie Peel and two others drowned; 18 Aug.

[Corner's inset on Nathaniel Turner; verdict, accidental death, with a note alleging error of navigating officer. 9 Sept.; another impec, closed without verdict, 7 Dec., 1875; captains and crews bill- mulled; good, paid to Mr. Heywood, and others compensated; announced, April, 1876.]

See under Navy of England.

H. M. S. Yeagl, of the 40-gun 3-class, 2774 tons; cost about 180,000l. (Captain Dawkins) struck by ram of the Iron Duke during a fog off the coast of Wicklow; crew (about 200) saved; 11 Sept.

Pacific, steamer, from Victoria, British Columbia, to California; foundered off Cape Flattery; above 150 lost, 4 Nov.

Golf, old man-of-war, fitted up as a training-ship for poor boys; burnt through a bamp filling on the dirty floor of the bamp-room; about a dozen lives lost out of about 60; the boys were highly recommended for their courage and discipline under the command of Captain Boucher. 22 Dec.

Wisp, old training-ship of the Marine Society's boys at the Thames between Woolwich and Charlton, burnt; no loss of life; 9 Jan. 1876.

Strathclyde, Glasgow steamer, sunk by collision with Hamburg ship Franconia, in Dover bay, in daylight; no loss; (verdict of manslaughter against Kuhn, captain of Franconia) 17 Feb.

Edith, steamer, sunk by collision with the Duchess of Sutherland, both owned by the London and North Western Railway Company) off St. John's Point, Ireland; 2 lives lost. 8 Sept.

Shine, mail steamer; struck on a shoal, 30 miles South of Port Royal, Jamaica; 14 Sept.

Western Empire, in Gulf of Mexico; a leak springing, 13 Sept.; vessel lost (to lost). 15 Sept.

Great Queensland, with gunpowder, 259 persons on board; sailed for Melbourne, 3 Aug.; supposed to have struck near Flinders, after 12 Aug.

[Verdict of wreck commission against owners, 21 July, 1877.]

St. Lawrence, warship, capt. Hyde; ran aground in St. Helen's bay, Athlone; no loss of life; 8 Nov.

Ambassador, steamer; sunk by collision with an American ship, George Mannix, returning from Callcutta; lat. 36 5. N., lon. 27 E.; 1st lost (crew). 23 Dec.

Coire, iron ship; bound for Australia; carried much gunpowder; (said to have been wrecked on a sandy beach on the notorious middle of Jan. 1877.

Colombo, steamer (British India Steam Navigation company); off Surat 29 July; drowned, 12 July.

English steam ship English Pacific Steam Navigation company; wrecked about 70 miles N. of Valparaíso; about 100 (of 160) lost; many rescued by H. M. S. Anchored, 15 July.

Verdict quashed on appeal; 7 judges (against 6), decide against British jurisdiction; 13 Nov. 1876.
**Ceylon**, steamer, stranded near mouth of the Tagus; 21 deaths.

**Cymric**, steamer, lost in Passavon bay; capt. Strachan and another drowned.

**Dahlia**, channel steamer, capt. W. Fry, during a severe gale on the Monday; greatly burned through ignition of naphtha on flooding the decks through bursting of casks, about 14 burned and 2 drowned (the steamer got back to Kingston harbour); officers exonerated.

**Nutzen**, iron steamer, capt. Pinnic, while being towed to be repaired during a gale, stranded on rocks in the sound of Java; 17 lost.

**Kilteer**, barque, stranded at Aberdeen.

**Helvellyn**, barque, collision with Cathiebark, Cumaru steamer; 9 of the crew lost.

**Dorking**, screw steamer, stranded off Colling Portico, W. Yorks, Jan. 25th.

**Belleau**, steamer, founded between Porto Rico and New York; 26 lives lost.

**Koona**, steamer, sunk off Kiliavan; capt. and 20 of crew drowned.

**Linvith**, steamer, from Shields, sunk off Yarmouth; 23 lives lost.

**Douro**, royal mail steamer; collision with Spanish steamer, *Yacare Bot*, both sunk; about 26 English and 36 Spanish lost, about 11 p.m. (captain of *Douro* blamed).

**Sorensen**, ship, on voyage from Newmarket to San Francisco, burned; 19 missing.

**Alexandrina**, Liverpool ship, wrecked off Swansea; crew all lost.

**Pict**, iron steamer, founded 30 miles S.W. Cape Race; about 15 men lost.

**Escambia**, British screw steamer, wrecked at Escambia, near San Francisco; crew (about 20) lost, announced.

**Alice**, steam-tug, wrecked on Biddeford rocks.

**Northumberland**, 16 lives lost.

**Flowers Castle**, steamer, run aground, near Cape Guineo, Africa; several persons lost.

**Ethiopian**, African mail steamer, run on a reef, 23 July.

**Armenian**, Liverpool steamer, lost in the Baltic; crew about 23 perish, announced.

**Panama**, ship, founded off Yarmouth; about 20 perish.

**Constantia and City of Antwerp**, steamers, sunk by collision off Eddystone, Mar. 14; lost.

**Friso**, steamer, off Holyhead; 24 lives lost.

**Wormon**, steamer, lost off Magdelan Island.

**Geodromke**, steamer, sunk by collision with *Abrius*, near Linday.

**St. George**, steamer; lost off Portmouth, Cornish coast; 11 perish.

**Cedar Grove**, steamer, lost off Cape Catoe, Nova Scotia; 17 persons missing, 20 Nov.

**Loving Hall**, barque, wrecked off Weymouth; 24 lives lost.

**British Empire**, ship, burnt off Allepo, several persons missing.

**City of Brussels**, sunk by collision with the *Kirkby Hall* (of), in the Mersey; 12 drowned.

**Kensal Castle**, steamer, wrecked in Bay of Biscay; 30 drowned.

**King Arthur Hall**, steamer, sunk near the mouth of the Thames; 22 lost.

**Wrecks through gales in North sea**, 36 lives lost.

**Maury**, Scotch steamer; sunk near Christianand, and 25 of crew lost.

**Dunstaffnage**, Liverpool ship, wrecked off Aberdeen; 23 perished.

**Walsham**, steamer, of Whitby, founded near Lisbon; 22 drowned; sailed from Cardiff, March, British Commerce, sunk by collision with County of Aberdeen, off Selsey Bill; 25 perished.

**Grappacher**, burnt near Bute Inlet (Vancouver Island), about 70 perished.

**H.M.S. Lively**, stranded off Stornoway; 7 June.

**Braithwaite**, steamer, of H. L. & N. R., New Zealand, steamed steamer; sunk by collision with *H.M.S. Firebird* (New Zealand steamer ship) off Ready Head; 25 perished.

**Depeche**, coasting steamer, heeled over, during launch in the typhoon; 242 drowned.

**Albion**, Liverpool steamer, at South Hendon; 22 lives lost.

**Sibbald**, wrecked by collision with the City of Lockport, both of Glasgow, Australian sailors, near the Needles; about 20 perished.

**Northsea**, barque, struck on Black Rock, Antwerp; 45 perished.

**Juno**, iron ship, stranded in the Mersey by a gale; the crew (30) perished.

**State of Florida**, Glasgow steamer, and *Perseus*, barque, sunk in collision, the master and crew of the Canadian coast; about 153 perished.

**Loddon (capt. Lothian)**, English steamer, and *Gipsy*, Spanish steamer, sunk by collision in a fog off Cape Finisterre; about 150 perished, presents reported up by *Santo Domingo* (8) night, 21 July.

**Dione**, steamer, sunk by collision with *Carmen*, steamer, near Gravesend; about 17 drowned, soon after midnight.

**[Capt. of the @] (the name of the steamer) punished for reckless navigation, Aug.)

**Wimp**, H. M. gun-boat (see under H. M.Gun-boat).

**Little Lee**, stranded near the mouth of the Mais, 14 Jan.

**Luna**, P. & O. company's steamer, wrecked on coast of Ceylon.

**Dorothea**, screw steamer, run down by *Lake Bread*, of the English channel; 20 lives lost.

**Pochard**, steamer, off Holyhead; 7 Dec.

**Mignonneau**, yacht; sailed from Southampton to Australia, 15 May; founded in a storm about 1500 miles from the Cape; 3 men and a boy escaped in a boat, without provisions, 5 July; proposed killing of one by lot rejected by Brooks, boy (Richard Parker) killed by captain, and eaten, 1 day, later, at sea; by German barque, *Montzuh*, 24th day, and carried to Falmouth; capt. Thos. Dudley and Edwin Stephens, mate, tried for murder at Exeter; fact confirmed, 6 men put to death; chief justice and other judges in queen's bench, 4 Dec.; sentence of death passed, 9 Dec.; deprived, 6 months imprisonment without labour.

**Admiral Moorsom**, L. and N. R.'s steamer, sunk near Holyhead by collision with *Santa Clara* (American); capt. Weeks and 4 perished, 13 Jan.

**Cheerful**, Liverpool steamer, collision with H.M.S. *Hela* in the Bristol channel, 13 lives lost in a fog, 2 a.m.

**Viceroy**, Liverpool barque, 27 lives lost, announced.

**Dolphin**, steamer (Gen. Nav. St. Co.), sunk by collision with the *Ebro*, 6 perished.

**Mechanica**, on sand Heads; 25 lost.

**Albatross**, British ship, wrecked during Typhoon off Leochino islands; 10 perished.

**Algana**, Canadian steamer, Founded in lake Superior; 46 lost.

**Citherion**, Union line steamer, sunk by collision with H.M.S. *Firebird*.

**Ocean**, Cumaru steamer, founded (without loss of life), by collision with another near Long Island in America; schooner sunk with all on board.

**Lis-Brown**, iron steamer, Australasian steamer navigation co., stranded on the Green Cape between Cape and Sydney; 76 drowned.

**Fecatore**, British steamer, founded near Sagon; about 50 lives lost.

**St. George**, steamer of Liverpool, cannonaded by another, off Hull, 1525.
Malling, Liverpool iron steamer, grounded on the Tiskar reef, Bristol channel, all hands lost in the gale (about 20 April). Many vessels lost, many injured, and great loss of life. 15 Oct.1536

Terniholbe, steamer, of Glasgow, lost on the Carmen-then coast; 15 lives lost. 15 Oct.

Kolawroco and Helen Nicholl, collision (42 lives lost, 11 April.1886)

Sultan, British ironclad, and Vila de Victoria, French steamer, collision in Lisbon harbour; the latter vessel sunk; 35 lives lost. 24 Dec. 1887

Kempsford, British steamer, for Australia, said to have been founded by collision with Ada Melmore off Brazil; about 280 perished, 3 Jan. 20 Jan.; 2 officers of the Ada Melmore drowned. 29 March. 1887

Fiskaburne, Righton company's steamer, during fog struck on rock at Point D'Ailly; no fog born about, sounded 16 lives lost of 90 passengers through panic. 12 April. 1889

Tesioma, P. & O. steamer, wrecked on Monarch rocks, Conisca; 23 lives lost. 17 April.

Tello, Eastern Telegraph company's steamer, off Myconos, Greece; 12 lives lost. 18 April. 1889

Bento, iron barque, wrecked at the Koo, China; 24 lives lost. 12 April 1889

Pearl fishing fleet destroyed in a hurricane, N.E. coast of Australia; 360 lives lost. 28 April. 1887

John Kain, British steamer, wrecked at St. John's; 87 lost. 27 April. 1887

City of Montreal (cotton ship), Human steamer, wrecked, off Newfoundland, 12 Aug. 1890

Monarch, pleasure yacht, founders near Hibernacoe; 11 lives lost. 29 Aug.

Tello of Bremen, of Glasgow, sunk off Yarmouth; 23 lives lost. 11 July. 1890


Loussan, iron barque, wrecked near Weymouth; 22 lives lost. 17 March 1888

City of Corwall sunk by collision with Tarominoo near Dungeness; 9 March.

S txn, sailing vessel, loses 12 men by collision with John Hope, steamer, off the Scilly Sept. 1889

Treviglen, emigrant ship, sunk off Cape Agulhas, all on board lost. 10 June.

Star of Greece wrecked in Abingdon Bay, near Adelphi; 13 lives lost. 11 July 1889

Erlt of Wemyss and Archdene, Glasgow barques, collision, 11 lives lost. 9 March. 1889

Collision between Glasgow steamer Neptune and British steamer Archdene at Chatham; 4 lives lost. 15 Oct. 1889

Nor, Norwegian barque, and Strombolen, steamer of New York, collision; 12 lives lost. 4 Nov. 1889

Steamer Rotherland wrecked on a rock at New York; 17 lives lost. 17 Dec. 1889

British steamer Priscilla, wrecked near Cape Fins- bergh, 6 miles west of Dungeness; 15 lives lost. 2 Jan. 1889

Novelda, steamer, of Newcastle, collision with the Scotch ship Killraven off Dungeness; 23 lives lost. 11 Feb. 1889

Liverpool, with steamer Clever, which founders off Beachy Head; all hands lost, 4 Feb. 1889

Grimsby fishing fleet; 73 lives lost. 9 Feb. 1889

Calypso, Pacific steamer, struck on unknown reef, Santa Fe, 28 miles south of Magdalen, and collision; 50 lives lost. 15 April 1890

Alborz, British steamer, struck on rocks off Fiji islands; about 14 drowned. 27 April. 1890

Thea, the chief steamer, ran aground at the Bredford, anchored off Dover, in a fog, and sunk; 9 missing. 2 May 1890

Fottelaf, barque of Aberdeen, wrecked on a rock off Moray Firth, 33 miles from Inverness, with a crew of 16 hands, 27 March-April; the captain and part of the crew succeeded in getting to land, but the rest, having been cast up, lived on shellfish, &c. On 22 April two men on a raft started for Jamaica and landed seven miles from Moray Firth, 24 April. H.M.S. P4 was sent from the steamer, and the boat with the crew to Kingston, 27 April, whence they were conveyed to England, where they arrived 13 May.

Irene Bosco, British schooner, founded off Milbank; 16 lost; reported. 14 June. The Royal steamer wrecked on Huggahin island; 11 drowned, reported. 2 Aug.

Karmere, Newcastle steamer, founded in a cyclone off the Bahamas; the crew entered two boats, the captain, with 18 men, not heard of since—the first mate and 6 men, nearly starving, being picked up and landed at Nassau, 22 Sept. 1889

H.M.S. Lily wrecked off Labrador coast, 16 Sept. 1889

The Florence, screw steamer, founded off Coast of Greenland; 4 crew rescued. 18 Sept.

Missie Swift, a Nova Scotian sailing ship, sunk by collision with the Geographique, off St. Pierre, France; 15 persons drowned. 20 Oct. 1889

Sandune, British steamer, on her way from New York to Hull, burnt; all hands saved by A. J. Fuller. 21 Nov. 1889

Goddy, steamer, sunk after collision with Isle of Cyprus, steamer, off St. Catherine's; about 4 lives lost. 20 Dec. 1889

Gringan, steamer, sunk by collision with Queen Victoria, near Greenock; 6 lives lost. 29 Dec. 1889

Lock Maidens, British iron ship, run ashore near Dieppe; 30 lost, reported. 27 Jan. 1890

[See Storms in Jan. 1890.]

Hibbott, steamer, and Norwegian, ship, both sunk by collision off Sandy Island, on 19 Feb.

Quetta, Queensland liner, struck on unknown rock, off Cape York, Torres strait, and sunk; 143 lives lost out of 224; captain rescued; 6 bodies reported. 21 Feb.

Piront, steamer, off Ferrol; 15 lost. 19 March.

Ethel Greewholie, steamer, founded off Rattrayhead, Aberdeen; 7 men drowned. 21 March.

City of Providence, steamer, lost in fog, 650 passengers and 190 crew, left New York, 19 March, and was due at Queenstown, 50th; on 25th, about 5.45 p.m., the starboard engine broke down; the inflow of water stopped the other engine, and the vessel was without machinery or sailing apparatus, a helpless log; a lifeboat was launched on 27 March, help arrived on 25 March, and was used in the body of a single life, the vessel towed into Queenstown. 29 March.

Dove, British India company's steamer, founded on a reef of rocks 400 miles from Suez; passengers, mostly Indian, 82; 64 lost, 18 saved, in the lifeboat, 4; the reef, the officers and crew remained on board, and were saved by the Russian steamer, the Polmarat; they took those on the reef to Suez, 16 May. [The disaster attributed to the unskilful navigation of the chief officer, 30 June.]

Gulf of Aila, steamer, founded on the way from Liverpool to Calpurasov; 72 lives lost. 15 May.

Ethel, barque, grounded on a reef near Portland, by collision with the Umbra, screw steamer; 4 lives lost. 25 June.

The fishing fleet was cut off by a storm; 600,000 silver, and £240,000 in the hold, lost, 25 June. 1890

The Melburn, Liverpool barque, wrecked off Roys Island; 15 men in the longboat drowned. 5 Oct.

H.M.S. Serpent, cruiser, wrecked off the coast of Germany; 26 persons saved; 26 lost. 14 Oct.

Calypso, British screw steamer, by collision with Phaeton, Spanish steamer, off Folkestone, 24 Nov.

Upperline, Calcut steamer, bound for China, struck a rock near Hartland Quay, Cormwall; about 7 men drowned. 29 Nov.

Essex, steamer, wrecked off Thesdes, 23 Nov.

Black Sea, steamer, wrecked off the coast of the Cameroons, 23 Nov.

Tahabula, British steel ship, sunk by collision with the Liburna, German ship, between the Cape de Verde and Cape Roque; 22 lives lost. 1 Dec.

Shahoreh, steamer, on the coast, on the steamer (capt. Martin); near Ching Kasung; burnt; nearly 390 lives said to be lost. 25 Dec.

Bar, steamer, sunk by collision of St. Abbs Head, Firth of Forth; 13 men drowned. 11 Jan.

Chiswick, London steamer, struck on a rock off Scilly; 41 out of 19 men drowned. 5 Feb.
WRECKS.

The Queen, British barque, sunk by collision with the Ipswich, between Antwerp and Cardiff; the captain and 49 passengers lost, on or about 13 Feb., at the Bay of Panama, ship steel, from Calcutta, for Dundee (about 27 lives lost); Matron, iron steamer (about 22 lives lost), and about 13 other vessels (about 55 lives lost), wrecked off Fal-mouth, during snowstorm, 9-10 March.

The Utopia, British steamer, capt. M'Kenney, conveying 850 Indian emigrants, with 30 crew, from Naples to New York, sunk during collision with H.M.S. ironclad Argo, at anchor in the Bay of Gibraltar; about 538 passengers and 26 of the crew drowned. Heroic exertions were promptly made by the crew to save the lives of those in the harbour to save life; of these, two brave men of the Immortalists, James Croton and George Hales, were drowned, 7 r.m. 17 March; above 125 men, women, and children, subsequently separated for the relief of the survivors.

March.
The marine court censures capt. M'Kenney for grave error of judgment, 22 March.

The Utopia was raised under the direction of Mr. A. Armit, 8 July, 1892.

Straitlyland, British steamer, wrecked off North Carolina, 23 March, reported 23 April. Armit, missionary schooner, wrecked off Tahiti; 16 drowned, reported, 15 March.

Glamorgan, steamer, sunk by collision with the Catharis, at Sandy Bay, off the coast of China, 20 April, 30 March, Carthage, two steamers, sunk by collision in the Mediterranean; several lives lost. Charlestown, steamer, of W. Hartlepool, sunk by collision with the Glaswegian steamer Kincardine, near Dover and Folkstone, 15 April, St. Catharines, steamer, wrecked off the Caroline Islands, reported, 50 persons drowned, 29 April. Ledston and Mersey, two steamers, sunk by collision in the Mersey; several lives lost.

Dunblane, steamer, of W. Hartlepool, sunk by collision with the Esbe, ex Port Phillip Bay, Melbourne, with 250 lives lost, 25 April.

Dunoon, barque, of W. Hartlepool, steamer, sunk during a hurricane, 250 miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia, 3 lives lost, 27 April.

Windsor, steamer, left Bristol for New York, 11 Nov. lost; disabled by a gale, crew saved to lifeboats, 22 Sept.; 5 men rescued before she sank, 20 Nov., 11 men missing.

The Volcano, full-rigged ship, bound for Sydney, wrecked off Sandgate; 27 persons suspended in the rigging for 16 hours, were saved with great difficulty by the Davidson lifeboat, and taken to Folkstone; capt. James Mould and 4 men drowned.

Endris, steel sailing ship, sunk off Ramsgate, during a gale, 27 lost; 27 Dec., Abysiniae, Guinea screw-schooner, burnt, 5 days out from New York; the passengers and crew rescued by the Whitehall, 6 Nov., 30 Veselina, full-rigged ship, bound for Sydney, wrecked off Sandgate; 27 persons suspended in the rigging for 16 hours, were saved with great difficulty by the Davidson lifeboat, and taken to Folkstone; capt. James Mould and 4 men drowned.

Childwell, barque, sunk by collision with a vessel, 11 Nov., 27 Dec.

Endris, steel sailing ship, sunk off Ramsgate, during a gale, 27 lost; 27 Dec., Abysiniae, Guinea screw-schooner, burnt, 5 days out from New York; the passengers and crew rescued by the Whitehall, 6 Nov., 30 Veselina, full-rigged ship, bound for Sydney, wrecked off Sandgate; 27 persons suspended in the rigging for 16 hours, were saved with great difficulty by the Davidson lifeboat, and taken to Folkstone; capt. James Mould and 4 men drowned.

City of Chicago, Imm. Atlantic steamer, run arohe near head of Kinsale, during a fog; passengers & crew saved, 15 July.

Apya, steamer, sunk by collision with the Raploch, 35 lives lost, 9 Aug.

Thetis, barque, capsized near Port Erin, Isle of Man; 17 lives lost, 24 July.

Anglois, Anchor Line steamer, capsized near the mouth of the Houghly; 12 lives lost, 9 Aug.

Stranger, British steamer, capsized in the Gulf of Mexico; 25 passengers lost, 20 Sept.

Cotswold, British steamer, sunk by collision with an unknown steamer, on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland; 25 lives lost, reported, 20 Sept.

The Premier, steamer, wrecked off Whidby Island in the Pacific; 5 deaths, 20 Oct.

The Bleakmore, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, on her way from Shanghai to Hongkong, during a typhoon, wrecked off Sand Island, in the Philippine group; the fires were put out and the engines started. Six days later, about 266 persons drowned; 23 persons saved, 28 Oct.

The Chikina, Japanese steamer, sunk in collision with the Pacifica, P. & O. steamer, in the Gozo Shihin straits; 2 deaths, 20 Nov.

Grand Turk, ironclad steam-sloop, wrecked off Barbadoes; 300 lives lost, 24 Jan.

Cuxhaven; 24 lost, 20 Nov.

Dilber, Glasgow steamer, wrecked on the Long Sands, Kent; about 7 deaths, 9 Dec.

Torence, Canadian steamer, wrecked off Vilafo, Spain; about 31 persons drowned, 7 Feb., 1892.

Pomperounia, Glasgow steamer, left Greenwich for New York, 27 Jan., damaged during a gale; 12 deaths, 4 Feb.; returned to Greenwich, 11 Feb.

Carnaca, British steamer, wrecked near Simon, W. Africa; many lives lost, reported, 22 Feb.

Countess of Errol, Cardiff screw steamer, sunk by collision with the City of Hamburg near Yarmouth Head; about 24 lives lost, 29 Dec.

H.M.S. Victoria disaster, see Navy of England, 20 June.

Hampshire steamer, of London, owners, Messrs. Macbeth and Co. (owners of Glaswegian, 22 men), sunk off St. Ives, Cornwall; all lost except Mr. James Swanson, chief officer, 18 Nov.

Jason, from Calcott to Boston, F.S., off Eastham, Massachusetts; 27 lost, reported 6 Dec.

Colonia, Belfast barque, wrecked off Ballycolton, capt. Bartlett and 10 drowned, 7 Jan., 1892.

Alabina, steamer, in the bay of Biscay; 11 lives lost, 29 Dec.

Chuta, sunk by collision with the Cabotina in the Barry Roads; 7 deaths, 17 Feb.

Port Varrock, a Glasgow barque, left Cardiff for Mexico, 30 Oct. 1891; foundered, 15 men and badly provisioned; the crew suffered greatly during the voyage; on her return, she was driven ashore in Brandon bay, co. Kerry, and the crew of 15 men and 1 crewman; inquiry severely blamed R. W. Rowat, the managing owner, and fined him 7s. 6d. 6 March.

The Volcano, cutter, formerly belonging to Lord Arundale, foundered on the coast of America; 3 hands lost, reported, 30 May.

Carrickfergus, barque, from Glasgow, wrecked off Strangford; 3 deaths, 27 Dec.

Louisa, French barque, driven on the Carmarthen, off U.S.A.; the captain and 14 drowned, 7 Sept.

Torma, steamer, from Malaga to Liverpool, wrecked off Great Yarmouth, New Zealand; 25 lives lost, 8 Sept.

Carrigart, Union steamer, from Sydney to Auckland, wrecked on St. Barrier island off New Zealand; the captain and 23 lives lost, 29 Oct.

Cultivation of Tobacco, from Hambledon, Surrey, wrecked off Spurn Head; 22 deaths, 11 Nov.
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**WRECKS.**

**February 1594**

John, steamer, of Glasgow, smothered off Isla of Man; 19 lives lost, about 22 Dec.

**February 25**

Schooner, of Fireland, sunk off South Shields; 28 lives lost. 22 Dec.

**February 26**

Bancroft, barque, at Holborn; 25 lives lost, 30 Dec.

**February 27**

Reported loss of the British steamer *Psodot*, from Sunderland to Marseilles; capt. Hind and 22 others drowned.

**February 28**

Esperio, steamer, of Glasgow, wrecked off Cornwall: 11 lives lost. 25 Jan.

**February 29**

Steedman, steamer, of Sunderland, sunk off Brest. 11 Jan.

**February 29**

Esperio, steamer, of Glasgow, wrecked off Cornwall. 11 lives lost. 25 Jan.

**February 29**

Upala, steamer, of Singapore steamer from San Francisco to Valparaiso; 63 deaths. 8 Jan.

**February 29**

Gusson, steamer, of Newfoundland, sunk at sea, 26 Nov. 13. 28 Dec.

**February 29**

Catharine, steamer, from Plymouth, wrecked on the Black Rock, off Guernsey; 12 passengers and some of the crew drowned. 1 Jan.

**February 29**

Ushant, steamer, from Liverpool to Colon, lost off Japan. 8. 9 May.

**February 29**

Palliser, steamer (Lancaster), sunk in collision with the *Kirodrilla* steamer (Antwerp), off the Skernes, 10 deaths. 14 May.

**February 29**

Moro, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Liabala*, in the Bay of Bengal, capt. Parkman and about 22 men lost. 24 Nov.

**February 29**

Guinness, Nova Scotia steamer, sunk in collision with a German steamer *Mae*, 6 deaths. 6 Jan.

**February 29**

A number of fishing-boats wrecked in the Baltic, about 120 deaths. 19 Sept.

**February 29**

Blierbana, British steamer, sunk in collision with the Spanish steamer *Galizin*, 12 deaths. 22 Sept.

**February 29**

Atlantic Transport steamer, wrecked on the Manacles, off Cornwall (error of navigation), 51 lives lost. 12 July.

**February 29**

Bengal, steamer, wrecked off Cape Horn, 18 deaths. 23 April.

**February 29**

Foreland, steamer, wrecked off Beachy Head, the captain and 3 men drowned. 20 Nov.

**February 29**

Bute, steamer, wrecked off South Shields; 5 deaths. 17 Nov.

**February 29**

Bute, steamer, sunk in collision with the *Cambay*, steamer, off South Shields, 26 deaths. 19 Nov.

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WRECKS.

1529

Resolute, steamer, sunk in collision with the Selticle steamer, off Calcutta in the Hooghly, the captain and 23 of the crew drowned, 14 Aug. 1899.

Socotaman, Dominon liner, wrecked off Belle Isle, Newfoundland: 15 deaths, 21 Sept.

Nogra, Canadian steamer, wrecked near Long Point, Lake Erie, 16 deaths, 30 Dec.


Barlet, steamer, of Liverpool, wrecked off Yarmouth, N.S.; crew of 40 lost, 2nd Feb. 1900.

Chubie, pilgrimage ship to Mecca, wrecked in the Red sea with loss of life, 3 March.

Ossian, Glasgow steamer, sunk in collision with an unknown steamer, 13 March.

Glenlyon, Melbourne steamer, wrecked off Gippsland, 39 deaths, 25 March.

Embleton, sloop, sunk by the Compagnie, Cammi liner, in St. George's channel, 11 deaths, 27 July.

Dromedary, steamer, ran into a fog in the Alligator steamer, in Belfast lough, 12 deaths and 59 injured, 28 July.

Godwin, steamer, of Glasgow steamer, and the Hamburg steamer Storrana, sunk by collision during a fog in Carigain bay; capt. Casey and 19 others of the Storrana lost, 29 Sept.

Churchill, Kindsley's steamer, near the Isle of Andros, about 35 deaths, reported 29 Sept.

City of Vienna, Dublin steamer, sunk with 500 passengers on board, 35 deaths, 3 Oct. 1900.


Lucerne, steamer, lost off Newfoundland, 24 deaths, reported 13 Feb.

Homer, steamer, sunk in collision with the Upper, Russian barque, off Spurn Head, 15 Feb. 23rd, 1901.

Rydelieve, sloop, lost off Cape de Gata, 25 deaths, 19 March.

Torg, steamer, sunk in collision with German steamer Ceylon, off Falmouth, 16 lost, 23 March.

Tober, steamer, wrecked at Port Louis, Mauritius, 20 deaths, 22 March.

Fullbrook, barque, wrecked off the Scilly Isles, 6 lives lost, 13 May.

Kimera, steamer, sunk in collision with the Oceanic, Atlantic liner, in St. Goege's channel, 7 deaths, 3 Aug.


Peregree, barque, with 14 men, lost in the Arctic regions after 22 Oct.

Coburn, disaster, over 60 lost, and Active, wrecked at Granton, 16 lost (see Nov. 1899).

Albatross, steamer, run into a fog by a Spanish collier, s.s. of Finisterre; both sunk, 13 British and 1 of the Spanish steamer drowned, 4 Jan. 1902.

Herman, Allan steamer, lost at sea, left the Clyde, 11 Feb.

Tiber, steamer, lost off Halifax, U.S., 21 deaths, reported 4 March.

Albatross, steamer, wrecked off Campana Island, Paraguay, 12 lost, 3 March.

Cambrian Princess, sunk in a fog in collision with the Ahaa, Channel steamer, 14 deaths, 11 March.

Camilla, steamer, in a gale, in the Bay of Bengal; crew of 50 passengers and crew saved, 6 May.

Highfields, barque, sunk in collision with the German steamer Kaiser, at Cardiff, 23 lost, 17 Aug.

Elliot, barque, crew 15, missing since 14 Feb. reported 7 Aug.

Great gale in Aggie bay, S. Africa; loss of shipping and about 51 lives, 1 Sept.

Dovick, steamer, sunk in a gale in the Northern seas, 11 deaths, 12 Sept.

Veilona, steamer, struck off Cape Edmonton, New Zealand, and sunk, 12 deaths, 26 Feb.

Defoe, fishing-boat, wrecked at Lowestoft, 6 deaths, 5 Nov.

Effrairie, steamer, from Sydney for Auckland, wrecked on Three Kings island, over 38 lost.

Great hero, steamer, lost, 5 Dec.

Sikh軍, steamer, sunk in a gale off Eric, 15 deaths, 22 Nov.

Hahuba, steamer, lost in the North Sea, 14 deaths.

Grecian, steam hulk, lost in the North Sea, about 34 Dec.

Manchester Mailboat, steamer, with 7,000 tons of coal on board, settled in Donkey Bay, 11 Jan.

Collision between the cruiser Florence and the Torpedo-boat destroyer Ideal, off Cork, 15 deaths.

Mumbles Hesboat capsized in Swansea Bay, 6 lives lost.

Hawke, steamer, sunk in a gale near Eileanp, off N. Carolina, 12 deaths.

Karlofski, steamer, stricken at the mouth of the Paran, Brazil, the captain and 2 men drowned, 18 Feb.

Orange, steamer, sunk in collision at Beaufort Bay, near Ancuere, about 30 deaths, 25 Feb.

Breda, steamer, Antwerp to Grimsby, with foreign emigrants, sunk in the Scheldt, 29 passengers drowned, 27 Feb.

Priscilla, of the Steam Navigation co. founded at Valparaiso, 17 out of 25 persons reported saved, 1 June.

Kiss, with case of benzin, burnt at Vladiport, on the coast, of captain, 30 of crew injured, 21 Aug.

Saltly, cruiser, collision with and sinks harkos La Fonderie, in North Sea, 4 lost, 18 Sept.

Dorel, steamer, with 200 passengers, on the N. John river (N. B.), burnt, 6 deaths, 22 Sept.

Lady Hilda, Hudson's Bay co. ship, wrecked on the Rock Shoal near Haid's Bay, 14 Sept.


Lock, steamer, Dundee steamer, lost on and 234 lives lost, 16 of crew and crew missing, 29 Oct.

Goner, steamer, burnt near Linlhow Island, 17 Nov.

Sparrowhawk, steamer, broadened in open sea, 2 Dec.

Cipron, steamer, burnt and sunk south of Vigo, 8 seenmen and 5 passengers lost, reported 2 Dec.

Submarine A, off Spithed, 11 lost, 3 March, 1901.

Sailing ship La Fonda sunk by German barque Moont of Kish Lightship, Kingston, 23 lost, 3 March.

H.M.S. destroyer Sparschweck struck rock off Chesney Island, China, and sunk, 17 June.

H.M.S. destroyer Donnington deraded by collision with H.M.S. Avon, off Scilly, 1 Aug.

H.M.S. destroyer Zephyr ranmed in Portsmoth harbour, 17 Aug.

British barque Zephyr, sunk off Lowest rock, 25 lives lost, 8 Aug.

H.M.S. destroyer Thetis ranmed on west coast of Brazil, 29 Sept.


Lady Eden, and a steamer of K. waddell, burnt belonging to H.M.S. Boulton, 13 lost, 27 Sept.

Destroyer Spitschol in collision of Yarmouth (H.M), 2 men drowned, 6 April.

H.M.S. Goor sunk barque, Holland-701, in Strats of Dover, 4 lives lost, 9 Oct.

Submarine A, off Spitshead, 11 lost, 3 March, 1901.

Submarine A, sunk in Portsmouth harbor by explosion, 16 Oct.

London & South Western railway steamer Fife, wrecked off Lowest rock, 73 lives lost, 14 Dec.

British ship, Poss of Milft, goes ashore on Vancouver Island with loss of all 124 hands, 26 Dec.

to steam, 39 sailing British vessels, with a gross tonnage of 113,517 and 42,090, lost in 1900, as compared with 57 steam and 29 sailing vessels, with gross tonnage of 138,742 and 41,625, respectively in 1899.
Steamship Eider, from Oran to New York, sinks in stormy weather, reported, 29 Jan., 1859.
Phoenix liner British King founders in the Atlantic, 28 lives lost.
Steamship Eden, from Goole to Rotterdam, sinks in a gale off the Dutch coast, 12 lives drowned.
Steamship Carrick, in a fog with collision with the s.s. Duke of Gordon; captain of the Carrick, a cabin boy, and 4 steamer passengers drowned, 26 May.
During typhoon at Hong-Kong several vessels, including H.M.S. Phoenix were wrecked. See Stornes.
Loss of the emigrant ship Chesterhouse with the captain and 60 passengers.
Penzance schooner, Ringbolder, wrecked at Dungeness; schooner Alfred of Plymouth; the Basset of the Scilly; the Girl of the Period of Sheds, reported.
The Pequock, a Liverpool ship, adrift near Cuxhaven; crew of 25 drowned, reported, 13 Jan.
Wreck of the steamship Cervantes, at London; 10 lives lost.
British steamer Heliotrope collides with the Oceano; the latter sank and 14 of the crew were drowned, 17 Feb.
The G. E. Railway company's steamer Berlin wrecked at the mouth of the Maas; 128 lives lost, including that of Mr. Arthur Herbert, king's messenger.
Wreck of the White Star liner Saxa and the Elder Dempster liner John.
Steam twailer, Henry of Grimsby, lost off Liverpool, with her crew of 11, reported, 23 March.
Wreck of the liner Satiafio (Pacific Steam Navigation Company) on the Chile coast; all on board lost, reported, 7 April.
British steamer Colombo on the Peruvian coast, reported.
British steamer Fontana, abandoned on the w
de while on a voyage between Calcutta and Sydney, reported.
Loss of the Liverpool s.s. Goteorth with all hands, 4 Dec.
In a fog, the Great Eastern steamer Alexander collides with the British steamer Animader near the Hook of Holland, 22 Jan.; a boat belonging to the Alexander, with 20 persons on board was missing; for two days, having been picked up off north-east of the steamer Sunbeam, 24 hours after the accident; its safety reported.
The St. Cathar, Liverpool steamer, burned off Cape Jaffa, 13 of the crew, who put off in a boat, were drowned; 32 men were taken off by the Animader.
White Star steamer Cometic.
Wreck of the Newcastle Castle, of the Union Company off Point Dumez; three lives lost.
Wreck of the wadder, Alba of Grimsby, founders; 5 drowned.
The British steamer Diana, from Karato to Singapore, burns, battle in a typhoon, off the Gates islands; 2 lives lost.
Wreck of the barque Amazon, bound from port Talbot to Biskane, on the Welsh coast; 20 lives lost.
Loss of the packet yacht Arion after collision in a fog in the Channel.
Wreck of the British steamer, founders on the Brazilian coast; no lives lost.
Wreck of the steamer Firthavon, founded in the North sea; loss of captain and 21 officers and crew.
Burning of the Ellerman steamer Strelitz, sailing from Malta to Alexandria; 5 Europeans, 18 of the crew, and 110 pilgrims drowned or burnt to death.
Loss of the Vene with a cargo of wheat off the Australian coast; 48 persons, including the captain, drowned.
Wreck of the Pera in Cook's straits; 13 lives lost.
Loss of the Marie in the Goebel, 18 April.
Collision between the liner Blemde and the steamer Thetis of Oslofjord, of the Edshdyke; the latter vessel sunk.
Wreck of the Shaw Savill liner Moori, at Singkong, 17 Sept.
The Blue Anchor liner Wescot, which left Durban for Cape Town on 26 July, was given up as lost.
The Turkish steamer, as missing; all legal purposes regarded as lost.
Wreck of the Scottish steamer Hecla off Maine; 35 lives lost.
The British steamer Ellen Vieux sunk at the mouth of the Mersey, and 33 lives were lost; the steamer Thistlemoor was wrecked off the North Devon coast, and 15 lives lost.
Collision of the Irish steamer between the White Star steamer Aspley and the Arend; the latter sank with 12 of her crew, all Lascares.
The Louisiana wrecked off Cosmoledo island, 29 Jan.
Wreck of the British liner Lina off Humbird island; 50 lives lost, reported.
Loss of the Pericles, Aberdeen line steamer, which went adrift near Cape Lefeow; no lives lost.

The Kate Thomas, from Antwerp, sank in a collision by a steamer off Land's End, 19 lives lost.
Wreck of the Minnehaha near Blecher; 16 April.

**REMARKABLE CASES OF FOREIGN VESSELS WRECKED OR BURST.**

**Auric,** U.S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the Vesta, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost.

**Northern Belle,** a large American vessel, wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and 275, to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, 21 Sept., 1857.

**Penrune,** an American ship, captain Merriam (116 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York), was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light; 24 persons saved.

**Limeo,** American barque with emigrants, wrecked off Bordeaux; above 200 lives lost, 17 Feb.

**Schielle,** Hamburg mail steamer, wrecked in a fog, on the coast, 33 lives lost.

**Deutschland,** line Atlantic steamer, from Bremen to New York, during a gale, went on sandbank, the Kentish Knock, at mouth of the Thames; about 600 lives lost (120 emigrants). The Liverpool tug steamer, saved a great many lives; no investigation, it was shown that there had been no delay in helping, and no robbery.

**Adagio,** French ironclad battery, sunk by Hymes (47 drowned).

**Vest Opal,** U.S. steamer, founded through hurricane, near Atlantic, 36 miles from shore; 44 lost, 4 Sept.

**Osehint,** French steamer, sunk by collision with Diana, Italian steamer, off Spezia; about 160 lives lost.

**Achilles,** N.W. transit service steamer, founded near Lonely Island, in the Georgian bay, 23 miles from Point au Barbe; about 50 lost.

**Chicago,** American steamer sunk by collision with English steamer, Salton, off coast of Holland; about 454 perish.

**City of Philadelphia,** U.S. passenger ship, ran on reef, coast of Massachusetts; 28 lives saved; about 57 perish; alleged negligence.
Daniel Steinmann, White Cross steamer, struck on rock off Sandyb' Isle, Nova Scotia; about 120 perish; about 3 April, 1834.

Schooner from French brig, wrecked off Great Bank, Newfoundland; about 62 perish; May, 1834.

W. A. Scholten, Dutch steamer, sunk by collision with Lord Mary of Hartlepool, at anchor off Dover; about 20 persons perish, many saved by the crew of the Fero of Sunderland, 19 Nov., 1837.

Alfred D. Snow, American vessel, wrecked off Waterford; 28 perish.

Collision between Thynghoula and Gieser, German steamers, off Sable Island, N. Atlantic; 135 lives in the Gieser, lost; 14 Aug., 1838.

Collision between steamers La France (French) and St. George (American) off the Canaries; about 87 lives lost; 13 Sept., 1839.

John Hancock, steamer, laden with cotton, burned on the Mississippi; about 20 persons perish, 25 Dec., 1839.

German death, Atlantic war vessels wrecked off Sanaa (see Storms); 16 March, 1839.

The Contesse de Flavrac cut in half by collision with the Princess Henriette, both Belgian mail boats; the captain and others killed, prince Napoleon Bonaparte escapes; 20 March.

Doverark, Danish emigrant vessel, sank in the Atlantic off Newfoundland; captain Murrell of the Missouri, Atlantic mail line, and his crew, with great energy rescued all on board (735); [He landed part on the Azores and part in Philadelphia]; 7 April.

Pries Frederik, Dutch mail steamer, outbound bound for Java with troops and specie, sunk by collision with the Marjorace, British steamer, in a dense fog in the Channel; great order maintained on the Pries Frederik; only 7 Dutch soldiers perished, out of the 170 persons on board, 25 June; the Marjorace, much injured, got to Falmouth July 6, 1839.

Ertopoel, Turkish government cruiser, and the Musulce Mara, Japanese mail steamer (crews lost), founder in Japanese waters during a heavy gale (see Targave and Japan); 18 Sept.

Collision of the Spanish steamer Vizzagia with the Cornelius Hargraves, schooner, off New Jersey; both vessels sunk; the captain and about 60 persons of the Vizzagia drowned; 23 Oct.

The Taormina, Italian mail steamer, sunk by collision with the Greek steamer Theodota, off Cape Sanitin; about 62 lives lost, 2 A.M.; 12 Sept., 1841.

Edler, German screw steamer (North German Lloyd's), from New York to Bremen, struck on rocks near the Isle of Wight during a fog, 31 Jan.; capt. Henderson of New York, and 27 passengers, together with the mails, bars of silver, and other parts of the cargo saved by the great exertions of the lifeboats, 13 Feb.; the Edler lifted off the wreck March 19, and beached at Southampton; 24 March, 1842.

Rusolka, Russian ironclad, founded off the Finnish coast, possibly through an explosion; 228 lives lost; 19 Dec., 1842.

The Ploehniskie (Russian), sunk by collision with the ColumbiA (Italian), midnight off Tarhankut; about 160 deaths; 27 July, 1843.

Edler, N. German Lloyd steamer, from Bremen to New York, sunk in collision with the Crucifixle of Aberdeen off Lowestoft about 6 A.M.; 334 lives lost, including capt. von Gisler, the master; 20 sailors, 135 American and 20 English; 29 Jan., 1843. The Crucifixle arrested at Rotterdam, Coroner's inquest at Lowestoft, the mate and look-out man of the Crucifixle censured for negligence; the captain exonerated; 1 May; the mate's certificate canceled by the board of trade, 17 June, 1845. The court at Rotterdam declare the Crucixle to be solely in fault, and award 550,000 gulden damages; 15 April, 1846.

At the Mansion House, on 21 May, 1846, captain Murrell, in the presence of distinguished company, received from the lord mayor a silver salver with an inscription, and a purse of money (about 500£) from the citizens of London; the officers and crew also received testimonial.

The German emperor presented 200£ to the Lifeboat Institution, and gold watches to some of the masters of lifeboats, April, 1842.

Hielo Reparte, Spanish cruiser, sunk off Cape Trafalgar; 420 lives lost (see Spain); 10 March, 1851.

Girondu, Spanish coasting steamer, wrecked off the Philippine isles in a cyclone; 263 died; 30 lives saved; 31 May.

Don Pedro, French steamer from Havre to La Plata with emigrants, wrecked off N. W. coast of Spain, 57 lives lost; May, 1854.

Mercii, Italian emigrant steamer to Brazil, sunk in collision with the Duggie at the mouth of the Gulf of Spezzi; 140 deaths; 21 July.

Savoia, Recoeso, Italian steamer, struck on collision with the Mortese steamer; about 20 deaths; 19 Sept.

Parmi, coal barge, of Dunkirk, sunk by collision with the Escaut, German steamer; the English pilot, and 12 men drowned; 14 Oct.

Sabella, Italian emigrant steamer, wrecked off Costa; 20 deaths, reported; 17 Nov.

On Ho, steamer sunk by the steamer Newhaven, off Wousung, China; capt. Sessa and 3 English officers drowned; total deaths 260; 9 April, 1870.

Alcmeler, Swedish steamer, sunk by collision with the Golde, steamer from Rotterdam, in the Humber; 12 lives lost; 2 Oct.

Soliver, North German Lloyd steamer, wrecked off Cape Cardeusio, N. Spain; capt. Wempe and 256 lives lost; 11 Oct.

Rhal, German ship of Bremen, founded off Lundy island; 17 deaths; 5 Dec.

Maria Fanny, French steamer, wrecked off the Casquets; 18 deaths; 19 Nov.

Sisters, of Hamburg, wrecked off Newfoundland; 241 lost; 3 March, 1857.

Utrecht, steamer from Rotterdam to Java, wrecked off Ushant; about 100 deaths; 4 or 5 March.

Ville de St. Jeunesse, French steamer, lost; 25 deaths; 25 March.

Flandre, Dutch steamer, sunk by collision with the Jude, steamer, of Bremen, in the English Channel; 15 May.

Bremen, French steamer, wrecked off the Casquets; 16 deaths; 14 Aug.

The Bue, Austrian pleasure steamer, sunk in collision with the Turziu, British steamer, on the Rhine; 23 or 24 Sept.

The Jolai, Austrian steamer, sunk by collision with the Bonito Arden, in the Channel; 4 deaths; 25 Nov.

Pluton (French), liner from Marseilles to Boston, wrecked off Point Argua, Tenessee; about 17 deaths; 10 Feb., 1858.

Lydia, French steamer, lost in the Channel; 23 deaths; 23 March.

Le Bourbonnais, French liner, bound from New York to Havre (186 miles N. of her true course and going at great speed), sunk in collision during a dense fog, with the Cresswether, British steamer, some 60 miles off Sable Island, Nova Scotia; capt. Belenow, and 415 passengers and crew drowned; 465 saved—including 1 woman, 193 of the crew, and 64 passengers; 3 July.

Poldovan, German steamer, wrecked off the Cape Finisterre; 175 deaths; 50 other vessels and large vessels lost along the New England coast; total deaths about 250.

Hravonka, French steamer, founded near Besancon; about 250 lives lost; 27 Dec.

Voicvodes, Italian steamer, wrecked off Treviso Head, Cornwall, about 1500 deaths.

Esmeralda, Norwegian barks, wrecked off Comwall; 25 lives lost; 2 Jan.

Iced, Norwegian steamer, founded in the North Sea; 12 deaths; 21 March.

Ille de France, fishing boat, wrecked off Ween Head; 24 deaths; 1 April.

Relief fund started; £5,000 from prose. France, 100£ from Havre to July 2, Bremen 300£, 9 July, 1842.

Henderson, of the Cresswether, exonerated from blame; 30 July, 1858. The Hravonka held as an excuse for the collision; 12 Jan., 1856; again on appeal, 11 May, 1858.
WRECKS.

American ss "Faluncia," plying between San Francisco and Puget Sound ports, lost off Annapolis; 140 lives lost, reported 18 Jan., 1906.

Norwegian ss "Thor" wrecked near Bergen; 30 drowned 23 Feb.

Belgian trawling ship "Guadeloupe," owners: De Beurs, of New York, foundered in the Bay of Biscay; 11 crew and 35 others drowned 18 April.

Three German yachts, "Imperator," "Eclipse," and "Sophie," from Hamburg to St. Annapolis, foundered near the North sea, west of Heligoland; crews, 70 in number, drowned, reported 15 May.

Italian emigrant ship "Sirio," home: for North America, struck a rock off Cape Point; 140 drowned 4 Aug.

14 fishing boats, returning from Labrador, driven ashore near Belle Isle; lost 16 Sept.

British carrying over 230 Hindos, mostly women and children, sunk in the Indus with all on board, reported 25 Sept.

Russian steamer "Furin," on leaving Vladivostok, struck by torpedo and sunk 23 of 205 passengers and crew 60 were saved 21 Oct.

German steamer "Helgoland" collided with unknown vessel near the East Goodwins; 23 drowned 22 Oct.

Collision between the Dix and the Justine in Puget sound; 41 persons drowned 18 Nov.

German liner "Kaiser Wilhelm II," together with the mail steamer "Tiroulette," near Cherbourg; 4 passengers and the Kaiser Wilhelm killed by shock 21 Nov.

A sailing ship from Zanzuball to Kerguelen, foundered in the Black Sea; 65 men who were on board and the crew drowned, reported 25 Jan., 1907.

American steamer "Lavender," sunk in collision off Rhode Island coast; 43 lives lost 14 Feb.

Austrian Lloyd liner "Lancaster," wrecked in the Cretan seas; 49 drowned 21 Feb.

Wreck of the American liner "Delphi," near Tokio, 3 men lost 27 June.

Loss of the French schooner, "Le Jovis;" 28 lives lost 7 June.

Loss of the schooner "Violette," of Gravelines, with crew of 19 men, off the coast of Ireland, reported 27 June.

Two steamers, the "Columbia" and "San Pedro," foundered in the Californian coast; 100 lives lost 27 July.

Foundering in the North Sea of the Mahosch steamer "Kapfen;" 110 lives lost, reported 26 Nov.

German liner "Aviso Wurmann," lost on the Grand Banks, reported 23 Jan., 1908.

The Japanese steamer "Matsu Maru" sunk in collision near Hakodato; 300 lives lost, 23 March.

The Japanese training cruiser "Matsukaze, " sunk off the Labrador coast owing to the explosion of a projectile; 200 lives lost 30 April.

50 fishing boats wrecked off the coast of Kagoshima, Japan; and 500 lives, in a storm. 16 June.

Wreck of the Spanish steamer "Lucena" on the rocks near Muros; 33 drowned 24 June.

Wreck of the Norwegian steamer "Fulgenfjorden;" 43 lives lost 22 Aug.

At Smyrna, a Turkish steamer ran down the head of the bay, and the entire steamer "Stavsholm" outside the harbour; 140 lives were lost 14 Sept.

Inca" and "Javannah" have reported fishing schooners sunk off the coast of Newfoundland; the captain alone was saved after clinging for 46 hours to a plank, reported 19 Oct.

The steamer "Fulgenfjorden" sunk off the Japanese coast, 33 lives lost 24 June.

Wreck of the Norwegian steamer "Fulgenfjorden" 43 lives lost 22 Aug.

Collision in the Channel between the Swedish steamer "Linholm" and the German steamer "Fotz," both boats sunk by former captain; 7 of the crew and 2 women drowned 30 Oct.

Collision between an Italian steamer, "Florida," and "White Star" liner "Rapido," about 70 miles east of New York, during a fog 23 Jan., 3 large numbers of lives were saved by the arrival of the "Bolte," which received the C.Q.D. or distress signal sent up by wireless by the "Rapido," 22 Jan.; the "Rapido" sink while being towed to harbour 24 Jan., 1909.
WRECK COMMISSION.

1533

WÜRTENBERG.

Fire on the Argentine mail steamer Presidente in the 30th sea, 70 persons missing, 350 saved; reported 29 Feb. 1909.

Collision between the German mail steamer Sigmund and the Gurray, the latter lost, 13 March. Collision between Argentine steamer Columbus and N. German-Lloyd steamer Schlesien, near Montevideo harbour; 18 lives lost. 24 Aug.

Wreck of the French steamer General Chauvin off Minorca; 200 lives lost. 9 Feb. 1909.

The Italian ship F. S. Giacomo wrecked off Bombay on Dec. and her crew of 24 drowned. 18 May.

The French steamer La Rochelle sunk in collision on the Skerries; 21 lives lost. 16 June.

Naval disasters. See under Navy.

WRECK COMMISSION, a court established to inquire into the causes of shipwrecks: first sat., 30 Oct. 1876, Mr. H. C. Rottohy, presi- dent, resigned 1880.

WRESTLING. The art of wrestling dates back many centuries. Its popularity has waxed and waned with varying periods. Towards the end of the 19th century wrestling as a pastime again began to penetrate into prominence in England by the introduc- tion of Russian, Turkish, and other foreign wrestlers. The principal forms of modern wrestling are the Greco-Roman, the Catch-as-catch-can, and Jiu- jitsu, the latter being the national style in Japan. In Greco-Roman wrestling the opponents are not allowed to hold each other below the waist, and both hips are free to be lifted or driven on the ground. In the Catch-as-catch-can style any hold is allowed, and the placing of both hips and one shoulder of a rival to the mat constitutes a fall. Jiu-jitsu, or the Japanese art of self-defense, has methods peculiarly its own, mainly consisting of locks and holds, a knowledge of which enables an comparatively weak person to defeat and overcome another of greater strength. The city of London police, as well as other forces, have been taught Jiu-jitsu.

Hackenschmidt beat Madmal (Greco-Roman), at Olympia, in 44 secs. 31 Jan. 1904.

Hackenschmidt r. Jenkins at Albert Hall. Hacken- schmidt gained first fall in 20 mins. 32 secs., and second in 14 mins. 32 secs. 24 Feb. 1903.

Hackenschmidt r. Madmal (Catch-as-catch-can, at Olympia. Hackenschmidt won first fall in 1 min. 33 secs., and second in 4 mins. 27 April, 1906.

Padonay r. Zbyszco at the London Pavilion. Padonay disqualifed for tripping after 15 mins. match awarded to Zbyszco. 6 Dec. 1907.

Zbyszco r. Sluiman (Greco-Roman) at the Holborn Empire. Zbyszco gained the first fall in 2 mins. 1 Jan. 1908.

Hackenschmidt r. Rogers (Catch-as-catch-can, at Oxford Music Hall. Hackenschmidt gained the first fall in 7 mins. 35 secs., and the second in 6 mins. 45 secs. 24 Jan. 1908.

Yamato r. Irslenger (Catch-as-catch-can, at the Allamanda. Irslenger gained the first fall in 19 mins. 33 secs., and Yamato the second in 20 mins. 20 secs. Irslenger's shoulder was injured and he was unable to continue. 2 Feb. 1909.

Gotch r. Hackenschmidt (Catch-as-catch-can, at Chicago. After wrestling for 2 hours Hacken- schmidt refused to continue and thus forfeited all money. 15 April 1909.

Gotch r. Yussaf Mahmood, at Chicago. Gotch obtained the first fall in 2 mins., and the second in 9 mins. 10 secs. 15 April 1909.
Much destruction by a cloud-burst in the Black Forest district, 50 lives lost, 3 June; visit of the king to organize relief, 8 June, 1865.

1844. Eberhard I.
1846. Eberhard II.
1848. Ulric; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.
1550. Christopher the Pacific.
1568. Louis the Pious.
1593. Frederic I.
1608. John Frederic; joined the protestants in the Thirty years' war.
1628. Eberhard III.
1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland, and with the English armies on the continent.
1733. Charles Alexander.
1737. Charles Eugene.
1739. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).
1796. Frederic I., makes peace with France, 1796.

KINGS.
1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsieh, 1813. Died in 1816.
1816. William I., 20 Oct.; son; born 22 Sept., 1814. He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1849; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857; was the oldest living sovereign, 1862; died 25 June, 1864.
1864. Charles I., son; born 6 March, 1827; married princess Olga of Russia, 13 July, 1846. No issue; died 6 Oct. 1891.
1891. William II., cousin; born, 25 Feb., 1848; married,
1. Marie, princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, 25 Feb., 1874; who died, 30 April, 1882;
2. Charlotte, princess of Schaumburg Lippe, 8 April, 1856; attempt on his life by Martin Muller, lunatic anarchist, 26 Oct. 1866.

WÜRTZBURG. 1531

Wyoming'.

Heir presumptive (William, born 29 July, 1828, died 6 Nov., 1866; Nicolous, born 1 March, 1833, died 21 Feb. 1913, next in succession, duke Philip and his son Albrecht.

WÜRTZBURG (in Bavaria), was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Würzburg to promote union amongst them, 21-27 Nov. 1859. Near here the archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, 3 Sept. 1796; and the Prussians defeated the Bavarians, 28 July, 1806.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION, see Rebellions, 1554.

WYOMING, a western territory of the United States of America, constituted in 1868, admitted a state 1890. Capital, Cheyenne. Lynch Law has not long been superseded. Women have been disfranchised. It includes Yellowstone park (which see). The desolation of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, by an incursion of Indians allied with the British, 3 July, 1778, forms the subject of Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," published 1806. Wyoming abounds in iron, coal, natural soda, mineral oil, &c. Explosion in a coal mine at Red Canyon, about 68 deaths, 21 March, 1895; another at Hanna, 175 killed, 30 June, 1913. The U.S. settlers attack the Bannock Indians on their hunting grounds; several killed; troops sent, 24 July, 1895. Population 1880, 20,789; 1905, 101,016; 1910 (est.), 140,600.
X.

XANTHIAN MARBLES, see British Museum.

XANTHICA, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 332 B.C.

XANTHUS, Lycia, Asia Minor, was taken by Harpagus for Cyrus, about 536 B.C., when the inhabitants buried themselves in the ruins. It was besieged by the Romans under Brutus 42 B.C. After a great struggle the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 150 were saved. Plutarch.

XENOPHON, see Retreat of the Greeks.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the Asta Regia of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending 5 Jan. 1852, to 3,934,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, 26 July, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tariq and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,285,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3,000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the marines and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopyla (which see) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, 7–8 Aug. 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, 20 Oct. 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, who, with an army of 500,000 men, was defeated and slain at Plataea, 22 Sept. 479 B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XESIBELAND, a district in S. Africa, situated between Griqualand East and Pondoland; annexed in 1880 to Cape Colony.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Bullasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, 10 Sept. 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

X RAYS, see Röntgen Rays.

XYLOIDINE, an explosive resembling gun-cotton. It is produced by treating starch or some material of a fibrous, woody nature with strong nitric acid.

XYLONITE, a celluloid preparation used for making combs, pianoforte keys, and numerous other articles.

XYLOTECHNOGRAPHICA, a process for staining wood various colours, invented and patented by Mr. A. F. Brophy; announced early in 1875.
YACHT (from the Dutch jacht); a light vessel for pleasure or races.

Queen Elizabeth had a yacht built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1588, and in 1583 one was presented by the Dutch to Charles II., who soon after had others constructed, and yacht races began. First royal cup presented to the Royal Yacht Squadron by King William IV. 1834

AMERICA'S CUP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Loss</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>J. C. Stevens</td>
<td>Aurora</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Magic</td>
<td>F. Osgood</td>
<td>Cambria</td>
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<td>J. S. Dickerson</td>
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<td>Mayflower</td>
<td>Gen. J. Pain</td>
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1 Columbia disabled.
2 Valleyry-H. disqualified for fouling Defender.
3 Valleyry-H. withdrew on crossing line.
4 Sail over, Shamrock disabled.
5 Shamrock did not finish.

King's cup won by Mr. Burton's Lucina, 5 Aug. 1882.
Launch of sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock III. at Leven shipyard, Dunbarton. 17 Mar. 1901.
King Alfred of Spain elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. 14 April, 1906.
German emperor's cup for the Dover-Heligoland race won by the yard Betty, owner Mr. J. H. Benn. 13 June.
Death of Mr. Samuel Butler while on a yachting cruise in Norway, reported. 13 July.
King's cup at Newport won by the schoop Effort. 3 Aug.
Rossevelt cup, offered by the German emperor, won by the American yacht Ask. 3 Sept.
Rules for the building and classification of yachts of the International racing-yacht association have been formulated in accordance with resolutions passed at the international conference which met in January and June, were approved by the committee of Lloyd's Register of 13 Nov., 1906.
Grounding of the Czar's yacht Stoumbert off Horsell. 11 Sept. 1907.

Coves Regatta.—The German emperor's cup won by Lord Dunraven's Corvus. 7 Aug.
The Dover to Heligoland handicap race (the German emperor's cup), the American-built yacht Niagara arrived first; on the time allowance the winner was the schooner Clove (Herr von Guillaume). 15-16 June.
Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the American cup declined by the New York yacht club, Sept.
New Thames yacht club; annual matches from Southend to Harwich take place; sir T. Lipton's new Shamrock wins her maiden race in the 23 metre class, beating Mr. M. R. Kennedy's White Feather by 23 mins. 30 May, 1908.
Bermuda yacht race begins 2 June; first yacht to cross the line is the schooner Irene (Mr. E. J. Bliss). 2 June.
King Edward presides at the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron. 4 Aug.
Coves regatta opened; the king's cup won by sir J. Pender's cutter Beaghill. 4 Aug.
The German emperor's cup won by Herr Knapp von Bohlen's Gremminie. 5 Aug.
New York yacht club race; race for king Edward's cup won by the schoop Anglese 10 Aug.

Yacht clubs.—The Cork harbour water club, now the Royal Cork yacht club, 1720; Royal Yacht Squadron, Cork, 1827; Royal Albert, 1844; Alfred, 1848; Barrow, 1849; Channel Islands, 1855; Cape Town, 1862; Clyde, 1867; Cork, 1870; Cowes, 1871; Dartmouth, 1876; Dorset, 1875; R. Eastern, 1883; R. Forth, 1883; R. Harwich, 1883; R. Highland, 1883; R. Lymington, 1883; R. Mersey, 1884; R. Northern, 1884; R. Portsmouth, 1886; R. St. George, 1902; R. Southampton, 1871; R. South Eastern, 1883; R. Thames, 1884; R. Torbay, 1852; R. U. S. Y. C., 1852; R. Victoria, 1844; R. Welsh, 1847; R. Western of England, 1837; R. Yorkshire, 1837; Solent, 1879, made Edward's cup won by the schoop Anglese. 10 Aug.

YANKEE, from "Yencees," a corruption of "English," the name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the colonists; applied solely to the New Englanders by the British soldiers in the American war (1775-81); afterwards by foreigners to all natives of the United States; and by the confederates of the south to the federals of the north during the war 1861-64.
YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year was divided into months, each of 30 days, except February, which had 29 days, and so the whole year contained 365 days. But in 46 B.C., by Julius Caesar, the year was corrected by adding a day to the month of February, making it 30 days long, and so it has been ever since. The solar or astronomical year was found to be about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 52 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C.

The lunar or Sidereal year was found to be about 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds, and 14 decimals.

The Jews dated the beginning of the second year in March, and civil year in September: the Athenians began the year in June; the Macedonians on 24 Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia in 25 or 30 Aug.; and the Persians on 1 April. Now all Christian nations have commenced the year on 1 January.

In France, the Mowogian kings began the year with March; the Byzantines sometimes began the year with Christmas, 25 Dec.; and sometimes with Easter, which being a movable feast, led to much confusion. Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an act, the last article of which declared that, for all times to come, he must be both annually and universally, and written on and from 1 January. The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrated in the Briton, the birthday of Christ, 25 Dec.; his circumcision, 1 Jan.; his conception, 25 March; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began the year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This practice having been crowned on 1 Jan., gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. Soon. Until the act for altering the style, in 1752 (see Style), when the year was ordered to begin on 1 Jan., it did not legally and generally commence in England until 25th March. In Scotland, at that period the new year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January, February, and part of March sometimes being two dates, as we often find in old records, 1733, 1734, 1745, and 1746. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we regularly say the "revolution of 1688," as that event was completed in February, or the "year of 1688," as that year was fixed in the book of computation; but if the year were held to be one, it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1685.

The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller: 25 Feb., snow melts; 27 Feb., snow on; 9 March, fields quite green; 27 March, plants at full growth; 25 July, plants in full blossom; 10 Aug., plants shed their seeds; 27 Dec., snow. The snow continues upon the ground from 15th Aug. of one year to 23rd June of the following, being 360 days only; so that May, June, July, and August of one year correspond to January, February, March, and April of the next, and spring, summer, and autumn are together only six days, or eight weeks. The winter is of forty-five weeks' duration in the British countries.

See New Style, Platonic Year, Substantial Year, Modern Calendar, French Revolution, Calendars of the Year of our Lord, see Style.}

YEAR of our LORD: see Style.

YEAR of the REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the reign is always given, both in the two chambers of Parliament. The King's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of Parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of writing is used in all the states of the Western Hemisphere, and in all similar documents and records; see List of Kings under Epoch of.
the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

**YEAR-BOOKS** contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of unwritten law. "For non-scripturam." In 1803 et seq. various year-books of Edward I. (1292-1301) edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the Chronicles and Memorials, were published at the expense of the British government.

**YEAST**, a substance causing fermentation, was discovered by Cagniard de la Tour and Schwann, independently, in 1836, to be a vegetable cell or fungus.

**YELLOW FEVER**, an American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia: in Oct. 1702; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of Aug. 1791. This fever was a great devastation at Philadelphia in July 1793; carrying off several thousand persons. It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It reappeared in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1813; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year. Yellow fever raging in the southern of the United States, Sept. Oct. 1828; at Mobile, Alabama, 1829; in Florida (specially in Jacksonville) and other southern states, autumn 1888. Mr. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, died of it at New York on his way from Florida to England, 12 Sept. 1888; the epidemic abating Oct. 1888: 4,583 cases, and 356 deaths in Jacksonville to Nov. 17, 1888; large outbreak, with some deaths, July-Sept. 1887; and at Senegal, autumn, 1880; Messrs. Reid, Carroll, and Agomonte investigate into the cause of the fever in Cuba during 1900, and finally prove the disease to be conveyed by a species of mosquito (Culex fasciatus), reported Feb. 1901.

**YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**, about 3,300 square miles, in territory of Wyoming. It includes Yellowstone lake, about 30 square miles, with numerous geysers, volcanic and other grand natural phenomena, rugged mountains, forests, meadows, rivers, and much beautiful scenery. Its formation was authorised by congress in March, 1872.

**YELEM**, a province of Asiatic Turkey, on the Red Sea, the Arabia Felix of the Romans; see Arabia.

**YENIKALE**, see Azoff.

**YEOMANRY**, see under Territorials.

**YEOMEN OF THE GUARD**, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were called butt-eaters, a corruption of buffets, being attendants on the king's buffet or sideboard; see Battle-Axe. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with a short sword and a small shield. The number was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. Ashmole's *Institut.* This is said to have been the first permanent military and instituted in England. John earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Barton's Pol. Index.*

**YEON**, a municipal borough in Somerset, situated on the river Yeovil, 22 miles S.E. of Bridgewater, and 40 miles S. of Bristol. The parish church, St. John's, called the "Lantern of the West," is a fine cruciform church, dating from the 13th century, restored 1864. The town was formerly noted for its woollen industry; at the present time (1903) it carries on an extensive trade in gloves manufactured here. In 1499 a huge fire destroyed 127 houses. Population, 1901, 9,286; 1910 (est.), 10,125.

**YERMUK (Syria).** Near here the emperor Heraclius was totally defeated by the Saracens, after a fierce engagement, Nov. 636. Damascus was taken, and his army expelled from Syria.

**YEW-TREE (Taxus).** The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them to the use of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stone's Chron.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were seven yew-trees, called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088; the circumference of the largest thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1828 it was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but tradition states that there are some yews in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1619, is said to be still existing.

**YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA,** was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th June, 622, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1875, when it was known by Jahed, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

**YEZIDI,** an eastern tribe, living near the Euphrates, visited by Mr. Layard in 1841; see Devil Worship.

**YIDDISH,** a kind of jargon Hebrew spoken by the lower class of Jews. There are two daily
papers published in Y publish in the east of London, the Jewish Express and the Jewish Journal, each one half-penny.

YGLING (youths, or off-shoots), descendants of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 830, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Trædila, being expelled, led to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

YORK (N. England), a town of the Brigantes, named Evaro, settled by the Romans during the second campaign of Agricola, about 79, and named Bevernae or Bevernum, and became the metropolis of the north. See Foundation.

The emperor Severus died here 4 Feb. 211.
Here Constantius Chlorus died, and his son Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor, 25 July, 306.
Abbot of St. Mary's, founded by Seward the Dane 1059.
York burnt by the Danes, allies of Edgar Atheling, and all the Normans slain 1069.
The city and many churches destroyed by fire, 3 June, 1137.
Massacre and suicide of many Jews 1139.
York received its charter from Richard II., and the mayor was made a lord 1389.
The Guildhall erected 1444.
Richard III. crowned again here 8 Sept. 1483.
At a parliament held here Charles I. professed his intention to govern legally 13 June, 1642.
York taken for the parliament, after the battle of Marston-moor 16 July, 1644.
Injured during the civil war by Fairfax 21 Apr., 1644.
The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor 1728.
The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt as a garrison 1741.
The York petition to parliament, to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances Dec. 1779.
Yorkshire Philosophical Society established 1822.
First meeting of the British Association held here 27 Sept. 1831.
Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed 27 Sept. 1861.
Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened 11 July, 1866.
Visit of prince and princess of Wales 6-14 Aug., 1867.
The provincial governors gave a festival to the lord mayor of London, &c., at York 28 Sept. 1873.
Permanent Fine Art Exhibition opened by the archbishop 7 May, 1879.
British Association jubilee meeting 31 Aug. 8 Sept., 1883.
Royal Agricultural Society's annual meeting, 16 July, 1883.
Yorkshire Institute, memorial stone laid by the prince of Wales 18 July, 1883, opened by the marquis of Lorne 16 June, 1885.
New Courts of Justice, memorial stone laid by the duke of Clarence, 16 July, 1899; opened by the lord mayor, John Close 19 Oct. 1892.
Visit of the duke and duchess of York; he receives the freedom of the city, and about 900 of institutions Jan. 1895.
The Yorkshire Agricultural Society's show visited by the duke and duchess of York 24 July, 1853.
Sir Joseph Terry, born 1828, benefactor and thrice lord mayor, died 1872.
The prince of Wales reviewed the military 5 July, 1893.
Meeting of the British association held at York 1-8 Aug. 1896.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

Dukes.
1285. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.); created duke, 6 Aug.; died 1402.
1406. Edward (his son), was accused of the murder of Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew, 1415.
1455. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415; became regent of France in 1415; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1444; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454; his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.
1474. Edward (his son) afterwards king Edward IV.
1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
1474. Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII.
1505. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.

Dukes of York and Albany.
1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
1674. Ernest (brother of George I.); died 1722.
1760. Edward (brother of George III.); died 1767.
1764. Frederick (son of George III.); born 16 Aug., 1763.
Marries princess Frederica of Prussia, 29 July, 1791.
Commands the British forces at Antwerp 8 April, 1793.
Present at the siege of Valencia 23 May, 1796.
Defeated at Dunkirk 7 Sept., 1796.
At Bosileague, 14 Sept., and at Haelse, 17 Sept., 1774.
Appointed commander-in-chief 1798.
Defeated near Alkmaar, 10 Sept., and 6 Oct., 1799.
Accused by edward Wardle of abuse of his powers, he resigns 27 Jan., 1804.
Becomes again commander-in-chief 1811.
Strongly opposes the catholic claims 1825.
Dies 5 Jan., 1837.

See Albany.

1832. Prince George of Wales created duke of York.
See under Wales (princes of).

YORK. ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 850, when Christianity was first partly established in England.
The bishop Eborus was present at the council of Arles, 314.
Trinity was overthrown by the Saxons, and was revived by pope Gregory the Great, the conversion, and Paulinus is said to have been consecrated archbishop, 21 July, 625.
York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Neville, 1494, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own.
Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitan about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought the metropolis of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury.
The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styled himself primate of all England.
The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor, and Man, and that of York; Edinburgh, Newcastle, Wakefield and Ripon (which yr.) York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north.
It is rated in the king's books, 3 Henry VIII. 1544, at 1000l. 19s. 2d., per annum.

 moistur. Present income 1000l. 9s. 9d.

5 12
YORK MINSTER. 1540

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY C. E.

YORK (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between the United States and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, 25 April, 1813; but it was soon afterwards evacuated by the Americans.

YORKSHIRE. Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, opened at Leeds, by the duke of Edinburgh, 13 May, 1875.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781; but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of General Washington and Count Rochambeau, 19 Oct. 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. The centenary was celebrated 16 Oct. 1881. On 19 Oct. the British town was saluted generally. The town was strongly fortified by the confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862.

YOUNG ENGLAND, a name given to a number of young Tory gentlemen earnestly opposed to the repeal of the corn laws and other liberal measures, and very desirous of reviving the old distinctions between the upper and lower classes mixing in rural sports, &c., yet preserving the due distinctions (1842-5). Lord John Manners (duke of Rutland, 1888), and the hon. G. Smythe, were eminent leaders, and their ideas were favoured by Mr. Disraeli (lord Beaconsfield) in his novel "Coningsby," published 1844. Duke of Rutland died, aged 81, 4 Aug. 1860.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, for improvement of young men by means of classes, meetings, &c., founded 1844; jubilee celebrated, with the 15th triennial inter-provincial conference in London, 1859, with 120,550 members; in London 65 central clubs, with 13,000 members. In 1910 there are 8,056 branches throughout the world; the membership is 859,021, and the value of buildings upwards of 11,853,242£. The new headquarters building of the central Y.M.C.A. is now being erected in the Tottenham Court-road at a cost of 175,000£. The Young Men's Christian Association was founded 1855. Patron: Her Majesty the Queen. The Y.W.C.A. exists to promote the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young women of all denominations. To this end it has homes (residential and holiday) all over the world; and club rooms open every evening, in which classes and lectures of various kinds are held. The world's Y.W.C.A. has 150 national associations and 3 corresponding associations. The 4th quadrennial conference was held in Berlin, May, 1910. World's membership, 509,000, 1910.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR, founded 1887, by the rev. F. F. Clark, d.d., in connection with the Congregational church in Portland, Maine,
U.S., of which he was the minister. Its objects are "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintances, and to make them useful in the service of God." The society has rapidly increased; in 1885 it numbered about 11,000 members, now (1910) the total number of members is 4,000,000, associated with 70,000 societies, including about 8,000 societies in the United Kingdom.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ACT, making a parent liable for the misdeeds of his child, passed 1901.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YUCATAN, Mexico, first discovered by Solio and Pinzon 1506; later by Hernandez Cordova, 1517; conquered by Bernal Diaz, 1522; declared for independence, 1813.

YUKON GOLDFIELDS, see Canada, 1897.

YVRES (now Ivry, N. W. France), where a battle was fought, 14 March, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.
ZGRAF

ZAGRAF (Hungary). Here Andrew III. defeated the invader Charles Martel, &c. whom the pope had assigned his crown, 1292.

ZAHRINGEN (Baden), the seat of dukes, ancestors of the grand dukes of Baden, descended from Herman I., margrave, 1074; see Baden.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage, 202. It led to an ignominious peace, which closed the second Punic war, 201 B.C. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZAMBAANSLAND, territory between Swaziland and the sea, annexed by Ut. Britain, 1889.

ZAMBESI, river of E. Africa, explored by Livingstone 1851-6, 1858-64; the beautiful Victoria Falls, 900 ft. from the sea, discovered and named by him in 1855, are 14 mi. wide and 400 ft. high.

Barrow Zambezi, a river in South Africa, was discovered by the British South Africa company on 6 Oct., signed 29 Oct., 1898, to settle the immense area lying between Lower and Central Zambezi on the north, and the Transvaal border on the south. The company included Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, the African explorer, the duke of Abercorn, the duke of Fife (resigned about 1896), earl Gifford, and other eminent persons. The Portuguese exploring expedition under Lieutenant Cordon, it receives the allegiance of several tribes; the limits of the districts sanctioned by royal decree, and the province named Zumbo.

2 Nov. 1898. The marquis of Salisbury protests against the assumption of Zumbo by the Portuguese, referring to the agreement of Great Britain with Lobengula, ruler of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, of 11 Feb. 1893, and also to British agreements with other tribes (referred to by consul Johnston, 26 Aug., and by consul Buchanan, 30 Sept. 1889).

21 Nov. Souther de Barros Gomes, Portuguese foreign minister, in his reply sustains the claims of Portugal, based on discoveries and consequent effective occupation of the territories in question for centuries, relics of which still remain, 29 Nov.

Major Serpa Pinto, with about 500 men with cannon, forms a camp in the Makololo country, quarrels with the natives, compels them, and calls on the British settlers to submit to Portugal, reported by bishop C. A. Smythe, 5 Dec.

Lord Salisbury telegraphs to the Portuguese government in relation to major Serpa Pinto's action, that they should not permit any such attacks on British settlements, or on any other settlement under British protection, 17 Dec.

Sen. Barros Gomes, in his reply, justifies the actions of major Serpa Pinto, by referring to the disturbed state of the country, 29 Dec.

Lord Salisbury, in a despatch, declines to recognize the claims of Portugal as antiquated, and unsupported by action in modern times, 26 Dec. A peremptory note sent by lord Salisbury, requiring immediate withdrawal of major Serpa Pinto delivered, 6 Jan. 1899. Sen. Barros Gomes' reply being deemed unsatisfactory, lord Salisbury requests that matters in dispute be referred to a conference of the powers, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin, 8 Jan. 1899.

Lord Salisbury, by telegram, requires to know that explicit instructions have been sent from Mozambique for the immediate withdrawal of Portuguese forces from the territories in question; sen. Barros Gomes informs the British minister, Mr. Petre, that such instructions had been sent, 9 Jan. Lord Salisbury, having learned from consul Churchhill at Mozambique, that major Serpa Pinto's forces still occupied his position, and treated Nyassaland as a conquered country, directs Mr. Petre to require acceptance of the British demands before 10 p.m. 11 Jan.; if not accepted he is to order H.M.S. Encourager, at Vigo, to enter the Tagus, 10 Jan.

The council of state decide to yield under protest, reserving all Portuguese rights, 12 Jan.

British South Africa Co.'s surveying expedition under Mr. Selous, starts, Feb.

The Portuguese evacuate the disputed territory in the Shire district, reported, 8 March.

Telegraph from Bullock rapidly constructed.

Expedition of the South Africa company into Mashonaland under Lieut.-col. E. G. Pennethorpe, July; the force disbands to occupy the land granted them about 24 Oct.

Part of the Manica country ceded to the company by the chief Futaça, by treaty, 14 Sept.

H.M. gunboats, the Herald and Megapolis, direct the Zambesi to Zagrabe, with stores.

H.M.S. Beachgrove, man-of-war, leaves Zanzibar, 3 Sept., and amid many difficulties and some Portuguese opposition, with other vessels, proceeds to the Zambesi, reaches Zumbo, and returns to Zanzibar, 17 Oct.

Mr. Colquhoun, administrator of the company, assumes government at Salisbury, 18 Nov.

The Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 20 Aug. withdrawn, and a modus vivendi agreed on, 14 Nov.

Col. Paiva d'Andrade and the baron de Rezende, with Gouvêa, a half-breeding native chief, and about 200 followers, seize Lutanso's kraal at Masica, Kesse, and replace the British by the Portuguese flag, 5 Nov.; major Forbes, with the company's police, recaptures the kraal, restores the British flag, and temporarily imprison the Portuguese officers; Gouvêa, with his men, flee, 15 Nov.

The South Africa company ordered by the British to withdraw from Manica, 21 Dec.

Gungunahuma, nominal king of Manica, said to have replaced the Portuguese flag by the English, reported, 31 Dec.

Gold discovered in Mashonaland, Dec.

Col. Paiva d'Andrade arrives in Lisbon, and complains of the conduct of major Forbes and others (in Nov.), and denies the truth of the company's statements respecting it, 19 Jan. 1891.

Mr. H. H. Johnston appointed British resident of the district X. of the company's territories to be called 'British Central Africa,' 1 March.

The Countess of Carnavon, steamer, conveying Messrs. Measeon, Doyle, Stevens, and Moosie to Cape Town, to meet Mr. C. Rhodes, captured by a Portuguese customs' steamer on the river Limpopo, which was declared open by the chief, Gungunahuma, free to British commerce, about 3 March; Gungunahuma repudiates possession to Portugal, 14 March.

r. Jameson and others at Delagoa Bay set free, 17 March; go to Cape Town, 21 March.

The British steamer, Newaqua, containing six John Willoughby and party, with the imperial British mail for Mashonaland, stopped by the Portuguese
ZANZIBAR.

at Port Beim, in the Pungwe river, although the purchasers paid 12 per cent. on the price that had been offered, according to the mother's wish, the British flag replaced by the Portuguese. Two steam launches seized, and the crews imprisoned, reported by sir Daniel Maclean, arrived on the 24th at Zanzibar. The British government declares the Pungwe river open to British subjects; three of H. M.'s ships sent to the Pungwe. The treaty of April, 1891, Massi Kesse evacuated by the British by government orders, reported. 

30 April, Gungunhuma, king of Zanzul, sends an embassy to the resident directing all negroes, Mr. Aitken, received at Windsor. 

10 July, Portuguese attack on the company's police post. 

11 May, Mr. Goul, treasurer, commissioner, arrives at Fort Salisbury. 

15 Oct. 

First annual meeting of the British South Africa company. 

The British parliament votes 25,000l. for a survey for the construction of a railway from Monbasa to the Victoria Nyanza. 

19 March, 1892. Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal respecting Zambesi navigation. 

13 March, War with Lobengula (see Mabaleland). 

1893. Agreement between the British government and the king relating to administration north of the Zambesi, signed. 

21 Nov. 1894. Creation of 1,000,000 l. shares (issue price 50 l.) to redeem debentures in London. 

12 July, 1895. The dissolution of the press of Dr. Jameson's entering the Transvaal (which see) and order him to retire. 

2 Jan. 1896. Frontier arrangements with Portugal prolonged till further report. 

22 Dec. Report issued by the directors of the company for 1895; revenue, 124,882l.; expenditure, 124,243l. 

See Rhodes, 1895 et seq., Times. 


July, 1897. Satisfactory report of the company for 1894; a supplemental charter and deed of settlement approved. 


Col. Arnold's exploring expedition successful, the chief Macobi submited to Portuguese. 

3 Dec. Barotseland under British protection since 1894; definite agreement signed, king Lewanika granting administrative powers to the chartered company, and receiving an annual subsidy, in 1897; he arrives in England 24 May; is received by the king in London. 30 May, 1902. 

Livingstone, the first steamship launched on the Upper Zambesi Falls, 19 Aug. Portuguese expedition routes Macobi, chief of Barne, reported. 

27 Aug. 1899. Ends of the Victoria Falls bridge linked, 4 April, 1894. Opened by professor Darwin, president of the British Association. 

12 Sept. 1895. Robert Anst (boucher) beats E. Bury for the world's sculling championship, at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. 

15 Aug. 1909. 

ZAMORA (Spain). Here Alphonso the Great defeated the Moors, in 933.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zan zalec, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized by fire, with the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZANZIBAR or ZANGUEBAR, an island, east Africa, metropolis of the possessions of the Imam of Muscat, and chief market for ivory, gum, coral, and slaves, and also for slaves. At the death of the Seyyid (or lord), miscalled 'Imam and Sultan of Muscat, his dominions were divided between his sons; see Muscat. Majid obtained Zanzibar, after a contest with his brother, Barghash Seyyid, who, however, succeeded at his death, 7 Oct. 1870. An expedition for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade was sent to Zanzibar, under the command of sir Barbe Frere, 20 Nov., 1872, arrived about 12 Jan., 1873. After some delay the treaty was signed. The treaty was signed, abolishing the trade, 5 June, 1873. The contract for the mail to Zanzibar was censured as too expensive in July, 1873, and altered. The Seyyid Barghash visited England in 1875; arrived 9 June; received by queen Victoria, 21 June; received freedom of London, 12 July; sailed for France, 15 July. He died at Le Havre. The sultan's offer to concede large territories on the mainland to sir Wm. Mackinnon (founder of the British East Africa Company, 1888), not accepted by the British government, 1878. The sultan made knight of St. Michael and St. George, 14 Sept., 1883. Zanzibar and Pemba, population killers, 1,250,000. Imports, 1892, 1,406,047l.; exports, 1,006,177l.; imports, 1898, 969,841l.; exports, 957,028l.

Treaty with Germany comes into force, 13 Aug. 1896. The sultan's rights recognised by Anglo-German treaty, 29 Oct., s A nov. 1896. Treaty with Portugal respecting small islands and territories (see Mozambique), Feb., 1897. Seyyid Barghash died; succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalilah. May, 1896. Dispute with the duplicate respecting cession of territory by the late sultan. May, 1896. Territories ceded to the British East Africa company; treaty signed, 5 Oct. 1896. Lord Cochrane captures a boat is killed; much regretted. 17 Oct. 1896. The universities' mission warned to retire from the mainland of Africa by government on account of operations against slave traders by English General German. Oct. 1896. The coast blackguarded by Germany and England, 2 Dec.; the Germans make war on the chiefs, who burn Bagamoyo and retire, 7 Dec. 1896. The Arab slave dealers attack some German stations and carry off the freed slaves; eight British and 26 others, missionaries, murdered near Sandani, 21 Jan. 1899. Meeting of the sultan's bodyguard stopped by the intervention of Mr. Portal and gen. Sir H. 19 July, 1899. The sultan signs a concession of territory to the British East Africa company, 1 Sept. 1899. The blockade of the coast declared; after his death as ordered that all native children born in Zanzibar after 1 Jan. 1899, to be free subjects of the sultan, 19 Oct. 1899. The marquis of Salisbury receives the two envoys from Zanzibar, 25 Oct.; received by queen Victoria at Balmoral. 27 Oct. 1899. Mr. Gerald Portal leaves Africa. 16 Nov. Mr. Stanley and party arrive at Zanzibar. 1 Dec. 1899. The sultan receives grand cross of St. Michael and St. George, and grand cross Red Eagle. 16 Dec. 1899. The sultan surrenders all control over the British East Africa company's territory for an annual payment, reported, 19 Dec. 1899. Expedition from Aden to Harar under gen. Hogge to establish English trade at Exira town on Bulhar, Somaliland, on 11 Jan., reported successful, with some loss. 16 Feb. 1899. Death of the sultan, Seyyid Khalilah, by apoplexy, succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali. 17 Feb. 1899. The protectorate of Zanzibar, with &c., assumed by Great Britain with the consent of the sultan, in conformity with the Anglo-Tanzanian convention of May, 1896. Adm. Fremantle with fleet at Zanzibar; the sultan received by the naval commander on 25 July. Decrees of the sultan against slave trade, exchange of slaves strictly prohibited; slaves of persons dying without lawful heirs, declared free; slaves not to be disposable by will, &c. 26 Aug. 1899. Heir Kunzolt and a party of Germans in Usw, or Viti, denounced by the sultan. 14 Sept.
Kanthel's Conduct leads to the massacre by the natives of all the party except Mr. Craven, 15 Sept., 1891.

An expedition under captain Curzon-Howe and commandant W. R. U. P. Potter; certain evacuated villages on the coast burnt; landing at Kipini and destroying the admiral, with nearly 1,000 men, advances on Witu, 26 Oct.

Witu captured and destroyed, the enemy dispersed, there were 14 British wounded; the success of the expedition was mainly attributed to cap. Curzon-Howe, the chief of the staff, 27 Oct.

The Indian council of India confered on the sultan of Zanzibar, invested, 14 Nov.

Death of the deposed sultan of Witu, 14 Jan., 1892.

Sir C. B. Kuan-Smith makes terms with the Witu chiefs; a younger brother of the late sultan elected successor, announced, 26 Jan.; peace and amnesty proclaimed, about 29 Jan.

Sir C. B. Kuan-Smith leaves for Europe (successed by Mr. Gerald Portal), 6 March.

The sultan opens the council Royal Naval Institute, 8 July.

Tipoo Tih at Zanzibar, received by the sultan, 29 July.

Import duties, except on alcohol and dangerous objects, abolished, 26 Dec.

Zanzibar declared a free port, 4 Feb., 1892.

The British council for the suppression of the slave trade, first meeting at Zanzibar, sir Gerald Portal, president, 1 Feb.

Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda (which fails), 6 May.

Death of Mr. Pocock, consul-general, 25 Jan.; succeeded by Mr. Arthur Henry Hardinge, Feb.

British E. Africa company's territory transferred to the British government under the jurisdiction of Mr. (act. sir) A. Hardinge, 1 July, 1895.

Four slaves captured by H.M.S. Barossa, and the persons implicated imprisoned, May.

Death of the sultan, aged about 45; Said Khalid, his cousin, at once takes possession of the palace, and proclaims himself sultan, 25 Aug.

British ultimatum, sent by Rear-Admiral Rawson, 7 a.m., bombardment began, 9 a.m.; firing ceased, 9.45, gun-castings on the castle, magazine, sunk, and firing recommenced. The sultan's surrender to the German consul, enemy's loss heavy; the late sultan's brother, Said Hamud bin Mahomed, proclaimed sultan, hoisting the imperial flag in the town, suppressed by the British, 27 Aug.

The sultan in full accord with the British; the military, financial, and executive departments placed under their control, 6 Sept.

The usurper, Said Khalid, taken on board the German sloops, Sugardre, 9 Oct.

Slavery abolished, with compensation, by the sultan's decree, 6 April, 1897.

British judicial system introduced, by orders in council, 6 July.

New 3 per cent. duty on imports, with a few exceptions, 18 Sept., 1899.


Death of the sultan Hamud, aged 51, 18 July, 1902.

Said Ali, aged 27, proclaimed sultan, Mr. Rogers, regent, 20 July.

Arrival of the duke and duchess of Connaught, who exchange visits with the sultan, 13 March, 1906.

Said Ali, a Lieutenant, accompanying the commodore, 26 July.

Strike of native troops and police for an increase of pay, 15 Sept.

Disturbance among native troops, 20 Sept.

Wireless telegraphic lines installed between islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, 1 July, 1902.

Sultan visits London, 30 April, 1906; 9 Oct., 1907; 7, July, 1907; and again, 4 Aug. - 8 Oct., 1909. ZARA, capital of Dalmatia, a Roman colony under Augustus. It revolted from Venice and was recaptured, 18 Nov., 1202; unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks 1572, 1577; given up to Austria, 1791.

ZEALAND, one of the 15 provinces which formed the League of Utrecht, 1579; see Holland, and New Zealand.

ZELA, N. E. Asia Minor, where Julius Cæsar defeated Punicus, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing his victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "Vivi, vivi, vivi!"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record).

ZELL (Hanover), see Denmark, 1772.

ZEMSTVOS, local representative councils in Russia established by Alexander II., 1855-81.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees, of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Muller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshipers had been established in the time of Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771; edition by Eugene Burnouf, 1829-33. A French translation was published by prof. James Darmesteter, professor of Zend, in Paris; he died 19 Oct., 1884, aged 45. Zend is a language akin to Sanskrit and the Afghan tongue.

ZENO or ZENON, see Stoics.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East, see Turlyra.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle where the Germans, under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, 11 Sept., 1667. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified January, 1699.

ZETUNIUM. After defeating Samuel king of Bulgaria here, 29 July, 1014, the emperor Basil II. blinded his 15,000 prisoners, except one in a hundred, to whom he left one eye. The king died of grief.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES, for ye, you, and yours. The letter z was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter y so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

ZHOB VALLEY, see Beloochistan.

ZIDON, see Sidon.

ZIEGLER EXPEDITION, see N. E. and N. W. Passages.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine or spelter, known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is mentioned by Paracelsus (died 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate in the county of Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after lithography became known in England, in 1817; see Lithography. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years; see Photozincography.
ZOOLOGY.

Zodiac. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabsians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindus.

Zollverein (Customs' Union), the name given to the German commercial union, proposed by Prince Coburg in 1818, is probably connected nearly all the German states except Austria. On 10 Feb. 1851, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1852 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave their adhesion on 5 April, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made. By the treaty of 8 July, 1867, between the North German confederation and the southern states (Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Hesse), various changes were made, and by other treaties signed in Oct. these states agreed to send delegates to a customs parliament to be held at Berlin. A resolution of this congress was signed by the king of Prussia, 27 April, and closed 23 May, 1868. Federal chancellor, the count von Biichner.

Imports, 1882, valued at 138,255,000/; exports, 1882, 102,235,000/.

Since 1 March, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as also the Austrian colonies of Jungholz and Mitteleben.

A few districts in Switzerland on the Swiss frontier and the island of Heligoland remain still unincluded.

Imports, 403,584,500/; exports, 324,967,850/; 179,397,500/; imports subject to duty, and the duties levied amounted to 34,260,150/.

ZOOLOGY (from zoion, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals.

Linnæus divided the animal kingdom into six classes,

- Mammalia, which includes all animals that suckle their young;  
  Aves, birds;  
  Amphibia, or amphibious animals;  
  Pisces, fishes;  
  Insecta, insects;  
  Pooma, worms.

Cuvier (died in Paris, 13 May, 1832), in his great work, Règne Animal, published in 1815, distributed the animals into twelve tabular divisions, the classes, orders, families, genera, and species.

In 1858, professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class Mammalia according to the nature of their brains.

The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1829; the society was mainly founded by Sir Stamford Raffles, Sir H. Davy, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered 27 March, 1829. 2737 animals in the gardens, 21 Dec. 1827; about 500 animals from India given by the prince of Wales, May, 1826; 15 animals from the late queen Victoria's menagerie, received 4 April, 1827. 2935 animals; total receipts, 3,345,000/; receipts, 1,260,770/; expenses, 1,395,764/; receipts, 2,345,000/.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first 'anatomical prosector.' May, 1829.

New reptile house opened 6 Aug. 1829.

On the recommendation of Exeter, in 1834, the government Mr. Coss was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, where it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1837.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened 1832.

Zodiacal station for study, opened by the public establishment. At Naples by professor Anton Dohrn, opened 1 Oct. 1873.

Departure of elephant "Jumbo."
ZULO ZULULAND.

Wombwell's (late Mr. Edmunds') great collection of trained animals sold, 26, 30 July, 1874. Bought by Mr. R. T. Barnum, Jan., 1888.

Mr. Charles Johnstone, an eminent importer of wild animals, died, Sept., 1890.

Mr. W. E. de Winton succeeds Mr. C. Bartlett, for many years superintendent of the Zoological gardens, Jan., 1893.

Reorganisation of the Zoological gardens, reported at annual meeting, 22 April 1893.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, on retirement of Dr. P. L. Selby, elected secretary of the Zoological society, 29 Jan., 1894.

Mr. R. J. Pocock succeeded Mr. de Winton, Jan., 1894, as superintendent.

The wild animals presented by the Maharajah of Nepal to the Prince of Wales, the charge of which had been accepted by the Zoological Society, arrived at the gardens, 6 June, 1896.

Exhibition of H. R. H. Prince of Wales' Indian collection, 1896.

797,058 visitors to the Zoological gardens in 1896, 864,886 in 1891; total number of vertebrate animals living in the menagerie, 5,252; 853 mammals, 1,777 birds, 437 reptiles and amphibians, 21 fish; cost of feeding stock in garden, 1,027. Report 31 Dec., 1897. See: Apronia, Hippopotamus, Giraffe, and Achoenimias, vol. 1, 303.

ZOOAPRAXISCOPE, optical apparatus invented by Mr. Edward J. Maybridge to exhibit photographs in motion, 1881.

The apparatus was successfully employed at the Royal Institution (in the presence of the prince of Wales) 13 March, 1882, and again in March and May, 1882; also at the Royal Society and other places in the same year.

ZORNORFF, Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the zarina, whose loss amounted to 21,520 men, while that of the Prussians was about 11,000. 25, 26 Aug., 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the Zouaves, a congregation of daring Arab tribes. In time, numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c., eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added. Among those that were more Liberal-minded was Captain Gambalda.

The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1853-4.

ZUG, the smallest canton of Switzerland, joined the confederation, 1852, and the Confederation, 1860. Population, 1900, 25,000; 1910, 26,500. Many persons are killed by fall of about 20 houses into the lake of Geneva, 1877.

ZUIDER ZEE, or SOUTH SEA, a large gulf in the Netherlands, about 60 miles long, 210 miles in circumference, and some 45 miles at its greatest breadth. Texel, Vlieland and other islands separate it from the North sea, with which it communicates by various channels. The greater part of it was formerly covered with forests and towns, and was inundated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1875, the Dutch chamber voted 9,500,000l. to reclaim the submerged land by drainage, and to create artificial harbours. However, above the water, and 25 miles long; thus adding 750 square miles to the

The Zouave organization and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellisworth, early in 1861. He was assassinated on 21 May same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

ZULULAND, South-east Africa; capital, Esthove; near the British colony, Natal, to which it has been annexed. Population about 205,000.

Godongwana, a chief (formerly Dingawaya), the Waanduwa, began his career as a military organisation by forming a naked army; killed in battle and succeeded by Chaka, styled king, about 1812.

Chaka assassinated; succeeded by his brother Dingaan, crafty, treacherous, and cruel; at first friendly with the British at Natal (which see); made treaty with Capt. Allen Gardiner. 6 May, 1835.

Massacres Retief, 70 Boers, and their servants (who had discovered his stolen cattle, a few, and about 600 afterwards; defeats the British and Dutch in several encounters; but is severely beaten by Andr6s Pretorius, Dec., 1836.

Dingaan again defeated; killed by one of his chiefs; succeeded by Dingabo. Campan Uholu, 1840, 4th May.

Cetywayo (pronounced Ketdaywa), his eldest son, kills his brothers; succeeds at his father's death; organises still further his army, named by Frere "the cetele man slaying war-machine." Oct., 1872.

Recognised on behalf of the British by Mr. Shepstone, crowned, 1 Sept., 1873.

Opposes missionaries; organises armed resistance to the British.


Cetywayo refuses to give up leaders of a raid on British territory (in July); and sends a fine; Sir Bartle Frere demands, as an ultimatum, their surrender within 30 days.

The time (extended) having elapsed, 21 Jan., the British, under Lord Chelmsford, cross the Tugela and enter Zululand.

Col. Pearson defeats the Zulus and advances to Esthove (which he fortifies), 21 Jan.

British camp at Isandhu or Isandhlwana, about 20 miles from Rorke's Drift (on the Tugela), surprised and attacked by about 15,000 Zulus; 3 companies of the 24th regiment, and many natives killed, with 60 British and 50 Zulus, and other officers; total loss about 357; 2000 Zulus killed; (lieuts. Melville and Coghill perished while preserving the colours).

ZUINGLIANS, or Zwinglians, the followers of the reformer, Ulric Zuingli, who at Zurich declared against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second the ceremonies of the Roman church were abolished 1519. Zuingli died in arms, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents, 11 Oct., 1531. The Zwinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZULILICHWA (Prussia). Here the Russians, under Soltikow, severely defeated the Prussians under Wedel, 23 July, 1759.

ZULPIC, see Tobiace.

ZULU CELEMBATE MILITARY SYSTEM, founded by Godongwana, confirmed by Chaka and Dingaan; completed by Cetywayo.

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22 Jan.
Rocke's Drift severely attacked; successfully defended by heads. Charl and Bronahead. 22 Jan. 1879
Zulus attack Inkanyana; defeated by col. Evelyn Wood. 2 Jan. 1879
Reinforcements from England. 15 Feb. et seq.
Prince Louis Napoleon requesting to join the British, permitted to go as a guest; sails 27 Feb.
Arrival of the Tavoo with 500 m. n., of the British. 11 March.
British convoy near Lamb river cut to pieces by Zulus; Capt. Mortarly killed. 12 March.
Cetewayo's brotherhead with 600 men, permits the British; announced. 13 March.
Col. Evelyn Wood attack the Zulus on the Zlobani mountains; suffers much loss, 23 March; gains victory at Kamunda. 29 March.
Napoleon consent to Ehecho. 27 May, Zulus defeated at Gingalba, 2 April.
Col. Pearson marches out of Ehecho. 2, 3 April.
Sir Garnet Wolsley appointed commander-in-chief, governor of Natal, &c., sails for the Cape. May.
British total loss; 126 killed; 35 died of disease; announced. 27 May.
Cetewayo said to have suppressed an insurrection, and retired to his kraal at Umfani. May.
Reconnoitering party, under Capt. J. Bentin Carey, on Isalumba, near the Mocani river, surprised; prince Louis Napoleon (acting as commander) killed. 1 June.
Ultimatum sent to Cetewayo, requiring total submission; time expired. 12 June.
Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives in the Cape. June.
Stafford House South African commission formed, June.
Sir Garnet Wolsley sworn in as high commissioner at Pietermaritzaug.
Cetewayo totally defeated at Umbandi. 23 or 24 June.
Sir G. Wolsley receives chiefs. 12 July, et seq.
Lord Chelmsford resigns. 15 July.
Meeting of Sir G. Wolsley with Zulu chiefs; settlement by treaty; Zululand to be divided into 13 independent districts; John Dunn to be a chief; lands reserved for the British; British residents in each district (to be eyes and ears); colonie military system abolished; no arms to be imparted; ancient laws and liberties retained; (John Dunn, 20 years in Zululand; conformed to Zulu ways).
Cetewayo arrives at Cape Town. 15 Sept.
D. Rhodr. &c. resigns. 14 July, 1881.
John Dunn subsides a revolting chief: 30 July.
Cost of Zulu war. 4,502.141. 1882.
Sir Evelyn Wood visits Zululand. Sept.
The country reported quiet by John Dunn. Dec.
Cetewayo arrives in London. 1882.
Visited Mr. Gladstone 5 Aug.; received by the Queen, 14 Aug.; by the prince of Wales 16 Aug.
His restoration to part of his kingdom with restrictions, proposed by the British government. Aug.; sails from Southampton. 1 Sept.
Changes made in the territories previous to Cetewayo's return, announced. 20 Sept.
Cetewayo's restoration accepted; proclaimed at Umbandi. 29 Jan. 1883.
Struggle between Cetewayo and chiefs. 25 April.
Cetewayo defeated by Omam and others. 19 May.
Mr. E. Fynn, with the British, resigns. 9 June.
Cetewayo is attacked at Umbandi, by Ushepo, 20 July; and captured. 21 July.
Great battle; Ushepo defeated by Cetewayo's supporters. Announced 29 Aug.
Cetewayo demands a British cession. 29 Aug.
Cetewayo surrenders to Mr. Osborn, and is taken to Durban, about 15 Oct.; at Ewoke, 5 Nov.
Defeat of Zulu other chiefs.
Flight, and recapture of Cetewayo. 27, 28 Jan. 1884.
Zibedu defects Usututu, about 31 Jan.
Cetewayo dies of heart disease. 10 Feb.
Dinzulu, son of Cetewayo, crowned king by the Boers; grants an amnesty, and promises fidelity to the British.
Ushepo, severely defeated by the Boers and Usututu, dies, announced. 14 June.
at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which 8 persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, 4 Sept. 1576. The French, under Massena, after repelling an attack of the Austrians, retired from Zurich, 5 June, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, 25, 26 Sept. 1799; see Switzerland. A new democratic constitution was adopted, 18 April, 1869. Population, 1899 (est.), canton, 486,750; city, 183,500.

On 24 June, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on 12 July following.

After many delays a treaty was signed 10 Nov. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved.


ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here 22 Sept. 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of "Arcadia," was mortally wounded. He died 7 Oct. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

ZUYPER SLUYS (Holland). Here sir Ralph Abercromby defeated an attack of the French under Brune; the latter suffered great loss, 9 Sept. 1799.

ZWITTAU, Moravia. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians and captured provisions, 10 July, 1866.
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NOTABLE EVENTS WHILE THE EDITION WAS IN THE PRESS.
JULY 1—OCT. 1, 1910.

2. ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—Lord Strathcona gave a sum of 10,000l. for the founding of a chair of agriculture. July, 1910.

5. ACCIDENTS IN U.K.—The total number of fatal accidents during 1909 was 1,151 (England and Wales, 531; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 22). The total number of non-fatal accidents was 26,872 (England and Wales, 23,732; Scotland, 2,338; Ireland, 781). Report issued by the Home Office. 15 July.

34. ALBERT MEMORIAL, to the Royal Society of Arts awarded to Mme. Curie for the discovery of radium . . . . July.

21. AFRICA.—Portuguese East Africa: fighting between Portuguese troops and the chief Conka with a body of natives; after engagements on 23 and 24 June, the enemy were repulsed and the chief's kraal burnt; a further action was fought at Kassampa, many natives killed and wounded; on the Portuguese side, two Europeans and five natives were wounded 26 June.

36. ALDERSHOT.—Visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Aldershot . . 11-16 July.

43. ALPS.—Accident near Grindelwald; seven lives lost 24 June. Early July, M. Chavez crossed the Alps in his aeroplane but fell when descending at Domodossola, 23 Sept.; M. Chavez died from the effects of his fall. 27 Sept.

73. ARMY.—The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, 620 strong, arrived at Liverpool 27 Aug.; The king inspects a detachment of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada at Halton 12 Sept.

65. ARGENTINE.—Following on a border outrage on 26 June, congress enacted a law of social defence by which anarchists then in the hands of the police could be transported, and attempts resulting in death or injuries made punishable by death. 13 July.

31. ART.—The Alexander Young picture sale concluded after three days; 386 lots realized 153,697l. July.

85. SCULPTURE.—Sale of porcelain, cameo, intaglios, and other works of art; total amount realized 158,058l. 5-9 Aug.

99. ASTRONOMY.—Death of Dr. Johann Galle, discoverer of the planet Neptune, aged 68 10 July.

Mr. Frank Watson Dyson appointed Astronomer Royal in succession to Sir Wm. Christie, retiring 8 Sept.

8. AUSTRALASIA.—Lord Dudley opened the Commonwealth parliament 1 July. Edinburgh and Richmond, Mr. Melbourne; 9 killed and 283 injured 18 July.

Mr. Fisher in his budget speech estimated the revenue and expenditure for 1910-11 at 16,841,000l.; the expenditure including 5,627,000l., surplus revenue payable to the states . . . . . 7 Sept.
ADDENDA.

CUBA. — The 16th congress of the inter-parliamentary union opened: about 740 delegates from 19 states, including 52 from Great Britain, 17. Sept.

BUENOS AIRES. — Pan-American congress formally inaugurated 12 July.

The congress closed 28 Aug.

The 6th Slav congress to consider the situation of the southern Slavs opened at Sofia 7 July.

Herr von Heine-Seidler appointed to succeed Herr von Seekerhoff as incumbent of a mission at Sofia 13 July.

M. Malinoff tendered the resignation of the possibly his post 17 Sept.

M. Malinoff forms a democratic cabinet 18 Sept.

CALCUTTA. — Confiscation of the Jugend- bildung books of the lieutenant-governor; several arrests made 13 July.

Seven arrests made; several bombs and a quantity of incriminating literature found; a police informer was murdered 15 Aug.

The police raided a number of houses in search of arms, among them the residence of a former deportee. A quantity of paper and correspondence was seized, including letters from members and ex-members of the British parliament 15 Aug.

CAMBRIDGE. — Jubilee church congress opened 27 Sept.

CANADA. — Strike on the Grand Trunk railway declared 28 July.

The Queen's own regiment left Toronto for Quebec on its way to England 13 Aug.

The Eucharistic congress opened 6 Sept.

CANDIA. — An ultimatum presented to the Cretan government threatening to send troops and seize the customs, resulted in the Malonos deputes being admitted to the Cretan National assembly, being freed from the necessity of taking the oath 9 July.

CATTLE. — Outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Yorkshire, the board of agriculture ordered the destruction of all cattle at the infected farm at Kirkby Malzeard 22 July.

The animals numbered 25 cattle, 34 sheep and 4 piggies; two cows were also included as a matter of precaution 27 July.

CHARITIES. — Mr. Arthur Lloyd, one of the proprietors of the Daily Chronicle, left Oxford 31 July for charitable and philanthropic objects 31 Aug.

Sir Ernest Cassel made a gift of 22,000l. for the alleviation of distress among workers of British and German nationality 19 Aug.

Mr. Richard Glynn Vivian left 40,000l. for founding and endowing miners' missions, and 10,000l. for the erection of an art gallery at Swansea, as well as a number of other large bequests 27 July.

Arthurlington bequests: Mr. Robert Arthington, 1st Leeds, who died in 1908, left a will which took ten years to carry out, and the accumulated sum to be distributed amounted to 1,522,174l. reported 27 Sept.


CHILI. — Death of señor Pedro Motto, the president, born 12 Aug.

CHINA. — Fighting reported from Macao; an encounter took place in the island of Coloani between Chinese and Portuguese. Colonoan commanded by the Portuguese and reduced to ashes. Portuguese casualties, two men wounded, one of whom died; Chinese losses heavy, reported 13 July.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. — The r. rev. Edward Lee Hicks enthroned as bp. of Lincoln 20 June.
ENGLAND. — The Hull trawler, 

Captured by a Russian gunboat in the Baltic, 19 July.

The Hague Tribunal in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration issued its award.

The individed sovereignty within her own waters was declared to be enjoyed by Great Britain, and the right accordingly to make regulations in respect of the fisheries without the consent of the United States was upheld. Great Britain's definition of bays was accepted. American vessels may employ non-Americans as members of the fishing crews. America need not pay light dues; need not enter custom houses at Labrador and Newfoundland; may take fish from the bays of Newfoundland among those of Labrador; and American fishing vessels may take all the cod as fish, but not both concurrently.


King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth arrive in Paris on a visit of state. 12 July; visit to the premier and to Madame Longchamps, 14 July; after a reception at the Hotel de Ville and a visit to the Louvre, their majesties left. 15 July. The mission sent to France to announce the accession of George V, received in Paris. 15 July.

King Afonso and the queen met at Oporto, the president, Fallières, on their way to England. 7 Aug.

Railway disaster at Saupon: 26 persons killed and 12 injured. 17 Aug.

Accident on the Western Railway between Caen and Paris: 8 persons killed and 2 injured. 19 Aug.

Free Trade. The 2nd international fish trade congress met at Antwerp. 9 Aug.


Alderford and Seaburn, foundation of first house laid. 22 July.


Geneva Convention. The British government informs the Swiss federal authorities that it is willing to acknowledge the "Red Cross" in time of war on condition that the "Red Cross" receives equal respect from the powers which signed the Geneva convention. 22 July.

Both houses of convocation of Canterbury met; the address to be presented to the king on his accession was unanimously adopted in the upper house, and resolutions presented by the joint committee on the report of the poor law committee were unanimously adopted. In the lower house, the address to the king was agreed to. 15 July.

According to statistics furnished for the World's convention, the total number of protestant sunday schools was 225,572, with 1,281,293 scholars and 23,717 teachers. The population in the countries furnishing these returns was estimated at 26,423,529, 19 July.

Cotton. The imperial copyright conference, which was summoned to discuss the revised international copyright convention of Berlin and to settle the lines on which it would be possible to amend the copyright law of the empire, held its final meeting, after passing a series of resolutions dealing with the various subjects within the scope of the conference. The conference was held at the foreign office, 5 July.

Companies Acts. — Assurance Com.

panies act, 1859, came into force, 1 July.

Constantinople. — First sitting of the National assembly of the orthodox church held in defiance of the government's prohibition. 14 Sept.

Copenhagen. — International socialist congress opened 1 Sept.

Corea. — The Emperor of Corea, in accordance with the recent convention with Japan, issued an edict delegating to the Japanese government the police administration of the country. 23 June.

Annexation announced by Japan and treaty concluded between the two countries. 29 Aug.

(Terms of Treaty. See Press, 29 August 1905.) Corea to be henceforth called Korea.

Cornell University. — Mr. Goldwin Smith bequeathed $40,000,000 to the university. 8 Sept.

Cotton. — The five years' agreement fixing wages on their present basis approved at a meeting of the operative cotton spinners. 23 July.

The agreement signed at Manchester 2 Aug.

Croatia. — Resignation of the ban of Croatia. 29 Aug.

Denmark. — Resignation of M. Zahle accepted by the king. 1 July.

M. Klaus Berntsen forms a new cabinet with 13 members: 1st Allied. Lauriguen foreign minister. 4 July.

Edinburgh. — The erection of a crucifix on the front of St. Michael's episcopal church, which evoked an outburst of protestant opposition and about 100 police were engaged nightly for about ten nights in keeping order; the crucifix was removed. 3 July.

Education. — Report of the departmental committee appointed to enquire into the condition of children in connection with the working of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, issued. The majority report, signed by seven members, recommends the statutory prohibition of street trading by boys under 15 and girls under 18 years of age — the prohibition not to apply to boys and girls employed to deliver newspapers and periodicals. A minority report, signed by four members, says that they cannot support the universal prohibition of street trading by boys under 17 on account of the hardship it would involve. 3 July.

First meeting of the rural education conference held. 7 July.

Egypt Exploration Fund. — An exhibition of antiquities opened at King's college, London. 7 July.
ITALY.—Death of professor Schiaparelli, astronomer and senator, born 1835, 4 July, 1910.

The British special mission, headed by lord Northampton, announced to king Victor Emmanuel the accession of George V, 22 July.

Violent storm over Milan and the surrounding country; the number of deaths reached 30, while several hundred persons were more or less seriously injured; in the Monza district the havoc was very great, and the memorial chapel to king Humbert was damaged, 22 July.

The centenary of Cavour celebrated at Turin, 10 Aug.

Outbreak of cholera in the provinces of Bari and Taranto, 19 Aug.

JAPAN.—The Japanese steamer Totsare Maru sank off the island of Chinto (Corea), 246 on board, 40 saved, 23 July.

Disastrous floods, particularly in the province of Shizuoka. The devastation wrought by the floods was appalling; whole towns and villages were washed away and many lives lost. In Tokyo 30,000 houses were submerged; monetary loss estimated at millions of yen, 26 July.

As a result of an official investigation the casualties due to the floods are given out as 880 persons dead, 160 injured, and 500 missing, 26 July.

Annexation of Corea protracted, 29 Aug.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Royal commission on the appointment of justices issued its report, 13 July.

KÖNIGSBURG.—Civic functions on the visit of the emperor William; the emperor granted the desire of the inhabitants to have the ring of fortifications removed, 29 July.

LABOUR.—Settlement in the cotton trade. At a joint meeting of representatives of employers and workers it was decided unanimously to recommend the withdrawal of the demand of the employers for a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, on condition that no demand be made, other than a decrease or a reduction on the whole of five years, 15 July.

LEAD.—The departmental committee, appointed by the Home office in 1908 to inquire into lead poisoning and other forms of injury to health in the pottery trade, issues its report, stating that the special dangers to health to which pottery workers are exposed, arise from lead poisoning and the inhalation of dust without lead. The latter affects a much larger number of workers than the former, and produces more serious consequences, 5 July.

LEEDS.—Roman Catholic congress opened 29 July.

LIVERPOOL.—The Mersey docks and harbour board sanction a proposal for the construction at Seaforth of a dock, 1,260 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 32 ft. deep, at an estimated cost of 500,000l., 7 July.

Garden city suburb—foundation—stone laid 5 July.

LONDON.—Remains of an ancient Roman boat, about 40 ft. long and 16 ft. beam, containing coins and other articles, found on the site of the new London county council hall, 20 July.

International Swedenborg congress in celebration of the Swedenborg Society's centenary, meeting including session at the Holborn Restaurant, 8 July.

The city of London tithes and rates bill, enabling the city corporation to purchase the site of the parish of St. Botolph, for the sum of 131,000l., passed the House of Commons committee, 7 July.
A demonstration in favour of Mr. Shackleton's Conciliation bill, convened by the national union of women's suffrage societies, took place outside the Mansion House, 31 July.

Foundation-stone of the new building of the royal academy of music, in Marylebone-road, laid 14 July.

Public morals conference opened at Carlton-hall 14 July.

The artillery memorial erected in the Mall unveiled by the duke of Connaught by musical and metrical composition from St. Paul's cathedral, where his royal highness was attending a memorial service, 20 July.

British medical association: annual meeting held in the London university, ended 29 July.

Visit of the king and queen to the London hospital 30 July.

The king and queen of Spain arrive 3 Aug.

The annual meeting of the international law association, which was opened at the Orkney, 29 Aug.

Death of Dr. Banfield Thomas, coroner for central London since 1853 5 Aug.

King Alfonso and queen Victoria leave for St. Petersburg 22 Aug.

Mr. E. T. Willis made a flight in his airship, starting from the Crystal Palace, circling the dome of St. Paul's, passing over houses of parliament and returning 9 Sept.

Annual conference of the Institute of Journalists began 12 Sept.

Conference on the land taxes held by Mr. Lloyd George at the treasury 14 Sept.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Electric tramway between Woolwich and Eltham, opened 23 July.

Seven "Central Schools" opened 22 Aug.

MADRID.—A demonstration of 20,000 persons in support of the religious policy of the government, held 3 July.

MELBOURNE.—Railway disaster at Richmond: 9 killed and 114 injured; 18 July.

MEXICO.—Centenary of Mexican independence, which had been celebrated throughout the month, finished on the 56th birthday of President Diaz 13 Sept.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Foundation-stone of the new building for cancer treatment and research, as a memorial to the late Mr. Barnett Barnado and Mr. Woolf Forbes, unveiled 14 July.

MILAN.—A great storm broke over the city and surrounding country: 50 persons were killed and several hundreds were made less seriously injured 24 July.

MONTENEGRO.—Montenegro proclaimed a kingdom on the 45th anniversary of the accession of prince Nicholas, who assumed the title of king 28 Aug.

The golden wedding of the king and queen celebrated at Cettigne 29 Aug.

MONTREAL.—The Eucharistic congress opened in St. James's cathedral, the scene was one of unparalleled eucharistical magnificence in the history of the country; the church was crowded to the doors and 10,000 people were left outside; Cardinal Vaninelli, the papal legate, was preceded into the church by 10 bishops, monsignors and abbots. Messages from King George and the pope read 9 Sept.

NAVE.—Explosion on the armoured cruiser Nemesis seriously injured; subsequently died 15 July.

Review by king George at Torbay: his majesty went on board the Dreadnought and made a tour of inspection through the Fleet 27 July.

Launch of the dreadnought cruiser Lion, the first of a new type, at Devonport 6 Aug.

The Japanese cruiser Benten left Portsmouth on her homeward journey 18 Aug.

Launch of the battleship Orion at Portsmouth 26 Aug.

Wreck of the cruiser Iphraim while carrying out full-speed trials in the Straits of Korea: 13 of the crew, most of them stokers, drowned. Casualties 21 Aug.

Launch of the second-class protected cruiser Palamos at Palermo 20 Sept.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Festivities marking the foundation of the first permanent settlement in Newfoundland by John Guy closed 16 Aug.

The tribunal in the North Atlantic coast fisheries investigation issued its award in the fisheries case 7 Sept.

NEW YORK.—Heat wave; numbers of deaths and many prostrations daily reported 25 July.

National currency association for the city of New York formed 29 July.

Attempt on life of mayor, the mayor shot 27 July.

End of the clockmakers' strike 2 Sept.

NEW ZEALAND.—Budget introduced by sir Joseph Ward shows the gross public debt accounted for by local authorities 12,247,578/. is under the State Guaranteed Advances department 19 July.

Strike of coal miners at Paparoa 26 July.

NICAIR.—A delegation of revolutionaries: president Madriz fled to Corinto and thence to Honduras 22-23 Aug.

NORWAY.—The emperor William's offer to present Norwegian perpetual crown to statue of Frithjof accepted by king Haakon 17 July.

OHIO.—Strike riots as a result of the tramway men's strike: shots fired, drivers and conductors beaten, and one car blown up with dynamite 28 Aug.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—Pauper disqualification removed by the budget of 1910-11 30 June.

PACIFIC CABLE.—New direct wire connection from the United States via the Panama; the Canadian Pacific railway company and handed over to the Pacific cable board 4 Aug.

PARIS.—Lieutenant, who on 8 Jan. killed a policeman and wounded three others who tried to arrest him, was acquitted 1 July.

The king and queen of the Belgians arrived on a state visit 17 July.

Señor Perez Caballero presented his credentials as Spanish ambassador 29 July.

In succession to the marquis of Marfa é indico, who left 14 July.

International congress on school hygiene opened at the Sorbonne 28 Aug.

Turkey, amounting to about 4,000,000, at 4 per cent., announced on the Bourse 10 Aug.

Second international telegraphic and telephone congress opened at the Sorbonne 6 Aug.

International congress on unemployment opened 10 Aug.

PARLIAMENT.—In the house of lords, the Police (Class A) Bill was read a third time and passed 29 July.

Mr. Shackleton's parliamentary franchise (Women) bill read a second time, the 20 votes was referred to a committee of the whole house 12 July.

In the house of lords, the small Holdings (No. 3) bill, giving compensation to tenants disturbed with a view to the creation of small holdings under the act of 1911, was read a second time. The house of commons, the naval construction vote, after an amendment, moved by Mr. Dillon, to reduce the vote by the sum of two millions, had been negatived by 297 votes to 30, was agreed to 14 July.

In the house of lords, a discussion took place on the failure to proceed to case of law-suits in Kerry in June, 1919, the action of the authorities being strongly condemned by lord Landsdowne and lord Ashbourne and defended by lord Crawford.
**QUEENSLAND.**—Parliament opened 22 July.

**RACES.**— Eclipse Stakes—dead heat between Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow and Mr. Fairlie's Lambert. 19 July.

Liverpool cup won by Lord Derby's Swynford. 22 July.

Goodwood—Stewards' cup won by Mr. Morgan Jackson's Golden Rod. 26 July.

**RAILWAYS.**—International railway gross opened at Berne. 4 July.

Strike on the Grand trunk railway 18 July.

North-eastern railway strike, which broke out 15 July, was settled 23 July.

Railway accidents in 1909—one passenger lost his life in an accident to a train in which he was travelling, while the number of injuries resulting from other accidents due to causes other than those were killed and 2,143 injured, as compared with 110 killed and 3,426 injured in 1908.

White paper issued. 26 July.

**REGENCY BILL.**—Passed in the Lords 2 Aug.

**ROTI.**—As a result of the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, U. States, a widespread manifestation of racial prejudice broke out; riots and conflicts between whites and negroes reported from the Southern states, Florida, and New York. Of 1,292 negroes wounded and the goods of several cities filled. 5 July.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—Roman Catholic congress opened at Leeds. 20 July.

Death of the rev. J. B. Cahiil, bishop of Portsmouth, aged 68. 2 Aug.

The Eucharistic congress opened in Montpellier. 6 Sept.

**ROMAN REMAINS.**—Remains of an ancient Roman boat, about 50 ft. long and 16 ft. beam, containing coins and other articles, found on the site of the new London county council hall. 8 Aug.

**ROME.**—Prince Tsaid-tao and the Chinese military mission arrive in Rome. 5 July.

The Spanish ambassador to the Vatican left Rome. 1 Aug.

**ROMFORD.**—Foundation-stone of Romford garden suburb laid. 22 July.

**RÖTGÖN RAYS.**—Mr. H. W. Cox, a leading investigator of the phenomena of X-rays and the inventor of many instruments, died from "X-ray dermatitis." 9 July.

**RUSSIA.**—The treaty with Japan signed. 4 July.

The government of Finland bill became law 4 July.

The city of Tiflis reported cholera-stricken. 22 July.

Explosion in a torpedo-boat, six men killed and 14 injured. 3 Aug.

Rapid spread of cholera reported; 65,000 cases recorded.

Professor Rein stated that the number of deaths from cholera are as follows—1908, 17,000; 1909, 25,000; 1910, 57,000; up to 8 Aug. 9 Aug.

Lord Roberts, with the members of the special mission sent to announce the accession of king George, received by the Tsar. 23 Aug.

Official statistics show that during the recent cholera epidemic, there were 154,445 cases and 74,724 deaths. 10 Aug.

**JAPANESE AGREEMENT.**—The agreement was signed in St. Petersburg, 4 July.

The following is the text of it:—

The Imperial Governments of Russia and Japan, being sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on July 30th, 1907, and being desirous of developing the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Far East, have
agreed to complete the said arrangement in the following manner:—

1. With the object of facilitating communication and developing the trade of the nations, the two high contracting parties agree to extend to one another their friendly cooperation with a view to the improvement of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the perfection of the connecting services of the said lines, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

2. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes to maintain and respect the status quo in Manchuria resulting from all the treaty conventions, and other arrangements concluded up to this date, either between Russia and Japan or between these two powers and China. Copies of the said arrangements have been exchanged between Russia and Japan.

3. In the event of anything arising of a nature to threaten the status quo mentioned above the two high contracting parties shall enter each time into communication with each other with a view to coming to an understanding as to the measures they may think necessary to take for the maintenance of the said status quo. 

1232. SCOTLAND.—The "Auld Brig" of ayr re-stored.

1237. SEPTEMBER.—The king and queen arrived at Balatet, 9 Aug. 

1238. SEDAN.—Monument in commemoration of the heroic charge of the French cavalry on 1 Sept. unveiled at Flobon, 7 Sept.

1240. SHAKESPEARE.—The Gotth folio Shakespeare's, sold at Sotheby's, realized, for the first folio, 3,300l., for the second, 2,10l., for the third, 850l., and for the fourth, 76l., 22 Sept.

1242. SHEFFIELD.—British association meeting opened, 31 Aug.

1250. SHIPING.—Launch of the Comoy liner France

1251. THE THOMPSON LINER Torment arrived at Southampton, inaugurating new direct service from Southampton to Canada, 16 Aug.

1252. Lock-out in the shipyards on the Clyde, the North-east coast and elsewhere proclaimed; 15,000 to 20,000 men affected, 3 Sept.

1253. SLAVS.—Pan-slav congress opened at Sofia, 7 Aug.

1265. SOCIALISTS.—International socialists' congress; first plenary sitting held at Copenhagen, 1 Sept.

1266. SOMALIA.—A party of Somalis deserted the British troops engaged in driving them; burned the buildings and defiled the cemeteries, 12 July.

1274. SOUTH AFRICA.—Groote Schuur taken over by the union of South Africa government to be the official residence of Dr. Botha, prime minister, in Cape Town, 17 July.

1284. SPAIN.—The government's reply to the Vatican protest against the royal order regarding the dissentient churches, was accepted, 2 July.

1285. New budget introduced, 2 July.

1286. Sober Canabal's speech in the senate explaining his policy on the religious question, 6 July.

1287. M. Révoil, French ambassador in Madrid, resigns; M. Geoffroy appointed in his stead, 7 July.

1288. Sober Maura shot at and wounded in Barcelona by a man named Pasas Roen, 22 July.

1289. Roman Catholics' demonstration arranged to take place in Bilbao on 1 Aug. ordered by the governor, 22 July.

1290. The Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, sober de Ojeda, recalled (the Spanish note said "called" for consultation), 29 July.

1291. STOCK.—8,391, 1 July.

1292. STOCKHOLM.—15th universal peace congress opened, 30 Aug.

1293. SWITZERLAND.—The congress opened at Berne, 1 Aug.

1294. TELEGRAPHY.—Kunlun system—working demonstration given at the hotel Metropole, 29 July.

1295. TENNIS.—14th University single's—W. J. Gibbs (Cambridge) beat A. Taylor (Oxford) 3-1.

1297. TERRITORY.—Bosley meeting closed, 16 July.

1298. King's prize won by corporal Radice, of Oxford university, who attained the unprecedented distinction of carrying off the gold and silver medals at the same meeting (14 aggregate). The annual, territorial, artillery meeting at Oxfordham, 7 Aug.

1299. TEXAS.—Rice riots; over 20 negroes and a number of whites killed during rioting in Anderson county, 24 July.

1300. THIBET.—Troops held in readiness at Canton in view of possible trouble, 24 July.

1301. LAHORE.—Excavation and search still continued by lord Gladstone at Johanna-burg, 7 Aug.

1302. Mining disaster due to the ignition of a case of dynamite occurred at the Summer East Deep mine; nine white killed and 14 natives killed and 16 more or less seriously injured, 14 July.

1303. Transvaal university college foundation stone laid by lord Gladstone, 22 August.

1304. THEATRES.—Russian-Japanese agreement signed, 4 July.

1305. TREATIES.—The king and queen leave Spain for England, 30 July.

1306. The strike of coal-miners at Barceloneda ended, 30 July; work begun, 1 Aug.

1307. General strike proclaimed at Bilbao, 30 Aug.

1308. Martial law proclaimed in Bilbao and the provinces of Biscay and Navarre, 1 Sept.

1309. End of the Bilbao strike, work resumed, 22 Sept.

1310. STATUTES.—Artillery memorial in the Mall unveiled by the duke of Connaught, 29 July.

1311. STOCK.—8,331, 1 July.

1312. STOCKHOLM.—15th universal peace congress opened, 1 Aug.

1313. SWITZERLAND.—The congress opened at Berne, 1 Aug.

1314. SWITZERLAND.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1315. SWITZERLAND.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1316. SWITZERLAND.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1317. SOUVENIRS.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1318. TOULON.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1319. TOULON.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.

1320. TOULON.—The congress opened at Berne, 4 July.
ADDENDA.

1471. TRINITY HOUSE.—Prince Arthur of Connaught elected elder brother to fill the vacancy caused by the death of king Edward, 19 July.

1472. TURKEY.—The director of customs at Uskud, assassinated at Salonika, 22 July. The twin German battleships, the Würtz and the Brandenburg, bought by the Turkish government for £900,000, 1 Aug.

Sale of the German battleships, the Wieseburg and the Karfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, to Turkey for nearly 900,000; agreement signed, 5 Aug.

1473. UGANDA.—To commemorate the governorship of Sir Hesketh Bell in the protectorate, the government directed that Kampala port should henceforth be known as port Bell, 15 July.

1474. UNITED STATES.—Railway disaster at a point 22 miles south of Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railway; 28 killed and 75 injured, 4 July. Strike on the Grand trunk railway declared, 23 July.

1475. Ten artillery men killed, two fatally injured, and 8 less seriously hurt at Fort Monroe (Virginia) by the bursting of a 200-

Vast forest fires reported to be raging in various parts of the States, causing a loss of millions of dollars to lumbermen, 25 July, 10th National currency association for the city of New York founded, 25 July.

Forest fires in Idaho; 15 settlers missing; half the town of Wallace destroyed, reported, 25 July.

Accident on the Grand trunk railway; 16 passengers killed and 20 injured, 24 July.

Strike riots in Ohio; a result of the tunaway men's strike; shots fired, drivers and conductors beaten and one car blown to pieces, 25 July.

The tribunal in the north Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration issued its award, 27 Sept.

1476. VICTORIA.—State parliament opened, 5 July.

1477. VIENNA.—Violent tumult between Ruhrers and Polish students at Lemberg university; 120 student and 7 non-student Ruthenes arrested, 4 July. International congress for famine preservation opened, 8 Sept.

Visit of the emperor William; speech at the Rathaus, 21 Sept.

1478. WALES.—The royal commission appointed in 1908 to inventory the ancient monuments in Wales, issued its first report, 10 Aug. The national Eistedfod opened at Tivoli Bay, 13 Sept.


1480. WOMEN.—Mr. Shackleton's woman yacht chiseled bill read a second time in the commons, 21 July.

Suffrage demonstration held in Hyde park; 30 societies formed two great processions, and speeches were delivered from 40 platforms, and a resolution calling on the government "to bow to the will of the people" was put and carried at each platform, 23 July.

The Albert medal of the royal society of arts awarded to Mme. Curie for the discovery of radium, 24 July.

Miss Florence Nightingale, b. 1820, d.

1481. WRECKS.—The Spanish steamer Marisol sank off Tarma in collision with the German steamer Elsa; 7 of the crew and 23 passengers drowned, 16 Aug.

1482. YACHTING.—An international cruising race from San Sebastian to Haritz won by King Alfonso with his yacht Hesperid, 30 July.

At the annual meeting of the royal yacht squadron, the commodore, Lord Ormoure, announced that King George had consented to become admiral of the squadron, 4 Aug.

The king's cup won on her time allowance by lord Dunraven's Curial II, 2 Aug.

The race for the German emperor's cup at Cowes was won by the American boat Wandering, 3 Aug.

THE END.